



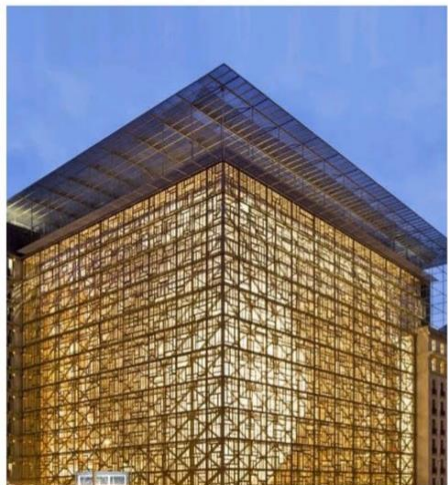
1971 - 2021



Annexe I EFN MOOC1

*Who is EFN and how is the
EU Functioning*

READ MORE
Some references



Lesson 1

EFN Presentation & EU Functioning - How the EU came Together?

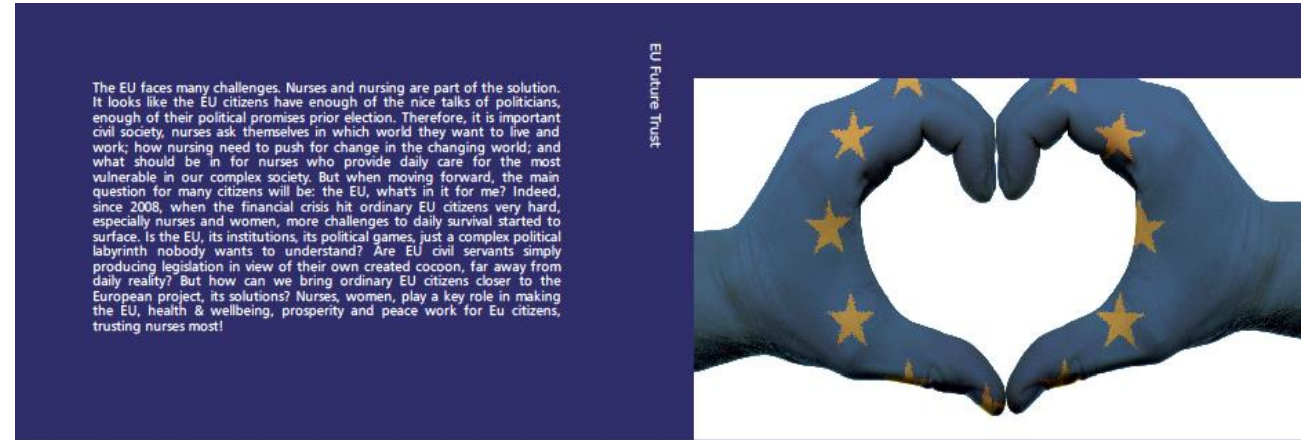
The European Union, What's in it for me?

Paul De Raeve, 2017

This book offers nurses a valuable and insightful resource into the politics and strategic direction of health policy that shapes frontline nursing and midwifery practice in the EU.

Read the book ONLINE :

<https://online.anyflip.com/eumpx/ssim/mobile/index.html>



As Registered Nurse (1984), Master Nursing Science (1989-VUB) and Statistics (1996-KUB), followed by his PhD at Kings College London (2014), Paul became EFN Secretary General from 2002, lobby the EU Commission, Parliament and Council and recently (2016) started designing within the ENRF a nursing research and innovation agenda.



978-3-330-03381-8

De Raeve



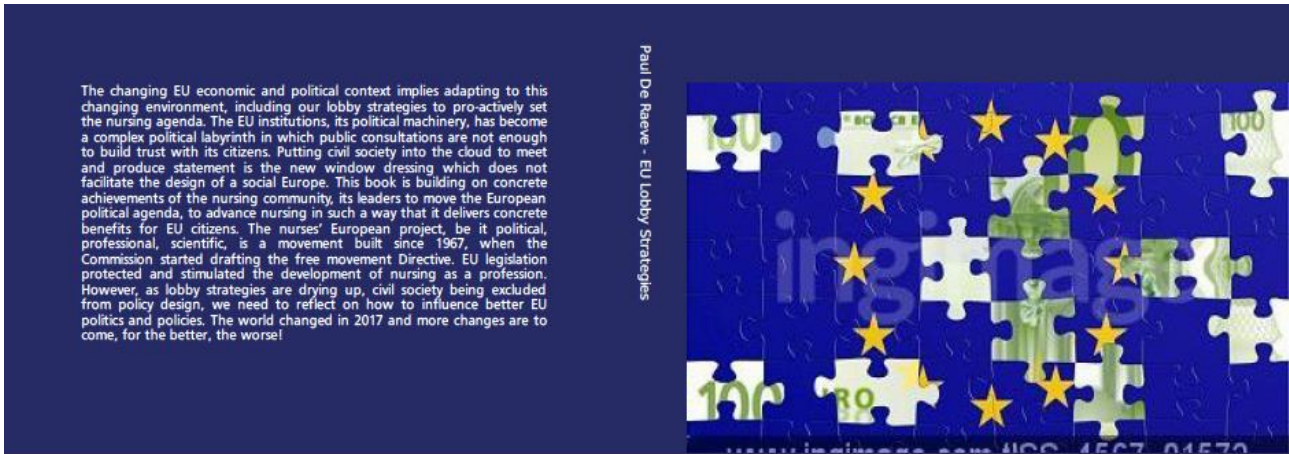
EU Lobby Strategies Fitting a New Political Context

Paul De Raeve, 2017

This book builds on concrete achievements of the nursing community, its leaders to move the European political agenda, to advance nursing in such a way that it delivers concrete benefits for EU citizens.

Read the book ONLINE :

<https://online.anyflip.com/eumpx/ugmb/mobile/index.html>



The changing EU economic and political context implies adapting to this changing environment, including our lobby strategies to pro-actively set the nursing agenda. The EU institutions, its political machinery, has become a complex political labyrinth in which public consultations are not enough to build trust with its citizens. Putting civil society into the cloud to meet and produce statement is the new window dressing which does not facilitate the design of a social Europe. This book is building on concrete achievements of the nursing community, its leaders to move the European political agenda, to advance nursing in such a way that it delivers concrete benefits for EU citizens. The nurses' European project, be it political, professional, scientific, is a movement built since 1967, when the Commission started drafting the free movement Directive. EU legislation protected and stimulated the development of nursing as a profession. However, as lobby strategies are drying up, civil society being excluded from policy design, we need to reflect on how to influence better EU politics and policies. The world changed in 2017 and more changes are to come, for the better, the worse!



