



# AMBASSADORS' TRAINING 14-15 December, Brussels FOLLOW-UP



**AMBASSADORS' TRAINING FOLLOW-UP**  
**14-15<sup>th</sup> of December 2019 | Brussels, Belgium**  
*Schuman 2.0 Training*

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## INTRODUCTION

*“Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity [...]. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe.”*

Robert Schuman, French foreign minister between 1948 and 1952, is regarded as one of the founding fathers of European unity. In cooperation with Jean Monnet he drew up the Schuman Declaration, issued on 9 May 1950, proposing the creation of a single authority to control the production of Steel and Coal in France and West Germany, opened also to other European countries. This declaration was inspired by federalist principles. While approaching the European construction as a series of concrete steps gradually creating a concrete solidarity among Europeans, it was aiming to lead to a ‘European Federation’.

The “[Schuman 2.0](#)” project, co-funded by the [Europe for Citizens Programme of the European Union](#), is aimed at contributing to citizens' understanding of the EU, its history and diversity, and in particular to raise awareness of the historical significance of the Schuman declaration and take it as opportunity to reflect on the future of the European project. The project consists of a series of grass-roots and European events, animated by a pool of “Schuman 2.0 Ambassadors”.

This Ambassador Training help activists from civil society organisations to understand the significance of the Schuman Declaration and promote its remembrance in the project events. It trains participants to build closer links with students and citizens to raise awareness of one of the founding moments of the European Integration project and to better prepare themselves to be active participants in the ongoing debate on the future of Europe.

Ambassadors learned how to co-organise local events, how to involve participants and how to interact with different nationalities.

The event was held on two days. One on the historical moment that inspires our Union and the learnings for today's Europe. One on improving skills in the organization of Intercultural meetings and events and testing the practical skills acquired during the training.

Interaction and the exchange of ideas and experiences is encouraged – participants also learned from one another as well as from expert speakers and facilitators.

## PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTED

Saturday 14 December (10:30 – 19:00) – Sleep Well Hostel – Rue du Damier 23, 1000 Brussels

10:30	REGISTRATION
11:00 – 11:15	<p>OPENING – WELCOME AND OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM OF THE TRAINING</p> <p><i>Eugenia CASARIEGO ARTOLA, Facilitator of the training</i></p>
11:15 – 11:45	<p>SESSION I</p> <p>“THE SCHUMAN 2.0 PROJECT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT AND PROGRAM”</p> <p><i>Paolo VACCA, Secretary General of the Union of European Federalists</i></p> <p>Short video on European integration from the WWII to the Schuman declaration</p>
11:45 – 13:15	<p>SESSION II</p> <p>“THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION IN AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION “</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introductions by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Julie GRATZ, Project Manager at the Centre européen Robert Schuman</i></li> <li><i>Philippe LE GUEN, Outreach Coordinator at Jean Monnet House</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Discussion</li> </ul>
13:15 – 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:00 – 15:15	<p>SESSION III</p> <p>“THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION 70 YEARS LATER: LEARNINGS FOR TODAY’S EUROPE”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introductions by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Domenico ROSSETTI, Secretary General of the Union of European Federalists in Belgium</i></li> <li><i>Louis DROUNAU, President of the EuropeanConstitution.eu</i></li> <li><i>Isabelle IOANNIDES, Senior Associate Researcher in the European Foreign and Security Policy</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Discussions</li> </ul>
15:15-16:30	<p>SESSION IV</p> <p>“THE SCHUMAN 2.0 PROJECT IN DETAIL”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Overview</li> <li>▪ Presentation of the local events and final event</li> <li>▪ Understanding the role of the Ambassador</li> <li>▪ New Schuman 2.0 Declarations</li> <li>▪ Final prize</li> </ul> <p><i>Schuman 2.0 project partners and Valentina PRESA, Head of Brussels Office of the Union of European Federalists</i></p>
16:30-16:45	<i>Coffee Break</i>
16:45-18:15	<p>SESSION V</p> <p>“ WORKSHOP 1: FORMATS AND METHODS FOR GROUP DISCUSSIONS”</p> <p><i>Facilitated by Maria BALLESTEROS MELERO, Non-formal education trainer</i></p>



18:15-19:00	SESSION VI "AUDIO VISUAL SOURCES AND TOOLS USEFUL FOR THE PROJECT" <i>André BOSSUROY, Director Louvranges Broadcast</i> <i>Ricardo MENDES, Expert in Communication Technologies</i> <i>Kristine ROKE and Jacopo SCIPIONE, project officers at the Union of European Federalists</i>
19:00 – 19:20	AMBASSADORS MEET GRASSROOTS EVENT ORGANISERS
19:20	Dinner

