



European Schools
1953-2013



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European Schools
1953-2013



Educated side by side, untroubled from infancy by divisive prejudices, acquainted with all that is great and good in the different cultures, it will be borne in upon them as they mature that they belong together. Without ceasing to look to their own lands with love and pride, they will become in mind Europeans, schooled and ready to complete and consolidate the work of their fathers before them, to bring into being a united and thriving Europe.

Jean Monnet



The European Schools are official educational establishments controlled jointly by the governments of the Member States of the European Union. In all these countries

they are legally regarded as public institutions.

The European Schools began in Luxembourg in October 1953, on the initiative of officials of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The mission of our Schools has been to provide a broad education of high quality, from nursery level to university entrance, and to offer an opportunity for pupils to stay connected with their mother tongue, whilst being educated in a multilingual and multicultural environment to become open-minded European citizens.

The secondary school course is validated by the European Baccalaureate examinations at the end of year 7. The

certificate awarded is fully recognised in all the EU countries, as well as in a number of others. Those awarded the certificate have the same rights and benefits as other holders of school-leaving certificates in their countries, including the same right as nationals with equivalent qualifications to seek admission to any university or institution of higher education in the European Union.

During the last 60 years the European Union, like our school system, has grown considerably. At present, there are approximately 27,000 pupils receiving a European Education in 14 European Schools in seven different EU Member States, and there are currently nine Accredited European schools in a further five countries. What is more, there are many new projects in the pipeline.

You can find more information about the European School system on the official website: www.eurisc.eu.



The Office of the Secretary-General



The Secretary-General of the European Schools represents the Board of Governors, has decision-making power according to the statutes and regulations, and directs and organises the Office's work.

The Office of the Secretary-General performs executive management duties and provides the schools with advice and assistance in pedagogical, administrative, financial, legal and human resources issues. The Office consists of the following:

- Secretary-General and Deputy Secretary-General
- Administrative Unit
- Pedagogical Development Unit
- Human Resources Unit

- Accounts Unit
- European Baccalaureate Unit
- ICT and Statistics Unit
- Financial Control Unit

The Office also provides administrative assistance and services to the different working groups and organs of the system, such as the Boards of Inspectors, the Joint Teaching Committee, the Budgetary Committee and the Board of Governors.

Enrolments for the four Schools in Brussels are managed by the Central Enrolment Authority, whose administration is handled by the Office.

1953



European School, Luxembourg I

lu

The first European School opened its doors in Luxembourg on 4 October 1953, with 69 pupils on roll and seven teachers.

Initially accommodated in a house on Avenue Pasteur (1953), then in the Villa Lentz, followed by Boulevard de la Foire (1957) and finally the Kirchberg plateau (1973-1974), the European School, Luxembourg grew in parallel with the development of the European Institutions and with the successive waves of EU enlargement, but also as a result of the general interest in and the success of the education which it provides. Before the setting up of the European School, Luxembourg II and the separation, initially, of the nursery-primary cycle, the school's pupil population reached as many as 3802 pupils, coming from the 27 EU Member States. Until September 2012, the European School, Luxembourg I was

the only one of the European Schools with all the language sections and groups.

The European School, Luxembourg I has now 2715 pupils on roll in nine language sections.

From 8 to 13 April 2013, the European School, Luxembourg I celebrated the 60th anniversary of its founding and hence that of the European School system. The week of festivities started with the release of 1400 white balloons, expressing the nursery and primary children's thanks to the people of Luxembourg for the hospitality offered to their school over the last 60 years.

1953



European School, Brussels I

be

The School was set up in September 1958, a year after the signing in Luxembourg of the Convention defining the Statute of the European Schools. When it first opened, on rue du Trône, it had just 26 pupils and six teachers. That figure

has since risen almost continuously right up to the present day, when we are pleased to have more than 3000 pupils on roll and approximately 400 members of staff.

The school campus, made available by the Belgian State in September 1959, is located at Uccle, one of the most beautiful areas in south Brussels. In green surroundings and with fine architecture, it offers pupils, parents, teachers and staff in general an exceptional setting in which to 'live together, learn together and work together'.

Over 5550 weekly periods of lessons are organised, from the nursery classes up to the secondary, in the different language sections. In addition, 1100 pupils are registered for extra-curricular activities, approximately 2250 pupils use the school bus service and 2000 meals

are served in the canteen every day, a challenge taken up daily in conjunction with the Parents' Association.