As Registered Nurse (1984), Paul has a Master in Nursing Science (1989-VUB) and Statistics (1996-KUB) and a PhD from Kings College London (2014), being the first EFN Secretary General since 2002, lobbying the EU Commission, Parliament and Council on behalf of 3 million nurses in the EU. Paul focusses on developing EFN and ENRF in synergy.



978-3-330-04870-6

EU Lobby Strategies Fitting a New Political Context

Paul De Raeve

De Raeve



Schuman Declaration

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.

See here:

https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/history-eu/1945-59/schuman-declaration-may-1950_en

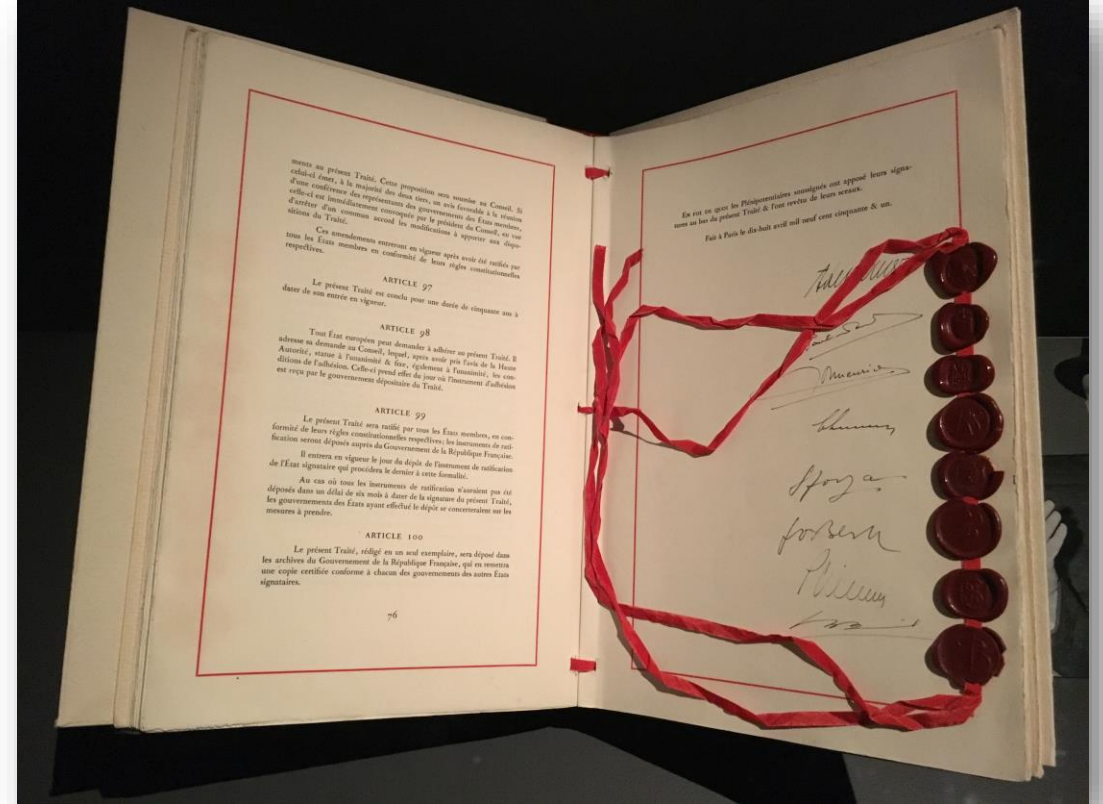


Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, ECSC Treaty

The ECSC Treaty was the origin of the EU institutions as we know them today.

See here:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM%3Axy0022>



EEC and EURATOM

Two treaties were signed on 25 March 1957 - the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) designed to facilitate cooperation in atomic energy development, research, and utilization, and the EEC.

See here:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/in-the-past/the-parliament-and-the-treaties/euratom-treaty>

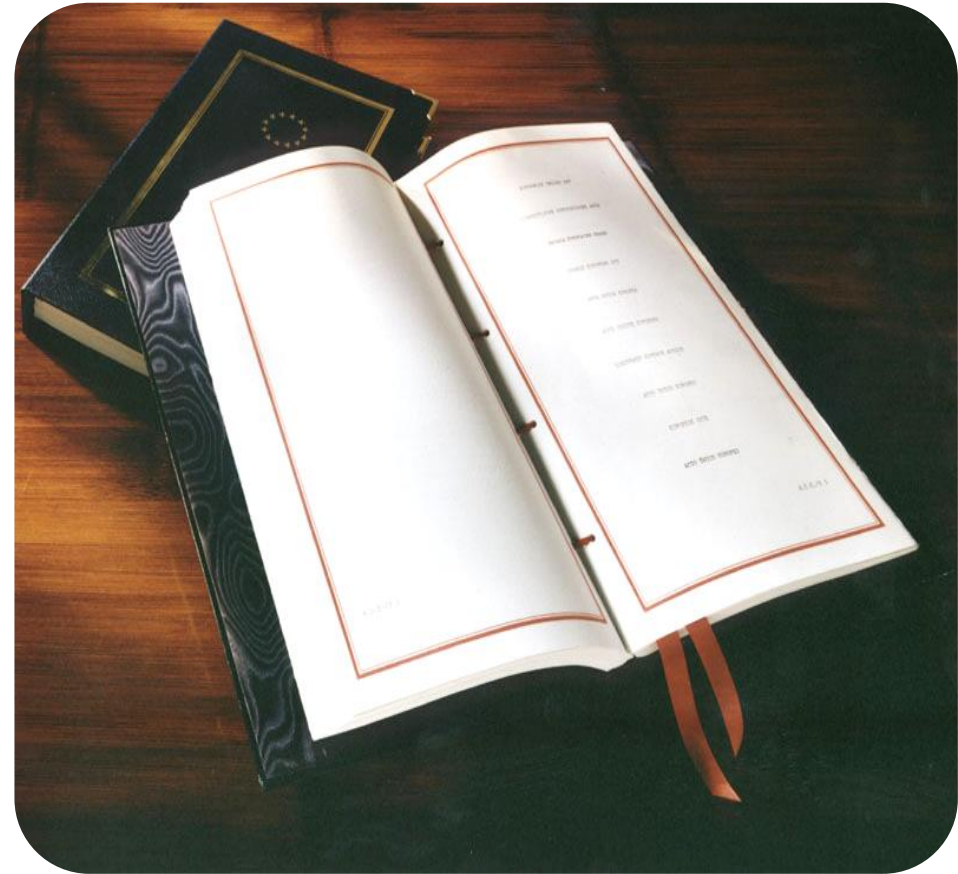


Single European Act

The Single European Act brought amendments to the Treaties establishing the European Communities and established European political cooperation. Once the Single European Act (SEA) entered into force, the title 'European Parliament' (which the Assembly had used since 1962) was made official. The SEA also increased the European Parliament's legislative powers with the introduction of the cooperation and assent procedures.

