

The art of integration



posters

promoting Europe

The art of integration

40 posters promoting Europe

| A volume prepared in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Historical Archives of the European Union

The publication ***The art of integration: 40 posters promoting Europe*** was produced by the Historical Archives of the European Union.

Its contents comprise posters selected from the Nicola Di Gioia collection, generously deposited at the Historical Archives of the European Union in 2018 by Lamberto and Fabio Di Gioia.

Concept and research:

Juan Alonso
Jacqueline Gordon
Dieter Schlenker

Editorial coordination:

Jacqueline Gordon

Introductory texts:

Juan Alonso
Fabio Di Gioia
Dieter Schlenker

Explanatory texts:

Jacopo Cellini

Graphic design:

Alkminnie Nestoridou

Acknowledgements and disclaimer

The Historical Archives of the European Union extends its gratitude to Lamberto and Fabio Di Gioia, who generously deposited the Nicola Di Gioia collection to the Archives for long-term preservation and consultation. The Archives also thanks the dedicated team of archivists and staff at the HAEU, without whom this volume would not have been possible. Despite our best efforts, we were unable to establish authorship for some of the posters printed in this book. If you recognise one of the posters as your own work, please contact the Historical Archives of the European Union.

The Nicola Di Gioia collection has been completely digitised and may be viewed and searched online via the HAEU's multimedia portal: archives.eui.eu/audio_visual

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Intro

duction

Foreword by Dieter Schlenker

In 1983, the institutions of the European Union (then known as the European Communities) decided to open their historical archives to the public after a period of thirty years. In a subsequent contract signed in 1984, the European Commission and the European University Institute (EUI) agreed to install these archives at the Institute in Florence. The mission of this new Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) was to preserve the historical papers of EU institutions and to make these documents available to the research community and the general public, as well as to collect the private archives of individual actors and of public and private organisations that made an important contribution to European integration. The Archives Regulation of 1983 on the opening of EU institutional archives to the public was most recently amended in 2015. This amended archives resolution made mandatory the deposit of archives in Florence for all the EU institutions, bodies and agencies.

Forty years have passed since the establishment of the HAEU at the European University Institute. The anniversary is an occasion to look back at what the Archives has achieved over these four decades, during which the collections grew to 330 holdings comprising around 750,000 paper files occupying approximately 10,000 metres of shelving. Moreover, in those forty years the Archives grew not only in volume, but

also in the interest and attention it garners from researchers and citizens: the HAEU has become the central site for consulting primary sources on the history of the European Union and European integration. The significance of the Archives for research and transparency was recognised by the Italian state in 2012, when it made available prestigious new premises and a state-of-the-art facility in the renaissance Villa Salviati, located in the hills overlooking Florence.

The core holdings of the HAEU comprise the archives of numerous EU institutions, bodies and agencies: the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, the Court of Justice, the Court of Auditors, the Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of Regions, the European Investment Bank, the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training, the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, and the European Environment Agency. Among the 100 or so archival deposits of individuals, we find principal actors in the drive towards European integration, high officials of the EU institutions and distinguished European federalists. The 40 deposits from organisations with a European scope comprise pro-European movements and youth organisations, as well as scientific and technical organisations.

In addition to documents, the HAEU has large collections of audio-visual materials that testify to the history of European integration. Photographs, posters, audio and video recordings, maps, and oral history interviews broaden our understanding of the people and events that built Europe, at times lending European integration a face, and a voice.

As part of the Archives' celebrations for its 40th anniversary, this volume presents a selection from the unique Nicola Di Gioia poster collection deposited at the HAEU. Nicola Di Gioia, a European Commission official from 1962 to 2003, had the visionary foresight to collect hundreds of manifestos, appreciating the rich visual memory of European integration they could transmit to future generations. They illustrate the treaties, policies, events and values the European institutions sought to promote across member states and beyond. The 40 posters selected for this book cover a range of European policy areas and vividly demonstrate the shared values of peace, democracy and fundamental rights. Many of them are notable for their outstanding visual and artistic value.

The Nicola Di Gioia collection has become an important visual holding for the Historical Archives of the European Union. Since the collection was deposited in 2018, the Archives has selected from it for numerous exhibitions and events. The posters have been displayed during the annual Open Days, and often figure into visits to the Archives by schools, universities, clubs and associations. With this publication, *The art of integration: 40 posters promoting Europe*, the Archives is thus pleased and proud to invite readers on a fascinating voyage into the visual history of a united Europe.

Florence, 26 July 2024

Dieter Schlenker

Director

Historical Archives of the European Union
European University Institute

Communicating united Europe

by Fabio Di Gioia

In the terrible aftermath of the second world war, the idea to unite the peoples of Europe and render further conflict impossible quickly gained ground. Early proponents of European integration such as Alcide De Gasperi, Robert Schuman, Altiero Spinelli, Jean Monnet, Konrad Adenauer, and others delivered impassioned messages for a peaceful, united Europe.

Their innovative, deeply pro-European ideas resounded with the war-ravaged citizens, communicating the urgency with which countries were called to unite and take concrete action to ensure a future of lasting peace.

Illustrated posters, which creatively synthesised vast concepts such as peace, unity, and democracy, effectively communicated the essence of these innovative, pro-European ideas and opinions, long before they would be consolidated in agreements and treaties. As publications that offered far greater public reach than party newspapers or political leaflets, posters became indispensable for circulating new ideas—a most powerful and enduring tool in a world without the internet or social media.

The use of posters to transmit political, programmatic, or celebratory messages was soon extended to publicise the myriad initiatives launched at all levels, across member states, to support the new political idea of European unity. Round tables, conferences, conventions, symposia, and opportunities for exchange and information flourished, each calling for a printed manifesto or programme as testament, if not legitimation, of the activity. The post-war division of Europe into Eastern and Western blocs, and the Cold War, would only accelerate this important process.

Posters certainly served to inform and keep the public administrations of the EU member states up to date on European directives and regulatory measures. However, they also artistically illustrated the policies that were being dealt with over the decades in Brussels, Strasbourg, and other institutional headquarters throughout Europe. One could argue that this visuality has contributed as much — if not more— to the forging of a European consciousness as newspapers and news bulletins.

The Nicola Di Gioia collection: 70 years of ideas and accomplishments

The Nicola Di Gioia collection, comprising around 1500 posters, was assembled by Nicola Di Gioia, an official of the European Commission between 1962 and 2003 in the Directorate-General for Information and Culture. He collected the manifestos with an eye to remembering the work and energy that so many people have dedicated to the construction of Europe and the promotion of social, scientific, and cultural progress in the member states of the Union.

Di Gioia's European manifestos very effectively tell new generations about the more than 70 years of ideas and accomplishments of men and women who passionately believed in the power of union for a prosperous and peaceful Europe. They offer us a lively and colourful journey through time and stimulate our interest in the unfolding of European Union history.

The actions the posters illustrate touch every area of citizens' lives. To name a few, they illustrate initiatives in the areas of culture, education, sports, health, music, art, crafts, languages, exchange, the economy, social issues, anti-racism, Erasmus, opportunities for citizens, women, equal opportunities,

individual rights, infrastructure, the single market, ECU, the euro, and the environment. The last, for example, emerged especially in the mid-1980s, with the establishment of dedicated ministries in each country, and an unprecedented deployment of awareness-raising initiatives aimed at safeguarding our planet.

The posters are also distinguished by their artistic value, some of which bear the signature of renowned artists such as Jean Michel Folon, Edwin Nagel, and Hugo Pratt.

There would be but a few traces of this immense legacy of European culture and politics had it not been for the foresight of a few institutions and individuals who appreciated the intense heritage offered by these printed manifestos.

Now deposited at the Historical Archives of the European Union, the Nicola Di Gioia collection is fully digitised, catalogued, and available for public consultation. It is creative testimony to the great work done by Europe's institutions, governments, and citizens in building the European Union.

Fabio Di Gioia

Nicola Di Gioia Collection Administrator
Curator, 'Posters of Europe' exhibition

The Nicola Di Gioia collection: A new contribution to the history of visual communication in Europe

by Juan Alonso Fernandez

Audio-visual collections at the Historical Archives of the European Union

Today, in the realm of research, audio-visual material no longer merely complements textual documents; rather, in accordance with the latest trends, it stands as a primary source in itself. Consequently, there is a growing body of research that examines audio-visual documentation from perspectives such as avant-garde artistic movements, genres of production, audio-visual technology, authors, sociology, and political intention. Such critical analyses of audio-visual documents take into account aspects of communication sciences such as audio-visual narrative and semiotics. In this regard, the audio-visual holdings and collections preserved in the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) are part of the common European cultural heritage and, as such, are crucial for understanding the history of the European integration process. These materials have the capacity to document the past, express culture, communicate, preserve traditions, and furnish educational and research resources.

Currently, the HAEU manages a vast collection of photographs documenting the activities of European institutions, individuals, movements, and international organisations involved in European integration. These images depict conferences, meetings, institutional visits around the world, portraits of key personalities, as well as a plethora of educational, cultural, social and scientific projects that were proposed and implemented across Europe. The Archives also preserves thousands of recordings, including ten oral history programmes comprising over 900 interviews

with European politicians, former senior officials, and/or European figures who played significant roles in their institutions or, more broadly, in the European integration process. Additionally, the HAEU offers access to hundreds of hours of video recordings of interviews, high-level European meetings, corporate videos, and various types of events carried out within the activities of European institutions and agencies, along with a collection of 250 films on the European integration process. Finally, the Archives is home to a unique collection of over 2000 posters produced by EU institutions and other European bodies, complemented by over 1000 European maps.

The fact that these key documents of European heritage are housed in the Historical Archives of the European Union makes perfect sense. While audio-visual documentation can facilitate focused reading of individual documents, on their own they pose the risk of incomplete or subjective analysis. However, their preservation at the HAEU mitigates this concern because the audio-visual materials are tightly integrated with the fonds and European projects that produced them, ensuring they are contextualised within their provenance and purpose. Consequently, researchers may develop a more comprehensive analysis and understanding of these images than if they were looked at as isolated collections lacking origin or context.

The Nicola Di Gioia poster collection

This book presents a selection of posters from the Nicola Di Gioia (NDG) collection, one of the most emblematic collections of the HAEU and probably one of the most significant collections of EU posters globally due to its rarity, quality, historical significance, and quantity. The collection comprises over 1500 documents meticulously collected by Nicola Di Gioia, who served as an official at the DG for Education and Culture of the European Commission in Rome, Italy, from 1962 to 2003. The collection primarily consists of materials produced from 1957 to 2003 by EU institutions, but also includes a few posters not created by EU institutions but still related to the history of European integration, such as European Union referendums or the EU founding values.

