

Are you FIT FOR WORK IN EUROPE?

Guide for young people to apply for a job abroad



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of the European Union

<https://f4w-ineurope.jimdo.com/>



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Introduction of the project

The Erasmus-plus project “Fit for work in Europe” FIFOWEU started in September 2015 and ended in August 2017. The participating countries were Bulgaria, France, Germany, Turkey and Spain.

The purpose of the whole project was to learn how to find a job, how to apply for it, how to prepare for an interview, how to write CVs and how to act during job interviews and that in Europe, indeed.

In order to learn about the above-mentioned topics, we visited many factories, companies and universities in different countries, where we have learned how they hire a person and what qualification is needed for a good job. We have also gained a lot of experience about different (business) cultures of the partner countries – where we have found awesome friends!



The participating schools

Bulgaria

“Aleko Konstantinov” in Pravets, is a Secondary Comprehensive School focusing on intensive learning of English, German and French. As second foreign languages, the school provides Russian, Italian, and Spanish.



Contact:

GPChE Aleko Konstantinov
Treti mart 30 BG 412 Sofia
Bulgaria
www.gpche-pravec.com

France

The lycée Savary de Mauléon is a general and technical high school which has about 800 students who are preparing: the general baccalauréat (high school diploma in literature, science or economy) or the technological baccalauréat or a vocational training certificate.



Contact:

Lycée Savary de Mauléon
78 Avenue de Bretagne
85100 Les Sables-d'Olonne France
www.savary-mauleon.paysdelaloire.e-lyco.fr

Spain - Catalunya

The IOC was born in 2006 from three existing initiatives on distance learning managed by the Department

of Education of Catalonia: • The ICESD Institut Català d'Ensenyament Secundari a Distància (Compulsory and secondary education distance learning) • Palau de Mar – GES (compulsory adult distance learning) • FP oberta (vocational training distance learning). Nowadays, IOC is the institution of reference in Catalonia which reaches anyone who wants to learn anywhere and anytime.



Contact:

IOC - Institut Obert de Catalunya
Avinguda del Paral·lel Números
71 - 73 08004 Barcelona Spain
www.ioc.xtec.cat

Turkey

Örfi Çetinkaya Technical and Vocational High School is a public school located in Arnavutköy, on the European and northwestern side of Istanbul, Turkey. There are 3 main departments for vocational and technical studies: ICT, mapping and cadastre, and building technologies.



Contact:

Örfi Çetinkaya Teknik Ve Endüstri
Meslek Lisesi
Nenehatun Mah. Kibris Cad. 120
34275 Arnavutköy
Istanbul Turkey
www.orficetinkayaeml.meb.k12.tr

Germany

The school is one of the biggest schools in Lower Saxony in the north-western part of Germany. It is a vocational school offering a wide range of different courses in the sectors: commercial, health, IT, foreign language, business and administration for more than 4.000 students each year.



Contact:

BBS am Pottgraben
Pottgaben 4
49074 Osnabrück Germany
www.bbs-pottgraben.de

The website

In case you want to know more about us or the project, you can find all our project results on this website:

<https://f4w-ineurope.jimdo.com/>

Module – Creating a project logo

Before we have started to work on the topics, we decided to have a project-logo contest. The best idea was chosen by the audience in the first meeting in Pravets, Bulgaria.

Why do we need a logo?

- It allows to identify a company, a brand, a product or an idea
- It is representative and expressive

What makes it a good logo?

- Correspond to the contains of specifications
- Be readable, single and simple
- Use the right colours
- An effective logo lasts over time
- Be functional and adapt to any media

And here is the logo, which was created by the Spanish team!



It was chosen because it shows:

- Europe
- the stars of the European flag
- our five participating countries
- handshaking business partners

All in all the logo stands for a good partnership between our countries.

Module – Students’ situation after school

Our first meeting took place in Pravets, Bulgaria. We have talked about our future plans and found out, that there are a lot of differences between all of us. In addition, the job situations are varying.

Students who leave school without a higher degree will have a hard way to reach a position in their career they are satisfied with. Other students have the opportunity to decide to go to university. - Yes, your potential success depends on the topic you study and your results, but your future prospects will increase when you have a university degree.

The German school system offers another opportunity: the Dual System. Apprentices who are trained in this way have to go to school one or two days and spend the rest of the week at a company where they do a training on the job. This dual training qualifies you for a certain profession and your income will be better than starting to work directly after school.