See here:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/in-the-past/the-parliament-and-the-treaties/single-european-act>



Treaty of Maastricht

The Treaty on European Union, commonly known as the Maastricht Treaty, is the foundation treaty of the European Union (EU). Under the new Treaty the European Parliament has the right to invite the Commission to present a legislative proposal on matters which, in its view, call for a Community act to be drawn up. The entire Commission must also now be approved by the EP, which also appoints the European Ombudsman.

See here:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/about-parliament/en/in-the-past/the-parliament-and-the-treaties/maastricht-treaty>

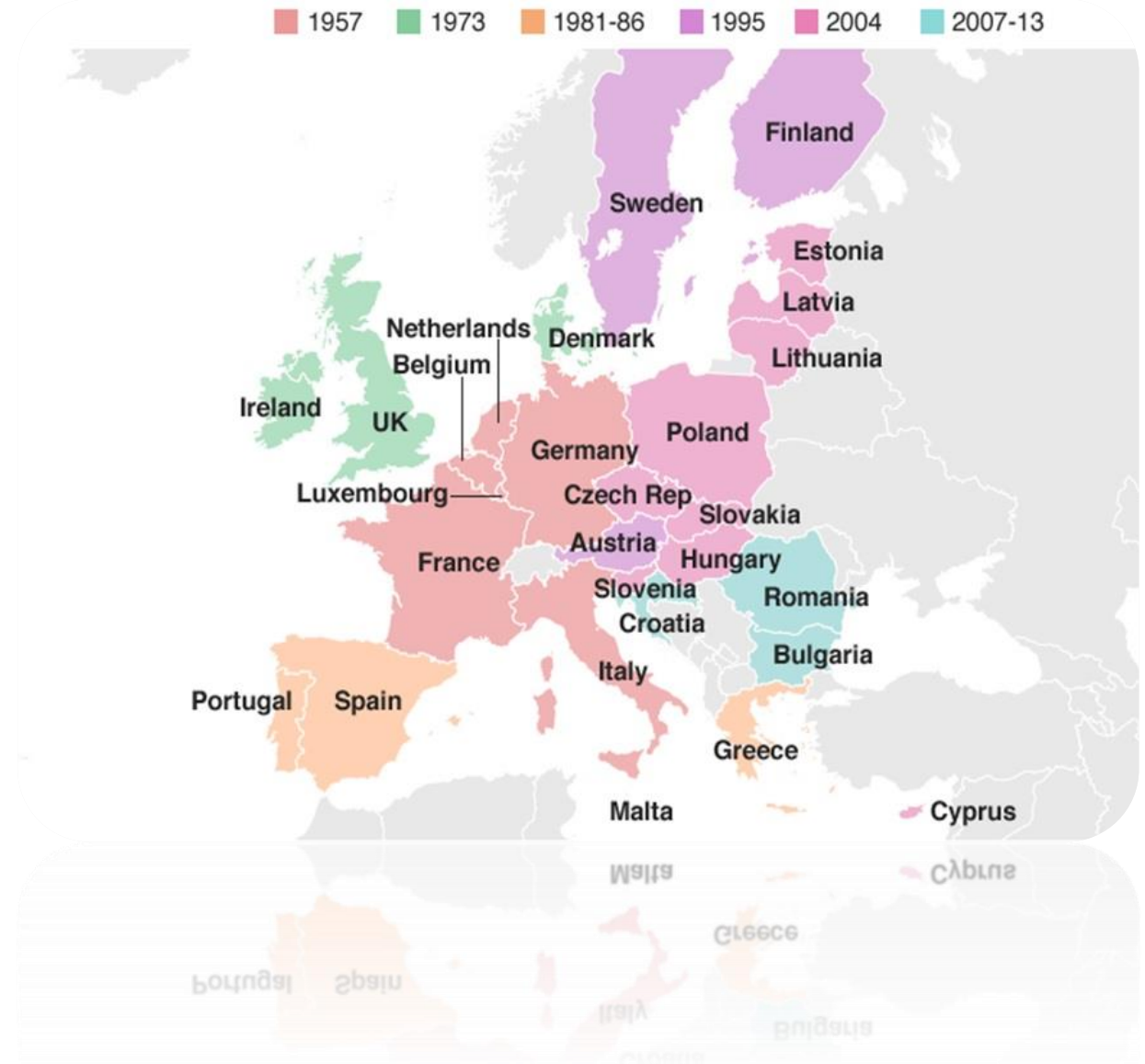


EU Enlargement

Any European country which respects the EU values referred to in the Treaty of the European Union (TEU) and is committed to promoting them can apply to become a member of the EU.

See here:

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/enlargement/>



EU accession Step by Step

Membership negotiations cannot start until all EU governments agree, in the form of a unanimous decision by the EU Council, on a framework or mandate for negotiations with the candidate country. Negotiations take place between ministers and ambassadors of the EU governments and the candidate country in what is called an intergovernmental conference.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/enlargement-policy/steps-towards-joining_en



Clusters of negotiating chapters

Following the introduction of the revised methodology for the accession negotiations in February 2020, negotiating chapters are now divided in six thematic clusters:
Fundamentals; Internal market;
Competitiveness & inclusive growth; Green agenda & sustainable connectivity;
Resources, agriculture & cohesion; External relations

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/system/files/2021-10/eu_accession_process_clusters.pdf



Lesson 2

EU ACCESSION Acquis Communautaire TAIEX

EU Accession – Policy Window Opportunity

Paul De Raeve, 2016

This book explores the nurse leadership using a comparative case study method in two former Communist countries, Romania and Croatia, aiming to analyse the extent to which engagement in the EU accession policy-making process provided a policy window for the nurse leaders to formulate and implement a professional agenda while negotiating EU accession.