These posters are an interesting testament to the natural evolution of poster history during the second half of the 20th century, a period when posters were in direct competition with the democratisation of photography, audio-visual media, and other forms of communication. The NDG collection posters demonstrate heterogeneous and varied styles of design, spanning decades, with countless authors and diverse origins. Nevertheless, it is fascinating to observe the evolution of modern techniques such as compositions incorporating realistic colour photography, or the emerging style of some of the more well-known graphic artists, such as the vague nostalgia found in the warm tones and soft lines of Jean-Michel Folon.

Apart from aesthetic considerations, these posters serve as a compelling demonstration of the use of the poster medium to disseminate messages, promote events, or convey values by European institutions. Thus, the selection of posters in this book aims to highlight the different themes and values that the policies of European institutions sought to convey using the modern visual language of posters. To facilitate reading,

the posters have been grouped into eight synthetic chapters: *Origins, Identity, Democracy, Rights, Economy, Diplomacy, Research, and Future*.

In the first chapter, *Origins*, posters from the 1950s reflect the initial efforts of European institutions and movements to convey key values at the outset of European integration, such as ending war, fostering prosperity, or surmounting borders. The second chapter, *Identity*, includes documents aimed at promoting the idea of a European identity by reinforcing the ideas of a common project, unity, reconciliation, and solidarity. These often highlight anniversaries such as the Schuman Declaration, the Treaties of Rome, or the annual celebration of Europe Day. In the third chapter, *Democracy*, we can see posters mainly dedicated to the direct elections to the European Parliament, from the first ones in 1979 to the elections of 1994. The fourth section, *Rights*, shows the willingness to create a social and tolerant Europe that guarantees social rights and equal opportunities. It emphasises aspects such as the fight against racism and exclusion, gender equality, the right to information and mobility. The following section illustrates European objectives for the *Economy*, one of the engines driving European unity. Here we see the use of posters to announce the adoption of the euro, the Common Fisheries Policy, and even the work of the European Court of Auditors. The selection in the subsequent chapter *Diplomacy* illustrates Europe's external action and is comprised of posters on Greece's accession, the importance of relations with the United States, and activities in Asian countries like China. The seventh section, *Research*, presents posters that demonstrate the importance European institutions attached to research and technology. Finally, a last chapter dedicated to youth and the *Future* highlights the role of young people and educational initiatives such as the Erasmus program, Socrates and Leonardo scholarships.

Archival treatment of the NDG collection

This collection, previously housed in Rome, was deposited at the HAEU by Lamberto and Fabio Di Gioia, the son of Nicola Di Gioia, under the terms of a deposit contract signed on 5 June 2018, between the depositor and the HAEU Director Dieter Schlenker.

Initially, the Archives conducted an appraisal to identify duplicates and select posters that aligned with the mission of the HAEU. The posters were received uncategorised, rolled into cylinders or framed, in a variety of languages and formats. To facilitate an efficient and precise selection, the Archives conducted an initial digitisation using magnets to flatten the posters under a setup with a full-frame camera, tripod, and two continuous lights. Each poster was assigned a provisional item code, which was also used to rename the digital image. Once this quick reference copy was made, the digital images were used for appraisal and to group posters of the same series, such as those that were identical in content but had different measurements or were produced in various languages. The final file and item code number assigned to the digital file of each poster was inserted on the reverse side of the physical posters using a soft pencil. The posters were then stored in pH-neutral folders and flat cabinets. After a few weeks, when the posters had flattened, the Archives carried out the final digitisation, creating a high-resolution copy for long-term preservation and a low-resolution copy for easy online access. Finally, the audio-visual archivist described the posters at the file and item levels, including metadata such as creator, contributor, title, place, date, language, format, dimensions, and keywords.

The classification plan of the audio-visual material was created without regard to the original order, as it is impossible to recreate it, but within an artificial thematic framework based on subjects. Since many producers are unknown, such as the European Communities or the European Union, a classification

based on the context of creation was not feasible. Therefore, the collection has been arranged into eight series reflecting the main themes they express, namely Communication and Information Policy; Cultural and Identity Policy; Economic Policy; Education, Training, Youth, and Sport; Enlargement, Cooperation, and External Relations; Environmental Issues; Fundamental and Social Rights; and Research and Technology.

The extensive work carried out by the HAEU permits the public to freely access an excellent collection of digital images documenting not only the history of European integration, but also graphic design trends in poster production. Thanks to these efforts, and also exhibitions and projects such as this book, the rich Nicola Di Gioia collection is receiving the visibility it deserves.

Juan Alonso Fernandez

Audio-visual Archivist

Historical Archives of the European Union
European University Institute

Origins

World War II had only just ended when, in 1951, Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and West Germany agreed that key economic resources should be managed jointly under the new supranational institutional architecture of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

The ECSC, and subsequently the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community in 1957, were born in the wake of centuries of devastating conflict that had ravaged the continent. They were established with the vision of a future where peace, cooperation and prosperity would replace war, closed borders and nationalism.

The European integration process did not follow an easy or predetermined path, as the failure to build a European Defence Community in 1953-1954 testifies. Nevertheless, it initiated one of the longest periods of peace in European history for the countries that signed onto the project.

The posters in this section illustrate the origins of European integration, and lead us to reflect not only on the roots of the current European Union, but also on the roads not taken. The art and messages they communicate help us more fully appreciate a crucial phase of Europe's recent history.



Europe: Cooperation means prosperity

Louis Emmerick, European Recovery Programme, 1950 / HAEU, NDG-480

EUROPA UNITA PER IL PROGRESSO E PER LA PACE

*"Finalmente le frontiere
in Europa vengano
abbassate e si abbia
una Comunità sola
e una libera circolazione
sia per le persone
sia per le cose
e soprattutto per il lavoro..."*

DE GASPERI



Roma, 25 marzo 1957

**FIRMA DEI TRATTATI
PER IL MERCATO COMUNE E PER L'EURATOM**

Europa unita per il progresso e per la pace: firma dei trattati per il mercato comune e per l'Euratom, Roma 25 marzo 1957

*United Europe for progress and for peace: signing of the Treaties for the Common Market and for
Euratom, Rome 25 March 1957*

European Communities, 1957 / HAEU, NDG-51



Comunità Europee

European Communities

Elio Tomei, European Communities, [1952-1959] / HAEU, NDG-473



**Zonengrenze: Vereintes Europa hat gewit
(Europa-Union Berlin)**

Border zone: United Europe has won. (Europa-Union Berlin)

Europa-Union / HAEU, NDG-469



1870-71
1914-18
1939-45

*Plus jamais ça
avec la*

C.E.D.

Plus jamais ça avec la C.E.D.

*No more war with the E.D.C. (European Defence Community)
European Communities, [1952-1954] / HAEU, NDG-494*

Iden tity

The conceptualisation of European identity has evolved over time. In this section, we see how European institutions relied on foundational moments like the Schuman Declaration of 9 May 1950 and the 1957 signing of the Treaties of Rome to build a narrative celebrating the achievements of European integration. These historical milestones became symbols of a renewed European identity based on unity, solidarity, and peace, in opposition to aggressive notions of national identity that had led to war.

In 1985, the European Communities designated 9 May as “Europe Day” to celebrate when France’s then-Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, declared that the creation of a European Coal and Steel Community would be the first step towards a federal union of European countries. While the ECSC began with just six members, we saw the European project grow with the addition of new countries joining the European Communities and then the European Union. The unique experiences, history and memories each nation brings to the Union complicates the meaning of a single European identity. The idea has been questioned and challenged over the decades, making the discourse on identity and its expressions in art and culture especially illuminating for understanding the past, present, and future paths to European integration.



L'Europe unie, une victoire pour tous : 50ème anniversaire de la fin de la guerre: 45ème anniversaire de la Déclaration de Robert Schuman

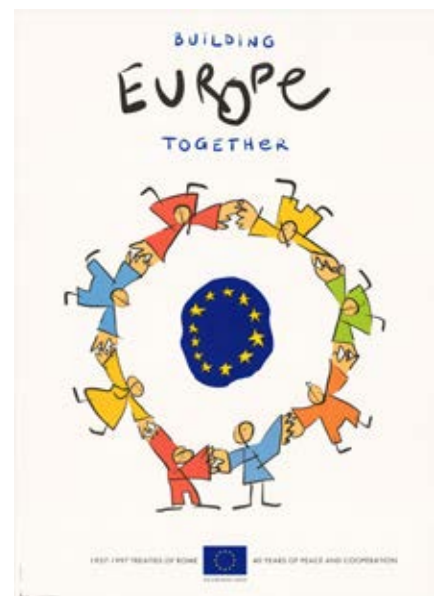
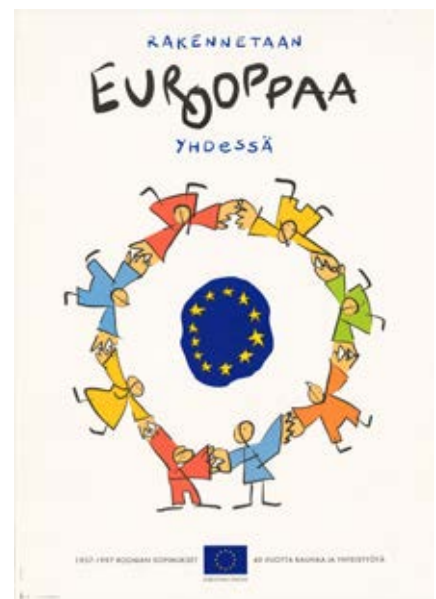
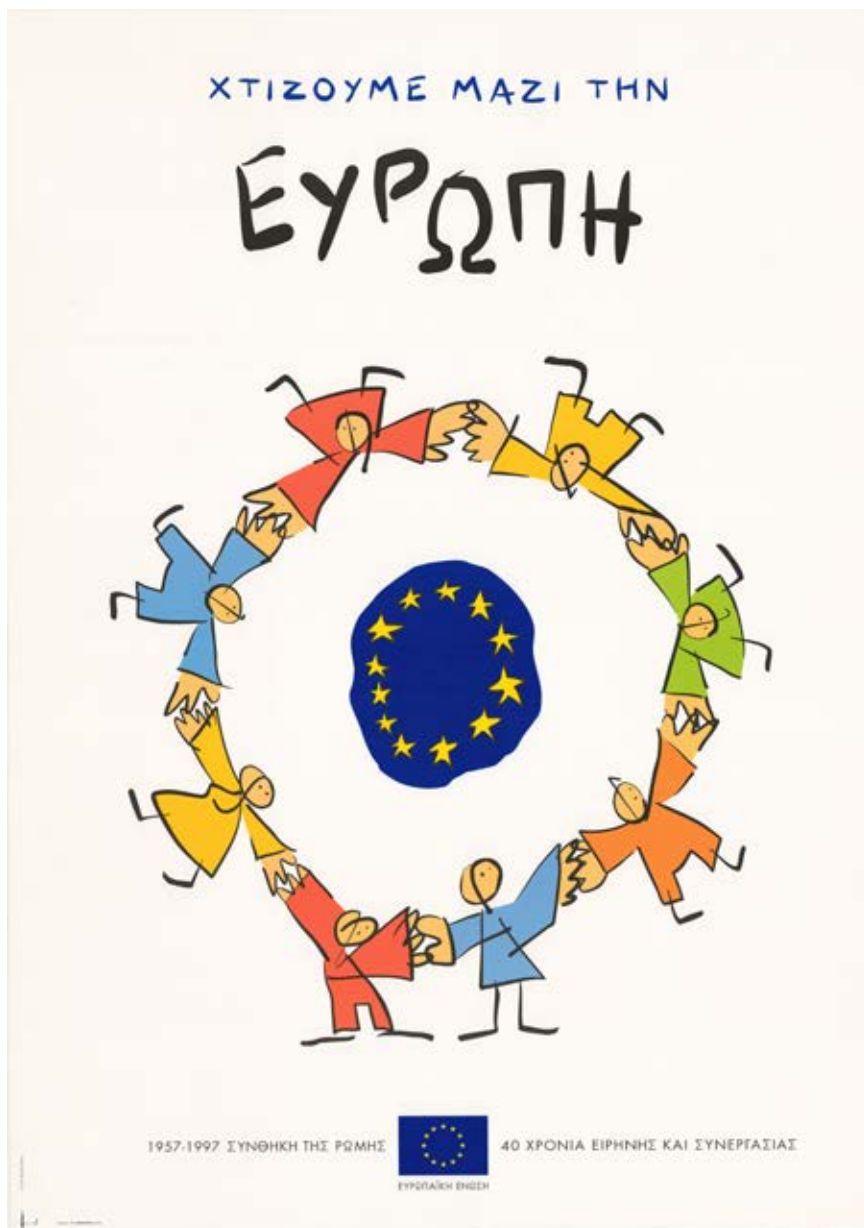
United Europe, a victory for all. 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, 45th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration

European Parliament, 1995 / HAEU, NDG-55



**Peace and solidarity, the measure of Europe.
The Treaty of Rome 1957/1997**

European Parliament, 1997 / HAEU, NDG-63



Χτίζοντας την Ευρώπη μαζί. 1957-1997 Συνθήκες της Ρώμης – 40 χρόνια ειρήνης και συνεργασίας

Building Europe together. 1957-1997 Treaties of Rome – 40 Years of peace and cooperation
 European Union, 1997 / ΗΑΕΥ, NDG-140



9 Mei: Feest van de Europese Gemeenschap

9 May: Festival of the European Community

Jean-Michel Folon, European Communities, [1985] / HAEU, NDG-253



A people's Europe

Our life together in the Community

Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General: Information, Communication, Culture — Unit: a people's Europe.

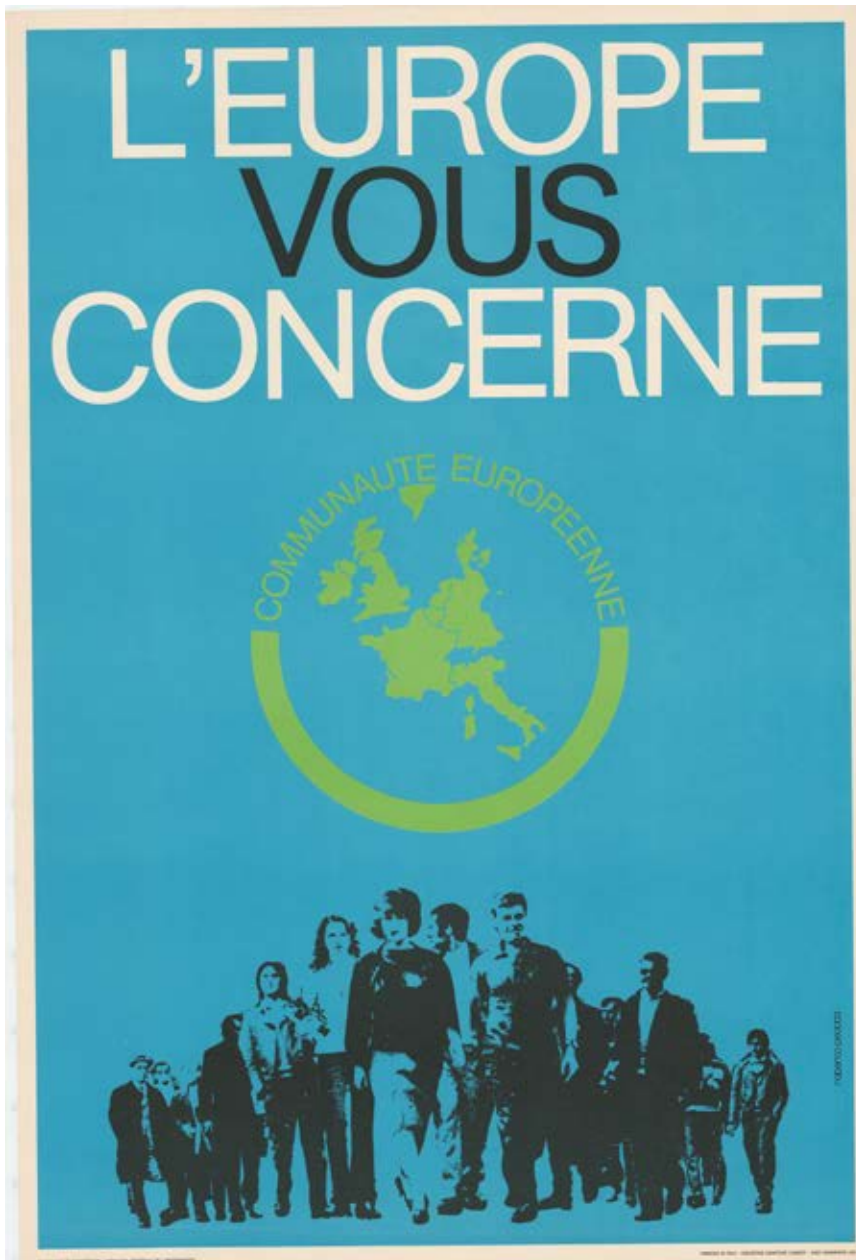
Our life together in the Community: A people's Europe

European Commission / HAEU, NDG-156

Democracy

Initial plans for European integration, as outlined in the Schuman Declaration, did not envisage the creation of a representative parliamentary assembly. This was later included in the Treaty establishing the ECSC, because it was believed that without the democratic accountability of European Institutions, genuine European integration would not be achievable. The Common Assembly renamed itself the European Parliament in 1962 and has been directly elected by European citizens every five years since 1979.

Although democracy is one of the core values upheld by the EU, the debate on its “democratic deficit” has long accompanied the integration process. Its complex institutional framework set up by the founding Treaties lacked democratic legitimacy and transparency compared to the member states’ political systems, mainly because of the limited powers granted to the parliamentary assembly. Successive Treaty reforms expanded the Parliament’s rights and introduced several provisions to involve citizens in the EU’s political life, including the European citizens’ initiative. At the same time, questions about the status of democracy in the EU and its member countries still engage public discussion in the broader context of a debate on the role and future of democracy in the 21st century.



L'Europe vous concerne

Europe concerns you

Roberto Pedotti, European Communities, 1979 / HAEU, NDG-131

W H A T ' S
S O
S P E C I A L
A B O U T
J U N E



?

What's so special about June 7?

European Communities, 1979 / HAEU, NDG-131

L'EUROPE PREND UN NOUVEL ENVOL
10 juin 1979: élection du PARLEMENT EUROPEEN 



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"Message du Parlement Européen et de la Commission des Communautés Européennes"

**L'Europe prend un nouvel envol. 10 juin 1979 : élection du
Parlement Européen**

Europe takes flight anew. 10 June 1979: European Parliament elections
European Communities, 1979 / HAEU, NDG-131



Europa-Wahl 84 für ein aufgeschlossenes Europa

European elections '84 for an open-minded Europe
European Communities, 1984 / HAEU, NDG-192



POR LA IGUALDAD DE DERECHOS
Y OPORTUNIDADES

Parlamento Europeo

Elecciones 1994

**Por la igualdad de derechos y oportunidades.
Parlamento Europeo – Elecciones 1994**

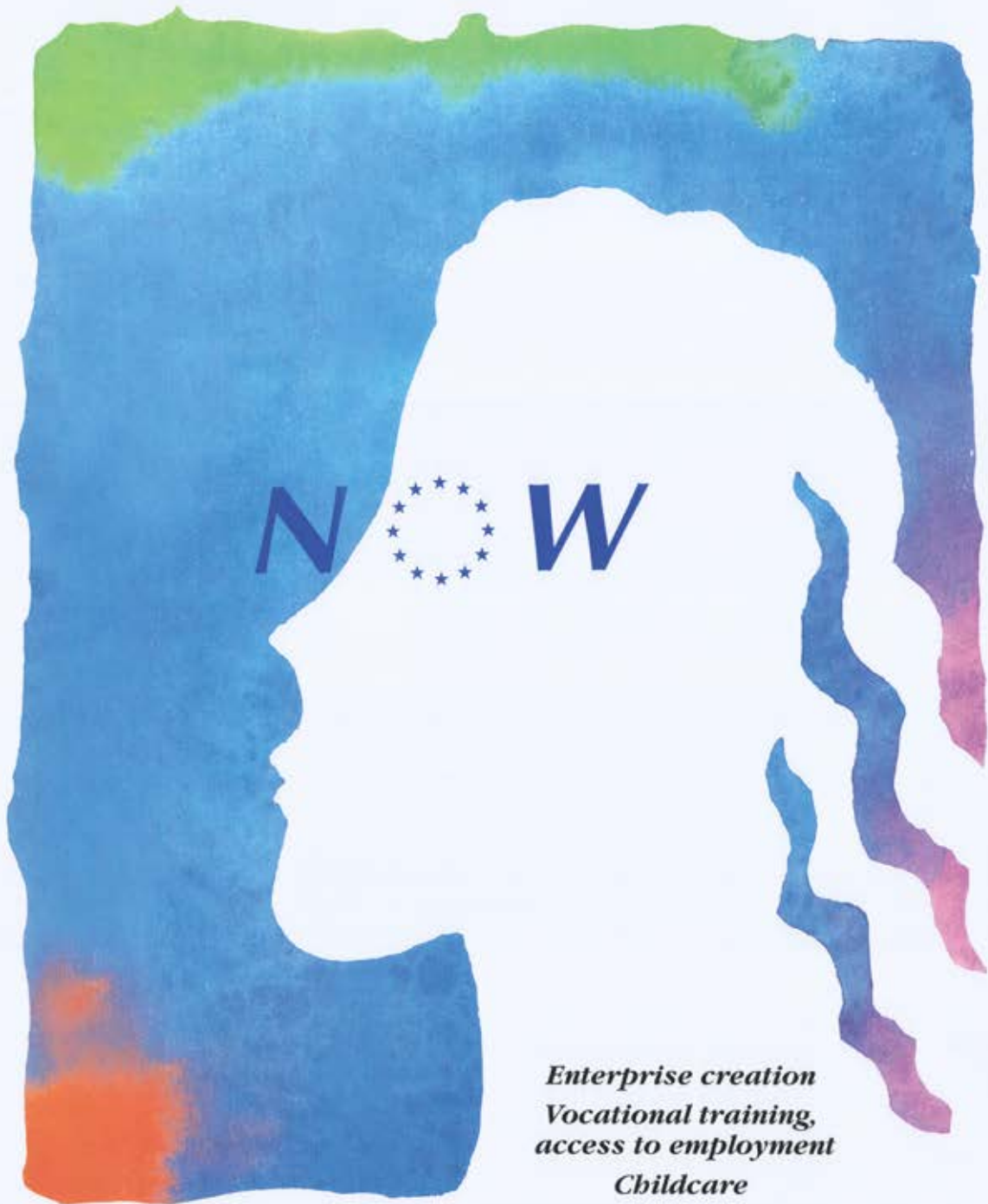
European Parliament: 1994 Elections: For equality of rights and opportunities
Puig Rosado, European Parliament, European Commission / HAEU, NDG-138