True to the mission entrusted to us, we attach particular importance to development of a European spirit and of European values, and also to the teaching of languages, specifically taking account of pupils' cultural and linguistic profile, which has evolved significantly over the years, thanks in particular to European mobility, which many of them experience during their school careers.

With our awareness also of the challenges associated with globalisation and an ever-changing world, we are proud of the large number of pupils who, showing commendable creativity and solidarity, become involved with their teachers, often on a voluntary basis, in various projects. We are convinced that the education and training received at Uccle will enable our students, on leaving the school, to continue to be caring towards their environment and to view their future with confidence and pleasure.

1958



European School, Mol

be

The European School, Mol was set up in 1960 for the benefit of the children of members of the European Commission's staff I. It was the third school added to the European School family and is thus

one of the oldest schools, with a very proud tradition of providing a broad education following the guiding principles of Jean Monnet.

Over the last 52 years we have welcomed children from many other European and International families who live and work in the area. Every day, buses bring pupils from as far away as Antwerp and Eindhoven. Today we are home to 750 students representing 50 nations. While many students live at home we also have a number of students who stay at a boarding facility close by and others who live with local host families during the week.

Our school has four language sections: Dutch, English, French and German. The Mol campus is the largest of the European Schools and arguably the most attrac-

tive, being situated in the centre of a forest, where we are surrounded by the natural environment with views that are equally spectacular in each of the four seasons. It is a place for inspiration, contemplation and learning.

The campus caters for all the needs of our pupils, with excellent sports fields, gyms and a swimming pool. Our primary and nursery school benefit from the extensive outdoor playground area built in the forest and our canteen is well known across the system for its high-quality fare.

The European School, Mol has a special place in our system as it is the venue for in-service training courses for the whole system, meaning that almost all European School staff have visited at one time or another.

The school currently has capacity for 1200 pupils and we are confident that over the coming years the pupil population will grow to match that number.

1960



European School, Varese

it

The opening of a European School in Varese to meet the needs of the Ispra Joint Research Centre was decided by the Board of Governors at its January 1960 meeting in response to the Euratom Commission's request. The European School, Varese thus opened its doors in September 1960 with 19 pupils on roll.

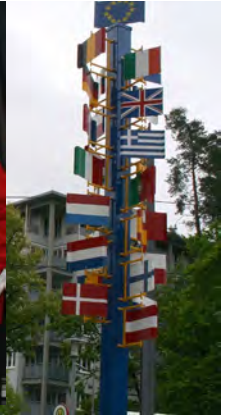
The City of Varese having undertaken to purchase, in order to make it available to the School, the *Villa Nesi* and its five-hectare grounds, with a two-hectare extension on an adjoining plateau, the *CNEN* (National Atomic Energy Committee) was designated to take responsibility for overseeing construction of the school buildings on the Italian government's behalf. The school complex design plans sought to lay out the low-rise buildings and grounds in such a way as to make it easy for pupils to move around, whilst safeguarding the environment and making the best possible use of the site's configuration. From the years 1965-1966 onwards, the school continued to

expand, reaching just under 1800 pupils at the beginning of the 1978-1979 school year, divided between the Brebbia and Varese campuses.

Today the number of pupils on roll is around 1400 on the Varese campus, divided into five language sections: Dutch, English, French, German and Italian. Since the first wave of EU enlargement in 1981, the Varese School has always been able to provide mother tongue tuition for pupils from all the EU member countries, fostering their integration into the existing language sections.

Thanks to the presence of the Ispra site, the Varese School has a soundly based core number of entitled pupils. Its proximity to Switzerland and its siting in Italy's most highly industrialised region, not to mention the site's sheer beauty, have made it particularly attractive for the education of pupils whose parents work in international companies and institutions located in its catchment area.

1960



European Schools 60 and European School Karlsruhe 50:
Together, with strong visions for the future!



Europäische Schule Karlsruhe September 2012



European School, Karlsruhe

de

ESK 50 means DIALOGUE.

For 50 years, the European School, Karlsruhe has been a proud and grateful member of the European School family - and we are very happy to see the family grow.