Read the book ONLINE :

<https://anyflip.com/eumpx/ftma/>



Acquis Communautaire

The Acquis Communautaire or “acquis” is the body of common rights and obligations that are binding on all EU countries, as EU Members. Applicant countries are required to accept the acquis before they can join the EU.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/enlargement-policy/conditions-membership/chapters-acquis_en



Directive 2013/55/EU

amending Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications

This Directive aims to consolidate and modernise the rules regulating the mutual recognition of professional qualifications in the EU Member States, including for general care nurses.

To read the Directive:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013L0055>

[013L0055](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013L0055)

DIRECTIVE 2013/55/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of 20 November 2013

amending Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications and Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 on administrative cooperation through the Internal Market Information System ('the IMI Regulation')

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles 46, 53(1) and 62 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2),

Whereas:

(1) Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (3) consolidated a system of mutual recognition which was initially based on 15 Directives. It provides for automatic recognition for a limited number of professions based on harmonised minimum training requirements (sectoral professions), a general system for the recognition of evidence of training and automatic recognition of professional experience. Directive 2005/36/EC also established a new system of free provision of services. It should be recalled that third-country family members of Union citizens benefit from equal treatment in accordance with Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States (4). Third-country nationals may also benefit from equal treatment with regard to recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications, in accordance with the relevant national procedures, under specific Union legal acts such as those on long-term residence, refugees, 'blue card holders' and scientific researchers.

(2) In its Communication of 27 October 2010 entitled 'Single Market Act: Twelve levers to boost growth and strengthen confidence. Working together to create new growth', the Commission identified the need to modernise Union law in this area. On 23 October 2011, the European Council in its conclusions supported such a modernisation and urged the European Parliament and the Council to reach a political agreement on the revision of Directive 2005/36/EC by the end of 2012. In its resolution of 15 November 2011 on the implementation of the Professional Qualifications Directive (2005/36/EC) (5), the European Parliament also invited the Commission to come forward with a proposal. The EU Citizenship report 2010 of 27 October 2010 entitled 'Dismissing the obstacles to EU citizens' rights' underlines the need to lighten the administrative burden linked to the recognition of professional qualifications.

(3) Notaries who are appointed by an official act of government should be excluded from the scope of Directive 2005/36/EC in view of the specific and differing regimes applicable to them in individual Member States for accessing and pursuing the profession.

(4) For the purposes of strengthening the internal market and promoting the free movement of professionals while ensuring a more efficient and transparent recognition of professional qualifications, a European Professional Card would be of added value. In particular, that Card would be useful to facilitate temporary mobility and recognition under the automatic recognition system, as well as to promote a simplified recognition process under the general system. The purpose of the European Professional Card is to simplify the recognition process and to introduce cost and operational efficiencies that will benefit professionals and competent authorities. The introduction of a European Professional Card should take into account the views of the profession concerned and should be preceded by an assessment of its suitability for the profession concerned and its impact on Member States. That assessment should be conducted together with Member States, where necessary. The European Professional Card should be issued at the request of a professional and after submission of necessary documents and completion of related verification procedures by the competent authorities. Where the European Professional Card is issued for the purpose of establishment, it should constitute a recognition

(1) OJ C 191, 28.6.2012, p. 103.

(2) Position of the European Parliament of 9 October 2013 (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of 15 November 2013.

(3) OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

(4) OJ L 158, 30.6.2004, p. 77.

(5) OJ C 153 E, 31.5.2013, p. 15.

TAIEX

TAIEX supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation as well as facilitating the sharing of EU best practices.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/funding-and-technical-assistance/taieux_en



What is TAIEX?
The Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission (TAIEX) provides **peer-to-peer technical assistance** and **policy support** for EU partners worldwide.

TAIEX
MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER
WITH EU EXPERTISE

 #EUDataCrunch
#EUTaieux

Lesson 3

**EU Functioning
EU Institutions to deal with**

&

Lesson 4

**EU Functioning
The European Court of Justice**

The EU Institutions

European Parliament:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/index_en

European Commission:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/portal/en>

Council of the European Union:

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/>

European Court of Justice:

https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/jcms/_j6/en/



Lesson 5

EU Functioning The EU Agencies

The EU Agencies (1)

*To know more about the EU
Agencies, see:*

<https://euagencies.eu/>



The EU Agencies (2)

**The European Union Agency for
Fundamental Rights (FRA)**

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/about-fra>

**The European Agency for Safety and
Health at Work (EU-OSHA)**

<https://osha.europa.eu/en>

**The European Foundation for the
Improvement of Living and Working
Conditions (EUROFOUND)**

<https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/>

**The European Centre for Disease
Prevention and Control (ECDC)**

<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en>

**Health Emergency Preparedness and
Response Authority (HERA)**

https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-emergency-preparedness-and-response-authority_en



