

# EUROPEAN VALUES

The founding values of the EU

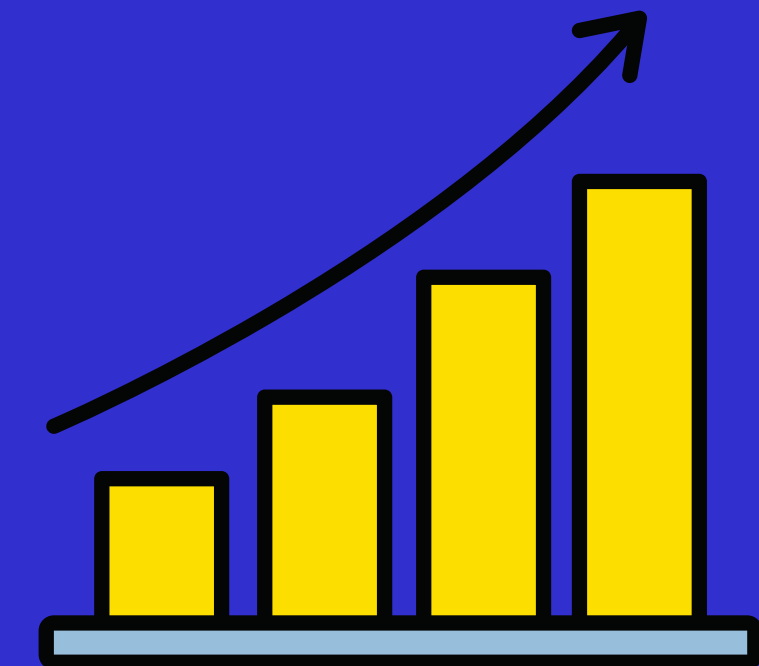




# what's that?

The European Union (EU) is an economic and political union, created in the aftermath of the Second World War with the aim of promoting economic cooperation first and foremost.

- 27 Member States
- Over 500 million citizens
- Candidate countries for accession:  
Albania, Montenegro, Serbia,  
Macedonia, Turkey and Ukraine



# Fundamental stages



- 1951 - The European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) is born

6 founding states: Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands

- 1955 - The flag is born

- 1957 - Treaties of Rome: the European Economic Community (EEC) and Euratom are born

- 1968 - Abolition of customs duties

- 1973 - First enlargement: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the EEC

- Enlargement to 3 southern European countries: Greece (1981) and then Portugal and Spain (1986)

- 1985 the Schengen agreement is signed between Benelux, France and Germany, that is, free movement for citizens and goods

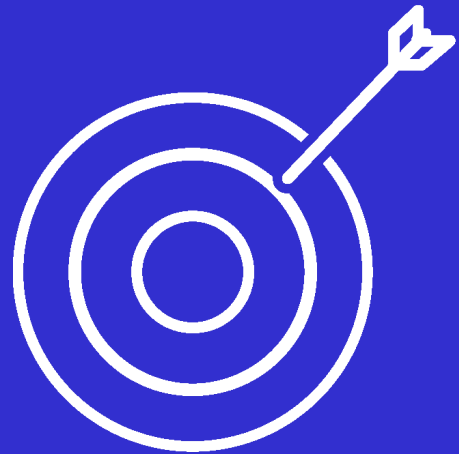
# What does Europe do for us?

- Freedom to live, study and work in any Member State
- Exchange programs for young people: Erasmus
- A single currency for 19 countries
- Environmental laws to combat global warming
- Equal opportunities
- Reduction of roaming charges  
...and so on

# Targets

## Nei suoi confini:

- promoting peace, its values and the well-being of its citizens, offering freedom, security and justice
- create an internal market
- achieve sustainable development based on balanced economic growth



- protect and improve the quality of the environment
- promote scientific and technological progress
- fight against social exclusion and discrimination
- promoting social justice and protection, equality between women and men and the protection of the rights of the child
- strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion and solidarity between EU countries
- respect the richness of its cultural and linguistic diversity
- establish an economic and monetary union with the euro as the single currency



# Targets

## World Cup:

- uphold and promote its values and interests
- contribute to the peace and security and sustainable development of the Earth
- contribute to solidarity and mutual respect between peoples, free and fair trade, the eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights
- ensure strict compliance with international law.