ESK is like you - and yet a little different. ESK maintains a close *dialogue* with the whole Karlsruhe Technology Region. Each day our pupils arrive from Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Stuttgart, Mannheim - and of course from Karlsruhe itself. We even have our own trams (!) bringing most of the pupils from home to school. ESK is an important part of the infrastructure (a 'location factor') for companies, institutions and international families. This *dialogue* means that around 30% of our pupils are category II pupils - more than any other school in the European School family. ESK enjoys very close cooperation and *dialogue* with the City of Karlsruhe and the government of the State of Baden-Württemberg. We receive a great deal of annual support from those authorities and we are

constantly involved in the development of our area. Each year, Karlsruhe and Baden-Württemberg also contribute €900,000 to our budget. These facts mean that ESK receives less than 30% financial support from the Commission.

The *dialogue* starts early. On our premises we have a Pre-Nursery (*KITA*) centre, where the youngest child is only two months old. And the *dialogue* will be worldwide. In conjunction with the City of Karlsruhe, we are planning a boarding facility, also on our premises.

ESK is an integral part of both Karlsruhe LOCALLY and Karlsruhe INTERNATIONALLY. Our wish is to bring these 'two cities' together in even closer *dialogue*, in conjunction with the State of Baden-Württemberg, the City of Karlsruhe and our parent organisation, the Joint Research Centre, the Institute for Transuranium Elements (ITU).

We at ESK are taking a step forward into the future by putting up a new building precisely to improve this *dialogue*. Its name is also its identity:
The European Dialogue Centre.

1962



Beautiful Minds.
With a small
dedicated
group, there is
nothing
that can't be
accomplished.



European School, Bergen

nl

On 16 October 1963 the European School in Bergen opened its doors for the first time to support the newly opened Joint Research Centre in Petten. The school was located in a temporary wooden building with five rooms, five nursery pupils, five primary pupils, three teachers, a secretary, a caretaker and a Belgian head teacher, Mr Plastria. The school expanded in the temporary building to 18 classrooms, and the aim was to construct a permanent building within three years.

ESB was the sixth European School to open and a year later it had grown from 10 to 68 pupils (20 nursery, 38 primary and 10 secondary), and the school subsequently expanded rapidly in the 1960s. Often it was so overcrowded that the end of a corridor had to be used as a classroom. It took until 1976 for the foundation stone of the new permanent building to be laid on the present site of the school, and in September 1977 the administration and secondary school moved in, followed by the nursery and primary classes in December 1977.

In April 1978 the school was officially opened by Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix and on the same occasion she also officially opened the *Europahal*, the sports hall which was built in collaboration with the local authority. Numbers in the school increased to a peak of around 900, but over the last ten years they have reduced to the present figure of around 600, following the closure of the Italian and German sections. Now the school has Dutch, French and English sections and continues to be an important educational facility not only for the children of people working at JRC Petten, but also in the wider local community, with many pupils travelling from as far afield as Amsterdam to attend the school.

The European School, Bergen had been the only European School in the Netherlands since it first opened, but that changed in September 2012 with the opening of an Accredited European School, *European School The Hague*, with which we have since been working closely. The school celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2013 and a week of special events is planned to mark not only the school's long history, but also to show the importance and relevance of the school to the community today and for the future.

1963



European School, Brussels II

be

The European School, Brussels II was set up at Woluwé-Saint-Lambert in 1974. Since then, the school has developed into an establishment with three teach-

ing levels, eight language sections (nine in the primary), more than 3000 pupils and more than 400 members of staff. The school's facilities include several buildings and playgrounds, a sports hall, a large sports field enabling children to engage in numerous sporting activities and the school to host the annual charity event *Footfest*, a multi-purpose hall where an annual gala concert and a Christmas market are staged, and a brand-new bus park.

Thanks to the dedication of highly skilled and motivated staff, children at ESB II can regularly participate in projects, outings, school trips, symposiums

and competitions which provide further teaching and learning opportunities. These experiences and achievements are then reported on the school website or in one of the school publications so that parents can be kept up to date.

Parents and children who wish to play an active part in the school can do so through the Parents' Association and the Students' Committee. It is this important cooperation amongst all members of the school community – children, parents, staff and management – that makes ESB II such a success.

1974



European School, Munich

de

The European School, Munich was founded in 1977 and has been a centre of learning in the widest sense, with a clear European dimension for 35 years now.