Ri ghts

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, signed in 2000, states that human dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity are the indivisible and fundamental values on which the Union is grounded. The notion of citizens' rights has evolved over time from a focus on the civil and political sphere to a broader vision of human rights embedded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948. In the European Communities, the emphasis on freedom of movement of the 1950s was later expanded to encompass efforts towards greater inclusion and gender equality.

With the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht, all citizens of the member states became citizens of the European Union. EU citizens have the right to move and reside freely within the Union and can not be discriminated against on the basis of nationality. They can vote and stand as candidates in European elections, and file complaints with the European Ombudsman if they face problems with the EU administration. European institutions express their commitment to creating a more just and equal society in their efforts to close the gap between the Charter of Rights and its implementation.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN



*Enterprise creation
Vocational training,
access to employment
Childcare*

3rd Community action programme on equal opportunities for women and men


New Opportunities for Women
Commission of the European Communities
European Social Fund (ESF)
200 rue de la Loi
B-1049 Bruxelles

België / België
 ■ Commission du Travail des Femmes
 ■ Ministère de l'Emploi
 et du Travail (ETJ)
 ■ Commissie 'Vrouwenvoetbal'
 ■ Ministerie van Tewerkstelling
 en Arbeid (ETB)

Deutschland
 ■ Bundesministerium für Bildung
 und Wissenschaft
 ■ Bundesministerium für Arbeit
 und Sozialordnung (BSA)

España
 ■ Secretaría de la Mujer
 ■ Ministerio de Trabajo
 y Seguridad Social (MST)

Nederland
 ■ Entreepunt
 ■ Ministerie van Sociale Zaken
 en Werkgelegenheid (EZ)

Irland
 ■ Council for the Status of Women
 ■ Department of Labour (DOL)

United Kingdom
 Great Britain
 ■ Employment Department (ED)

Danmark
 ■ Arbejdsmarkedsudvalget
 ■ Arbejdsmarkedsloven (AL)

Italien
 ■ Consiglio (Consorzio) Italiane
 ■ Direzione Provinciale (DP)

France
 ■ Secrétaire d'Etat aux Droits
 des Femmes et à l'Égalité
 ■ Ministère de Travail,
 de l'Emploi et de la Formation
 Professionnelle (MTE)

Portugal
 ■ Instituto de Emprego
 e Formação Profissional
 ■ Ministério do Emprego
 e Segurança Social (MSES)

Italia
 ■ Commissione Nazionale Parità - CNP
 ■ Ministero del Lavoro e delle
 Politiche Sociali (MPS)

Northern Ireland
 ■ Northern Ireland Enterprise Training
 Partnership acting for the Department of
 Economic Development in Belfast

New opportunities for women, NOW
 Jean-Louis Lejeune, European Communities / HAEU, NDG-116



**Fri bevægelighed / Freizügigkeit / Ελεύθερη κυκλοφορία,
Free movement / Libre circulación / Libre circulation /
Libera circolazione / Vrij verkeer / Liberdade de circulação**

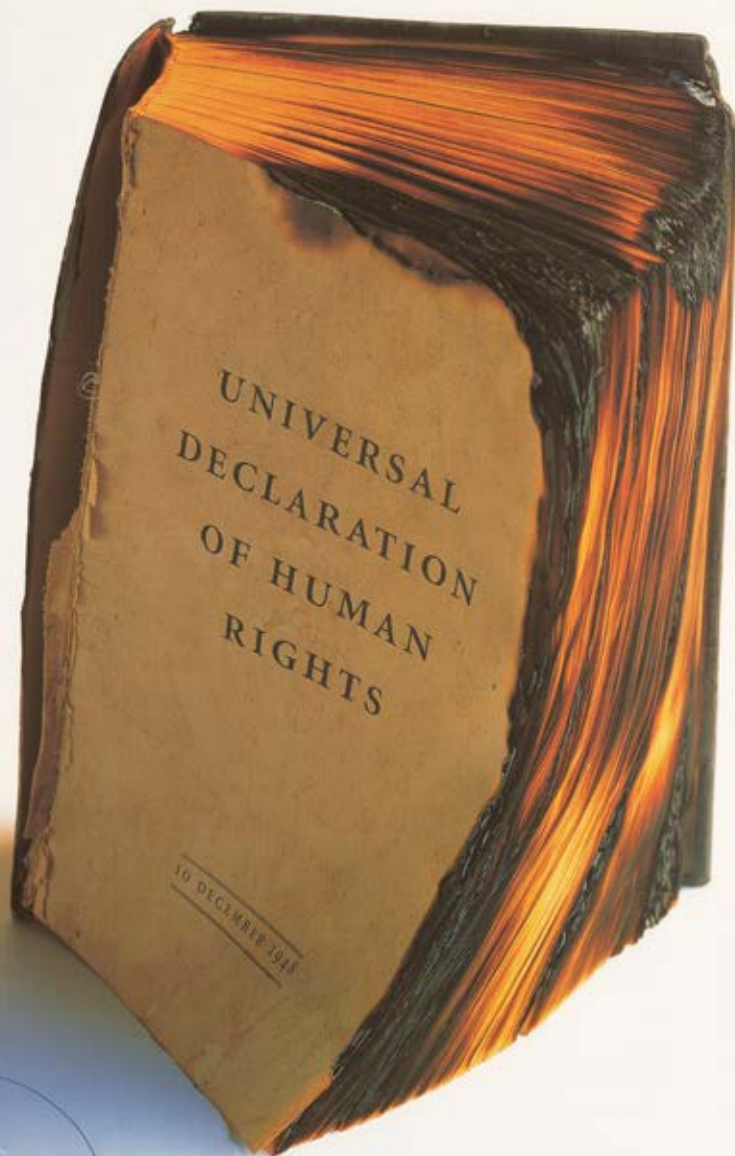
European Parliament / HAEU, NDG-284



1997 – European year against racism

European Parliament, 1997 / HAEU, NDG-40

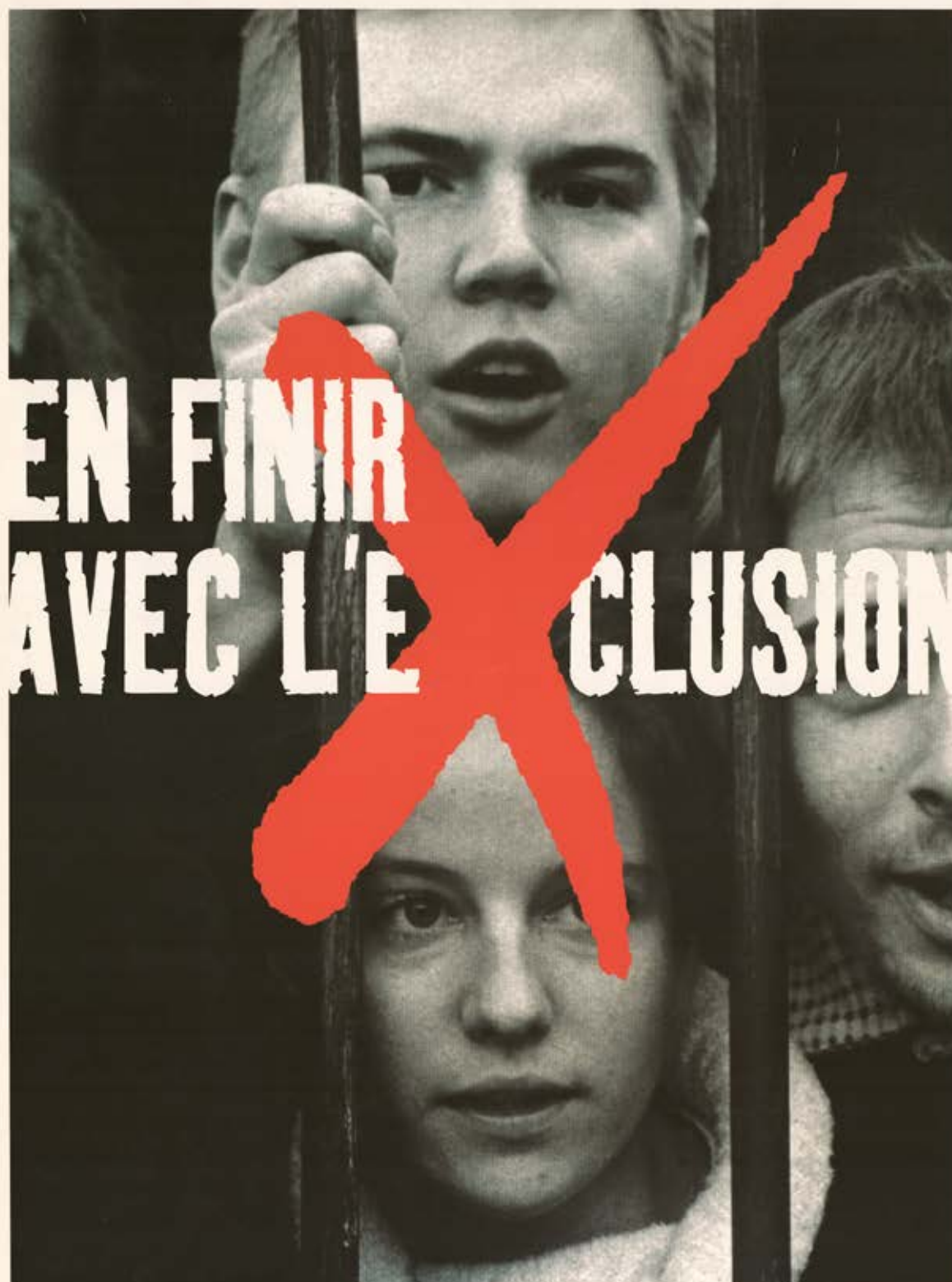
Some might wish
IT HAD NEVER BEEN BORN.