**Sunday 15 December (9:00 – 14:00) – Sleep Well Hostel - Rue du Damier 23, 1000 Brussels**

09:00	Opening
09:00--09:15	Introduction to the day
09:15 – 10:45	SESSION VII "WORKSHOP 2: FACILITATING GROUP DISCUSSIONS WITH PARTICIPANTS OF DIVERSE BACKGROUNDS" <i>Facilitated by Maria BALLESTEROS MELERO, Non-formal education trainer</i>
10:45 – 11:00	Break
11:00 – 12:45	SESSION VIII "SIMULATIONS: LEADING A GROUP TO WRITE A SCHUMAN 2.0 DECLARATION" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction by <i>Eugenia CASARIEGO ARTOLA, Facilitator of the training</i></li> <li>▪ Group Work</li> </ul>
12:45	Closing
13:00- 14:00	<i>Lunch</i>
14:30 – 16:00	Visit to the House of European History (optional, to be selected in the registration form)

## SESSIONS' PRESENTATIONS AND OUTCOMES

The training started with “getting to know each other” interactive activities. Furthermore participants had the possibility to discuss and present their motivations why they decided to become Schuman 2.0 Ambassadors first of all within their table (between 6 and 8 ambassadors per table) and then in the plenary.

### SESSION I: “THE SCHUMAN 2.0 PROJECT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CONCEPT AND PROGRAM”

The Schuman 2.0 project was presented by Paolo VACCA, Secretary General of the Union of European Federalists.

- [Find here the presentation of the Schuman 2.0 project](#) used during the session and a short [video](#) on European integration from the WWII to the Schuman declaration.

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### SESSION II: “THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION IN AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE AND ITS RELEVANCE FOR EUROPEAN INTEGRATION”

The session on the Schuman Declaration in an historical perspective and its relevance for European integration was introduced by Philippe Le Guen, Outreach Coordinator at Jean Monnet House from France.

Philippe Le Guen presents the trajectory and bibliography of both, Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman. He also explains the political attitudes and exchanges between Monnet and Schuman within the process of drafting the Schuman declaration.

- [Find here the presentation](#) used during the training session by Philippe Le Guen and prepared in cooperation with Julie Gratz, Project manager at the Centre Européen Robert Schuman.

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### SESSION III: “THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION 70 YEARS LATER: LEARNINGS FOR TODAY'S EUROPE”

The session started with the introduction of Domenico Rossetti, Secretary General of European Federalists in Belgium. In a call to be proud of our common identity, he made an assessment of the elements that structures the European way and calls for the vindication of that common identity in connection to the processes of European Integration. He points out the recognition of common identity as an element of de facto solidarity.

- [Find here the presentation](#) used by Domenico Rossetti during the session.

Louis Drounau, President of the [EuropeanConstitution.eu](#), speaks about de facto solidarity and summarises the main “schools of thoughts” on the federalism in Europe.

He highlights that the declaration, while having contributed greatly to the European integration, has failed to lead the union to the foreseen last objective of a European Federation.



He argues for the democratic need of a European constitutional process and proposes as an example of future Schuman Declarations Defence and Climate action.

Isabelle Ioannides, Senior Associate Researcher in the European Foreign and Security Policy, focuses on sectorial elements of European Integration and provides concrete examples. She focuses on how the European Union developed its foreign policy based on EU values and centred on the principles that Schuman called for:

- 1) World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it;
- 2) Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity;
- 3) Pooling resources together and sharing.

#### SESSION IV: "THE SCHUMAN 2.0 PROJECT IN DETAILS"

Overview of the project presented by Valentina Presa, Head of Office of the Union of European Federalists.

- [Find here the presentation](#) outlining the project cycle, future event and the role of the Schuman 2.0 Ambassadors within the project, the Schuman 2.0 Declaration contest and process with the final prize awarded to the selected New Schuman 2.0 Declarations.

The session continues with the presentations of the partners of the Schuman 2.0 project and the grassroots events taking place during the year 2020 across Europe:

- [Young European Federalists \(JEF\)](#) presented by Alejandra Almarcha, Policy Officer at JEF
- [Presentation of the grassroots event in Lille, France](#) by Pauline Gessant, Executive Board Member of [UEF France](#). Event will take place on 25<sup>th</sup> of January 2020 and is organised by Union of European Federalists France in cooperation of UEF Hauts de France;
- [Presentation of the grassroots event in Trieste, Italy](#), by Eleonora Marini, President of the Erasmus Student Network. Event will take place on 20<sup>th</sup> of February and is organised by Movimento Federalists Europeo ([MFE](#)) and Erasmus Student Network ([ESN](#));
- [Presentation of the grassroots event in Tartu, Estonia](#), by Stefani Braghiroli, 'European Union - Russia Studies' MA Programme Director and Anna Beitane, Project Manager at Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, University of Tartu. Event will take place on 28<sup>th</sup> of February and is organised by the [University of Tartu](#);
- [Presentation of the grassroots event in Bilbao, Spain](#) by Andoni Valle Garcia, Law and IR student Class representative at [University of Deusto](#). Event will take place on 6<sup>th</sup> of March and is organised by the University of Deusto in cooperation with Unión de Europeístas y Federalistas de España ([UEF Spain](#));
- [Presentation of the grassroots event in Graz, Austria](#) by Anne Favre and Julius Lajtha, representing [JEF Styria](#). Event will take place on 27<sup>th</sup> of March and is organised by UEF Styria in cooperation with [UEF Styria](#);