An open, positive, respectful and tolerant school ethos and climate is the school's top priority and, as such, an essential prerequisite for a teaching and learning environment which allows pupils and teaching and non-teaching staff to be as they are, whilst stimulating and facilitating an attitude conducive to permanent education in the most challenging and effective way.

Another condition and a reality in the school is a cyclical quality assurance structure, based on self-evaluation at regular intervals with the participation of all members of the school community and concrete short and longer term planning documents, which reflect a clear vision for the future and set out the broad lines to be followed and the precise steps to be taken to ensure that the school's strengths will be

maintained and further developments will be initiated and evaluated.

The school management is very grateful for the excellent cooperation with all members of the teaching and non-teaching staff and for their ongoing commitment and professionalism, and for the great and constructive cooperation with all stakeholders, the European Patent Office in particular.

In October 2013, the European School, Munich had 2063 pupils on roll, 107 seconded teachers, 142 locally recruited teachers and 43 administrative staff members. Further expansion is foreseen with regard to the number of pupils and in order to tackle the issue of lack of space in terms of the building situation also.

Life at the European School, Munich is colourful, challenging and rewarding from many viewpoints. This enriches the personal and professional life of all members of the school community on a day-to-day basis. Whilst celebrating our differences, we feel increasingly united.

1977



European School, Culham

uk

As the European Schools celebrate their 60th Anniversary in 2013, so we at the European School, Culham will be marking our 35th year since opening in 1978.

We were founded to support the JET/EFDA research project based nearby at Culham Centre for Fusion Energy. It is an honour that the school continues to be part of a technological revolution that has the potential to change the whole world. Providing high-quality multilingual European schooling to the children of EU staff working at JET/EFDA has also supported the recruitment and mobility of a host of top European professionals, researchers and academics in the Oxfordshire/Thames Valley area of England where the school is situated. Our school has attracted hundreds of families and many international businesses to the area.

However, JET/EFDA's success, the globalisation of nuclear fusion research and the need to develop on a larger industrial scale in Cadarache in France through the ITER Project means that the European School, Culham will not be able to celebrate its 40th anniversary because we will be closing in 2017. Nonetheless, multilingual European schooling at Culham will not disappear with our closure. We are delighted that, together with the UK Government, we have helped to seed a new school that aspires to become an Accredited European School. The 60th anniversary of the European Schools sees the exciting beginning of 'Europa School UK' and the possibility of a lasting legacy for the outstanding and unique achievements of the European Schools in the United Kingdom.

1978



European School, Brussels III

be

A third European School opened its doors in the centre of Brussels in 1999.

The school site, consisting of red brick buildings, makes it an exceptional school located in a green area between the ULB and VUB universities.

Transport, easy access by car, bike or public transport, make it one of the favourite schools for parents working for the European Institutions who wish their children to receive a high-quality education in the language of their country of origin.

At the dawn of the new millennium, our dynamic and motivated teams have given life to this great ship called the European School, Brussels III, which every day welcomes approximately 3000 pupils,

divided into 136 classes and seven language sections (Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek and Spanish, plus Slovak SWALS).

The purpose of our school is to develop a multilingual and multicultural education which respects national differences whilst constantly promoting a European spirit.

The school's objectives focus on the quality of education, and on encouraging interaction between the different language sections.

1999



European School, Alicante

es

In 2000, a group of parents employed by the Office for Harmonisation in the Internal Market (OHIM), who wished to offer their children a high-quality education in their mother tongue, moved heaven and earth to ensure that a European School was set up in Alicante.

It was therefore in 2002, ten years ago now, that our school came into being. It currently has more than 1000 pupils on roll and around 200 professionals working for it, who form a specific school community but one that is well integrated into the city of Alicante, which welcomed us into its midst.

The European School, Alicante is considered by everyone to be the most 'exotic' of the European Schools, as it is the one located furthest 'south'! Our symbol obviously therefore had to originate in a link with our magnificent geographical location, so close to the waves and bathed in sunlight.

2002



European School, Frankfurt

de

The European School, Frankfurt belongs to the younger generation of European Schools. In September 2002 the ESF opened its doors to pupils of four language sections (English, French, German, Italian). During the last decade the number of pupils has gradually increased and at the beginning of the 2012-2013 school year, 1205 pupils were attending the ESF.