There is a connection between being satisfied with your job and your life. A very important word for us should be - life-long learning! One thing was clear to us:

WE NEED TO BE QUALIFIED TO REACH OUR GOALS!

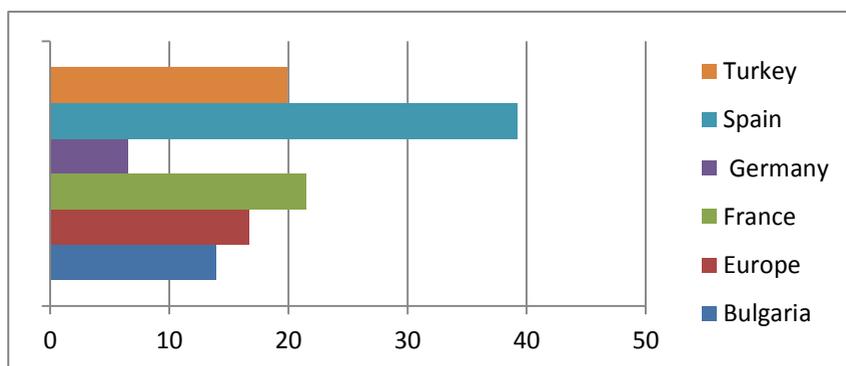
Module – Youth employment in my country

The second project meeting took place in Les Sables d’Olonne, France. We worked on the different unemployment rates of the partner countries and their causes and found similarities and differences.

It can be seen from the graphs that there are big gaps between the unemployment rates of Spain as country with the highest number of Neets (not in education, employment or training) and Germany, where there are less unemployed youngsters.

However, the causes are the same in every country. The main one is the lack of jobs, but there are more like geographical immobility, inflexible job markets and bad career training.

The reason why Germany has a comparably low rate of young unemployed people is among others the compulsory education system that requires from each student either a university or a vocational-school degree. This means that young people are nearly 23 years old before they appear in the unemployment statistics.



source: <https://de.statista.com/statistik/daten/studie/74795/umfrage/jugendarbeitslosigkeit-in-europa/>

It is important to fight the youth unemployment because young people are the future. This means the whole economy depends on the youth.

On the one hand, the government of each country should try to fight the youth unemployment by investing more money to create new jobs and offer better career training. On the other hand, young people should try their best to get a job, even if it is not the one they have dreamed of. They should work not just to earn money, but also to get some experiences and to create a better future for themselves and their families.

Module – Interviews with companies

To find out why some companies offer jobs or maybe not, we decided to visit some companies and ask the HR-Managers about their requirements to applicants. Most of them answered that young people should have developed soft skills. In addition, because of globalization and international co-operations intercultural knowledge is getting more important in Europe. Moreover, you must be independent and willing to learn and – depending on the job - you should be good in languages and maths.

A lot of companies would like you to do an internship before they give you a full-time job. So you can see if it is the right job for you and the companies can decide if you fit into their team as well.

Module – Social and private security in the world of work

During the meeting in Spain we talked about social and private security in the world of work on the example of the different partner companies. We also discussed the topic related to mobility and labour law. At the very end, we gave presentations on future perspectives. The most important issues we presented were connected to different kinds of health and social insurances and about the question of how to stay fit for work and life nowadays. In addition, we compared salaries in the different partner countries and distinguished gross and net income.

Gross income is the amount of money earned by employees according to labour law of the country you live in. This amount is earned but not received in total by the employees because there are deductions, which must be calculated and paid to the state by the employers on behalf of the employees. The **formula** that is valid for almost all countries around the world: gross salary = net salary + social security premium (employee's share) + unemployment insurance (employee's share) + income tax.

All in all, we found out that the formula to calculate the net income is nearly similar to each other, but the incomes of comparable jobs themselves differ a lot from country to country. There is also a big imbalance between the amounts of minimum wages.

Health insurance

- Bulgaria – There are two types of health insurance: obligatory and voluntary. The minimum fee required is around 8 euros/month. All Bulgarian citizens who are not citizens of any other country are obliged to pay health insurance instalments.
- Germany – Every German citizen is required to be insured for at least hospital and outpatient medical treatment. This coverage includes for example pre- and postnatal care and certain medical check-ups. There are two types of health insurance in Germany: private and public health insurance. Most citizens are publicly insured. Their premium is about 15 % of their gross income from which the employer and the employee pay one half each.