- Presentation of the grassroots event in Hamburg, Germany by Lisa Crinon, representative of the [Europa-Union Hamburg](#). Event will take place on 3<sup>rd</sup> of April and is organised in cooperation with Europa Union Landesverband Hamburg.
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## SESSION VI: “AUDIO VISUAL SOURCES AND TOOLS USEFUL FOR THE PROJECT”

The first part of the session gave an overview of the [Schuman 2.0](#) project dedicated website and its' different sections containing [historical background](#) information, [project outline](#), [event page](#), page dedicated to the [Ambassadors](#), new Schuman 2.0 [declarations](#) page and the testimonial page inactive until the content will be produced by the ambassadors.

Other useful educational tools and information were presented.

- [Find here the presentation](#) used by Kristine Roke and Jacopo Scipione, Project Officers at UEF Secretariat.

Second part of the session was dedicated to concrete examples of video reporting with the help of the [Citizens reporters](#) project introduced by André Bossuroy, Director Louvranges Broadcast and Ricardo Mendes, Expert in Communication Technologies.

Extracts from the film “[The fall of the Berlin Wall – when art meets remembrance](#)” were used to talk about the citizen reporter technique.

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## SESSION VIII: “SIMULATIONS: LEADING A GROUP TO WRITE A SCHUMAN 2.0 DECLARATION”

Ambassadors had the chance to use their facilitation skills acquired during the training in this session. They were facilitating intercultural group discussions and leading the Schuman 2.0 declaration drafting process in order to come up with three draft declarations as a result of collective work.

Find below the three draft declarations:

- [Declaration of the group #1](#)
- [Declaration of the group #2](#)
- [Declaration of the group #3](#)





## SESSION VII

### Schuman 2.0 Declaration

#### Ambassadors team 1

70 years after the founding fathers came up with the Schuman Declaration, it is time to build a stronger Europe and to face the global challenges, united together.

In order to do so, we have to strive for a more democratic and effective policy-making process. We should empower our supranational institutions to tackle the concerns of civil society.

First and foremost, acting as one, we should develop a sustainable Europe.

We should use our soft power to promote our democratic values in the world.

Work in more transparent way to fight disinformation.

Effective management of migration towards Europe is demanded by the citizens as well as a more social, inclusive and coherent community, promoting prosperity and peace, beyond our borders and around borders.

United in diversity, more than ever!

## SESSION VII

### Schuman 2.0 Declaration

#### Ambassadors team 2

Seventy years ago, Robert Schuman announced to the world the genesis of the European project, he promised collaboration between European States on a level never seen before. In his words “Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan”, paving the way for the longest lasting peace the European continent has ever seen.

Having achieved this goal, new challenges have emerged in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, notably, the threat of climate change, democratic backsliding, loss of trust in democratic pillars and new security threats.

We hereby declare the following steps to strengthen the Union in order to address these internal and external challenges.

Ensuring the safety of the citizens of the Union through promoting a common vision for our security.



## SESSION VII

### Schuman 2.0 Declaration

#### Ambassadors team 3

##### Introduction

Recognizing that today Europe is at a crossroad,  
Building upon the original Schuman Declaration and  
Acknowledging the efforts of European citizens through the history and own desire to build a common home for democracy, rule of law, freedom and rights, wellbeing.  
Emphasizing the values that unite us,  
We hereby declare the following:

##### Vision and mission

First of all values like basic rights like equality and citizens' rights.  
Also long term aims, e.g. ecological sustainability and economic prosperity.  
An open society with integration and solidarity.  
Stabilize security and wealth can be only reached in a fair society.  
Democracy shall remain a core European value.  
Citizens shall obtain some transparency  
Citizens shall be more involved at European level. Citizens shall have rights to start changes by their own initiative.  
European elections shall be organized commonly (By each state).

##### The Environment

The environment should be the main goal, because climate change is affecting everyone. The EU should come up with common actions, where all States participate on a more specific and binding policies, equally learn from each other as if one country is developed in a certain sphere, it could help others. Everyone dispose with the same financial means.