The EU's objectives are set out in Article 3 of the Lisbon Treaty.

# *Values*



- Human dignity
- Freedom
- Democracy
- Equality
- Rule of law
- Human rights

They are set out in Article 2 of the Lisbon Treaty and in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights.

# CHARTER OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF THE EU

## *Human Dignity*

It is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.

Everyone has the right to life.

No one can be sentenced to the death penalty or executed.

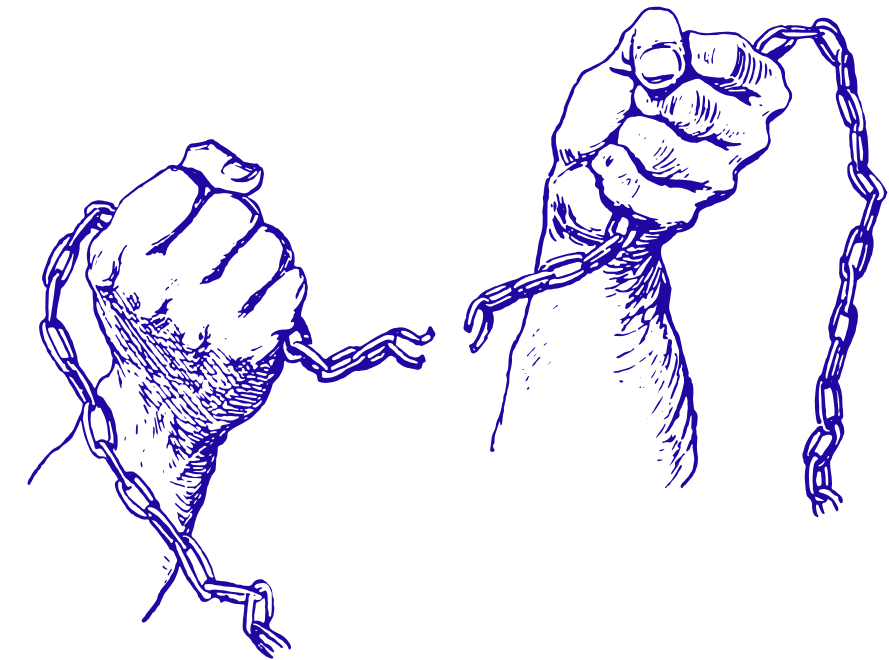
Everyone has the right to their own physical and mental integrity.

No one can be subjected to torture, or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

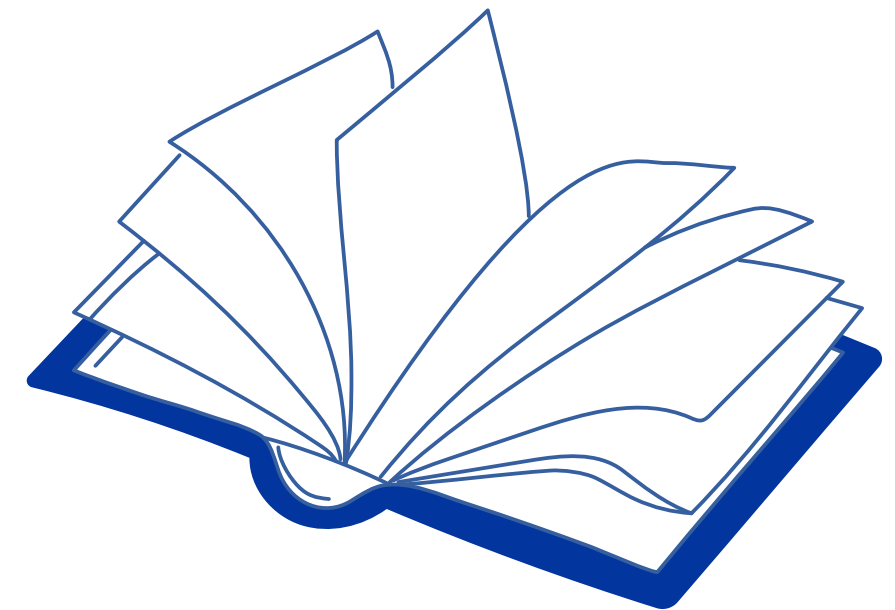
No one can be kept in conditions of slavery or servitude.