- Spain – Similar to Germany, Spain has public and private health insurance but national healthcare is free of charge to anyone living and working in Spain. You can use your EHIC (European Health Insurance Card) to access state health care in Spain. If you have an EHIC card issued by a European-member state and you are in Spain on a holiday or other temporary visit - that means, you are not a resident in Spain - you may have to find a national healthcare provider on some of the Spanish islands.

- Turkey – This country has a comprehensive public health care system, which is available to foreign residents paying social security contributions. All residents in Turkey are issued with a Turkish Identification Number (TIN), which is also their social security number. Employers request a social security number from the Interior Ministry’s Population Registry Directorate for their foreign employees who do not have a TIN.
- France – All legal residents in France are obliged by law to have French health insurance. Many foreigners are now eligible to apply for state health insurance in France (l'assurance maladie) in order to access France's healthcare system. This universal system known as Protection Maladie Universelle (PUMA) was instated in January 2016. Individuals who are not covered by PUMA or who want to increase their health coverage must apply for private health insurance while living in France.

Social Security Rate

The Social Security Rate is a contribution related to labour income charged to both, companies and employees. The aim of the social security system is to guarantee a stable standard of living to everyone. Social Security Rate is an important source of income for the states because it helps to finance many social programmes including welfare, health care and many other benefits.



The social security system covers the following risks and situations:

- ✓ General disease
- ✓ Work-related accidents
- ✓ Occupational disease
- ✓ Maternity disease
- ✓ Unemployment
 - ✓ Old-age
 - ✓ Death

The general principle is that each employee is automatically and compulsory insured.

•Profits of work

- ✓ - meeting (new) people
- ✓ - raising income
- ✓ - ensuring retirement
- ✓ - taking responsibility
- ✓ - feeling self-confident

Module – Work-Life Balance

As you surely know, our health is the most important good we have. We must protect it. This booklet gives a lot of hints to find a job abroad and how to start your job life successfully. But without physical and psychically health you won't be able to succeed.

“Work-Life Balance” means to keep a strict balance between private and work life. You have to harmonise your private interests with your job. If you are under permanent stress, it will cause depression, burn-out, heart attacks and other diseases.

But not only your health will gain a negative impact. Possibly friends and family are no longer able to follow your life basis. But what could you change quickly to stay fit?

- ✓ A good time management reduces stress
- ✓ Plan your breaks and don't skip them
- ✓ Plan your daily and weekly appointments for job and family
- ✓ Be clear in communication
- ✓ Be self-disciplined and do your tasks in one piece
- ✓ Do sports
- ✓ Drink enough water and eat healthy meals



But imagine, these little things won't help you because something really doesn't work in your life? Here are some hints that change your life sustainably:

- ✓ If you don't like your job, find another one!
- ✓ Are you satisfied with your private life? If not, find the time-wasting things and delete them!
- ✓ Find a hobby that is relaxing as well as satisfying for you – because you need time just for you!

*“Optimists, pessimists –
all in all both are wrong. But the optimist
lives the lucky way!”*

Kofi Annan

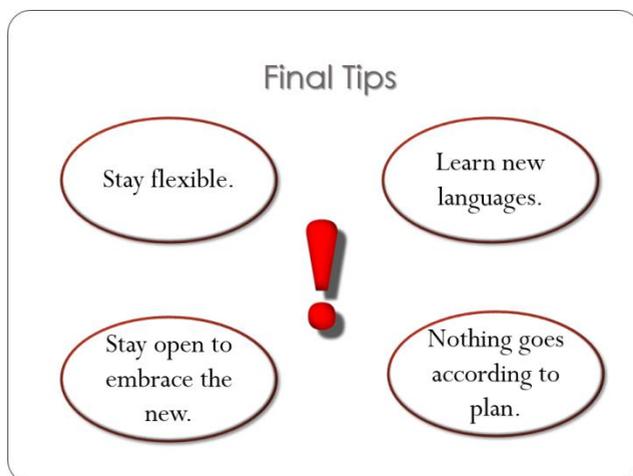
Module – Mobility and labour law

The students from Germany, Spain, France, Turkey and Bulgaria have presented the module about mobility and labour law in Spain.

The module includes tips for working abroad, expectations and fears, how to apply for a job in a new country, supports from the states etc.