From the outset, ESF quickly gained a high degree of acceptance, offering the Frankfurt educational community more than just an attractive option with an international dimension, and its achievements are of a very high level compared with other schools in the *Rhein Main* region. In the current school year 15 European languages are being taught as L1, besides the section languages.

Apart from the curriculum, the school also organises a variety of activities in different fields. Our orchestra's concerts and the choirs of both the Primary School and the Secondary School, as well as exhibitions of our young artists' work and regular presentations of different and varying projects, bear witness to the many possibilities offered and the reliable performances achieved.

In 2005 and 2010 the ESF hosted the Science Symposium and in 2011 Eurosport was organised for all European Schools.

2002



European School, Luxembourg II

lu

The European School, Luxembourg II, set up in 2004, moved into its permanent premises in September 2012. To date, it has 2000 nursery, primary and secondary pupils on roll, in eight different language sections, and provides mother tongue tuition in four other languages for pupils without their own language section.

The school, located in the immediate vicinity of the city of Luxembourg, in the municipality of Bertrange, is accommodated in exceptionally well-designed buildings on a 15-hectare campus, right next to Roman remains.

The school development plan focuses on several key points forming part of the mission and tasks of the European Schools. Firstly, the well-being of pupils and members of staff alike, through a high-quality educa-

tion which is all-embracing and responsive to everyone's needs. Secondly, a European dimension, reflected in the school's openness to its immediate environment and to the different cultures. Thirdly, particular sensitivity to innovations through an ecological approach and a resolutely innovative policy in the pedagogical approach taken. For instance, the school has set up a new generation ICT network based on virtualisation and on the deployment of interactive beamers in all classrooms.

Thanks to the day-to-day cooperation of the different bodies forming part of the European School system, of the Luxembourg authorities and of the school's different partners, the next 60 years promise to be very exciting.

2004



European School, Brussels IV

be

After five years of operation on the Berkendael temporary site, on 24 October 2012 the new buildings of the European School, Brussels IV at Laeken were officially opened in the presence of their Majesties King Albert II and Queen Paola.

The 1557 pupils on roll, divided out amongst the five language sections, including the new Bulgarian section, are taking full advantage of the space and of the range of facilities.

The mix of old and modern styles of architecture has produced a very harmonious result. The school is working on a wide range of projects, including the Science Symposium in 2013, growing plants in a vegetable garden and a unique seismology laboratory.

2007



CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLING
DUNSHAUGHLIN IRELAND



Centre for European Schooling, Dunshaughlin

Accredited European School

ie

The Centre for European Schooling (initially called the European Annexe) first opened its doors in September 2002 to the children of the Food and Veterinary Office employees in Grange, Co. Meath. It takes a special place amongst the European Schools, as it operates in close collaboration with two other Irish schools: St. Seachnall's National School and Dunshaughlin Community College (DCC).

In 2007, the Centre for European Schooling was accredited as the first Accredited European School.

We currently provide tuition in the following mother tongue languages: Dutch, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish. We also provide tuition in L1 and L3 in English, French, German and Spanish. European Hours and Ethics courses are also offered.

2002



Scuola per l'Europa, Parma

Accredited European School

it

Scuola per l'Europa di Parma was set up in 2004. Pursuant to Italian law 115 of 3 August 2009, the school was recognised as having legal personality under public law and became autonomous in its management, finances and assets from 1 September 2010 onwards. Decree 138 of 18 June 2010, *Regolamento amministrativo della Scuola per l'Europa di Parma*, following the aforementioned law, governs its legal status, administrative procedures and remuneration of its staff. The school is under the direct supervision of the Italian Ministry of Education.

The school is associated with the European Schools through two Accreditation and Cooperation Agreements that were renewed until 31 August 2015 after the last audit in 2012. Since the 2009-2010 school year, the school has received a contribution from the European Commission.

The school provides education for children of the staff of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), who have priority for admission purposes over children of employees of companies with an arrangement with the

school and children of Italian citizens.

The school currently has 586 pupils in three language sections (EN, FR, IT). It offers mother tongue tuition in four languages to students without a language section (SWALS), DE, EN and FR as second languages (L2), and a wide choice of L3 and L4 (Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, Italian, French, German and English). Ancient Greek and Latin are also taught in the secondary cycle. The school has offered the European Baccalaureate since 2009.

