



Erasmus Student Network
Urbino



1506
UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI URBINO
CARLO BO

**Jean Monnet Module
DIGEOMETRY
Digital Europe for Multi-Speed
Integration and Democracy**



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PROJECT DIGEOMETRY — Digital Europe for Multi-Speed Integration and Democracy — GA101238791



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***The Changing Shape of the
European Union: Values and
Integration in the Digital Era***

Insights

- What is the European Union?
- **Values, principles and objectives of the EU**
- Competences of the EU: digital policies?



What is the European Union?

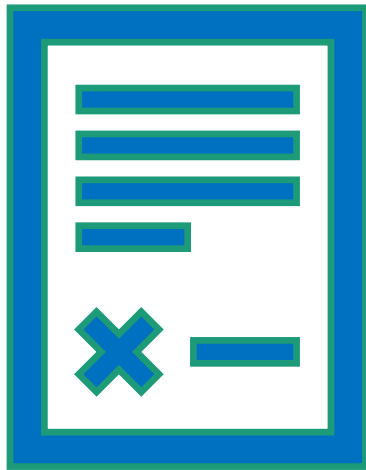
- International Organization
- Treaties
- Temporary transfer of sovereignty by States (attributed competences – principle of conferral)
- Common objectives

**States spontaneously
renounced to exercise
their sovereignty**



Justified by GREAT common objectives

Competences and common objectives



Article 1 Treaty of the European Union

By this Treaty, the HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES establish among themselves a EUROPEAN UNION, hereinafter called 'the Union', on which the Member States confer competences to attain objectives they have in common.

Common Values and Common Objectives

Article 2 TEU – Common Values

The Union is founded on the values of respect for **human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights**, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the **Member States** in a society in which **pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality** between women and men prevail.

Common Values and Common Objectives

Article 3 TEU – Objectives

1. The Union's aim is to **promote peace**, its **values** and the **well-being of its peoples**.
2. The Union shall offer its citizens an area of **freedom, security and justice** without internal frontiers, in which the **free movement of persons** is ensured in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration and the prevention and combating of crime ...

Article 3 TEU Other Common Objectives

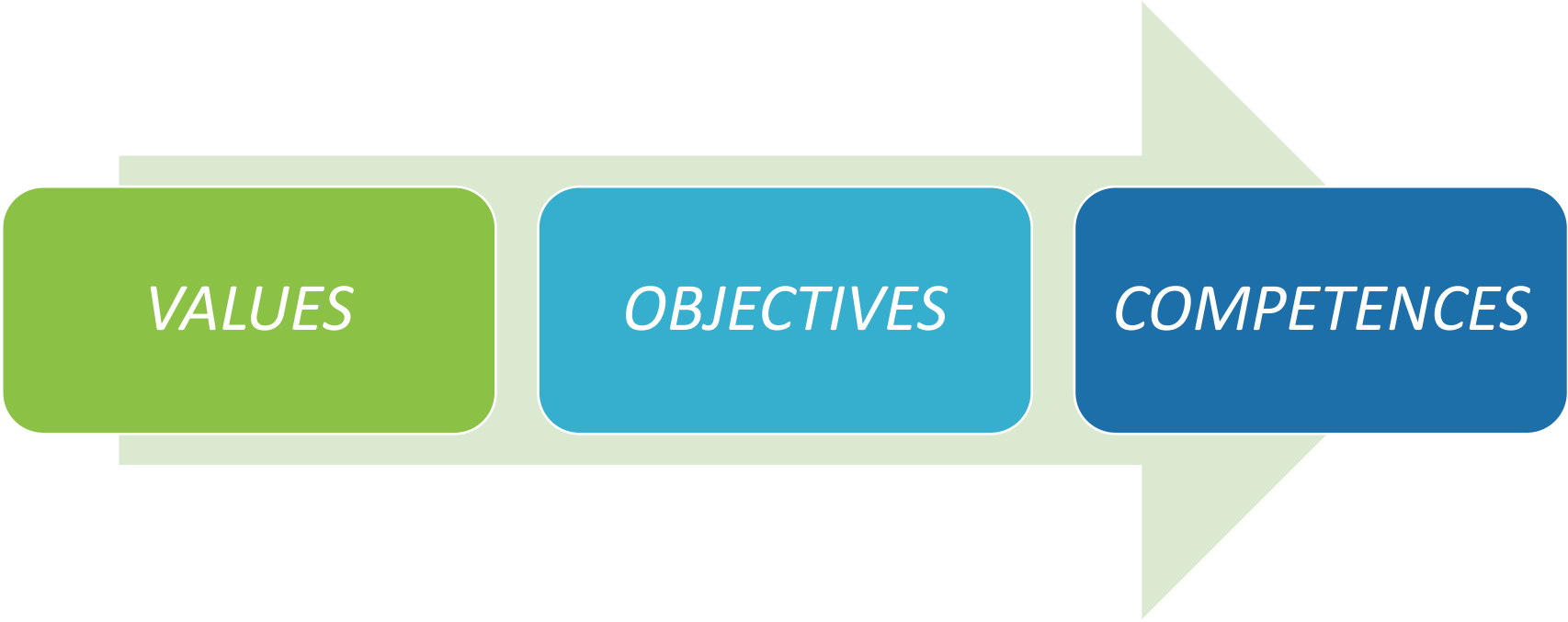
- ✓ **internal market**
- ✓ **sustainable development** of Europe based on balanced economic growth and price stability
- ✓ **full employment** and **social progress**
- ✓ quality of the **environment**
- ✓ **scientific and technological advance.**
- ✓ **combat social exclusion and discrimination,**
- ✓ **social justice** and **protection, equality**
- ✓ **solidarity between generations**
- ✓ **economic, social and territorial cohesion,** and **solidarity** among Member States.
- ✓ respect **cultural and linguistic diversity**
- ✓ ensure that Europe's **cultural heritage** is safeguarded and enhanced.