##### Security and Defence

With a variety of threats in the world, Europe needs to ensure the security of its citizens and promote it. This requests further integration on security and defence. This cooperation will be based on values such as democracy and the protection of human rights.

##### Europe in the world

In an ever changing world, Europe must be strong and consistent with its fundamental values. Europe has the obligation to promote these values throughout the world, through peaceful cooperation.

In order to face these challenges and live up to our values, we call for the creation of a true European democracy.

This democracy requires going beyond existing treaties and adopting a European constitution, placing the interests and protection of European citizens at its core.

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### The EU architect: Robert Schuman (1886-1963)

The statesman Robert Schuman, a qualified law and French foreign minister between 1948 and 1952, is regarded as one of the founding fathers of European unity. Schuman was born in Luxembourg and was influenced by his background in the French-German border region. Despite, or maybe as a result of his experiences in Nazi Germany, he recognised that only a lasting reconciliation with Germany could form the basis for a united Europe. Deported to Germany in 1940, he joined the French Resistance upon fleeing two years later. In spite of this, he showed no resentment when, following the war, he became French foreign minister. In cooperation with Jean Monnet he drew up the internationally renowned Schuman Plan, which he published on 9 May 1950, the date now regarded as the birth of the European Union. He proposed joint control of coal and steel production, the most important materials for the armaments industry. The basic idea was that whoever did not have control over coal and steel production would not be able to fight a war. Schuman informed the German chancellor Adenauer of the plan, who immediately recognised the opportunity for a peaceful Europe and agreed. Shortly afterwards, the governments of Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands also reacted. The six states signed the agreement for the European Coal and Steel Community in Paris in April 1951. In this way, Europe began as a peace initiative. Schuman also supported the formation of a common European defence policy, and held the post of President of the European Parliament from 1958 to 1960.



### The historical context

In 1950, the nations of Europe were still struggling to overcome the devastation wrought by World War II, which had ended 5 years earlier. Determined to prevent another such terrible war, European governments concluded that pooling coal and steel production would – in the words of the Declaration – make war between historic rivals France and Germany "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible".

It was thought – correctly – that merging of economic interests would help raise standards of living and be the first step towards a more united Europe. The ECSC (founding members: France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg) was the first of a series of supranational European institutions that would ultimately become today's "European Union".

The Schuman Declaration was presented by French foreign minister Robert Schuman on 9 May 1950. It proposed the creation of a European Coal and Steel Community, whose members would pool coal and steel production.

## The Schuman Declaration

*World peace cannot be safeguarded without the making of creative efforts proportionate to the dangers which threaten it.*

*The contribution which an organized and living Europe can bring to civilization is indispensable to the maintenance of peaceful relations. In taking upon herself for more than 20 years the role of champion of a united Europe, France has always had as her essential aim the service of peace. A united Europe was not achieved and we had war.*

*Europe will not be made all at once, or according to a single plan. It will be built through concrete achievements which first create a de facto solidarity. The coming together of the nations of Europe requires the elimination of the age-old opposition of France and Germany. Any action taken must in the first place concern these two countries.*

*With this aim in view, the French Government proposes that action be taken immediately on one limited but decisive point.*

*It proposes that Franco-German production of coal and steel as a whole be placed under a common High Authority, within the framework of an organization open to the participation of the other countries of Europe. The pooling of coal and steel production should immediately provide for the setting up of common foundations for economic development as a first step in the federation of Europe, and will change the destinies of those regions which have long been devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war, of which they have been the most constant victims.*

*The solidarity in production thus established will make it plain that any war between France and Germany becomes not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible. The setting up of this powerful productive unit, open to all countries willing to take part and bound ultimately to provide all the member countries with the basic elements of industrial production on the same terms, will lay a true foundation for their economic unification.*

*This production will be offered to the world as a whole without distinction or exception, with the aim of contributing to raising living standards and to promoting peaceful achievements. With increased resources Europe will be able to pursue the achievement of one of its essential tasks, namely, the development of the African continent. In this way, there will be realised simply and speedily that fusion of interest which is indispensable to the establishment of a common economic system; it may be the leaven from which may grow a wider and deeper community between countries long opposed to one another by sanguinary divisions.*

*By pooling basic production and by instituting a new High Authority, whose decisions will bind France, Germany and other member countries, this proposal will lead to the realization of the first concrete foundation of a European federation indispensable to the preservation of peace.*

*To promote the realization of the objectives defined, the French Government is ready to open negotiations on the following bases.*

*The task with which this common High Authority will be charged will be that of securing in the shortest possible time the modernization of production and the improvement of its quality; the supply of coal and steel on identical terms to the French and German markets, as well as to the markets of other member countries; the development in common of exports to other countries; the equalization and improvement of the living conditions of workers in these industries.*

*To achieve these objectives, starting from the very different conditions in which the production of member countries is at present situated, it is proposed that certain transitional measures should be instituted, such as the application of a production and investment plan, the establishment of*