There are 92 members of staff, a number decided by the Ministry of Education. The school has a full-time director, appointed by the Minister of Education, and two deputy directors for the nursery, primary and secondary cycles. The director is the legal representative of the school and has ultimate responsibility for the appointment of staff on two-year fixed-term contracts, renewable after a positive appraisal.

At present, the upper years of the secondary cycle are located on a separate site, which makes communication difficult. The school hopes to move into its new building by September 2013.

2004



School of European Education, Heraklion

Accredited European School

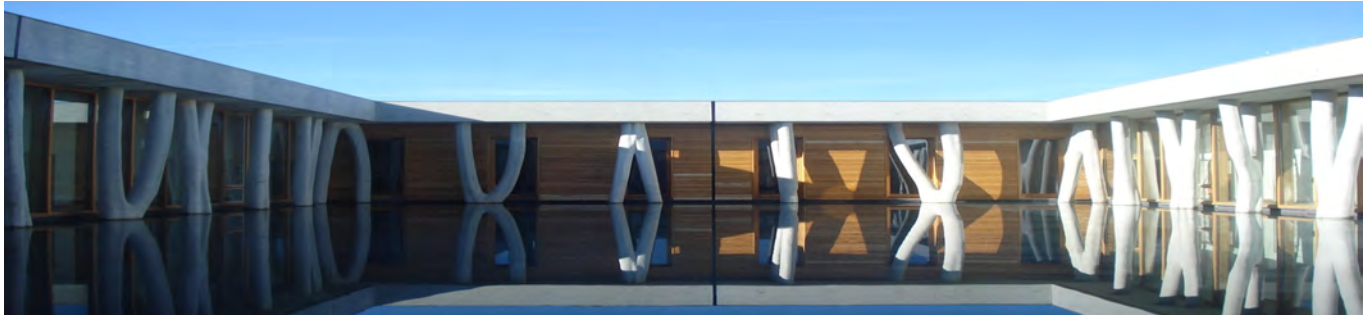
el

Located in the old town of Heraklion, a stone's throw from the seafront, and close to the Koule fortress, which has guarded the city's port since Venetian times, The School of European Education (SEE) is an Accredited European School, which is funded by the Greek government and follows the curriculum of the European Schools.

The school was founded in 2005 to cater for the educational needs of the children of employees of ENISA (European Network and Information Security Agency) and other international organisations and diplomatic services based in Heraklion. The school also provides education in English for children whose

parents are nationals of other EU member states and education in Greek for children who live locally. It has a full range of classes from the nursery to secondary levels in English and Greek language sections. The staff, who are of a wide variety of nationalities and backgrounds, are highly qualified and experienced. They are passionate about teaching and determined to promote the ideals of European education, especially in these difficult times.

2005



International School Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Manosque

Accredited European School

fr

Since its opening in September 2007, virtually all the children of ITER families and many local pupils of both European and non-European nationalities have attended the International School, which offers a bilingual curriculum. The school's pedagogical structure currently comprises six section languages (Chinese, English, German, Italian, Japanese and Spanish), operating on the principle of parity (French language/section language). It also includes, from the lower secondary school level, English European Schooling (Accredited European School).

A wide range of modern languages is offered throughout schooling (French as a Foreign Language (FFL), Chinese, English, German, Hindi, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian and Spanish).

The EIPACA primary school comprises five international sections (English, German, Italian, Chinese and Japanese). European Schooling has not been intro-

duced in the primary school.

The lower and upper secondary school levels comprise six international sections: English, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Japanese, plus English European Schooling.

Thus, from the *collège* level (lower secondary school), the English-speaking pupils can be enrolled in the English section for European Schooling, where 80% of the courses are taught in English. The introduction, in September 2009, of European Schooling meets the needs of pupils for whom teaching 50% French and 50% English would be a handicap for the preparation of French national examinations. This European curriculum should be regarded as a diversifying element in the teaching possibilities, as it is being developed alongside the bilingual education plan put in place since the International School's creation.

2007



European Schooling Helsinki

Accredited European School



European Schooling Helsinki (ESH) was opened in August 2008 as a Finnish state school. It is a school accredited to the European Schools' network offering nursery, primary and secondary education, including the European Baccalaureate. ESH has three language sections: English, Finnish and French.

The total number of pupils in the school will remain at around 300. In smaller teaching groups it is possible to create a village school atmosphere where a more individual approach to teaching can be implemented.