50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Some might wish it had never been born: 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

European Parliament, 1998 / HAEU, NDG-3



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En finir avec l'exclusion

Putting an end to exclusion

Tommy Clancy, Youth Forum Jeunesse / HAEU, NDG-34

Eco nomy

The European Communities (EC) were established to facilitate economic growth by creating a common market. The development of common policies in several fields, including agriculture, energy, fisheries, and trade, reflected the view that enhanced integration would benefit member countries' economies and Europe as a whole. The growing size and complexity of the EC budget led to the establishment in 1975 of the European Court of Auditors (ECA), which is now one of the seven EU institutions. The ECA supervises and audits the Union's budget to improve accountability, transparency, and financial management.

Plans for fully-fledged economic and monetary integration have been discussed since the 1950s, but they were only partially implemented in the following decades. The introduction of the euro as a single currency, circulating since 2002 and currently adopted by 20 countries out of the EU-27, was the final step in the path towards monetary union outlined by the 1992 Treaty of Maastricht. Tested by severe economic crises and counter-narratives underlining the pitfalls of monetary integration, the single currency has nonetheless represented a symbol of European unity, as highlighted by the communication campaigns of European institutions.

ENVIRONMENT

AGRICULTURE

TRANSPORT

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

COOPERATION WITH NON-MEMBER STATES

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

RESEARCH

REVENUE

Helping the European Union
achieve better value for your money



The European Court of Auditors
audits the European Union's revenue and expenditure

10, rue Wiltels Dr. (Clermont), L-1815 Luxembourg, Tel: +352 4399 1
Fax: +352 4399 3432, Internet: www.ecoa.eu.int, Email: ecao@ecoa.eu.int

Helping the European Union achieve better value for your money

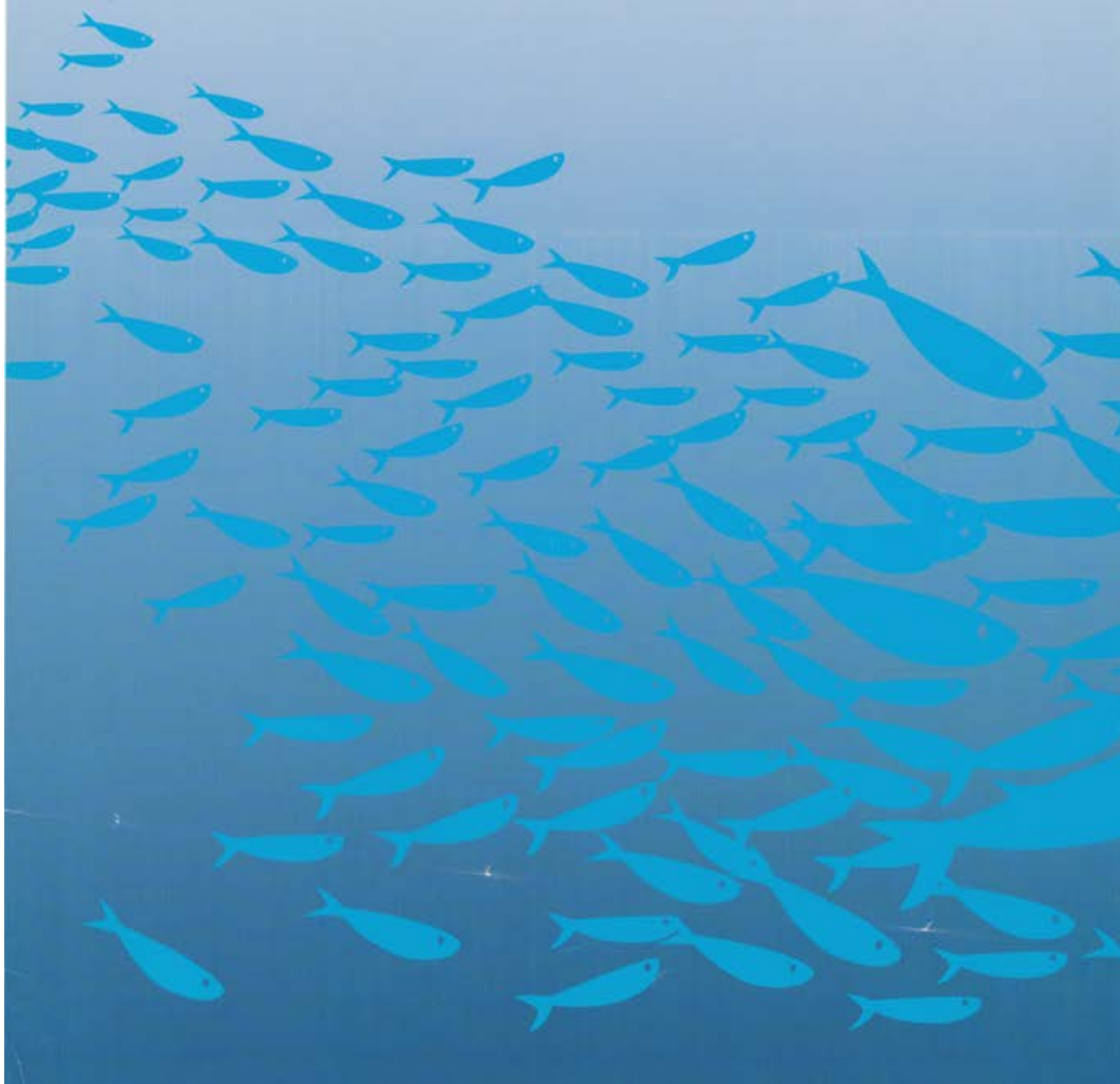
European Court of Auditors / HAEU, NDG-69



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE DE LA PÊCHE

LA POLITIQUE COMMUNE DE LA PÊCHE

POUR QUE LES PETITS POISSONS DEVIENNENT GRANDS



La politique commune de la pêche : Pour que les petits poissons deviennent grands

The common fisheries policy; manage to fish forever

European Commission / HAEU, NDG-316



A união faz o Euro

Unity makes the Euro

Ministry of Education (Portugal), [2002] / HAEU, NDG-212



EN

COUNCIL OF
THE EUROPEAN UNION

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

THE BIRTH OF THE €URO



LEGAL AND POLITICAL TEXTS
ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AND
THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL ON
THE EURO AND ECONOMIC POLICY

SPECIAL EDITION

31. 12. 1998

The birth of the €uro

Council of the European Union, 1998 / HAEU, NDG-220

ONE CURRENCY
FOR EUROPE

UNE MONNAIE
POUR L'EUROPE

EINE WÄHRUNG
FÜR EUROPA

EURO



EUROPEAN COMMISSION



**Euro: one currency for Europe / Une monnaie pour l'Europe
/ Eine Währung für Europa**

European Commission, [2002] / HAEU, NDG-203

Diplo macy

The European integration project outlined by the Schuman Declaration was “open to all countries willing to take part”. Through successive rounds of enlargement, the European Communities grew from the original six members to 28 countries, until Brexit reduced the total number to 27. As a community numbering around 450 million people, the EU is an important actor on the world stage. It has developed bilateral and multilateral relations with international organisations and non-EU countries, starting from the historic partnership with the United States. Its external action relies on a wide array of instruments, such as diplomatic missions, representations, and parliamentary delegations, and on targeted policies including trade and development policy.

The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) was established by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992 to strengthen international peace, cooperation and security, as well as to preserve and consolidate democracy, the rule of law and human rights in line with EU values. Still, member states retain crucial powers to develop their own foreign policy, especially when European institutions can not reach unanimity in their decisions. This has affected the EU's ability to speak with a single voice and to play a key diplomatic role in international crises and conflicts.

TOWARDS
A NEW

WORLD
PARTNERSHIP

EUROPEAN  PARLIAMENT

Towards a new world partnership

European Parliament / HAEU, NDG-280



9+1: Comunità Europea: Benvenuto alla Grecia

9+1: European Community: Welcome to Greece

European Communities / HAEU, NDG-323

L'UNION EUROPÉENNE DANS LE MONDE

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/world>

”

Burkina

Des femmes apprennent à fonder une petite entreprise: un des nombreux projets de développement soutenus par l'Union européenne.

”