Lesson 6

EU Functioning The European Ombudswomen

The European Ombuds(wo)man

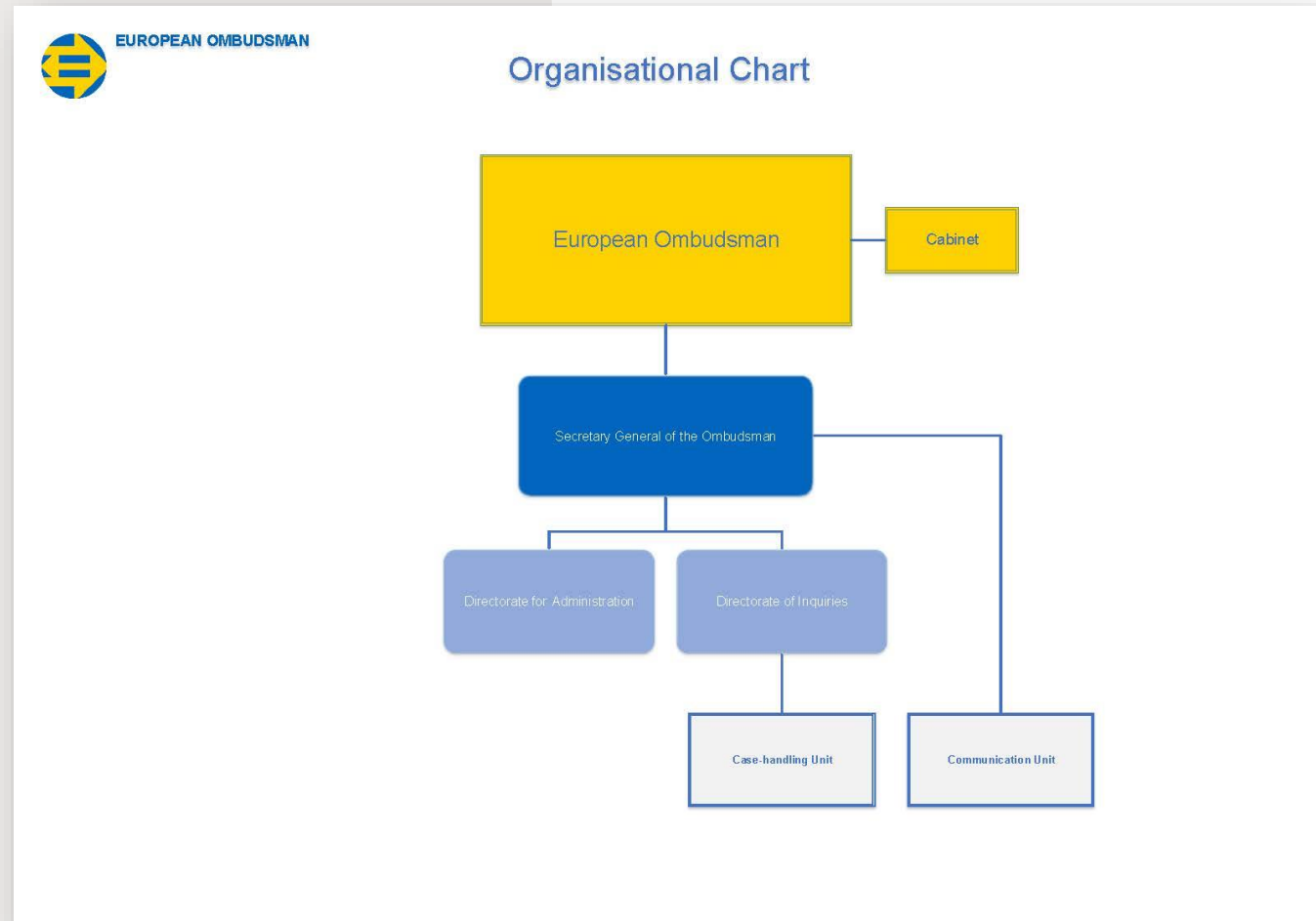
The European Ombudsman investigates complaints about poor administration by EU institutions or other EU bodies. Areas of work: Transparency; Accountability and inclusive decision-making; Ethics; Management of EU public money; Fundamental rights; Administrative procedures and practices; EU personnel issues.

See here:

<https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/home>

How can the Ombudsman help?

<https://www.ombudsman.europa.eu/en/how-can-the-ombudsman-help>



The European Citizens' Initiative

Mechanism aimed at increasing direct democracy by enabling "EU citizens to participate directly in the development of EU policies".

See here:

<https://europa.eu/citizens-initiative/en>



Lesson 7

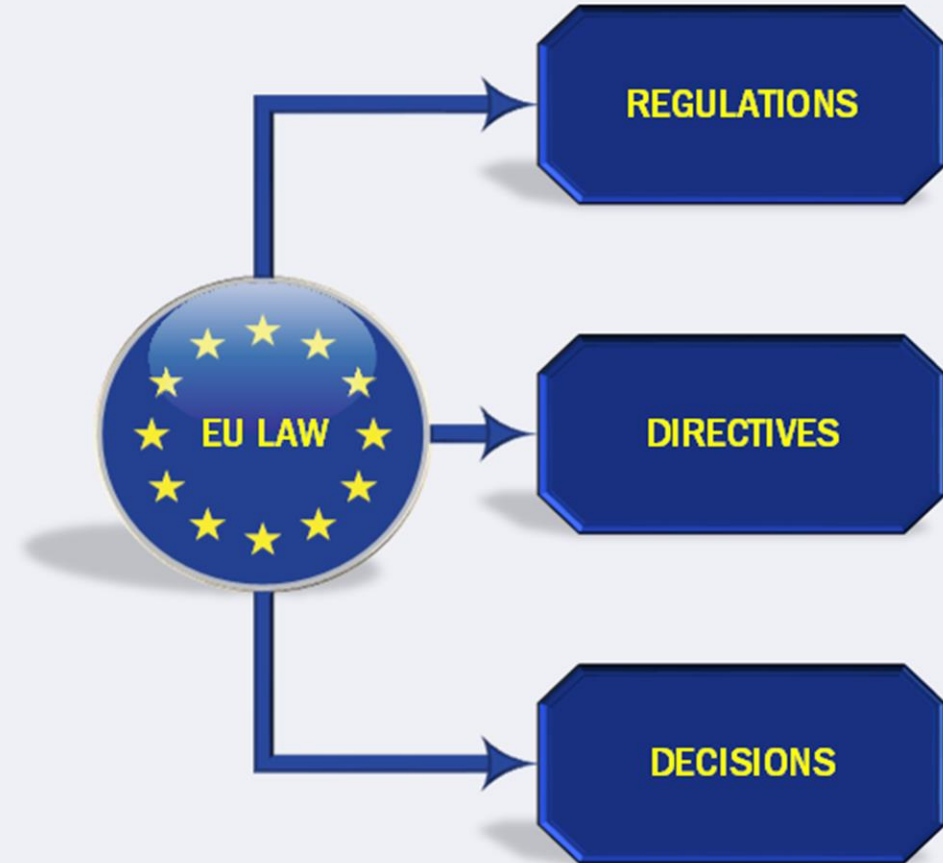
EU Functioning
How EU laws are made!

EU laws

The European Union law is a system of rules operating within the member states of the European Union.