*compensating machinery for equating prices, and the creation of a restructuring fund to facilitate the rationalization of production. The movement of coal and steel between member countries will immediately be freed from all customs duty, and will not be affected by differential transport rates. Conditions will gradually be created which will spontaneously provide for the more rational distribution of production at the highest level of productivity.*

*In contrast to international cartels, which tend to impose restrictive practices on distribution and the exploitation of national markets, and to maintain high profits, the organization will ensure the fusion of markets and the expansion of production.*

*The essential principles and undertakings defined above will be the subject of a treaty signed between the States and submitted for the ratification of their parliaments. The negotiations required to settle details of applications will be undertaken with the help of an arbitrator appointed by common agreement. He will be entrusted with the task of seeing that the agreements reached conform with the principles laid down, and, in the event of a deadlock, he will decide what solution is to be adopted.*

*The common High Authority entrusted with the management of the scheme will be composed of independent persons appointed by the governments, giving equal representation. A chairman will be chosen by common agreement between the governments. The Authority's decisions will be enforceable in France, Germany and other member countries. Appropriate measures will be provided for means of appeal against the decisions of the Authority.*

## Links

- Biography of Robert Schuman: [Robert Schuman: the architect of the European integration project](#)
- Life of the founding fathers and mothers of EU: [EU Pioneers](#)
- Video: [#EUArchives – The Schuman Declaration](#)
- Video: [#EUArchives – Founding fathers of the European Union: Robert Schuman](#)
- Short film on Schuman Declaration: [Documentary on the Robert Schuman Declaration – The Birth of Europe](#)
- Founding fathers film: [Europe Through the Generations](#)

## PROJECT OUTLINE

The “[Schuman 2.0](#)” project is organised by the Union of European Federalists (UEF), with the collaboration of partners as UEF France, UEF Spain (Unión de Europeístas y Federalistas de España), UEF and JEF Graz, Europa Union Landesverband Hamburg, Movimento Federalista Europeo (MFE IT), Young European Federalists (JEF), and the University of Tartu.

Between September 2019 and June 2020, the UEF will commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Schuman declaration on 9th May 2020 with a double purpose: raising a renewed awareness of the deep roots of the European project at a time it is challenged by raising nationalism and fostering the debate on a common vision of the EU's shape and mission in the years to come to complete the long-term project that was already envisaged in the Schuman declaration.

In order to reach these objectives, the project will organise a series of 6 grassroots events addressed to citizens from all social and economic backgrounds in European cities across the continent, hosted by the local university, and a final Citizens Summit on 9th of May 2020. Throughout the project, participants in the local events will reflect and debate their own “new Schuman Declaration” to address the challenges of modern Europe, which will be presented, discussed and awarded in a final event, a Citizens Summit on 9th May 2020. This project website will host historical perspectives on the Schuman declaration and host the “new Schuman declarations” developed by participants to the grassroots events.

The project will begin with the Schuman 2.0 Ambassador training on December 2019 in Brussels and will continue with the following grassroots events addressed to EU citizens across the continent:

- Lille (France) on 25 January 2020, in collaboration with UEF France;
- Trieste (Italy) on 20 February 2020, in collaboration with Movimento Federalista Europeo (MFE);
- Tartu (Estonia) on 28 February 2020, in collaboration with the University of Tartu;
- Bilbao (Spain) on 6 March 2020, in collaboration with the University of Duesto and UEF Spain (Unión de Europeístas y Federalistas de España);
- Graz (Austria) on 27 March 2020, in collaboration with UEF and JEF Graz;
- Hamburg (Germany) on 3 April 2020, in collaboration with Europa Union Landesverband Hamburg.

In each grassroots event, participants will be encouraged to form and share their perception on the initial aspirations of the European project as stated in the Schuman declaration, confront it with the view of participants from other EU countries and reflect on the best way to renew the EU's mission in the framework of the current challenges facing the Europeans.

During these events, participants will have the opportunity to reflect on the original Schuman Declaration and propose their “new Schuman Declarations” to address current EU challenges. All declarations will be published on a project website organised by themes and countries.

The cities for the events have been chosen to meet three criteria:



1. represent a mix of cities from the original founding countries and the more recent member states so the outcome (and the interaction from participants in the final event) can reflect different historical perspectives and expectations on the Schuman declaration;
2. be close to a border with at least another country, to add an additional cross-border dimension not only in terms of participants but also of intercultural exchange and symbolism in the event, and;
3. be not a capital city, to reach out to circles normally left outside the European debates that take place in capital cities.

The project will end with the final Citizens Summit on Europe Day, the 9th May 2020. It is meant to present the meaning of the Schuman declaration and discuss on its long-term perspectives.