The first step in working abroad is to determine the who, what, where, when and how. Think about your motivations for seeking paid employment in another country. Here are some tips for working abroad:

1. Control your finances.
2. Be aware of cultural differences.
4. Think about the beloved ones.
5. Escape loneliness.



The second part of the presentation includes what we need to apply for a job in a new country. We need a CV, letter of application and VISA. There are VISAs for three months which are for tourists.

For example, if you want to work in Germany you have to have these documents:

FOR EU-CITIZENS	FOR NON EU-CITIZENS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need only a valid identity card and can stay as long as they want • If you plan to stay longer you need to register at the “Bürgeramt” (citizen’s office) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passports have to be valid for another 3 months after departure • Visa costs 60 Euros • Visa lasts for 90 days

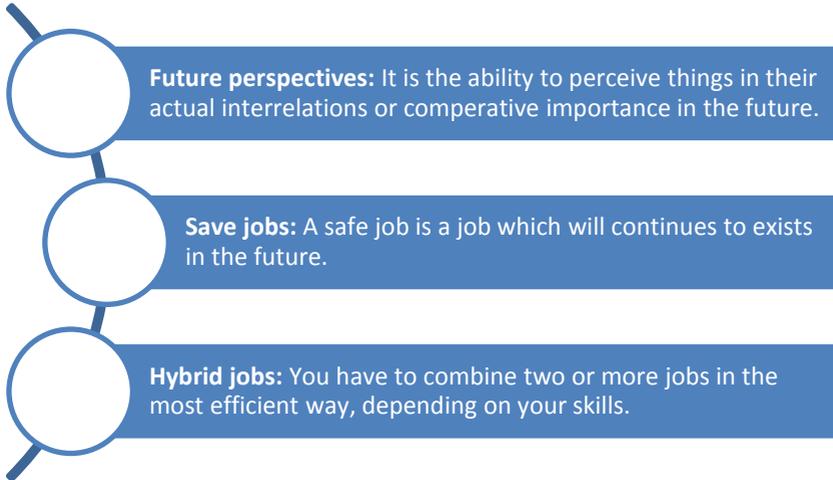
The third part of the presentation is about the support from the government. In some countries there are programs which help you.

In Bulgaria these are EURES - (European Employment Services), INVESTBULGARIA AGENCY (IBA), AIESEC BULGARIA, ERASMUS + etc.

In Germany you might get BAföG and BAB - financial support from the government, consulting by the federal employment agency, and there are programs for going abroad – InterExchange, Greenheart travel, Erasmus+. You can find information about financial support on the internet. If you want to apply for an internship or a job abroad, the Europass is a good tool you can use. You can create your CV and the cover letter online. It is standardized and easy to fill in. Use this link to try it: <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/>

Module – Future perspectives

The third presentation in Barcelona was about future perspectives, safe jobs and hybrid jobs. Firstly, we define these three key words:



Secondly, it is important to know, what branches offer a safe career in the future and what skills are needed to get a safe job and thus a safe future!

Best future branches in Europe:

- ② IT branch
- ② Healthcare branch
- ② Medical branch
- ② Chemical industry
- ② Technology sector
- ② Logistic sector



Skills I need to insure a safe job for me:

- ✓ Communication: Employers are always looking for people who can write and speak accurately.
- ✓ Teamwork: To be able to work with a group of people.
- ✓ Initiative: The ability to assess and initiate projects independently.
- ✓ Flexibility: This means that you are willing to be adaptable to try something new.
- ✓ Interpersonal skills: You should be able to get along with different kinds of people in different situations.
- ✓ Organization skills
- ✓ Computer skills
- ✓ Work experiences
- ✓ Internships
- ✓ Qualifications
- ✓ Education
- ✓ Mathematical skills
- ✓ Apprenticeship



To assume the subject future perspective:

Knowledge is power!

Do not try to be the best at your job – it causes pressure!

Learn that there is more than work life!

Try to bring new ideas to your enterprise and make yourself noticed!

Module – Social media

The students from Germany, Spain, France, Turkey and Bulgaria have presented the 6th module about social media.

Social media are computer-mediated technologies that allow the creating and sharing of information, ideas, career, interests and other forms of expression via virtual communications and networks.

One of the most famous websites is LinkedIn which is a business and employment-oriented social network service. People have own profiles showing their own CVs and they can search for jobs. LinkedIn is an official website for the whole world.