See here:

<https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/law/types-legislation-en>



EU Transparency Register

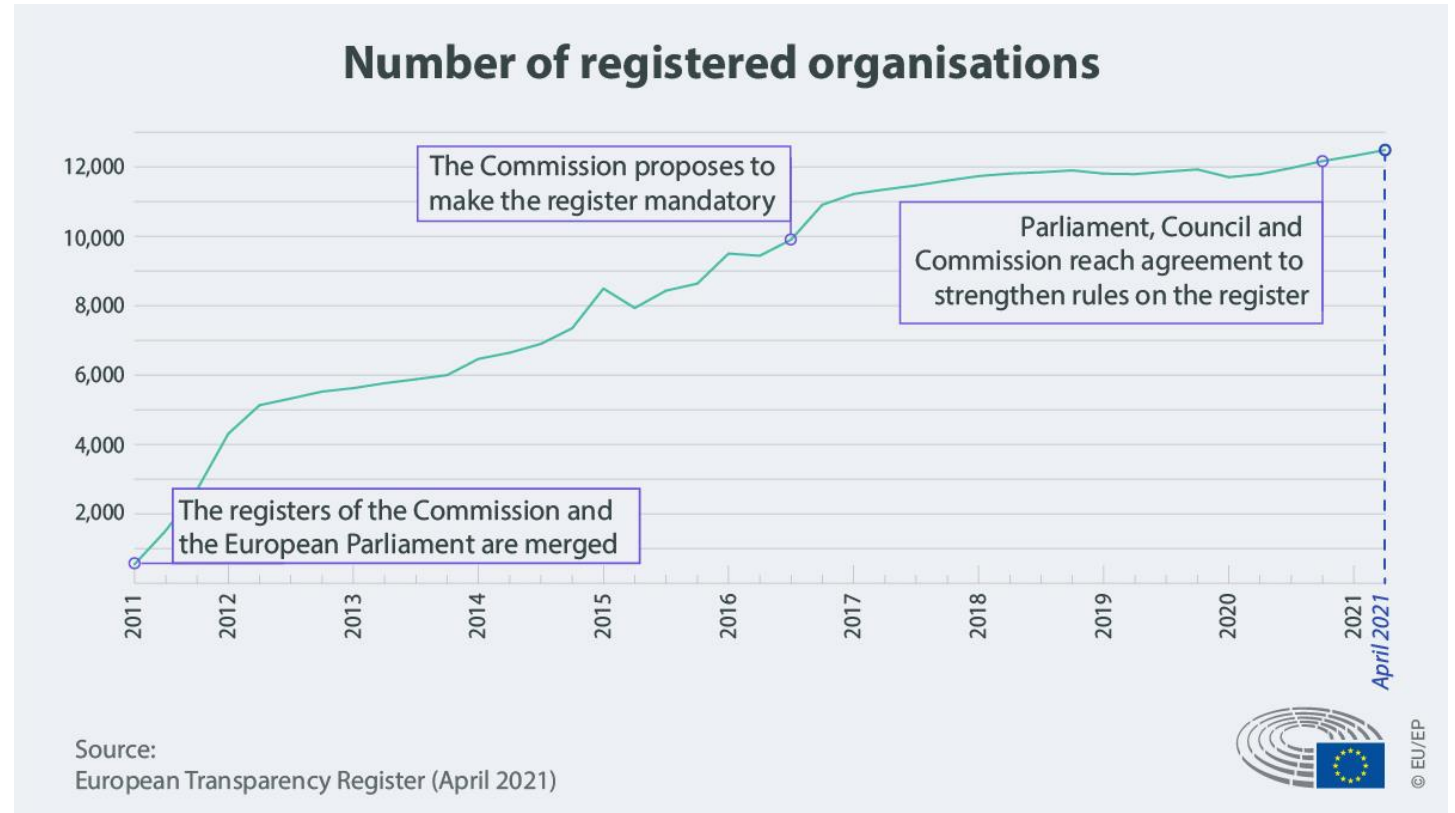
The Transparency Register is a tool to allow European citizens to see what interests are being represented at Union level and on whose behalf, as well as the financial and human resources dedicated to these activities. As of 15 February 2022, there are 13.551 registrants in the register.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/about-european-commission/service-standards-and-principles/transparency/transparency-register_en



Transparency Register



Lesson 8

Future of the European Union

Building & Sustaining a Resilient EU Nursing Workforce & Healthcare

The future of the European Union – Nurses Impact

Paul De Raeve, 2021

This book shows that more than ever, it is crucial for nurses to engage and proactively contribute to EU health and social policies, in the complex and challenging society we operate in as frontline healthcare professionals.

See here :

<https://www.lap-publishing.com/catalog/details//store/gb/book/978-620-4-20948-7/building-sustaining-a-resilient-eu-nursing-workforce-healthcare>



Conference on the Future of Europe

The Conference on the Future of Europe is a unique and timely opportunity for European citizens to debate on Europe's challenges and priorities.

See here:

<https://futureu.europa.eu/?locale=en>



European Health Union

Aims at protecting the health of Europeans and collectively responding to cross-border health crises.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/european-health-union_en



Manifesto for a European Health Union and Explanatory Memorandum to the Manifesto for a European Health Union

The Manifesto invites the people of Europe to engage in building a health policy that contributes to the long-term sustainable development of the European Union. It sets out a vision of a European Health Union (with goals, policies, measures, principles) developed by the signatories of the Manifesto.

See here:

<https://europeanhealthunion.eu/about/>



**EUROPEAN
HEALTH
UNION**

Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe

Adopted on 25 November 2020, the Pharmaceutical Strategy for Europe aims at creating a future proof regulatory framework and at supporting industry in promoting research and technologies that actually reach patients in order to fulfil their therapeutic needs while addressing market failures.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/health/medicinal-products/pharmaceutical-strategy-europe_en