It will be an occasion for participants to share their ideas and reflect on Schuman's vision: discussion among direct witness, MEPs and representatives of CS will be held, as well as debates on current challenges and prospects. During this event, 5 declarations from each grassroots event will be presented and the most successful "Schuman 2.0 Declaration" will be awarded during the Citizens' Summit.

## COMMUNICATION

Please feel free to use Schuman2.0 visual identity templates that you can find on the Schuman 2.0 project website section "[About](#)". You might wish to have other materials, do not hesitate to contact the UEF secretariat by mail on [schuman2.0@federalists.eu](mailto:schuman2.0@federalists.eu).

Please promote the project on your social media and use the [Facebook frame to announce that you are Schuman 2.0 Ambassador](#).





## PARTICIPANTS LIST

N°	First Name	Last Name	Country of residence
1	Jonatan	AF HÄLLSTRÖM	Finland
2	Alejandra	ALMARCHA	Belgium
3	Gabriele	BALLERO	Belgium
4	Maria	BALLESTEROS MELERO	Belgium
5	Anna	BEITANE	Estonia
6	Africa	BERTRAN LOYGORRI	Spain
7	Gergana	BLAZHEVA	Bulgaria
8	André	BOSSUROY	Belgium
9	Stefano	BRAGHIROLI	Estonia
10	Björn	BRONGER	Luxembourg
11	Alejandro	CORDERO	Belgium
12	Eugenia	CASARIEGO ARTOLA	Belgium
13	Benjamin Charles	CASSAR	Malta
14	Lisa	CRINON	Germany
15	Alya	DIRIX	Belgium
16	Cristina	DOBRISAN	Belgium
17	Louis	DROUNAU	Austria
18	Mariona	ESPÍN	Spain
19	Anne	FAVRE	Austria
20	Enrique	FERNANDEZ DE FRUTOS	Spain
21	Aitana	FERRANDO VICENTE	Spain
22	Pauline	GESSANT	France
23	Julie	GRATZ	France
24	Isabelle	IOANNIDES	Belgium
25	Klajdi	KAZIU	Albania
26	Julius	LAJTHA	Scotland

27	Pauline	LALOUX	Belgium
28	Philippe	LE GUEN	France
29	Adrián	LECO MARTÍNEZ	Spain
30	Christoph	LIESEN	Germany
31	Cornelia	LILLIS	Germany
32	Cristina	LOMELINO RODRÍGUEZ	Spain
33	Gadir	MAMEDOV	Estonia
34	Eleonora	MARINI	Italy
35	Francesca	MASTRANTUONO	Italy
36	Goda	MAŽEIKAITĖ	Lithuania
37	Andrew	MICALLEF	Malta
38	Ben Erik	MÜHLHAUS	Germany
39	Marcel	PLANAGUMA	Belgium
40	Valentina	PRESA	Belgium
41	Kristine	ROKE	Belgium
42	Michelangelo	RONCELLA	Italy
43	Domenico	ROSSETTI	Belgium
44	Jacopo	SCIPIONE	Belgium
45	Mona	SCOE	Spain
46	Adam	TAMJÄRV	Estonia
47	Mariam	TLASHADZE	Estonia
48	Maarten	TOELEN	Belgium
49	Volodymyr	TSILYUK	Spain
50	Paolo	VACCA	Belgium
51	Andoni	VALLE GARCI	Spain
52	Alice	VIGNE	Germany




## FROM THE SCHUMAN DECLARATION TO A NEW EUROPEAN REFOUNDATION

### BRIEFING NOTE ON THE CONFERENCE OF THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

In March 2019, President Macron proposed to organise by 2020, together “with the representatives of the European institutions and the Member States, a Conference for Europe in order to propose all the changes our political project needs”; in order “to chart together the road to European renewal”.