Other websites are Facebook, Instagram and Twitter. People use it to connect and stay in touch with each other.



Companies use Facebook to discover talents. In addition, they create Facebook pages of their companies to promote them, as well as vacant jobs.

Some companies have recruiters who use twitter to present a new job. You can use a hashtag to find some information about a new job or a company.

Other alternatives are Opportunity, PartnerUp, VisualCV, Meetup, Zerply, AngelList and BranchOut.



XING and Gigajob are sites which help us for our future job. You can search for job offers on these websites. These sites are good because you can contact the companies directly if you have questions about the job. You can search for a job you like and you are interested in. You can be up to date relating to the companies posts and look for new jobs. If you have questions, you can ask the companies or experts.

Furthermore, the employers can find you with the help of your own profile containing relevant information about yourself, for example on XING.

There are also traditional ways to find a job like searching a newspaper or visiting some companies. Going this way you will give your CV personally and learn more about the company.

The internet gives you the opportunity to search for a job in private sites such as Gigajob and Infojobs.

5 tips for searching jobs

- Use your real name.
- Keep your image professional and consistent.
- Get your personal branding down.
- Follow job search experts.
- Follow company job accounts.

Every country has sites to search for a job.

We have some special sites for our partner-countries.

Job search engines

- Bulgaria
<http://careersinbulgaria.eu/>
- France
<http://www.thelocal.fr/jobs/>
- Germany
<https://www.stepstone.de/>
- Spain
<http://www.expatica.com/>
- Turkey
<https://www.learn4good.com/>

How should I present myself on social media?

- Watch out what you post, share or like.
- Put your settings on private.
- Think twice about what you post.
- You do not act anonymously!



Module – The job interview

Here are some rules you should follow for a perfect job interview.

Do before:

1. Do some research about the company!
 - Get as much information as possible to be prepared.
✓Tip: Find the company's future goals.
 - Show interest in the company.
✓Tip: Check the website and ask insightful questions.
 - Review common questions and prepare the answers.
✓Tip: Be sure about your strengths and weaknesses as well as your own future goals.
2. Dress for success!
 - Be formally dressed. If you don't know how, ask other people for advice regarding an appropriate dress code.
✓Tip: You can wear clothes showing the company's colours.
3. Arrive on time!
 - Make sure where the company is and how long it takes to go there in advance.
 - It's good to arrive early because it shows how reliable you are.
✓Tip: use a watch instead of a mobile.

Do during:

4. Make a good impression!
 - Be polite and offer warm greetings to everyone.
✓Tip: Be calm.
5. Be focused and confident!
 - Be authentic, hence yourself, and optimistic.
 - Give concise and honest statements.
6. Mind your body language!
 - Smile and keep eye contact.
 - Avoid bad habits.
✓Tip: Practice with a mirror!

Don't:

- | | |
|--|---|
| ✓ ... be unprepared | ✓ ... be too shy |
| ✓ ... wear sports clothes | ✓ ... lie about your past |
| ✓ ... use too much make up | ✓ ... answer questions with just saying yes or no |
| ✓ ... be too late | ✓ ... ask about salary, bonuses and holidays during the first meeting |
| ✓ ... try to flirt with the recruiters | ✓ ...use your phone, switch it off. |



Module – Work experience abroad

One special thing about our project was the possibility to do an internship abroad. Two students of each country could travel into another partner country to work in a company.

Milen from Bulgaria who did his internship in Istanbul, Turkey:

“As a next part of the project I had the great opportunity to travel to Istanbul and do an internship in a big company named „SALCANO”. In the company they used to produce bicycles and motorcycles but nowadays they have stopped making motors because they do not have any more orders. I travelled by bus and it was really exhausting so Oktay, the Turkish teacher, who picked me up from the bus station, took me to a restaurant where we ate traditional Turkish breakfast ! After that we visited the company where I was going to work in and we first went into the production! I was impressed by the fact that half of the workers in the company were young people. They do not produce the parts of the bikes so they receive them from some countries in Asia. Ramazan (who helped me with the translation at the company) and I pumped the tires and helped the workers for everything they wanted from us. The people there were so friendly to me and I enjoyed the internship a lot!”

SALCANO
Bicycle & Motorcycle



**Cloé and Julien from France,
who did their internship in Barcelona, Spain:**

“We did the internship in the IOC in Barcelona. It is a distance learning school with 29 000 students. The school offers different types of trainings and diplomas, medium and vocational higher education.

