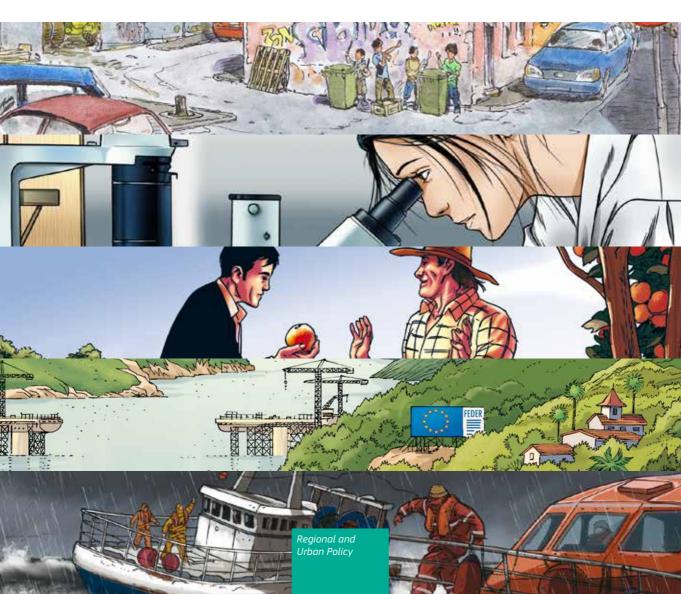


F. BIANCARELLI - O. GRENSON - S. RAFFAELE - O. SPELTENS - P. TENG - YOU - R. MIEL

PARTNERS



PARTNERS

- F. BIANCARELLI
 - O. GRENSON
 - S. RAFFAELE
 - O. SPELTENS
 - P. TENG
 - YOU
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THE REGIONS BRING US CLOSER TOGETHER

he regions are the wealth of Europe: a mosaic of cultures, languages and diversity. An exceptional framework where our lives together change day after day. However, it is clear that the European regions do not all boast the same assets.

There are many – sometimes considerable – differences between the regions, for example in terms of job creation, economic growth, quality of life and sustainable development.

The task of regional and urban policymakers is to strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the European Union by reducing differences in standards of living through the transfer of know-how, by fostering human capital and promoting trans-border cooperation etc.

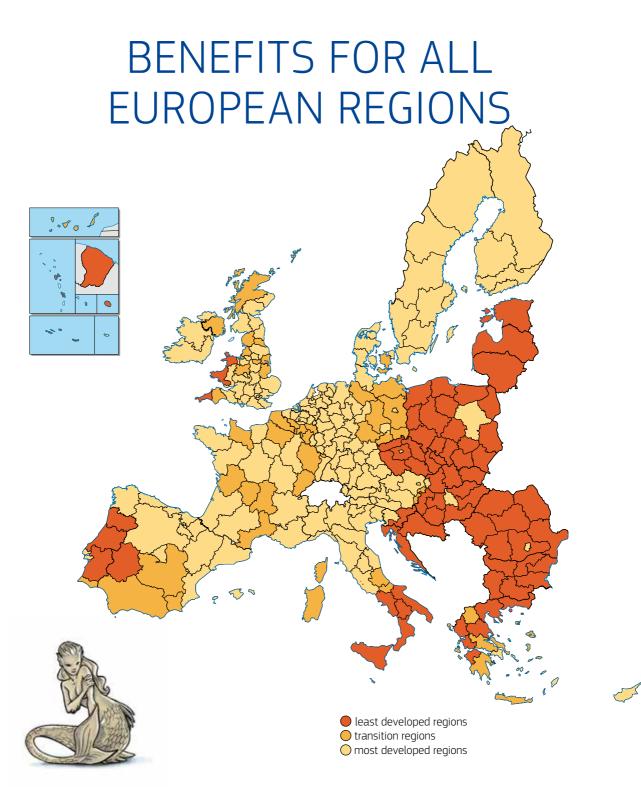
The least prosperous regions of the European Union benefit from valuable investments through projects relating to infrastructure, research and innovation and energy efficiency. The funds invested in these least-developed regions are powerful solidarity instruments. Moreover, they are beneficial to companies in countries with more advanced economies, which can export their know-how or merchandise to these less-developed regions.

The goal of this policy is anything but abstract, namely to invest in the regions in order to improve the living and working conditions of citizens.

The six stories in this album illustrate the aim of regional and urban policy.

These titbits of life and stories of men and women were inspired by real, specific projects that contributed to improving the quality of life of countless European citizens.