- After her election by the European Parliament in July 2019, Ursula von der Leyen expressed her commitment to the discussion and debate on the future of Europe. She also confirmed the Conference on the future of Europe will be organised by the European institutions and that citizens should “have their say at a Conference on the Future of Europe, to start in 2020 and run for two years”.
- To date, the composition, working method and mandate of the Conference remain largely unclear. Only the political guidelines and mission letters of President-elect von der Leyen and the answers of Commissioner-designate Suica in front of the European Parliament can give indications.
- The last point of her guidelines is the strengthening of our democracy. In this section, the call for a Conference on the future of Europe represents a key aspects of her approach to European Renewal.
- In her Mission letter to Dubravka Suica, von der Leyen stated that “we need a Conference on the Future of Europe, to start in 2020 and run for two years. [Which] should bring together citizens of all ages from across our Union, as well as civil society and European institutions”.
- Furthermore, President-elect gave Suica three concrete tasks: (1) To work closely with the European Parliament and the Council to agree on the concept, structure, timing and scope of the Conference; (2) To ensure the widest possible participation in the Commission’s Citizens’ and (3) To work closely with the VP for Interinstitutional Relations and Foresight and the VP for Values and Transparency to ensure the follow-up on what is agreed by the Conference.
- The initial answers of the responsible Commissioner-designate Dubravka Suica to the written confirmation hearing questions indicate that the EP should play a leading role and Council and Commission should be involved. There should also be opportunities for the institutions to engage with citizens and civil society organisations (CSOs), but it remains unclear whether this is happening as a “side-event” to the conference or whether citizens and CSOs should be directly involved in the conference. As regards the scope and objective of the conference, Suica sets out that the Conference should “lead to a concrete outcome” including on improvements of the lead candidate system and the introduction of transnational lists (TNLs). Suica does not rule out that the conference might lead to treaty revision under Art. 48 TEU. During her hearing Commissioner-designate Suica set out that the conference should amongst other topics deal with the improvement of the lead candidate system and discuss the introduction of transnational lists.
- In order to facilitate the preparations for the Conference on the Future of Europe, the Conference of Presidents in its meeting on 24th October appointed Paulo Rangel (EPP); Gabriele Bischoff (S&D); Daniel Adjuvant (Greens); Guy Verhofstadt (Renew), Zdzisław Krasnodebski (ECR); and Helmut Scholz (United Left) as members of the new Working Group in charge of organizing the Conference itself. The Working Group has been given a mandate to draw up a proposal and an organizational framework for the Conference on the Future of Europe on behalf of the European Parliament, and to report back to the Conference of Presidents by the end of the year.
- At the moment there is great uncertainty on the mandate, composition, timing and working method of the proposed Conference. The European Parliament has not a formal position yet. The European



Commission is considering different options. Many of these matters will be settled in the next few months and there is still considerable room to influence the outcome. This is a clear invitation to be an active part of the first stages of this conference in shaping its concept, structure, timing and scope.

Currently three different mandates with varying levels of ambition are under discussion:

“A constitutional conference” – The conference is tasked with a broad mandate to consider legislative, policy and institutional changes. The starting point is which policy areas should be considered European public goods, which form of institutional architecture is required for an efficient and democratic governance of those policy areas and which financial resources on the European level are required to deliver on those areas. The conference is either to make abstract recommendations on those issues to a new European Convention or to work up a concrete proposal for a new (Constitutional) Treaty to be submitted to the European Council by the European Parliament along the requirements of Art. 48 TEU.

The “open model” – The conference is to make proposals for the improvement of the lead candidate system and to discuss the introduction of TNLs. In a separate work stream the conference is to “listen to citizens’ views on Europe”, including on “future topics” such as demographic developments. The outcome might include suggestions for treaty changes.

“Citizen Dialogues 2.0” – The conference is designed as a platform for exchange between citizens, CSOs and representatives from the European institutions (EP, Council, Commission) and should inform the thinking of the institutions. The conference is concluded with a summary of the most pertinent issues discussed.

## SPEAKERS

### María BALLESTEROS MELERO

María is currently Project Officer at OBESSU (Organising Bureau of European School Student Unions) implementing, among others, educational methodologies on inclusive education all over Europe. For the past 10 years, she has been involved in other youth organisations at local and European level, also working on Non-Formal Education since then. She was in the European board of AEGEE / European Students' Forum, as well as in the Secretariat where she coordinated projects related to social inclusion and gender mainstreaming. She was a member of the Pool of Trainers of AEGEE and is currently a member of the Pool of Trainers of JEF and working with other NGOs as a trainer.



### André BOSSUROY

André Bossuroy began his career as a civil engineer in 1986. In 2000, he organised the audiovisual and interpreting tests of the Commission, Parliament and the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, with a view to the enlargement of the EU from 15 to 25 Member States. This first contact with the "European project" will redirect his career. By "human taste", the engineer becomes a director and makes a specialty of himself: giving the European citizens to have their say, starting with students of the Erasmus programme. In 2007, ARTE broadcasts the first portraits of students who insist on the transformation of their gaze before/after their Erasmus year.

In 2019, his documentary film on the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall was supported by the Europe for Citizens programme. Other television productions follow in the field of development education in some of the world's hot spots, always through the eyes of this euro-generation to whom he gives a role of citizen-reporter.



### Eugenia CASARIEGO ARTOLA

Eugenia Casariego is a non-formal education trainer for youth organisations. She has been a trainer for 5 years and currently belongs to the trainers' pool of three organisations: EFPSA, AEGEE-Academy, and the Spanish National Agency for Erasmus+. As a trainer, she has managed over 10 training courses and delivered sessions to more than 500 young people all over Europe. She is based in Brussels, where she works as a trainee for the European Parliament for the Secretariat of the Committee



on Culture and Education. Eugenia holds a Bachelors' degree in Psychology, and will graduate from a Masters' in Educational Sciences in 2020.