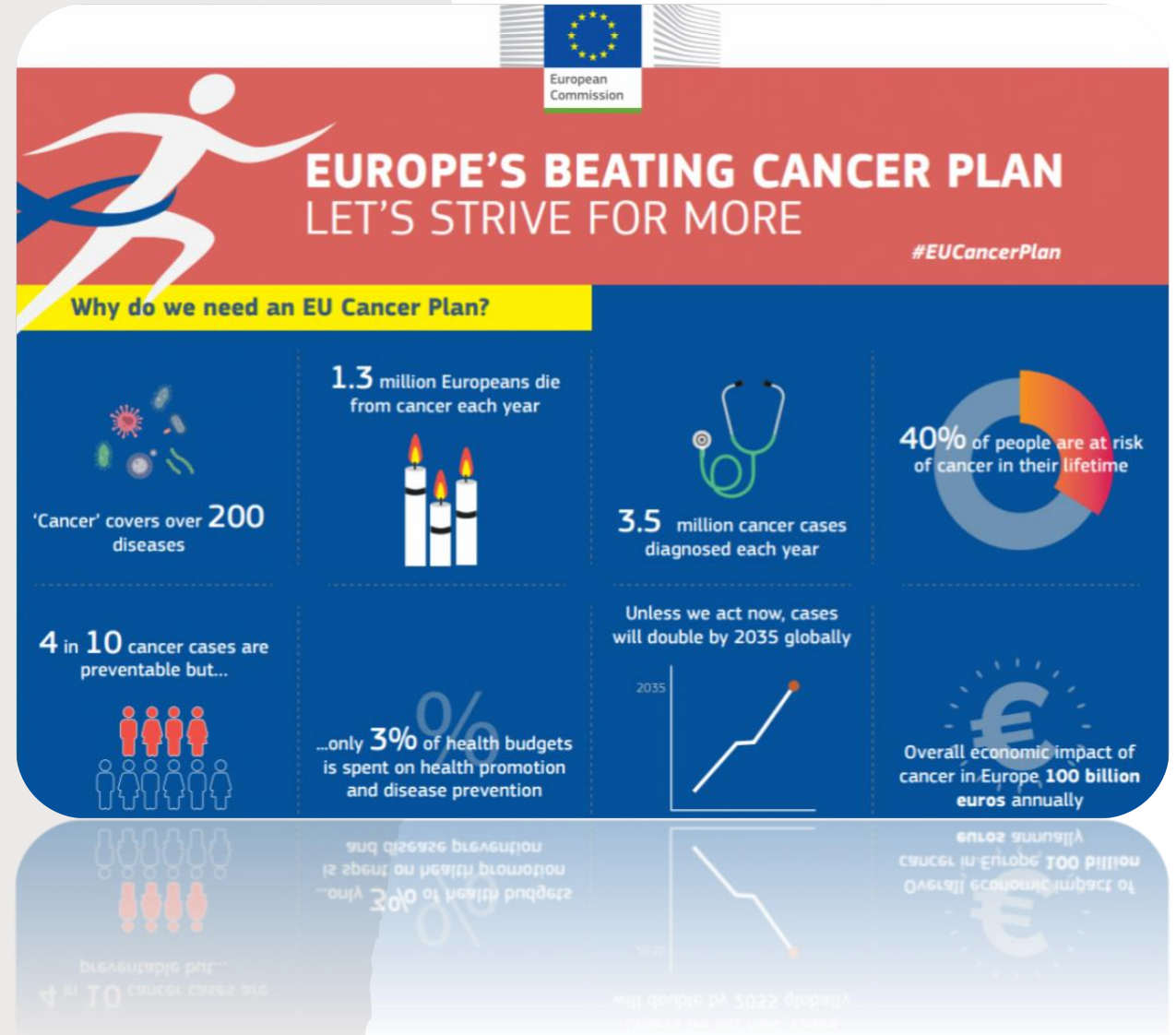


Europe's Beating Cancer Plan

Europe's Beating Cancer Plan is a key pillar of the European Health Union, presented by President von der Leyen in November 2020, calling for a more secure, resilient and better-prepared European Union.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_21_342



Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority (HERA)

HERA aims to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to health emergencies. It will anticipate threats and potential health crises, through intelligence gathering and building the necessary response capacities.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-emergency-preparedness-and-response-authority_en



EFN Report on “Lessons Learned from Ebola & COVID-19”

This report provides a series of lessons learned from the nursing frontline on the best approach to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic and recommendations on how to be prepared for a next pandemic.

Read it here:

<http://anyflip.com/eumpx/ounw/>



EFN Report on “COVID-19 impact on nurses’ health & wellbeing - Biological Agent Directive 2020/739”

This report includes key recommendations to support the EU health workforce, nurses in particular, to respond to the challenges of COVID-19 without compromising workers’ safety and wellbeing.

Read it here:

<https://anyflip.com/eumpx/afgb/>



EFN Report on “COVID-19 crisis management at national level”

This report shows that the impact of the pandemic on health service delivery has been significant, with very high nursing infection rates across the EU Member States and incorporates urgent measures to protect our nurses in extremely dangerous working environments with rising levels of infection.

Read it here:

<https://anyflip.com/eumpx/qycl/>

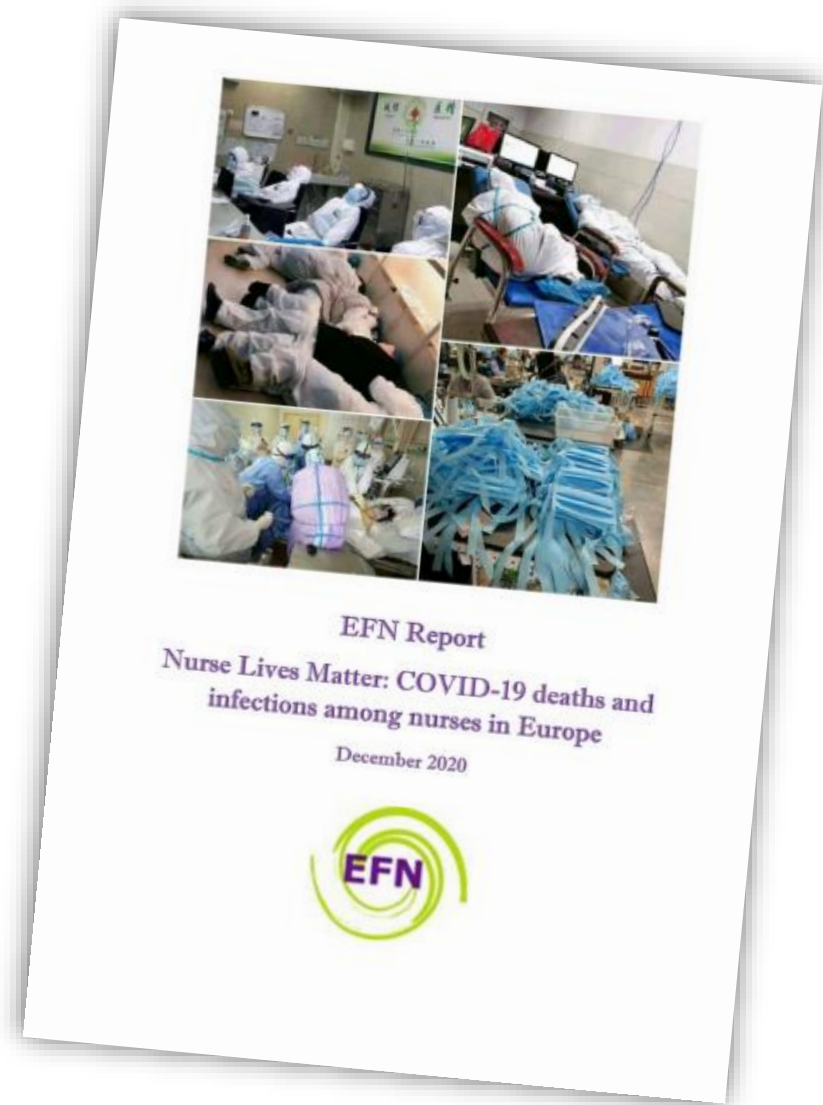


Nurse Lives Matter: COVID-19 deaths and infections among nurses in Europe

This report shows estimated numbers of nurses who were infected and died with COVID-19.