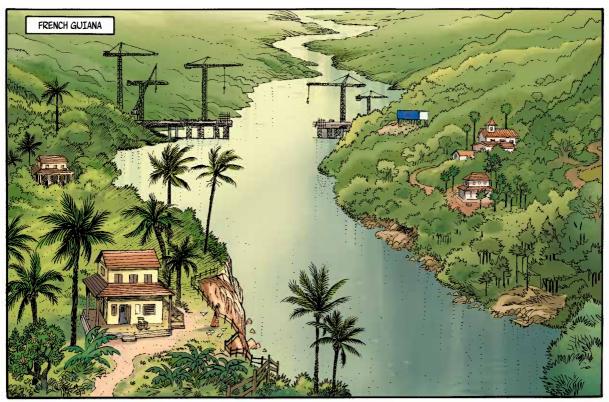
Day in, day out these projects directly or indirectly benefit each and every one of us.



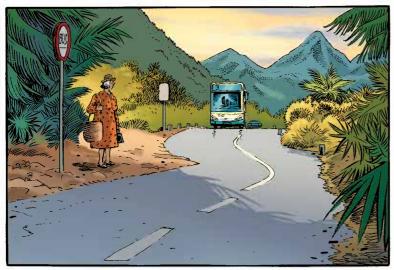
REUNITED AGAIN

DRAWINGS: OLIVIER GRENSON

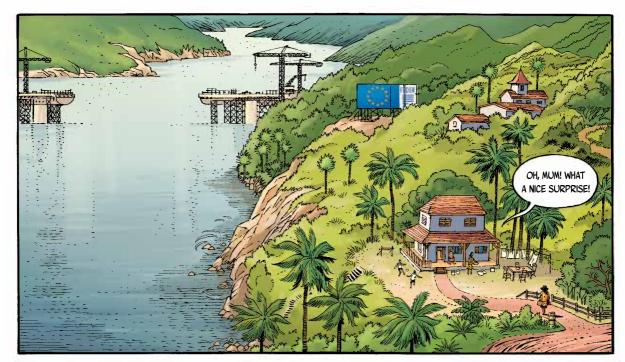












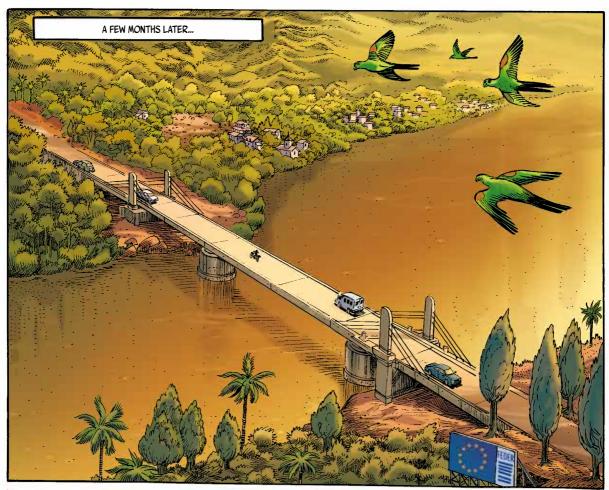




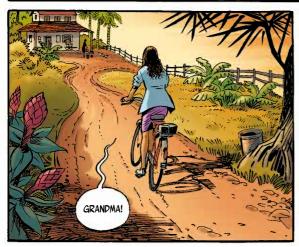
YES, I'M SURE. BUT WELL, AT HER AGE
I GUESS SHE HAS BETTER THINGS TO
DO THAN TO SPEND TIME WITH HER OLD
CRANDWOTHER