...

...

Art. 3 TEU, par. 6

«The Union shall pursue its **objectives** by appropriate means commensurate with the **competences** which are conferred upon it in the Treaties»



A diagram consisting of three rounded rectangular boxes arranged horizontally. The first box is green and contains the word 'VALUES'. The second box is light blue and contains the word 'OBJECTIVES'. The third box is dark blue and contains the word 'COMPETENCES'. These three boxes are positioned on top of a large, light green arrow that points from left to right, indicating a sequential or foundational relationship between the three concepts.

VALUES

OBJECTIVES

COMPETENCES

Exclusive Competences

Article 3 TFEU

- customs union
- competition rules necessary for the internal market
- monetary policy (for Euro currency States)
- conservation of marine biological resources
- common commercial policy
- conclusion of international agreements (when provided for in EU legislative acts)

Article 6 TFEU

**Support,
coordination or
supplement
competences**

- protection and improvement of human health
- industry
- culture
- tourism
- education, vocational training, youth and sport
- civil protection
- administrative cooperation

Shared Competences

Article 4 TFEU

- internal market
- social policy
- economic, social and territorial cohesion
- agriculture and fisheries
- environment
- consumer protection
- transport
- trans-European networks
- energy
- area of freedom, security and justice
- common safety concerns in public health matters

Sincere Cooperation

Art. 4, par. 3.

*Pursuant to the principle of sincere cooperation, the Union and the Member States shall, in full **mutual respect**, **assist each other** in carrying out tasks which flow from the Treaties.*

Member States:

appropriate measure to ensure fulfilment of the obligations arising out of the Treaties

facilitate the achievement of the Union's tasks and refrain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the Union's objectives.

WHERE DOES ALL THIS COME FROM?

1951 Treaty of Paris (ECSC)

1957 Treaties of Rome (EEC - Euratom)

1992 Treaty of Maastricht

1997 Treaty of Amsterdam

2000 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights

2001 Treaty of Nice

2009 Treaty of Lisbon

...

EU as a VIRTUOUS MODEL



Constant increase of competences

(recently: from Market to Protection of fundamental rights)

but

The process of **European integration is still incomplete**

European citizenship

- 1992/1993 Treaty of Maastricht (TEU):
European Citizenship
- Under the **legal** perspective: enjoyment of rights (but also duties!)
- Expression of the **social** link between a COMMUNITY (population) and a STATE
...even if the EU actually is not a State...!

European citizenship

Art. 9 TEU

In all its activities, the Union shall observe the principle of the **equality of its citizens**, who shall receive equal attention from its institutions, bodies, offices and agencies. Every national of a Member State shall be a **citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional** to and not replace national citizenship.

Ubi societas ibi ius

EU CITIZENS ARE A «SOCIETAS»
with equal rights and duties

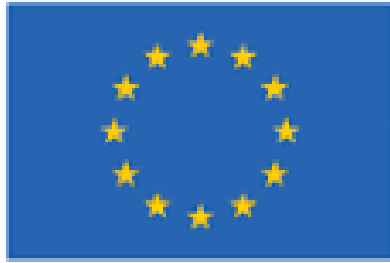
Where did Erasmus begin?