ESH is accommodated in a historic building built in the heart of Helsinki in 1884-1885. The first occupant of the building was a Swedish-speaking elementary school for girls, whilst it later belonged to the University of Helsinki. The renovation of the building was conducted under the supervision of the National Board of Antiquities and was completed in December 2009. The building now has up-to-date learning facilities in an aesthetically pleasing and prestigious environment.

2008



European School of Strasbourg

Accredited European School

fr

The European School of Strasbourg is an accredited European School funded by the French State. It was the first European school to be set up in France. It was opened on temporary premises in 2008 for all primary level pupils.

Since its opening, secondary level education has gradually been built up. Teaching is provided in three sections (English, French and German). Year S7 will open at the beginning of the 2013-2014 school year and the first students will enter for the European Baccalaureate in spring 2014.

Funding for the buildings was provided by the City of Strasbourg for the primary level, by the *Conseil Général du Bas-Rhin* (Bas-Rhin *département* General Council) for the lower secondary level (years S1-S4)

and by the Alsace Region for the upper secondary level (years S5-S7). Thanks to the support from the French State and the local authorities, the school has gradually been extended, with the construction of temporary buildings.

The European School of Strasbourg currently has just under 800 pupils from 50 countries on roll and the teaching staff represent 13 nationalities. A permanent building is scheduled to be ready by 2015, on a site near the European Parliament. All the teaching levels will then be brought together in one place, with pupil numbers estimated to be 1200. The building will be funded by the City of Strasbourg.

2008



European School Rhein-Main, Bad Vilbel

Accredited European School

de

The dream of opening up the European School system has materialised:

The first privately funded European School, the European School Rhein-Main (ESRM), opened its doors at Bad Vilbel in September 2012. Fully accredited by the Board of Governors of the European Schools and the *Land Hessen* (State of Hesse), the new school now offers years 1-9 and will eventually lead to the European Baccalaureate (first European Baccalaureate at the ESRM July 2016). The ESRM initially attracted 400 pupils in its first year of operation, with 200 definite additional enrolments for the 2013-2014 school year. The new school campus, with an additional building for the 2014-2015 school year, is designed to eventually accommodate 1000 pupils.

The new school is open to all pupils. The school follows the European School curriculum, including the European Baccalaureate. The school also offers full-day schooling, native speaker teachers trained specifically in the European School curriculum and two language tracks (German and English).

The school is approved by the Board of Governors of the European Schools and the German track enjoys the Status of *Ersatzschule* (recognised alternative school) awarded by the State of Hesse. School fees range between €350 and €900 per month, depending on parents' income. The new school is located on the outskirts of Bad Vilbel, at Dortelweil, and adjoins the city of Frankfurt.

2012



European School The Hague

Accredited European School

nl

The Foundation *Het Rijnlands Lyceum* took the initiative of establishing this new Accredited European School in The Hague.

Initially the school was founded to educate the children of employees of the following European agencies: Europol, Eurojust, EPO and ESA-ESTEC. Representatives from these organisations were involved in the development from the start. The school is also open to other children who meet the requirements for European Schooling.

The European School The Hague opened its doors in August 2012 and everyone involved worked very hard to ensure that everything was in place to welcome the children and their parents in August. New resources, up-to-date technology and the newly designed interior offer a very attractive learning environment for pupils and staff.

The school started the year with 108 pupils of 18 different nationalities and comprises three language

sections, namely Dutch, English and Spanish. During the school year another 50 enrolments are foreseen. At the moment we provide the European curriculum for the nursery and the first two years of primary. The school offers guaranteed mother tongue tuition for French, German and Italian-speaking children and will offer L1 tuition once there are five children with the same mother tongue in two consecutive years.

English, French and German are offered as a second language and Dutch is offered three times a week as an additional language to the children in the English and Spanish language sections. All our staff members are native speakers for the section or the language which they teach. The school offers the full European School curriculum.

In September 2013 a complete primary school will be opened. The secondary school is scheduled to start in 2014-2015 with the first cycle: years 1-3.

2012



Tallinn European School

Accredited European School



Tallinn European School (TES) will open in August 2013. TES has been established by the Estonian government foundation *Innove*, providing education fully based on the curriculum of the European Schools.