PHOTO: THOMAS DOHN, COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE



COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

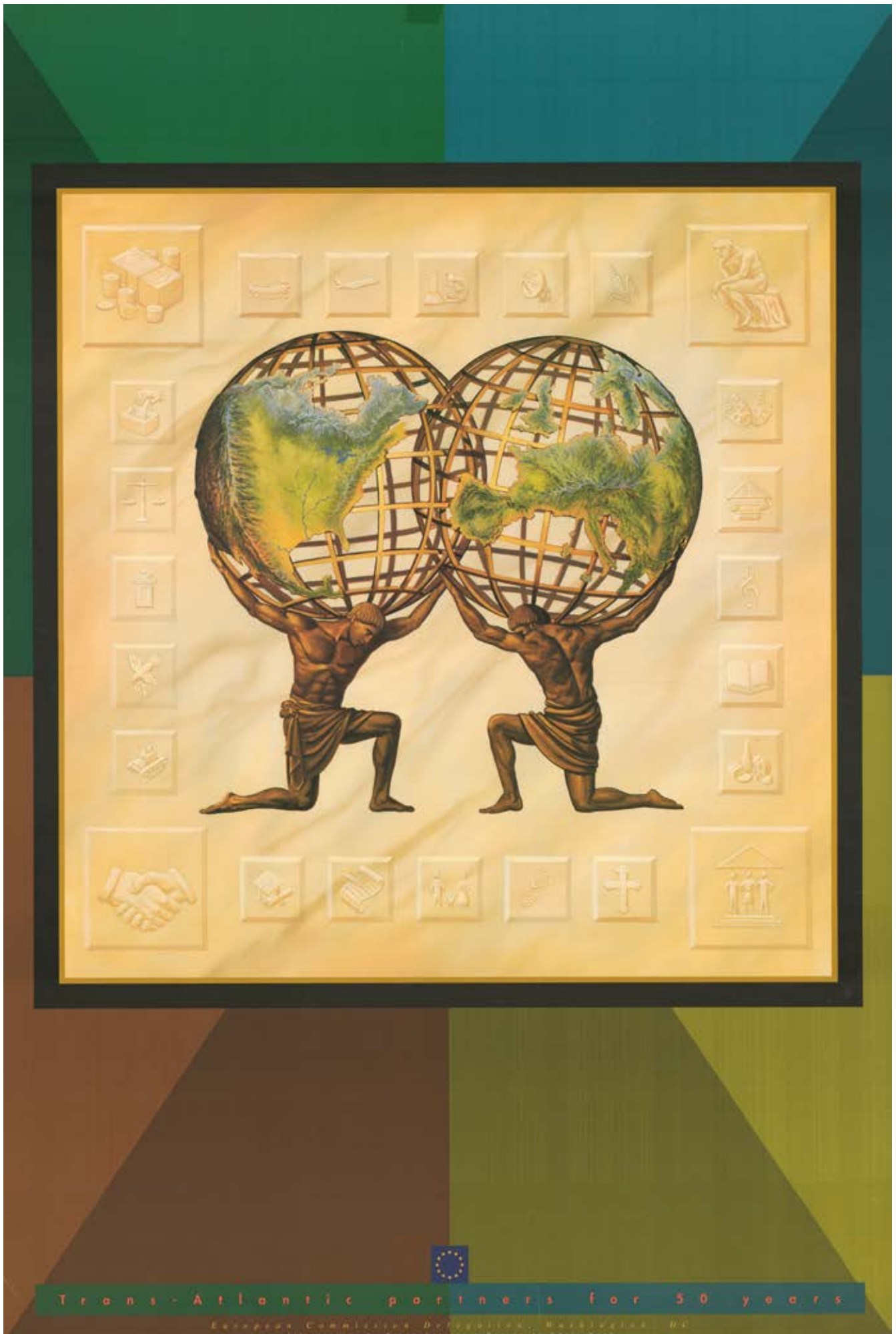
OPUSCULO DE PUBLICACIONES OFICIALES DE LA COMISION EUROPEA



L'Union européenne dans le monde

The European Union in the world

European Commission / HAEU, NDG-187



Trans-Atlantic partners for 50 years

Bryan Leister, Chris Noel, European Commission, [2000] / HAEU, NDG-360



A European Union *for the 21st Century*

Enlargement
Göteborg European Council 15-16 June 2001



European Commission
For more information, contact the Phare and Tacis Information Centre; phare-tacis@cec.eu.int
or the DG Enlargement website; <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/index.htm>

Enlargement: A European Union for the 21st century

European Commission, 2001 / HAEU, NDG-130

Re search

Over the last 70 years, European institutions have invested in research and innovation by devising specific strategies and establishing dedicated bodies such as the Joint Research Centre (JRC). The JRC was initially established under the Euratom Treaty to promote nuclear safety in Europe. It now comprises seven institutes, coordinated by a Directorate-General of the European Commission, that provide scientific and technical support to EU policy-makers. European cooperation in the field of research also takes other forms, alongside the EU institutional framework. The European Space Agency (ESA), for example, founded in 1975, is an intergovernmental body dedicated to space exploration and science whose members include non-EU countries such as the UK, Norway and Switzerland.

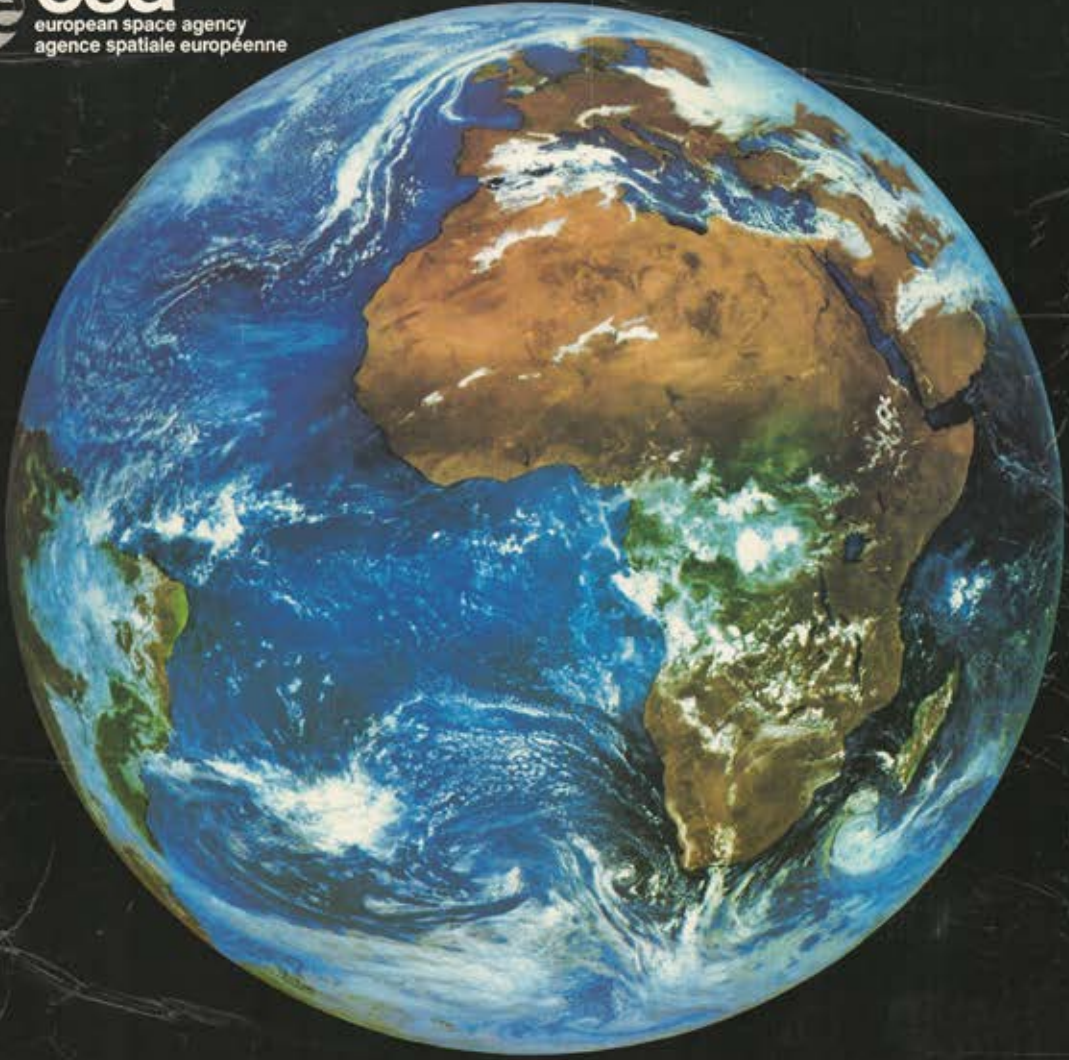
This section illustrates some of the targeted programmes sponsored by the European Commission, such as BRIT, the key Community programme for industrial innovation launched in 1985, and Telemat, the research and training programme on robotics and remote systems in the nuclear environment established in 1989. The Commission has also run a statistical office since the 1950s, Eurostat, which provides EU institutions with comparable statistical information at the European level.

Research and innovation have historically been linked to economic growth, but they are also at the crossroads of sensitive issues like geopolitical competition, intellectual property and fundamental rights.



Forskning / Forschung / Έρευνα / Research / Investigación / Recherche / Ricerca / Onderzoek / Investigaçõ

European Parliament / HAEU, NDG-339



METEOSAT

European Meteorology Satellite

Programme préopérationnel
 To provide images of the Earth and its cloud cover every 30 minutes in three spectral bands: visible, infrared, water vapour.
 Lancement: Meteosat 1: 23/11/1977
 Meteosat 2: 19/11/1981

Operational programme
 Procurement, launch and exploitation of three operational satellites (MOS-1, MOS-2, MOS-3) for the international organisation EUMETSAT.
 EUMETSAT is an international organisation due to be set up following the Inter-governmental Conference on an Operational Meteorological System.

Satellite européen de météorologie

Programme préopérationnel
 Fournir toutes les 30 minutes des images de la Terre et de sa couverture nuageuse dans trois bandes spectrales: visible, infra-rouge, vapeur d'eau.
 Lancement: Meteosat 1: 23/11/1977
 Meteosat 2: 19/11/1981

Programme opérationnel
 Acquisition, lancement et exploitation de trois satellites opérationnels (MOS-1, MOS-2, MOS-3) pour l'organisation internationale EUMETSAT.
 EUMETSAT est l'organisation internationale due être créée suite à la Conférence intergouvernementale sur un Système Météorologique opérationnel.

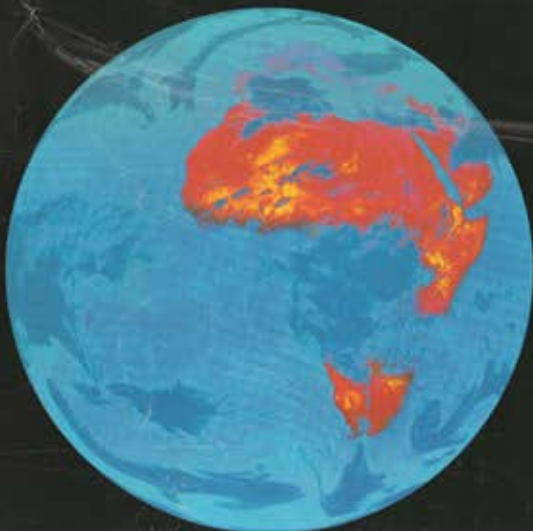


Image of the Earth in the thermal infrared band (10.5 - 12.5 μ)
 Image de la Terre dans la bande de l'infrarouge thermique (10.5 - 12.5 μ)