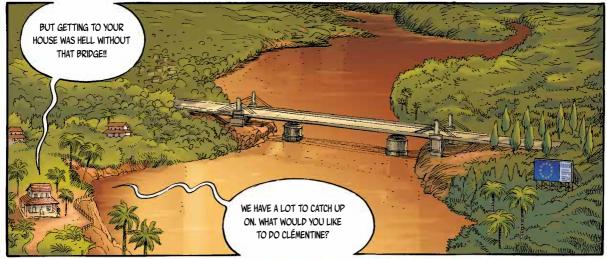










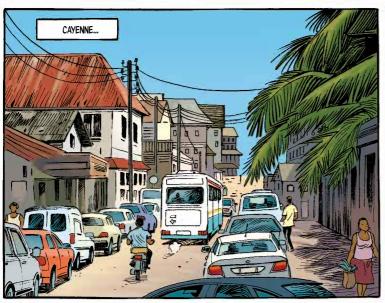


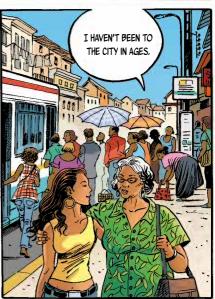








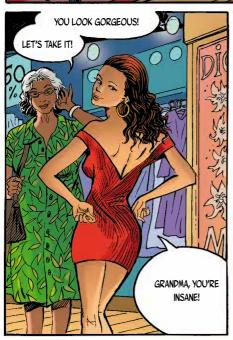














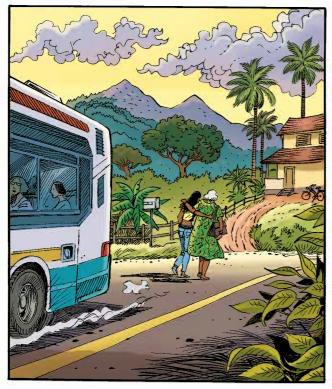


























LOCAL NETWORKS

DRAWINGS: STEFANO RAFFAELE

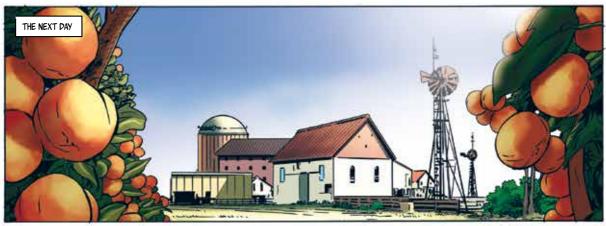




















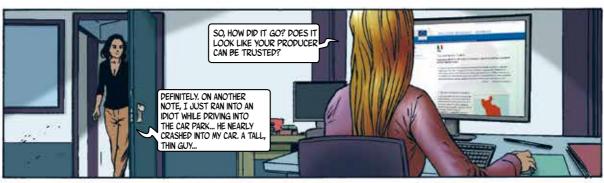












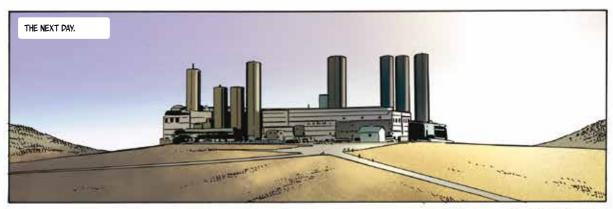














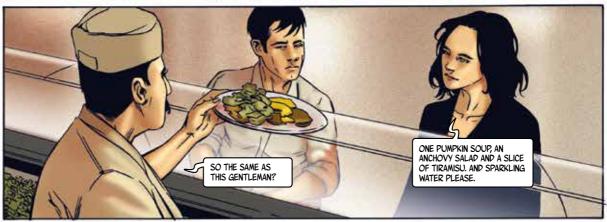






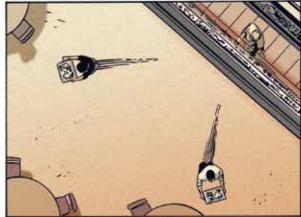


































PROMISES

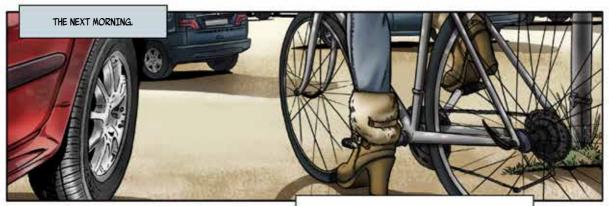
DRAWINGS: YOU



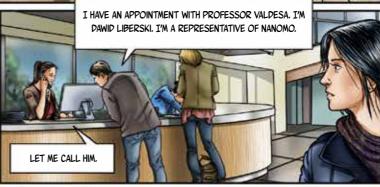












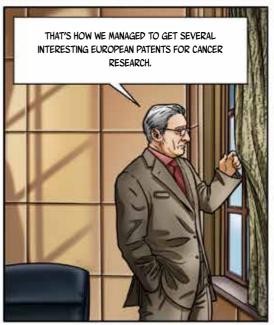








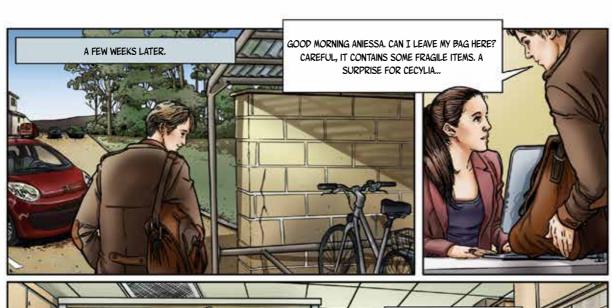






OUR WORK IS CLEARLY COMPLEMENTARY, WE COULD WORK TOGETHER TO PUT THOSE PATENTS TO GOOD USE...









PFFF... I'M WRECKED... AND STARVING! I TOTALLY LOST TRACK OF TIME.