Our mission at school was to make a data base of school books on the excel software. We had to order it by name, date and type.

The internship was very interesting: we learned about work rate in Spain, which is different from French's work rate.

We discovered a different organisation as well as culture at work. People are less stressed than French. We could speak English and Spanish and we improved our language level.

It was a very good experience and we are sure that it can help us next year to access to the studies we want to do in France and later to find a job. Perhaps we will work in Spain. ;)

Thanks to all people that we haven't mentioned (Turkish, Spanish, German, Bulgarian people) for having allowed us to do this internship abroad.”

**Alba and Robert from Barcelona,
who did their internship in Les Sables d'Olonne, France:**

"I'm Alba and I am going to explain my internship. We were two students who did the intership: Robert and me. Our internship was in France, in Les Sables d'Olonne, Nantes, in a hostelry hotel "Le Chêne Vert". The company had a hotel, a restaurant and a bar.

The hotel was located in front of the train station SNCF Les Sables d'Olonne, 500m from the city center and 7minute walk from the main beach. A highly touristic town located in Vendée, one of the sunniest regions of France. The hotel was scored with 2 star, but personally I felt like it was a 3 or 4 star hotel, because of his truly amazing service. You will see that for a 2 star it was a quality hotel, really fancy and elegant, and everything was new. This hotel has clients all the year. The customers are people who do boats trips and stop on the coast to rest for a few days. Also the owners of the hotel count on 100 workers that have lunch there every week day. The workers just eat there and they pay with a "check".

About the work: Our job contract was working from 9am to 3am during 5 days. During all week we did different works, such as cleaning the rooms, preparing tables and serving the food to the clients and cooking on the kitchen: I loved helping the chefs to cook.

Facts about this week: With the clients you had to be very polite, and in French you need to use all the time the third person and use the "Mademoiselle", "Madame" and the "Monsieur".

The thing that I really loved about Le Chêne Vert was that the owners of the hotel were really humble. They worked there: the woman worked all day on the bar, and the man was on the reception all the time. So they did not just have the hotel with workers working there. Every morning when we arrived there 20 minutes before starting they offered us breakfast and everything we wanted. They were really kind and they made me felt really comfortable."



Lisa and Michelle from Germany, who did their internship in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria:

PRESTIGE

Lisa and I were very surprised about the fact, that Derya, a Bulgarian student, was in Veliko Turnovo doing her internship together with us. So it was easier for us, because in the city are not that many citizens speaking English.

We explored our workplace and met “colleagues” of all departments. Also we did a research in Lidl and metro and in the administration “Functional foods” at prestige, where we did our internship. We got the task to create a presentation. Our mentor gave us some advices about presentation skills. Because this day was Valentine’s day we went to a restaurant with some colleagues and enjoyed a wonderful evening.

On the next day we had to give the presentation about “Functional food” in front of the CEO and HR-Manager of prestige. That was really exciting.

We had also the opportunity to do an internship for another two days in the municipality of Pravets. They found some facts about the structure of age in this area. All in all it was a great experience for all of us. We will miss the tasty workplace ;)

Thank you “Team Bulgaria”



Burak and Ramazan from Turkey, who did their internship in Osnabrück, Germany:

As a next part of the project we had the great opportunity to travel to Germany and do an internship at a company named „SANCARBARLAZ”. Their profession is arranging the best holidays for customers. The workers are all Turkish guys and we didn't have any communication problems. They were really kind and nice to us.

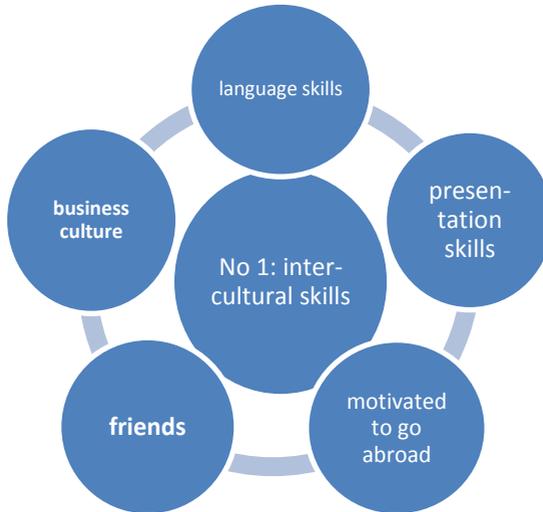
Most of the clients are Turkish as well, because the Travel Agency is specialised in this field. In this one week we saw a lot of Turkish people living in Osnabrück. It was really interesting, we knew a lot of Turkish people live here but not that much. 😊 We ate a lot of Turkish Döner and Kebab. It was a difference compared to Turkey but it was so delicious. 😊

We had a great week in Germany. We would like to say thanks to German teachers and all German students for their kindness and being helpful to us.



