





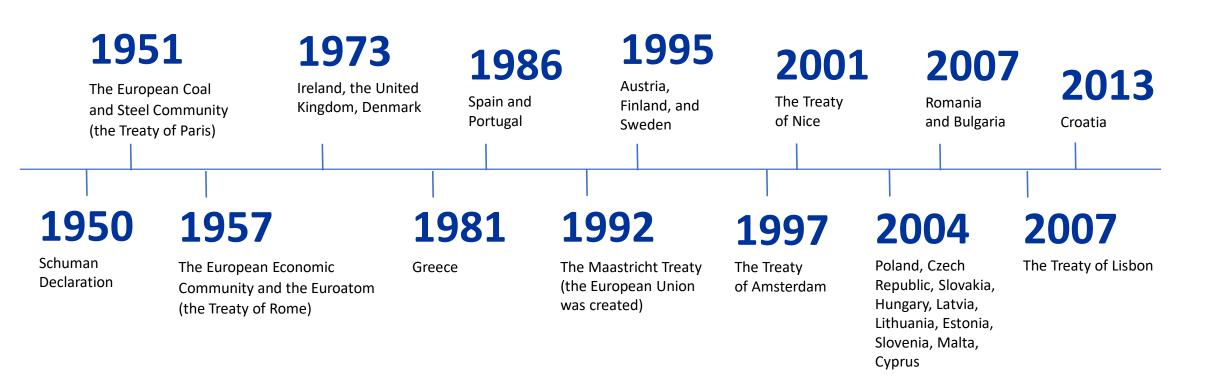
- The European Union is a unique partnership of 27* European countries that are members of the EU
- Together, the EU countries cover most of the European continent
- **About 447 million people** live in the EU = almost 6% of the world's population
- The European Union has **24 official languages** and a **common currency** Euro.
- The common budget is distributed through various funds and instruments in line with the general interests and needs of the EU.
- Citizens of the EU Member States are also citizens of the European Union, they and can freely travel, work, and study in any of the EU countries



* At the national referendum in June 2016, the United Kingdom voted for the withdrawal from the EU and, since 2020, the country is no longer a member of the European Union.



How did everything happen?



The European Union was created **to ensure lasting peace** among its members. In 2012, in recognition of the EU activities to secure peace, democracy, and human rights in Europe and throughout the world, the European Union received **the Nobel Peace Prize**.



The unity in diversity

All EU countries share **six fundamental values:**

- respect for human dignity
- freedom
- democracy
- equality
- Rule of Law
- respect for human rights, in particular, the rights of minorities



The **EU flag** (adopted in 1984) - 12 gold stars on a blue background, symbolizing unity, solidarity, and harmony of the peoples of Europe. The number of stars remains unchanged despite the accession of new member states.



How does the EU work? (main institutions)

The European Parliament

takes decisions on the EU laws together with the Council of the European Union.

The European Commission

proposes new laws and programs, is responsible for the daily functioning of the European Union.

The Council of the European Union

represents the governments of the EU countries, and takes decisions on the EU policies and laws.

The European Council

determines the main political priorities of the EU and the general political course.

The Court of Justice of the European Union

ensures uniform interpretation and implementation of the EU laws.



One logo, one voice.



How does the EU work? (main institutions)

and also:

- The European Central Bank
- The European Investment Bank
- The European Accounting Chamber
- The European External Action Service
- The European Committee of the Regions
- The European Economic and Social Committee
- The European Ombudsman
- The European Data Protection Supervisor





The European Union and Ukraine

Ukraine is a priority partner of the European Union.

The EU is unwavering in supporting Ukraine's independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty. Ukraine has embarked on the path of European integration.

2014 - the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU was signed, including an in-depth and comprehensive free trade zone:

- closer cooperation in the field of politics and security
- implementation of reforms
- economic integration
- rapprochement of citizens of Ukraine and the EU
- overcoming corruption
- improving the business and investment climate
- energy efficiency



On June 23, 2022, Ukraine became a candidate for EU membership



What are the main areas of cooperation?

- Implementation of reforms
- Effective public administration and decentralization
- Development of civil society and independent media
- The rule of law and overcoming corruption
- Macro-financial support
- Combating climate change and environmental protection
- Development of education, science, and research
- Green energy and energy efficiency
- Preservation of cultural heritage and development of culture
- Technical assistance through various projects (over 200 as of today)
- Regional development and cross-border cooperation





Unprecedented support during the war

As of March 2023:

The European Union allocated €630 million of humanitarian aid for Ukrainians

More than 16 million people received humanitarian aid from the EU, its member states, and partners – it is the most complex and largest operation in the entire history of the EU

Ukraine received **€4.6 billion** for **armaments and military aid** through the European Peace Facility

€11.6 billion of financial support was allocated to Ukraine by the EU, member states, and European financial institutions starting from February 24, 2022

It helps maintain the viability of government agencies, provide social benefits and salaries for doctors, teachers, and many other workers in important sectors of the economy, as well as to support IDPs

Weapons, military equipment, first-aid kits, military transport and equipment, body armor, and military training – the EU helps Ukrainian defenders in the direct fight against the aggressor.



What opportunities does the European Union offer for Ukrainian youth?

Erasmus + - the EU program in the field of education, professional training, youth, and sports

Horizon 2020 - the EU framework program for financing science and innovation

Creative Europe - the EU program aimed at supporting culture and creative industries

and many others!

Euroclubs – informal youth associations aimed at sharing and spreading European values

EU information centres – sources of information about the EU established at higher educational institutions, national libraries, and research centers in Ukraine

EU Study Days – the EU project that helps increase the level of knowledge of Ukrainian youth about the EU and promotes communication, exchange of experience, cooperation, and implementation of joint initiatives

European Youth Ambassadors – a non-political, voluntary and dynamic network that unites young people from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, and the countries of the European Union and United Kingdom to strengthen public activism.



How to get more information?

In the Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine - diplomatic mission of the European Union

- Represents the EU position in the political dialogue with Ukraine
- Informs about the EU and EU -Ukraine relations
- Coordinates EU technical assistance for Ukraine
- Monitors the implementation of the Association Agreement with the EU

101, Volodymyrska St., Kyiv, 01033, Ukraine Tel: +38 (044) 390-80-10 <u>delegation-ukraine-press@eeas.europa.eu</u>

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When and why do we celebrate the Europe Day?

May 9, 1950 – Schuman Declaration

The holiday is a symbol of peace and unity on the European continent, common values and belonging to a single European family

Every year, EU institutions open their doors to the public in Brussels and Strasbourg, allowing citizens to visit the places where the decisions that affect their lives are taken.



Since 2003, Ukraine celebrates the Europe Day on the third Saturday of May!



Europe Day 2023 in Ukraine

- For the second time during the full-scale war
- For the first time in the new status of a candidate country

How do we celebrate this year?

- meet and communicate with Ukrainian youth
- share experience and get to know each other better
- confirm the constant support of Ukrainians by the European Union in their fight against the aggressor
- dream and build our common European future already today



And what does the Europe Day mean to you?





If freedom has a name, its name is Ukraine!

Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission