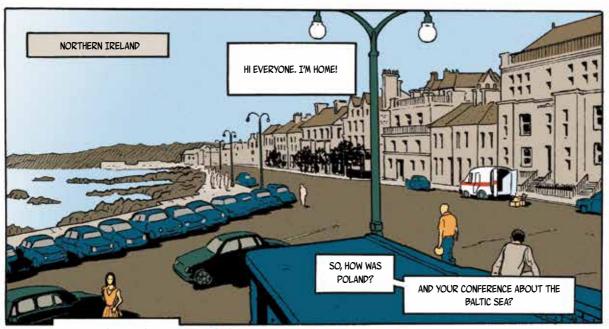




FIGURES

DRAWINGS: FRANCK BIANCARELLI





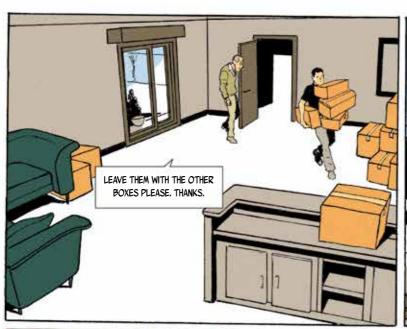




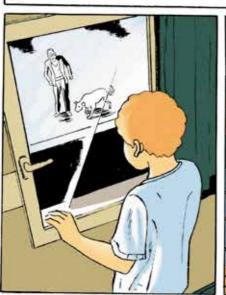


















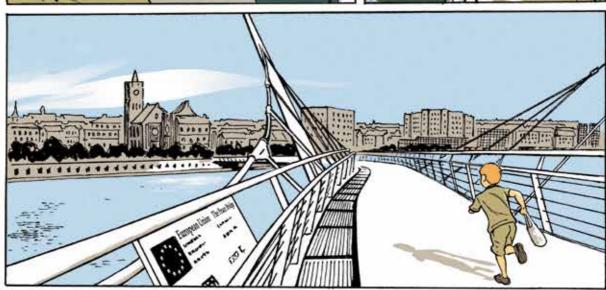




NICE TO MEET YOU COLIN. I'M GARY. I ALSO COLLECT FIGURINES. TRAINS ACTUALLY.