Launched in 1987 to support student mobility

Inspired by Erasmus of Rotterdam, symbol of learning and dialogue

Funded and promoted by the European Commission





Erasmus+

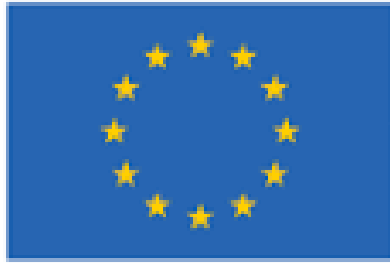
One of the most successful initiatives of the EU

More than 13 million beneficiaries since 1987

More than 4.000 participating institutions

300.000 students' mobilities each year





Erasmus+

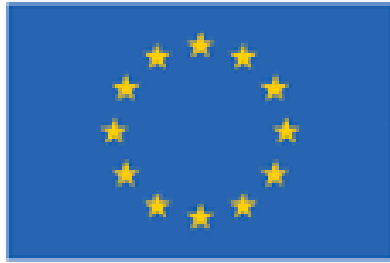
From Erasmus to Erasmus+

Since 2014: Erasmus+ with a broader scope
Includes schools, vocational training, universities,
volunteering, youth work

2021–2027 budget: over €26 billion

Who can participate?

University and high school students
Vocational training participants
Educators, trainers, and teachers
NGOs, public and private organization



Erasmus+

On a personal level

Erasmus as a life-changing experience for millions of young European CITIZENS:

- Improved language and intercultural skills
 - Increased employability
 - Personal growth and independence
- International networks and friendships

But on a general and collective level?



ERASMUS and EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP

Promotes solidarity, tolerance,
and inclusion
Builds a shared European
identity
Encourages active citizenship



ERASMUS and DIGITALISATION



DIGITAL OPPORTUNITY TRAINEESHIPS
BLENDED MOBILITY: ONLINE + PHYSICAL
EU DIGITAL PLATFORMS
ENCOURAGES USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN EDUCATION



EU DIGITAL
CITIZENSHIP



EU Legal Framework: DIGITAL TRANSITION

ONLINE AND OFFLINE RIGHTS
AND RULES

DIGITAL SINGLE MARKET

INTERNAL MARKET

Article 26 TFEU

1. The Union shall adopt measures with the aim of establishing or ensuring the functioning of the **internal market**, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Treaties.
2. The internal market shall comprise an area **without internal frontiers in which the free movement of goods, persons, services and capital is ensured** in accordance with the provisions of the Treaties.

PROTECTION OF PERSONAL DATA

Art. 16 TFEU (and Art. 7 and 8 EU Charter of Fundamental Rights)

1. Everyone has the right to the protection of **personal data** concerning them.
2. The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, shall **lay down the rules relating to the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data** by Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies, and by the Member States when carrying out activities which fall within the scope of Union law, and the rules relating to the **free movement of such data**. Compliance with these rules shall be subject to the control of **independent authorities**.



EU Legal Framework: DIGITAL TRANSITION

Applicable law	Published in the Official Journal of the European Union
In negotiation	Proposal by the European Commission entered the legislative process.
Planned initiative	Mentioned by the European Commission as potential legislative initiative



Table 2: Overview of EU Enforcement Mechanisms and Agencies in the Digital sector