Read it here:

<https://anyflip.com/eumpx/crpt/>



EFN Workforce Matrix 3+1

Approved by the EFN Members in May 2017, the EFN Workforce Matrix 3+1 includes information on education, qualifications and competences for each category, and shows the commonalities and differences of the three categories and the HCAs among 35 EU countries.

Read it here:

https://efn.eu/?page_id=8220



EFN Competency Framework

Approved by the EFN members in April 2015, the EFN Competency Framework describes the competences required to nurses responsible for general care, aiming at being used by the National Nurses Associations to encourage and guide the nursing schools at national level to implement the competences listed under Article 31 of the Directive.

Read it here:

https://efn.eu/?page_id=6897



EFN Guideline for the implementation of Article 31 of the Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications Directive 2005/36/EC, amended by Directive 2013/55/EU

*EFN Competency Framework
Adopted at the EFN General Assembly, April 2015, Brussels*

EFN

European Commission Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG Santé)

This DG is responsible for EU policy on food safety and health and for monitoring the implementation of related laws.

See here:

https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/health-and-food-safety_en



Stella Kyriakides
*Commissioner for Health
and Food Safety*

Lisbon Treaty

Signed in Lisbon (Portugal) on 13 December 2007, it amends the Treaty on the European Union and the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Read it here:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/5/the-treaty-of-lisbon>



European Health Parliament

DG The European Health Parliament (EHP) is a movement connecting and empowering the next generation of European health leaders to rethink EU health policies. Along with its nine partners, the EHP provides the next generation of European leaders with the connections, knowledge and platform they need to build a healthier and more innovative Europe.

See here:

<https://www.healthparliament.eu/>



**EUROPEAN
HEALTH
PARLIAMENT**

Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

This Treaty is one of two treaties forming the constitutional basis of the European Union, the other being the Treaty on European Union (TEU).

Read it here:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12016E%2FTXT>

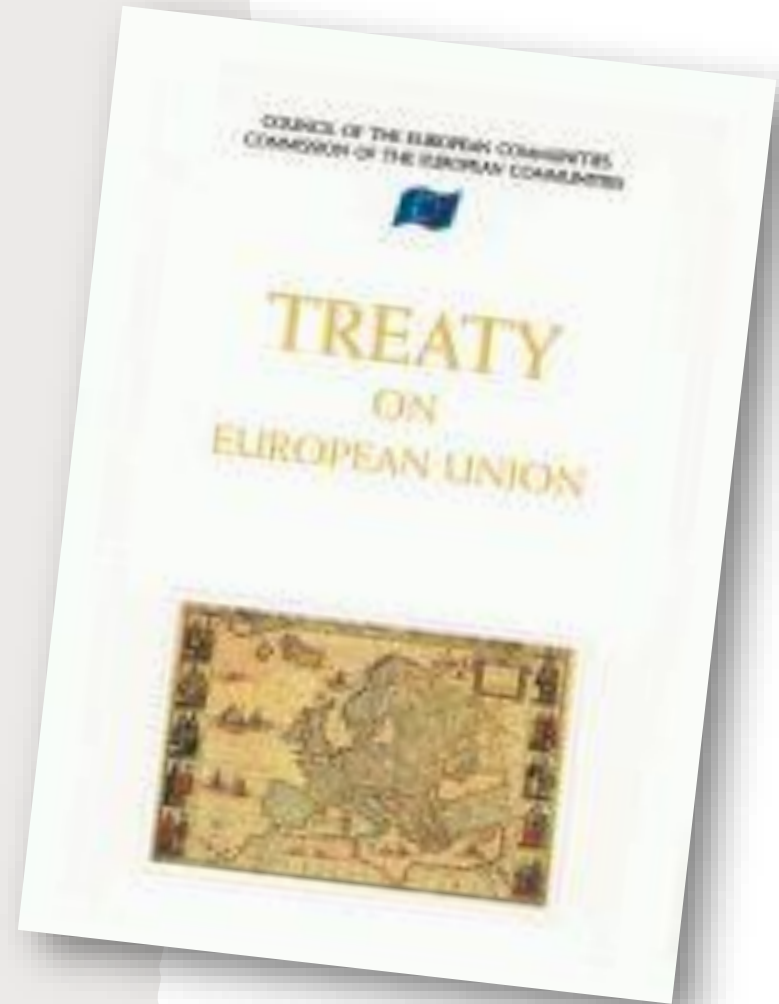


Treaty on European Union (TEU)

The TEU forms the basis of EU law, by setting out general principles of the EU's purpose, the governance of its central institutions (European Commission, European Parliament, and Council of the European Union).

See here:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A12016M%2FTXT>



European Pillar of Social Rights

The European Pillar of Social Rights is about better delivering on rights for citizens by building on 20 key principles. Of these 20 principles, the EFN follows 4: Principle 1 (Education); Principle 6 (Wages); Principle 16 (Healthcare); Principle 18 (Long-term care).

See it here :

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/economy-works-people/jobs-growth-and-investment/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-20-principles_en



European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan

The European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan sets out concrete initiatives to turn the European Pillar of Social Rights into reality. It proposes headline targets for the EU by 2030.

See it here :

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/economy-works-people/jobs-growth-and-investment/european-pillar-social-rights/european-pillar-social-rights-action-plan_en



EFN Report on Nurses Added Value in the Health and Social Ecosystems

The report is a compendium of best practices from across 35 countries in Europe members of EFN, designed to draw cross-cutting conclusions, link up shared concerns and showcase best practices for mutual learning.

See it here :

<http://www.efn.eu/wp-content/uploads/EFN-Compendium-Nurses-Added-Value-in-the-Health-and-Social-Ecosystems-Final-Dec.2018-compressed.pdf>