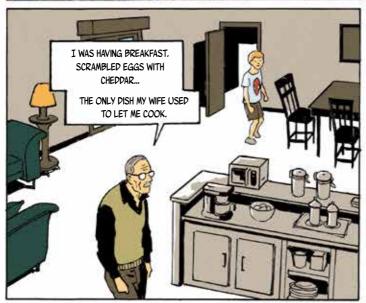


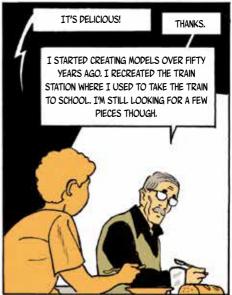
















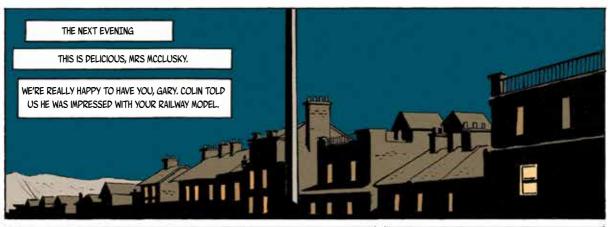






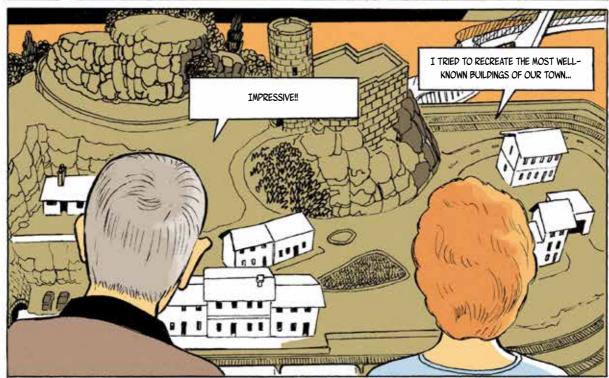




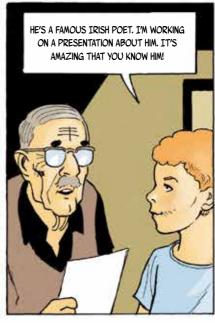


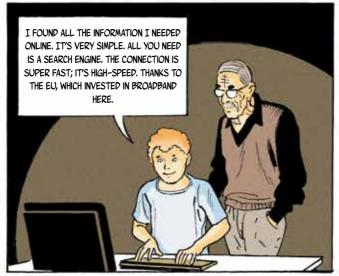






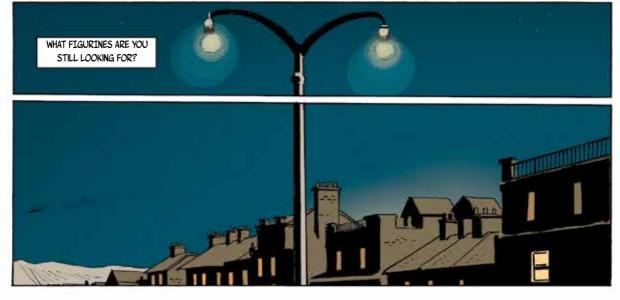


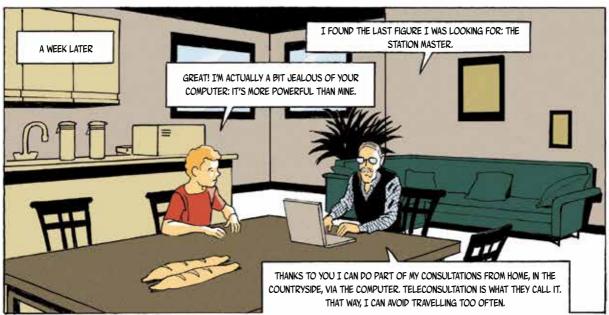




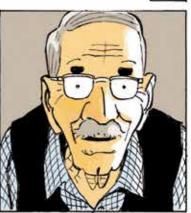
I READ IN THE NEWSPAPER THAT THE EUROPEAN UNION CO-FINANCED THE REGIONAL NETWORK.











THEY'VE CREATED A CROSS-COMMUNITY
ASSOCIATION CALLED 'LOCAL STORIES' WITH THE
FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION.
THEY ORGANISE PRESENTATIONS ON LOCAL
HISTORY WHILE COOKING THEIR GARDEN PRODUCE.

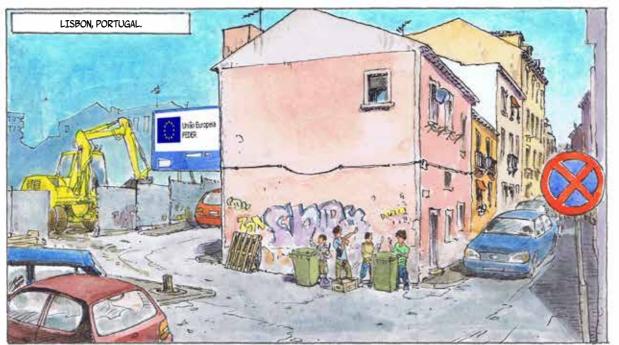




MUSIC, MAESTRO!

DRAWINGS: PAUL TENG



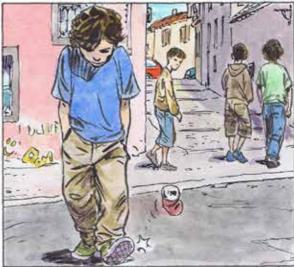




TAKE YOUR RACKET ELSEWHERE, CARLOS! I CAN'T GET ANY SLEEP WITH YOU AROUND!







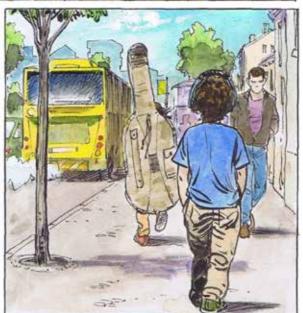
I'VE HAD ENOUGH OF THIS STUPID NEIGHBOURHOOD. YOU CAN'T EVEN PLAY QUIETLY WITH YOUR FRIENDS WITHOUT GETTING SHOUTED AT!





I'M GOING FOR A WALK IN THE CENTRE!











HMM... WHAT'S SO FUNNY? ARE YOU LAUGHING AT ME??

BECAUSE WITH YOUR HEADPHONES ON YOU DIDN'T REALISE YOU WERE SINGING REALLY LOUD...











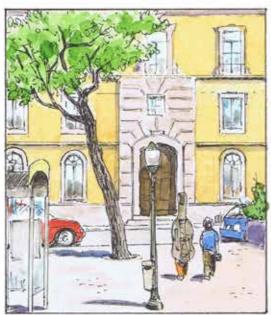


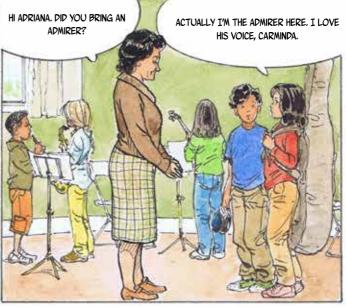


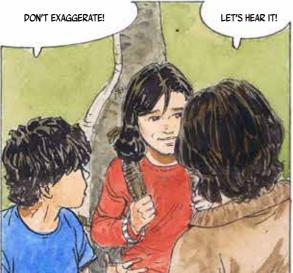












HMMM... I DIDN'T COME HERE TO SING. TELL THEM, ADRIANA! I ONLY CAME TO WATCH YOU REHEARSE.



AND MAYBE LISTEN A LITTLE TOO, RIGHT?! ANYWAY, TIME FOR OUR REHEARSAL. AND AFTER THAT, YOUNG MAN, YOU'RE AUDITIONING!







YOU LEFT ME NO CHOICE. BUT I'M REALLY HAPPY. I DON'T MIND TELLING YOU NOW THAT I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO SING IN A BAND.







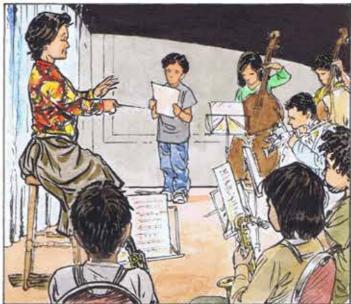
ARE YOU JOKING?? AND HOW MUCH WILL THAT COST ME? YOU KNOW I HAVEN'T GOT A PENNY TO SPARE.

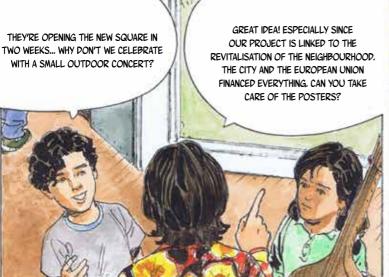
NOTHING, DON'T WORRY. IT'S A PROJECT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE FROM OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION.

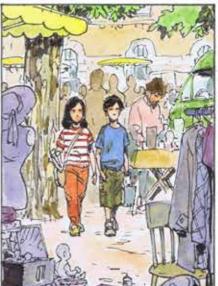






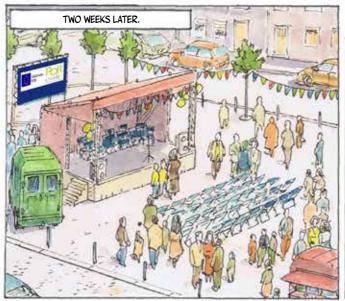








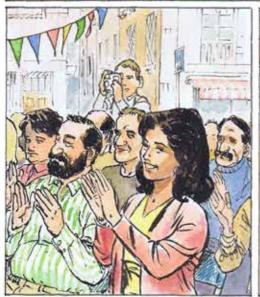














DRAWINGS: OLIVIER SPELTENS



























































































PROJECTS THAT BRING US TOGETHER



TO IMPROVE THE ENVIRONMENT

In the story 'SOS', the rescue boat aboard which Lisak works in the Baltic Sea sails past a wind farm.

The use of renewable energies, which are more environmentally friendly, is one of the priorities of regional policy to fulfil the European Union's environmental goals.

The environment can generate economic growth by encouraging the development of innovative clean technologies, by promoting rational energy usage, by stimulating ecotourism and by increasing the attraction of certain areas by protecting their natural habitats⁽¹⁾.

TO BOOST RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

The two characters in the story 'Promises', researchers Cecylia and Dawid, are passionate about their job.

However, in this field sometimes passion is not enough. Generally, the investments required in medicine are very high.

The sustainability of economic growth is increasingly dependent on the capacity of regional economies to change and innovate. This means that more efforts are needed to create an environment that fosters research and development (R&D), as well as innovation⁽²⁾.



TO SUPPORT SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

Small and medium-sized enterprises drive the European economy.

These dynamic businesses are essential to economic development and job creation. However, when transforming good idea into a profitable and sustainable concept, major difficulties sometimes throw a spanner in the works: lack of financing, infrastructure problems etc.

Through their support to business incubators, regional policymakers help entrepreneurs like Alessandra and Aniello in the story 'Local networks' transform good ideas into successful businesses⁽³⁾.



TO FOSTER URBAN DEVELOPMENT

More than two-thirds of the EU population lives in urban areas, and this trend continues to grow. That's why urban development (economic, social and environmental) was put at the heart of the European Union's regional policy.

A healthy environment is a source of well-being for all citizens. However, some urban areas are neglected, like the neighbourhood where Carlos and Adriana live in the story 'Music, maestro!', which leads to the social exclusion of their inhabitants.

Regional policymakers help the national authorities invest in the renovation of these neighbourhoods and the set-up of facilities for all their inhabitants⁽⁴⁾.

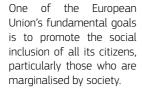
¹ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/generationawake/index_en.htm

² http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/era-chairs_en.html

³ http://www.erasmus-entrepreneurs.eu/index.php?lan=en







Several projects financed by regional policy aim to contribute to this⁽⁵⁾. In 'Figures' Gary learns about the European Union's support and integration measures for underprivileged groups through the participation of elderly people in local social support networks.



TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION

Regional policy aims to bring together all the relevant brainstorming efforts as well as resources, skills and solutions.

The collaboration between Finnish and Estonian rescuers in the story 'SOS' illustrates the added value of common approaches and actions.

Neighbouring cross-border regions are confronted with the same problems and tackling them together strengthens them both (6).



TO IMPROVE TRANSPORT LINKS

The lack of efficient public transport links and infrastructure seriously hampers the development of isolated regions and territories.

In the story 'Reunited again' Clémentine and her grandmother need to spend hours on the bus to meet up or to go to the city.

A bridge linking the two river banks or a new road would improve daily life for all the inhabitants of the area.

Transport infrastructure is one of the most tangible examples of the support that the European Union's regional policy can provide⁽⁷⁾.



TO MANAGE NATURAL DISASTERS

No region is immune from large-scale natural disasters such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, storms and drought. To assist regions affected by natural disasters, like Calabria in the story 'Local networks', the European Union set up the Solidarity Fund in 2002

This Fund helps the affected country recover the expenses made to take all the necessary urgency measures: the restoration infrastructure οf and equipment, temporary accommodation for displaced persons, deployment of emergency services etc.

FROM BUDGETS



1) The budget of the European Union's regional policy is decided upon jointly by the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament on the basis of a proposal by the European Commission. All Member States contribute* to the EU budget, a third of which goes to finance cohesion policy. All regions receive funds based on their level of wealth.



2) The regional policy principles and priorities are established jointly by the European Parliament, the European Commission and the 28 Member States. The regional and local authorities, as well as organisations representing employers, employees and civil society, are also consulted.

- The European Union's regional policy is an investment policy which contributes to the development of the regions through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF).
- Regional policy is jointly managed by the European Commission, the Member States and the regions.



8) The programme officials closely monitor the progress of the actions and the financed projects, and draw up regular reports for the European Commission. The Commission monitors the implementation and gradually transfers the European funds. It also encourages the exchange of experiences through multiple networks.

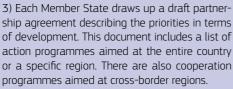


7) A project may only be financed by the European Union if it also receives public funds from the Member States and/or funds from private investors.

^{*} http://europa.eu/about-eu/basic-information/money/revenue-income/index_en.htm

TO PROJECTS







4) The European Commission and the national authorities decide upon the priorities of each programme.

- The Member States and their regions choose the projects that will be co-financed by the European Union, under programmes scheduled in advance with the European Commission.
- The European funds are always topped up with national (private and/or public) funds.





6) The Member States and the regions are responsible for the management and implementation of the programmes. This involves selecting, following-up and evaluating hundreds of thousands of project proposals made by small and medium-sized enterprises, public bodies, universities, associations, Non-governmental organisations and volunteer organisations.



5) The Commission adopts the partnership agreement and the programmes to be launched on the field. The Commission then provides the Member States with an advance on the funds to enable them to launch the envisaged projects.

FIND OUT MORE

WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS?



The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the European Union by correcting imbalances in economic development between its regions.





The Cohesion Fund (CF) helps Member States whose gross national product (GNP) per capita is below 90% of the EU average in the promotion of sustainable development, particularly in the areas of transport and environmental protection.



The European Social Fund (ESF) invests in people in order to improve access to the labour market and training opportunities in the Member States.





The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) aims to improve the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, and the quality of life in rural areas, preserve the environment, and encourage diversity in the economic activities of rural areas.





The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) aims to help fishermen in the transition to sustainable fishing, support coastal communities in diversifying their economies, finance projects that create new jobs, improve the quality of life and make it easier to access financing.

These five funds* have one common goal, namely to jointly support the Europe 2020 objectives by generating sustainable growth and quality jobs, by combatting climate change and energy dependency, and by reducing poverty and social exclusion.

WHO ARE THE BENEFICIARIES OF THESE FUNDS?

The beneficiaries of these five funds may be public bodies, certain private-sector organisations (particularly small and medium-sized enterprises), universities, associations, NGOs and volunteer organisations.

IN THE EVENT OF A NATURAL DISASTER



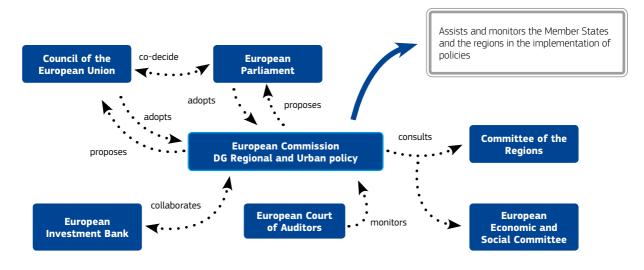


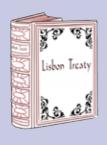
The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) was set up to respond to major natural disasters and express European solidarity to disaster-stricken regions within Europe.