Table 2: Overview of EU Enforcement Mechanisms and Agencies in the Digital sector												Explanation			
												1 EU Institution	2 Decentralised agency	3 Independent body	7 Network of Member States
												4 Executive agency	4 Governing board	6 Advisory body	8 European Standardisation Organisations
Research & Innovation	Industrial Policy	Connectivity	Data & Privacy	IPR	Cybersecurity	Law Enforcement	Trust & Safety	E-Commerce & Consumer Protection	Competition	Media	Finance				
1 European Commission (DG CNCT): Unit D.1 [EU/2021/694] [EU/2021/695]	1 European Commission (DG DEFIS): Unit B.1 [EU/2023/588]	3 Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) [EU/2015/2120] [EU/2018/1922]	5 European Health Data Space Board (EHDS) [2022/0140(COD)]	3 European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) [EU/No.386/2012] [EU/2017/1001] [2022/0391(COD)] [2022/0392(COD)] [2023/0129(COD)] [2023/0133(COD)]	1 cert-eu [2022/0085(COD)]	2 Europol [EU/2016/784]	6 European Artificial Intelligence Board [2021/0106(COD)]	1 European Commission (DG JUST): Unit B.3 (Consumer Enforcement and Redress)	1 European Commission (DG CNCT): Unit F.2 & F.3 [EU/2022/2065] [EU/2022/1582]	6 European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA), potentially replaced by European Board for Media Services, CBMS [2014/462] [EU/2010/13] [2023/0212(COD)]	1 European Central Bank (ECB) [EU/2015/2366] [2023/0212(COD)]				
2 European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA) [EU/2021/694] [EU/2021/695] [EU/2021/1723]	2 European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA) [EU/2023/588] [EU/2021/695]	6 Interoperable Europe Board [2022/00379(COD)]	4 European Data Protection Board (EDPB) [EU/2016/679]	5 European Patent Organization	3 European Cybersecurity Competence Centre (ECCC) [EU/2021/687]	2 Eurojust [EU/2018/1722]	6 Gateway coordination group [EU/2018/1724]	7 Consumer Protection Cooperation Network (CPC) [EU/2017/2394]	1 European Commission (DG COMP)		3 European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) [EU/2022/2554] [EU/2023/1114]				
2 European Innovation Council & SMEs Executive Agency (EISMEA) [EU/2021/694] [EU/2021/695] [EU/2021/1723]	4 European Chips Infrastructure Consortium (ECIC) [2022/0032(COD)]	6 eu Multistakeholder Advisory Group [EU/2019/517]	4 European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) [EU/2018/1725]	6 Compulsory licences advisory body [2023/0129(COD)]	3 EU Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) [EU/2018/881]	2 European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) [EU/2017/1939]	1 European Committee for Standardization (CEN) [EU/2012/1025]	1 Consumer Safety Network [EU/2023/988]	1 European Commission (DG GROW): Unit A.4 [2022/0278(COD)]		5 European Banking Authority (EBA) [EU/2015/2366] [EU/2022/2554] [EU/2023/1114] [2023/0025(COD)]				
2 European Research Executive Agency (REA) [EU/2021/694] [EU/2021/695] [EU/2021/1723]	4 "Governing Board of Chips Joint Undertaking (Chips JU) [2022/0033(NLEJ)]"	6 Governing Board of Smart Networks and Services Joint Undertaking (SNS JU) [EU/2021/2085]	6 European Data Innovation Board (EDIB) [EU/2022/868]	6 European Observatory on Infringements of IPR [EU/386/2012]	3 European Defence Agency (EDA) [EU/2018/881]	2 Frontex [EU/2018/1895]	1 European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization (CENELEC) [EU/2012/1025]		6 European Board of Digital Services [EU/2022/2065]		5 European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) [EU/2002/2554] [2023/0025(COD)]				
4 European Institute of Innovation & Technology (EIT) [EU/2021/694] [EU/2021/695] [EU/2021/1723]	4 Governing Board of European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking (EuroHPC JU) [EU/2021/1173]				4 European Cyber Shield [2023/0198(COD)]	2 eu-LISA [EU/2018/1726]	1 European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) [EU/2012/1025]		6 High-Level Group on DMA [EU/2022/1925]						
	4 European Digital Infrastructure Consortium (EDIC) [EU/2022/2481]				5 European Cybersecurity Certification Group (ECCG) [EU/2019/881]	2 EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) [EC/No.168/2007]			7 European Competition Network (ECN)						
	3 European Space Agency (ESA) [EU/2023/588]				5 Interinstitutional Cybersecurity Board (ICB) [2022/0085(COD)]	2 European Anti-Fraud Office [1999/352/EC]			7 Union Product Compliance Network, [EU/2019/1026]						
	6 European Semiconductor Board [2022/0032(COD)]				6 Interinstitutional Information Security Coordination group [2022/0084(COD)]										
	3 European Critical Raw Materials Board [2023/0079(COD)]				6 NIS cooperation group [EU/2022/2555]										
	7 European network of competence centers in semiconductors [2022/0032(COD)]				7 Network of National Coordination Centres [EU/2021/687]										
					7 EU Cybersecurity Reserve [2023/0198(COD)]										

- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (**General Data Protection Regulation**)
- Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market For Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (**DIGITAL SERVICES ACT**)
- Regulation (EU) 2022/1925 of 14 September 2022 on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector and amending Directives (EU) 2019/1937 and (EU) 2020/1828 (**DIGITAL MARKETS ACT**)
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT**)

SOLUTIONS THROUGH ERASMUS

Erasmus in helping to strengthen the sense of **belonging to the EU and being a EU citizen**, can:

- ✓ **AWARENESS**: make future generations **aware** of the legal and social challenges of the digital world;
- ✓ **FOCUS**: increase the focus on problems in the digital world, **improving quality of teaching and training**;
- ✓ **SOLUTIONS**: **comparison of potential solutions** and identification of most appropriate;
- ✓ **GROWTH**: increase opportunities for **work, employment and economic growth**
- ✓ **MAKE European digital citizenship** effective and concretely implemented

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Thank you!



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<https://project.uniurb.it/digeometry/>