Jean Monnet Network on Corporate Governance and European Union Integration

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- A bit of history

Conceptual design only

Thinking about Europe
Jean Monnet support to European studies

25 Years

• Dedicated to the memory of Jean Monnet (1888-1979), one of the founding fathers of the European Union.

• **"Jean Monnet programme"** marked its 25 years of existence in 2014. It is henceforth inserted within the framework of the **Erasmus+** programme and now referred as **"Jean Monnet activities"**

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www.cgeui.eu

Objectives

THE JEAN MONNET NETWORK **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND EUROPEAN UNION INTEGRATION (CGEUI)** AIMS AT:

- promotion of EU knowledge on corporate governance relevant for young researchers

- expanding EU aspects into the work on corporate governance by network participants;

- promoting innovation in teaching and research

- building knowledge on the European corporate governance integration and promoting it across the world

The planned main project outputs are the introduction of new seminars and summer schools on European integration issues, new databases, research papers, book.

The project is expected to benefit young researchers, students, lecturers, EU-level policy-makers, and general public (including professionals, civil society representatives).

Jean Monnet Activities

The Erasmus+ Programme

The Challenge

First, real problems

Mueller (2003, 2004) on the debate on the European Constitution

Second, fake news about the EU

В Европарламенте рассказали о тотальной безработице в странах ЕС

[Андрей Аркадьев](#) 12:31 20.05.2018

TV Channel Zvezda [reported](#) how the **European Parliament has informed about "total unemployment" in the EU.** In fact, 1) the European Parliament's research presented the unemployment rates among young people in each EU member state; 2) there has been a significant improvement in the past few years (in spring 2013, the youth employment rate peaked at 23,8 % and then declined sharply to 16,1 in 2018); and 3) huge imbalances persist between EU Member States. The lowest rates were observed in the Czech Republic (5.8 %) and Germany (6.6 %) while the highest were recorded in Greece (43.7 %), Spain (36.0 %) and Italy (31.5 %)

Third, the cost of no EU

Europe (1944-1989)

Is Europe an optimal political area? Alberto Alesina, Guido Tabellini, Francesco Trebbi, University of British Columbia (2015)

Compared to observed heterogeneity within member states themselves, or in well functioning federations such as the US, **cultural diversity across EU members is a similar order of magnitude**.

The main stumbling block on the road to further political integration is not heterogeneity of tastes or of cultural traits, but other cleavages, such as parochial **national identities.**

Can something be done to increase European identification?

In the long run, mutual distrust among Europeans can be reduced by **expanding European educational initiatives**. In the history of nation building, public education always played a major role (see Aghion, Persson and Rouzet 2012; Alesina, Giuliano and Reich, 2017).

The Erasmus program of student exchange works well, but the evidence suggests that it has not had a large impact in shaping European identities, probably because self-selected participants are already very pro-Europe (Sigalas, 2010; Wilson,2011; Mitchell, 2011).

This program could be expanded to reach more young people in high school or in technical institutions, and not just primarily university students.

Moreover, school programs could be designed to include a more extensive curriculum covering European institutions and citizenship.

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