^{*} http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/thefunds/index_en.cfm

REGIONAL POLICY IN THE EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK

LINKS BETWEEN THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTIONS





THE TREATY OF LISBON

The Treaty of Lisbon, signed on 13 December 2007, gives the European Union modern institutions and more effective working methods so that it can properly respond to the challenges of today's world, which is constantly evolving. In this framework, Europeans look to the EU to address issues such as globalisation, climatic and demographic changes, security and energy. The Treaty of Lisbon strengthens democracy in the European Union and its capacity to promote the interests of its citizens on a day-to-day basis.

EUROPE: FACTS & FIGURES

505.7

million inhabitants on 1 January 2013 28

countries

24

official languages

274

regions (NUTS II)

THE AUTHORS

DRAWINGS



FRANCK BIANCARELLI

Franck Biancarelli was born in Marseille (France) in 1967. This self-taught artist, who has great admiration for the legendary American comics artists, took his first steps into the world of comics working with Christian Rossi. His bestseller Le livre des destins (5 volumes), in collaboration with scriptwriter Serge Letendre, was published by Soleil. In 2012 he started working on the adaptation of the novel Dunk by Denis Robert (Juillard) for Dargaud.



OLIVIER GRENSON

Olivier Grenson was born in Charleroi (Belgium) in 1962. He studied at ERG and attended Eddy Paepe's comics workshop. His first series, Carland Cross (script by Michel Oleffe), was adapted for TV (26 cartoons). In 1999 he launched the series Niklos Koda (Le Lombard) with scriptwriter Jean Dufaux. Olivier Grenson also provided the drawings for La femme accident (Dupuis) together with Lapière, and published his solo book La douceur de l'enfer (Le Lombard).



STEFANO RAFFAELE

Stefano Raffaele was born in Milan (Italy) in 1970. After trying his hand at American comics (Batman, Conan, X-Men and others) he returned to his home country, where he launched several successful series. Together with scriptwriter Christophe Bec he published Pandemonium, Sarah, Under and Prométhée. Together with Bec he is currently working on a new series for Soleil, Deepwater Prison.



OLIVIER SPELTENS

Olivier Speltens was born in Brussels (Belgium) in 1971. He studied Comics at the famous Saint-Luc Institute, where he was taught, among others, by Olivier Grenson. Olivier is passionate about science-fiction and an expert in everything WWII. He launched the series M99 (with scriptwriter Pascal Laye) and subsequently published his solo book L'armée de l'ombre (Paquet), the second volume of which hit the shelves in January 2014.



PAUL TENG

Paul Teng was born in Rotterdam (the Netherlands) in 1955. He cut short his Cultural Anthropology studies to dedicate himself to comics. He drew the series Shane, published by Lombard (script by Di Giorgio) and five volumes of L'ordre impair (Le Lombard). The latter was published as a whole in 2009, with scripts by Cristina Cuadra and Rudi Miel. Moreover, Paul Teng worked with Jean Van Hamme on an album for Casterman. Le Télescope.



YOU

You was born in Pusang (South Korea) in 1978. Following her studies in Computer Graphics, this self-taught cartoonist illustrated several children's books for Auzou. Her first comics album was published as part of the series Sorcières by Dupuis (script by Alexine). You also worked on the collective album Jump Start for the European Social Fund (script by Rudi Miel).





RUDI MIEL

Rudi Miel was born in Tournai (Belgium) in 1965 and has a degree in Journalism. He works as a Communication Consultant and comics artist, and has co-authored the album Troubled Waters (European Parliament), which won the Best Use of Comics Books in Advertising Award (Prix Alph-Art de la Communication) at Angoulême in 2003. Rudi Miel won the Award for Best Foreign Comic Book (Sobreda, 2001) for L'arbre des deux printemps, which he co-authored with Will (Le Lombard). He is also co-author of L'ordre impair (Le Lombard).

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 - (*) The information given is free, as are most calls (though some operators, phone boxes or hotels may charge you).

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THE EUROPEAN UNION INVESTS IN OUR REGIONS

Regional and urban policymakers have countless and varied tasks to encourage innovation, reduce carbon emissions, support small and medium-sized enterprises, optimise urban development, promote social inclusion and cooperation, improve transport, manage natural disasters...

One of their key priorities is to promote economic development and to bring regions and citizens closer together. Because after all, solidarity makes for a stronger Union!

The six stories in this album, based on real projects, illustrate the European Union's role in reducing differences in standards of living and supporting the regions in their development.

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