In the first school year (2013-2014), it has been planned to open a nursery level, primary years and secondary years 1-3 in the English section and a nursery level in the French section. From 2014, each subsequent year will be added by year, going up to the end of the secondary level. The full cycle leading to the European Baccalaureate will be operational in 2017.

Given the small size of Estonia's capital city and of the international community, the total number of pupils on roll in the school will remain 100-200.

Our school is located quite close to the city centre in the Innovation Hub of Tallinn (*Keevise 2*), right next to Tallinn International airport. The completely renovated building can accommodate 300 pupils with all kinds of up-to-date learning facilities. The school organises a variety of extra-curricular activities in different areas.

2013



European School Copenhagen

Accredited European School



Our expectation is that the School will open with a Danish and an English nursery class in August 2014.

The ESC will start in a temporary location in a newly built school in the southern part of Copenhagen. From 2016 a new building in the Carlsberg area will be ready for the school. The intention is to move the whole Sankt Annæ Gymnasium Campus to this location when possible in order, through integration, to benefit from the strengths of the different departments.

The new European School Copenhagen will be part of Sankt Annæ Gymnasium, which consists of several departments – a primary school department, a

choir school department and a high school department (Gymnasium in Danish). The new Sankt Annæ Gymnasium Campus (including the ESC) will be managed by the Campus Principal and a 'Campus Board'.

2014



European Schools Science Symposium

eu

What does kite surfing have in common with the European Schools Science Symposium (ESSS)? Stijn Hofstee and Danylo Matselyukh, passionate kite surfers and S6 students at the European School, Bergen in 2011, created the following link: conversion of the linear pull of a kite away from its fixed points into circular motion of a generator produces electrical energy. The solutions found involved the flight, pull, collapse and retraction of the kites. Stijn and Danylo won the 2011 ESSS in Brussels.

Another team of students from the European School in Alicante developed a buoy designed to be thrown into the sea just after a person has fallen in. It would help the people in the boat to find the person in danger at night or simply on a foggy day. This buoy won the 2012 ESSS and has been submitted to the Patent Office for registration.

Both examples explain what the ESSS aims at: To encourage students to observe and discover, to set up projects and experiments, to work in teams and even-

tually to present the results in a given format to a panel of judges. It guides them towards different aspects of research which they might wish to carry out later at university. The ESSS is in line with EU policies on education and training laid down in the Lisbon agenda.

However, the ESSS is more than this. It is a great place for students from all the European Schools to meet together for three days to exchange ideas about science.

The winner of the Seniors (age 15 to 18) may participate in the prestigious EU Contest for Young Scientists (EUCYS). Danylo and Stijn presented their kite project at the EUCYS in Helsinki, where they received an award outside the normal framework of the contest.

The ESSS started in 2004, in Alicante, thanks to the initiative of a group of teachers enthusiastic about science. Walter Henderson and David Broadbent belonged to this group. The former Luxembourg Inspector for science, Mr Reuland, chaired a working group which submitted a framework paper to the Board of Governors to make the event sustainable.

2004



Eurosport

eu

When 15 girls and 15 boys from each European School get ready for a sports tournament covering different disciplines...

When a team of Physical Education teachers gives instructions and advice in training units during the Physical Education lessons and out of school...

When Fairplay rules and conduct are discussed in detail...

When the excitement grows...

Then it's time for Eurosport.

Eurosport forms an integral part of the European Schools' activities. It is regarded as an important step towards enhanced social and sporting interaction amongst the schools – and a unique opportunity for Physical Education teachers alike.

Over more than 25 years Eurosport has developed into a major school sporting event of high quality.

Since 2001 Eurosport has taken place every other year, due to a system of rotation of host schools.

In the future, teams from the Accredited Schools will also have the opportunity to participate in this major event.

The tournament rules of the disciplines (basketball, handball, football, badminton/table tennis and biathlon: running and swimming) and also the organisational and financial procedures are clearly described in the Eurosport Handbook, which is regularly updated.

At each event the strongest feedback is given by the pupils and teachers who participated on the spot and when they come back to their schools: they present the results and impressions on their school homepage or in school brochures, motivating younger pupils to take part in Eurosport in the future.

A very good example is given by the 2013 host school, the European School, Alicante: excellent organisation, well balanced tournament regulations, sporting spirit and fun attitude of the pupils and professional input from the teachers involved.

2001

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