Module – Evaluation of the project/students

During the last two years, all of us have gained a lot of experiences, competences, friends and intercultural knowledge. Let's see, what have been the most interesting things to us, the students:



It is a fact, that you improve your language skills when you have to talk to and work with people from other countries. So it was not a surprise for us to see that this is one of the highest rated results. But on the other hand, it was a surprise that we, the students, rated the gained knowledge of business culture as well as presentation skills so high. It was really nice to see the different ways to do presentations. The group that was mentioned in nearly each evaluation form was the Bulgarian. They were really good in doing role plays and giving presentations. Also the invited human-resources experts left a lasting impression on us. That was really helpful to understand what the differences are in job interviews.

Some modules were not easy to retrace, like the social security system or the labor law of other countries. But for this, we know now the helpful websites where we can find information.

At the end, nearly the half of us is interested in going abroad to participate in another project or internship. Some are interested in having a job abroad.

The best things that we experienced were the intercultural skills. The intercultural games and ice-breaking activities have helped us to get to know each other and our different cultures. We are friends now and hopefully these friendships last a long time!



Module – Evaluation of the project/teachers

This project was also profitable in many ways for the teachers. Things that were mentioned are the different strategies to get students finishing their work in time or the way to motivate them for work which is not their favorite one. Furthermore, the teamwork in classroom for real life purposes has been regarded as really good.

It was mentioned that the project time table was well-organized and carried out. The modules based on each other and it always runs like a thread through the project.

It was easy to adapt the topic “Fit for work in Europe” into the regular lesson plan, but not necessary for all groups because most partners have had extra lessons and classes for the Erasmus project.

Most of the teachers involved in the project appreciated the working atmosphere as really good. Many of them could enrich their English skills as well. They have learned a lot through the conversations and other ways of communication. But not only the participating teachers were mentioned. Some said that colleagues tried to support the team, even when they have nothing to do with the project. That leads to more unity and collaboration.

There have been a few negative aspects. Sometimes it was hard to arrange group meetings or factory visits with such a big group. It was not always easy to stick on the time table during the exchanges, especially in a foreign country. The face-to-face time that was organized for teachers to plan the next meeting was sometimes too short. But the online communication went well.

Also next time there could be a preview of expectations of each meeting as well as an analysis of task completion on the last day of every meeting.

It was sad, that the budget was cut too much. It would have been nice to see more students have the opportunity to be engaged in this project.

The project took place in times of terroristic and political trouble throughout Europe. That has been a challenge for all participating countries, but especially for France, Turkey and Spain. Because of these circumstances we had to change the travel times. The last meetings have been very close together, so that it was a bit stressful to arrange school, family and project.

One thing that was really important for all teachers is the following: Give students the chance to travel and learn about the importance of being a European citizen. During the two years, it was awesome to see how students can grow beyond their previous limits in terms of communication skills in a foreign language, social skills, self-confidence and independence. That is what teachers want to reach day by day.



Impressions

What is "Fit for work in Europe" for me?

It was impressive to see the different cultures and traditions.

This is a project which gave me a lot of new friends and a lot of knowledge, how and where to start my first job! - Milen

Manon: Despite my fall on a slippery sidewalk, I had a great time!

The opportunity to take part in „Fit for work in Europe“ is priceless. By participating in this project, we gained experience that we will definitely need for our future achievement.

Radislava

We are really happy to have taken part in this project.

It helped us to improve our English and we met wonderful people.

For me "Fit for work" is a great opportunity for my future development and it helps me to accomplish my goals by teaching me so many very important stuff like how to write my CV or how to apply for a job in every European country. - Teresa

The living conditions were totally different in Bulgaria compared to France.

People will remain engraved in our memories.

Legal Disclosure

Information in accordance with section 5 TMG

Project “Fit for work in Europe”

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We are fit for Europe.
What about you?