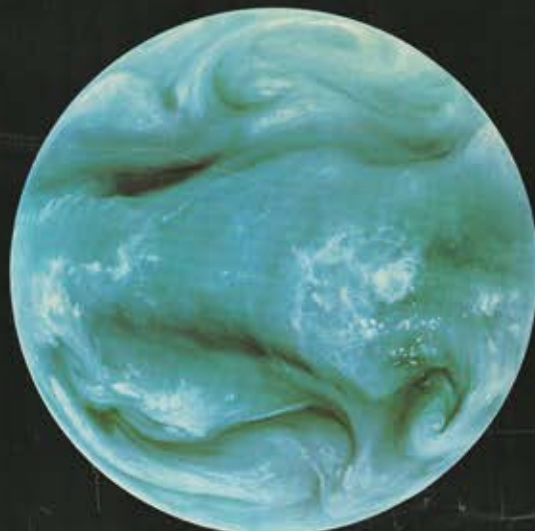
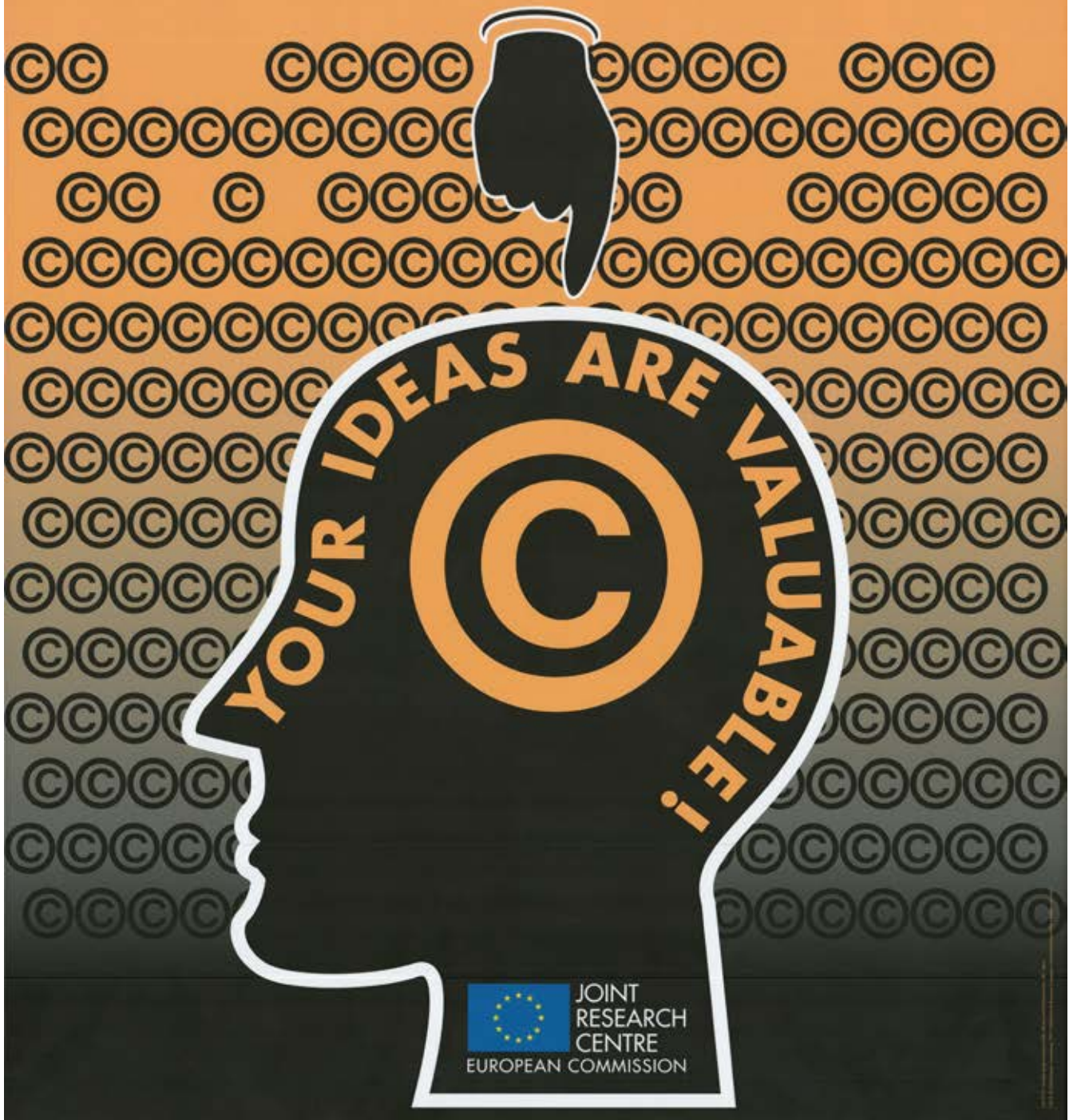


Image of the Earth in the water vapour band (6.7 - 7.1 μ)
 Image de la Terre dans la bande de la vapeur d'eau (6.7 - 7.1 μ)

Meteosat

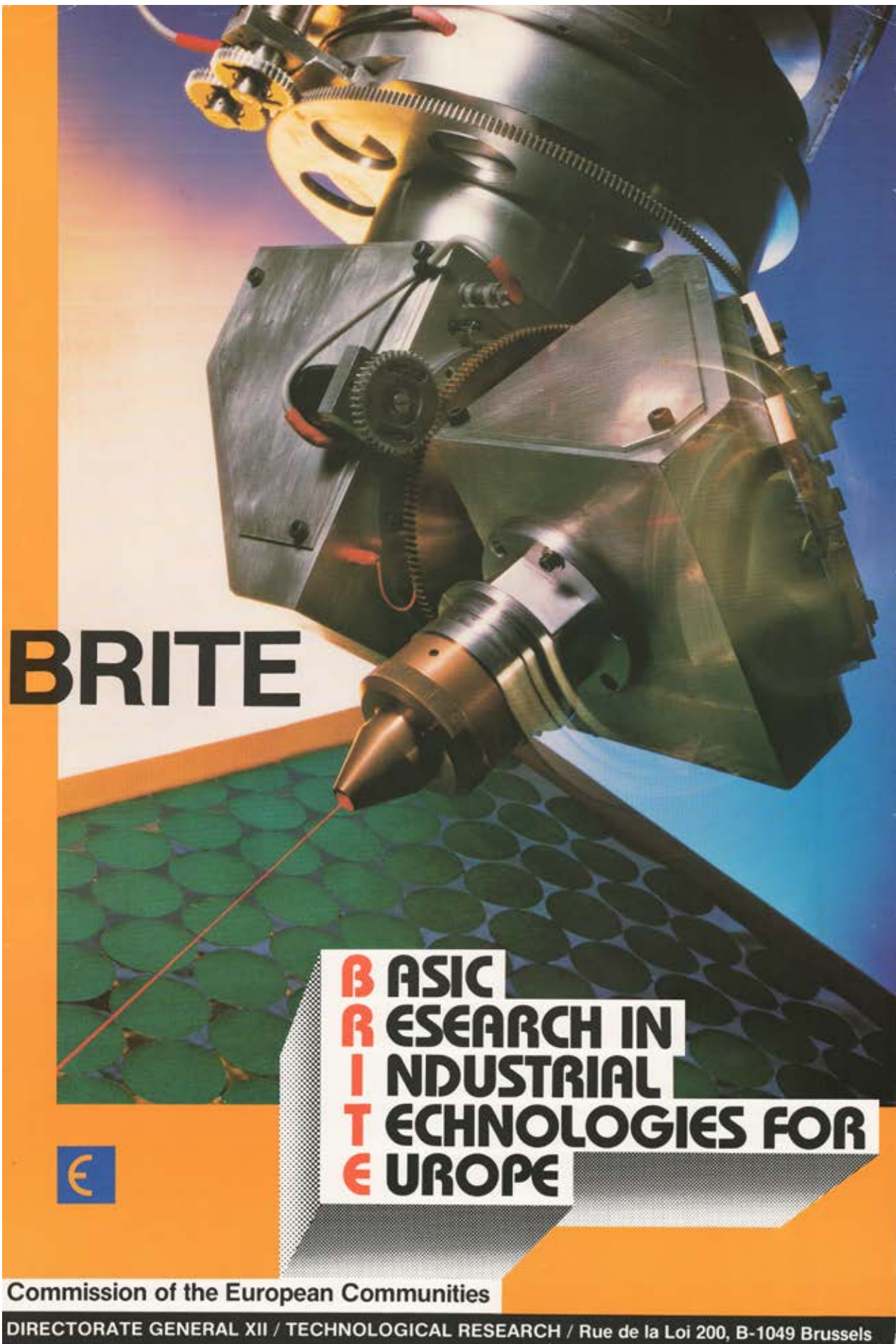
European Space Agency / HAEU, NDG-298

Patent FIRST, then publish



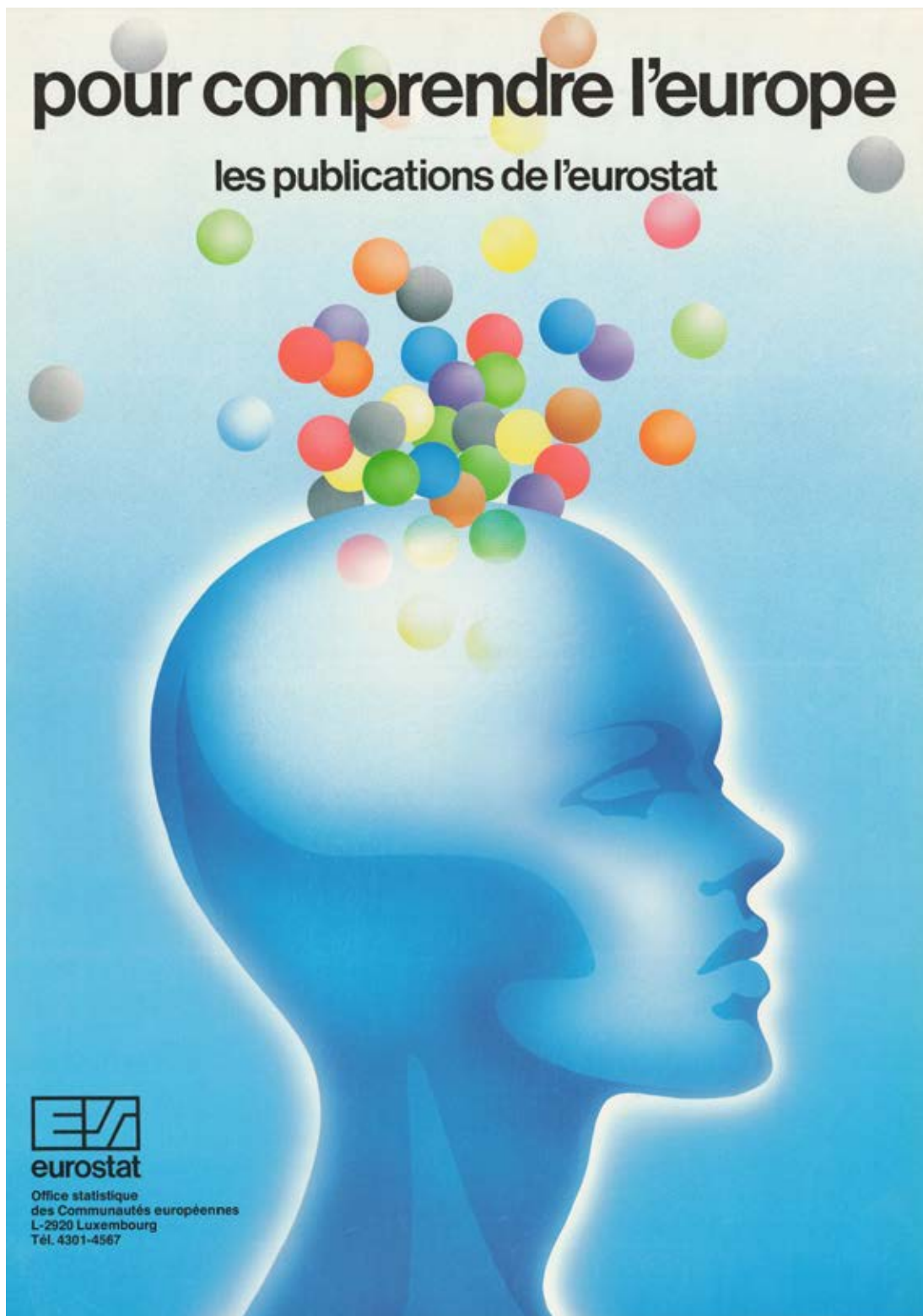
Patent first, then publish: Your ideas are valuable!