### Louis DROUNAU

Louis Drounau is the founder of European Democracy Consulting and President of EuropeanConstitution.eu.

Louis has spent several years working for the United Nations, including for UN-Habitat in Nairobi, for a peacekeeping mission in Côte d'Ivoire, and for the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs in New York. He also worked for the European Commission on political affairs in relation to West Africa, and with MONEYVAL, the Council of Europe's body in charge of anti-money laundering activities.

Over the past years, Louis has been working increasingly on institutional and constitutional affairs, in particular in the context of federal systems and of the European Union.



### Julie GRATZ

Julie Gratz graduated from the University of Lorraine as a linguist. After studying English, French as a Foreign Language and Political Science, she took the head of the European and Intercultural educational service of CERS in 2011. Since taking up this role, she manages the European projects and is in charge of international mobility for the organization such as, among others, the European Solidarity Corps. In her daily work with young people, she contributes to the promotion of the memory of the Founding Fathers of Europe with a primary focus on Robert Schuman. Furthermore, she works with participants by updating their knowledge of the European institutions and its founders through pedagogical activities led in Scy-Chazelles at the House of Robert Schuman.



### Isabelle IOANNIDES

Dr. Isabelle Ioannides is a Senior Associate Researcher in the "European Foreign and Security Policy" research cluster of the Institute for European Studies and a Scholar in the Department of Political Science, both at the VUB. She is also a non-resident Europe's Futures Fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), in Vienna. She currently works as a Policy Analyst in the Directorate on Impact Assessment and European Added Value in the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) of the European Parliament, where she prepares evaluations and provides expertise in support of the legislative oversight work of Parliamentary committees and subcommittees responsible for EU external action. She also lectures in the Département de Géographie et Territoires of the Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris, is an Affiliated Alumna on the European Studies Programme of the University of Virginia (USA), and a Senior Advisory Board Member of the humanitarian charity organisation. Previously, she was an Adviser in the Bureau of European Policy Advisers (BEPA) of the European Commission President, where she advised on rule of law governance in



transition countries, EU enlargement and the European Neighbourhood Policy, strategic foresight and focused on relations with civil society, think tanks and expert communities.

#### Philippe LE GUEN

Formerly managing director of the Association Jean Monnet (between 2010 and 2018), he is currently the Outreach Coordinator responsible for implementing the programme of events and learning activities at the Jean Monnet House. Located 40 km from Paris, this place is considered the "birthplace" of Europe, as the Schuman Declaration was drafted there in April 1950 by Jean Monnet. Today, it is a museum and an education Centre directly managed by the European Parliament and hosting training sessions and conferences aimed at the general public and civil society organisations, on the European construction history and the key political issues currently at stake in Europe.



#### Domenico ROSSETTI

Domenico Rossetti is Deputy Head of Unit at the European Commission, DG Research and Innovation, Directorate Clean Planet, Euratom Research Unit. Before, he was in charge of the Research Fund for Coal and Steel in the Industrial Technologies Directorate. In the Commission, he has been working 7 years in Foresight and 'Inclusive Societies' after 10 years in the field of Energy, mostly modelling, renewables and energy efficiency. Holding a PhD in economics from University of Paris Dauphine, Domenico is the author of more than 100 articles and 2 books entitled 'The Power of Science' and 'Mapping European Integration through its Cities'. Domenico is a visiting professor at the Royal Academy of Sciences and Secretary General of the Union of European Federalists in Belgium (UEF.be).



#### Paolo VACCA

Paolo Vacca is (voluntary) Secretary General of the Union of European Federalists (UEF) since 2014. He is also Secretary General of The Spinelli Group, a network of federalist members of the European and national parliaments and like-minded supporters across Europe. A long-time campaigner for European unity and federalism, Paolo has organised and contributed to countless conferences, seminars, events and grass-root campaigns and actions across Europe promoting European democracy and European unity. Professionally he works as Director Legal Affairs Europe for a global chemical multinational with European headquarters in The Netherlands.





## CONTACTS



**Paolo VACCA**  
Secretary-General



**Valentina PRESA**  
Head of Office



**Kristine ROKE**  
Project Officer



**Jacopo SCIPIONE**  
Project Officer



**Marcel PLANAGUMÀ**  
Communications  
Manager



**Alejandro CORDERO**  
Policy and Advocacy  
Officer

Union of European Federalists – European Secretariat  
Square de Meeûs 25, 1000 Brussels

For information on reimbursement, you can write to [tribs@federalists.eu](mailto:tribs@federalists.eu)  
For all the other information you can write to [schuman2.0@federalists.eu](mailto:schuman2.0@federalists.eu)

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