No one can be forced to perform forced or compulsory labor.

Trafficking in human beings is prohibited.







Everyone has the right to freedom and security

Article 9

The right to marry and the right to found a family are guaranteed according to the national laws governing its exercise.

Article 10

Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Article 11

Freedom of expression and information

Article 12

Freedom of assembly and association

Article 14

Right to education

Article 15

Professional freedom and the right to work

Article 18

Right of asylum

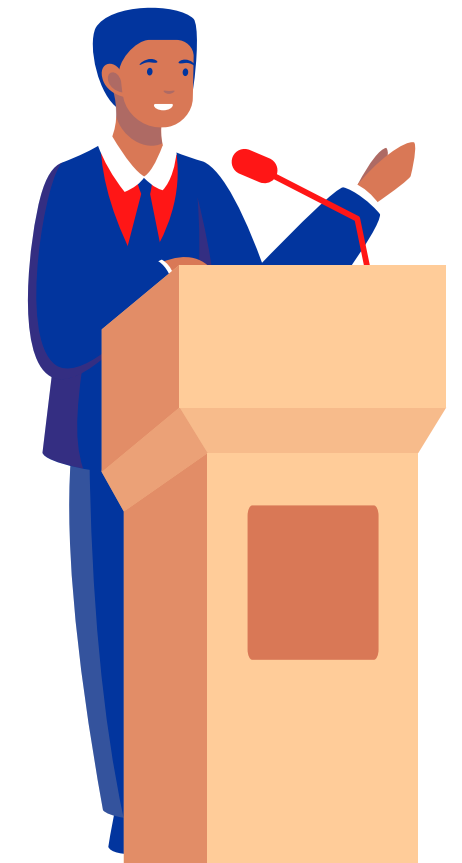
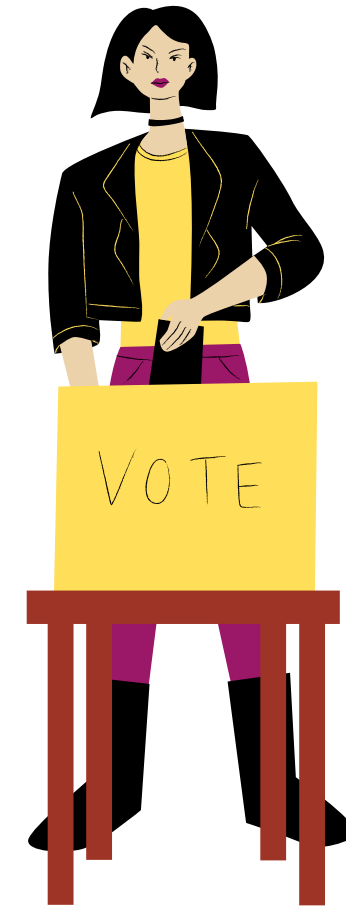
# Democracy

The functioning of the EU is based on representative democracy.

A European citizen automatically enjoys political rights.

Every adult citizen of the EU has the right to stand as a candidate and to vote in elections to the European Parliament.

EU citizens have the right to apply e  
to vote in their country of residence or in their country of origin.



*Equality*

## Article 20

Equality before the law

## Article 23

Equality between women and men must be insured in all areas, including employment, work and pay.

## Article 24

Minors have the right to protection and the care necessary for their well-being. They can express freely your opinion.

The minor has the right to have regular personal relationships and direct contacts with the two parents, unless this is contrary to his interest.

## Article 26

Integration of people with disabilities



# Rule of law



The EU is founded on the rule of law, i.e. on freely and democratically signed by EU countries. Law and justice are protected by an independent judiciary (Court of Justice of the European Union).

It is also the "conditio sine qua non" for the protection of all the other fundamental values of the Union, starting with fundamental rights and democracy. Respect for the rule of law is fundamental for the functioning of the Union. Here are the actions aimed at defending the rule of law:

- effective application of EU law;
- proper functioning of the internal market;
- maintaining a favorable investment environment;
- mutual trust.

The rule of law also provides for effective judicial protection which presupposes the autonomy, quality and efficiency of national judicial systems.

# Human Rights

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union protects human rights, including the right not to be subjected to discrimination based on sex, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, the right to the protection of personal data and the right of access to justice.



# What are EU values