European Commission, Joint Research Centre / HAEU, NDG-312



BRITE: Basic Research Industrial Technologies for Europe

European Commission, [1986-1992] / HAEU, NDG-495



Pour comprendre l'Europe : les publications de l'Eurostat

To understand Europe: Eurostat publications
Eurostat / HAEU, NDG-158

Fu ture

Young people have long been a focus of European institutions' policies and campaigns. Since the 1980s, the institutions have run dedicated initiatives supporting innovation, training and mobility in education. To increase the appeal, many of them were named after eminent European cultural figures, such as the Socrates, Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius and Erasmus programmes.

The Socrates and Leonardo programmes, launched by the European Commission in the early 1990s, aimed to raise the quality of training systems and strengthen the European dimension of education at all levels. They built on the success of the long-running and successful Erasmus programme, first established in 1987 to support student exchanges across European universities. Erasmus+ currently combines the EU's education, training, youth and sport schemes.

Beyond education, the EU's youth policy has also addressed issues such as civic and democratic engagement, employment, gender equality, and inclusion. Moreover, youth associations and movements have been dynamic actors engaging with the idea of Europe since the beginning of the integration process. The EU's effectiveness in getting young people on board with the European project has been—and will continue to be—decisive for its future in the years to come.

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European Commission / HAEU, NDG-101*

Faces of Europe

Youth



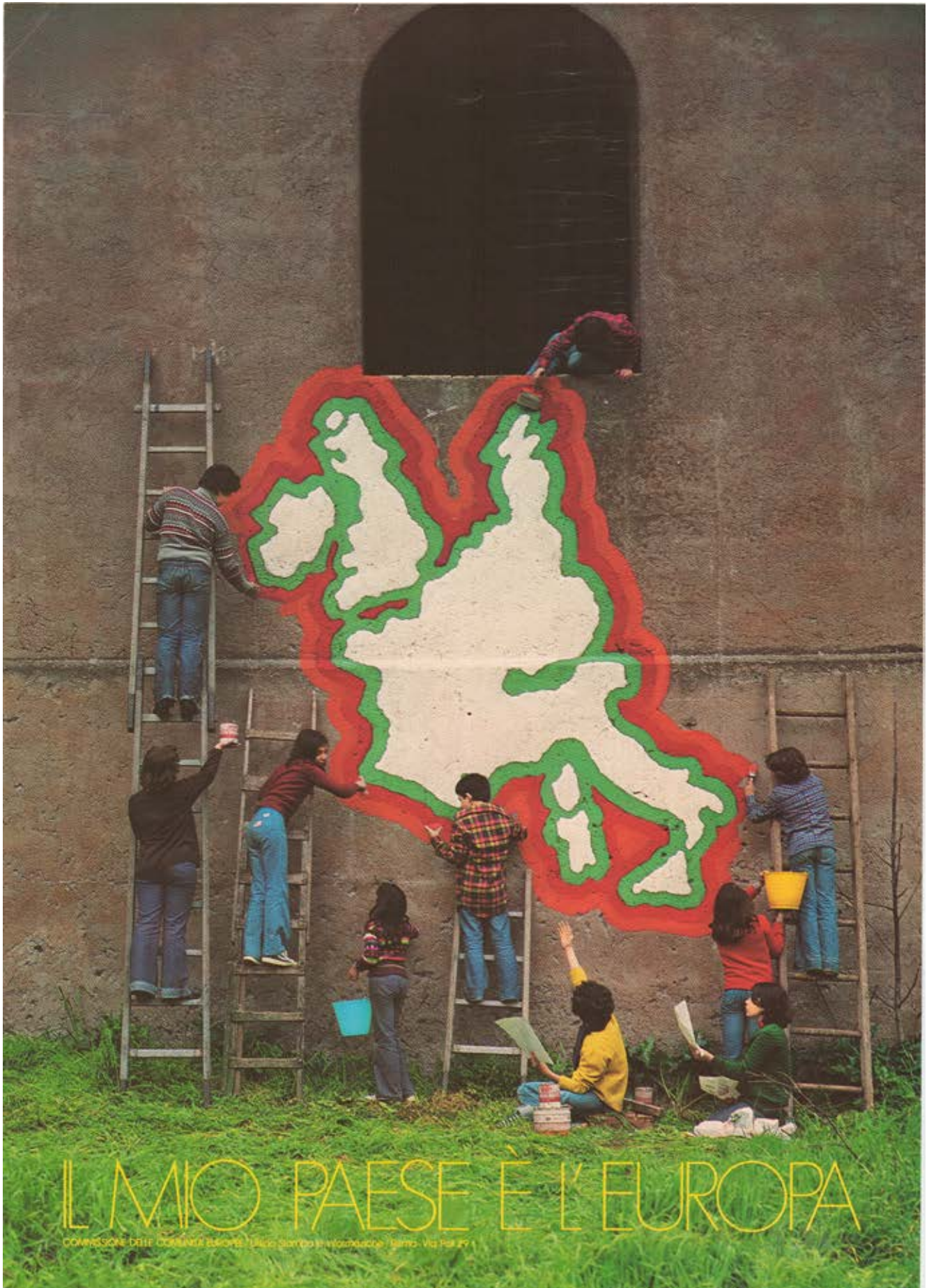
Youth

A European Union programme which seeks to promote cooperation in matters concerning young people.

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/youth.html>

Youth: faces of Europe

European Union / HAEU, NDG-16



Il mio paese è l'Europa

My country is Europe

European Commission, [1973-1980] / HAEU, NDG-250

GEEF JE DIPLOMA 'N EXTRA STER MEE



ERASMUS

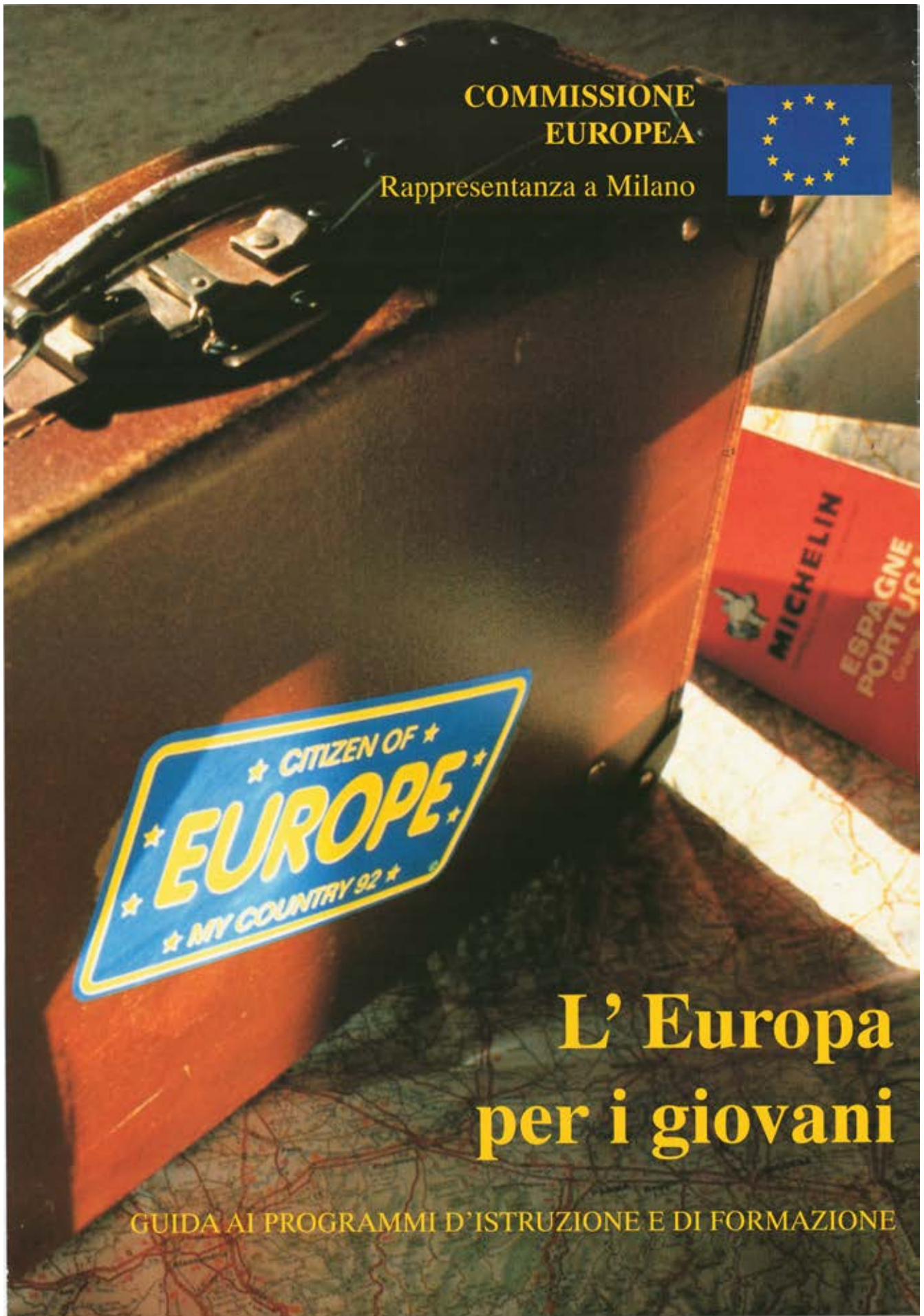
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European Commission / HAEU, NDG-468



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L'Europa per i giovani

GUIDA AI PROGRAMMI D'ISTRUZIONE E DI FORMAZIONE

L'Europa per i giovani: Guida ai programmi d'istruzione e di formazione

Europe for Young People: A Guide to Education and Training Programmes
European Commission / HAEU, NDG-111



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Historical Archives of the European Union

European University Institute
Villa Salviati
Via Bolognese 156
50139 Florence, Italy
Tel: (+39) 055 4685 649
E-mail: archiv@eui.eu
www.eui.eu/HistArchives

40th Anniversary of the Historical Archives of the European Union

Established in 1984, the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) preserves and makes available for research the archives deposited by EU institutions according to the thirty-year rule governing access to archival material. It also collects and preserves private papers of individuals, movements and international organisations involved in European integration. Finally, it facilitates research on the history of the European Union, promotes public interest in European integration and enhances transparency in the functioning of EU Institutions.

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