



European Parliament
FORMER MEMBERS
ASSOCIATION

FMA STUDY VISIT TO LAUSANNE

22-24

SEPTEMBER

2022



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STUDY VISIT TO THE JEAN MONNET FOUNDATION

PROGRAMME

22 September - 24 September 2022

Central European Summer Time (CEST)

22 September, Thursday

Arrival at the Geneva Airport (*individually*)

16.00 - 17.30

Meeting with Ambassador Anda Filip, IPU Director for Member Parliaments and External Relations

Venue: Chemin du Pommier 5, Case postale 330, CH-1218 Le Grand-Saconnex, Geneva

An online meeting with IPU Secretary General Martin Chungong will take place the week following the visit on **Tuesday 27 September from 11.00 to 12.00.**

17.45 - 18.30

Reception offered by IPU Secretary General Martin Chungong

18.30 - 18.45

Transport to the train station of Geneva Airport

19.19 - 20.12

Transport by train from Geneva to Lausanne

20.20

Arrival at Hotel Continental

Venue: Place de la Gare 2, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland

23 September, Friday

Breakfast at Hotel Continental

- 09.00 - 09.15 Transport from the Hotel to the Foundation by shuttle
- 09.30 - 09.40 Welcome by President of the Jean Monnet Foundation and former EP and FMA President Dr Pat Cox
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Room L'Écurie
- 09.40 - 09.50 Introduction to the Foundation by Director Dr Gilles Grin
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Room L'Écurie
- 09.50 - 10.35 Visit of the Jean Monnet Foundation archives - by Dr Gilles Grin, Director (*group 1*)
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Premises of the archives
- Short film about Jean Monnet, presentation of the new portal of the archives, discussion about the challenges regarding historical memory, digitalisation and archiving - by Vincent Bezençon, Head Archivist (*group 2*)
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Room L'Écurie
- 10.35 - 11.20 Visit of the Jean Monnet Foundation archives - by Dr Gilles Grin, Director (*group 2*)
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Premises of the archives
- Short film about Jean Monnet, presentation of the new portal of the archives, discussion about the challenges regarding historical memory, digitalisation and archiving - by Vincent Bezençon, Head Archivist (*group 1*)
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Room L'Écurie
- 11.20 - 12.30 Discussion on current issues:
- 11.20 - 11.35: presentation by President Pat Cox on current European affairs
 - 11.35 - 11.50: presentation by Dr Jacques de Watteville, Vice-President of the Foundation and former Swiss Secretary of State, on the current state of Swiss-EU relations
 - 11.50 - 12.30: discussion with the FMA Delegation
- Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Room L'Écurie*
- 12.30 - 13.45 Lunch with Swiss specialties hosted by the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe
Venue: Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, , Ferme de Dorigny, CH-1015 Lausanne Nef space



- 14.00 - 14.20 Transport from the Jean Monnet Foundation to the Port of Lausanne-Ouchy
by bus
- 14.50 - 18.05 Boat trip from Lausanne to Montreux and Vevey and back (two short stops)
Venue: Place du Vieux-Port 1, 1006 Lausanne
- 18.05 - 18.15 Transport to Hotel Continental by metro

Free time in Lausanne

24 September, Saturday

Breakfast at Hotel Continental

- 09.30 - 09.45 Transport by metro to The Olympic Museum (luggage in the storage room of hotel)
- 10.00 - 11.30 Visit of The Olympic Museum
Venue: Quai d'Ouchy 1, 1006 Lausanne
- 11.30 - 13.00 Optional brunch in the TOM café

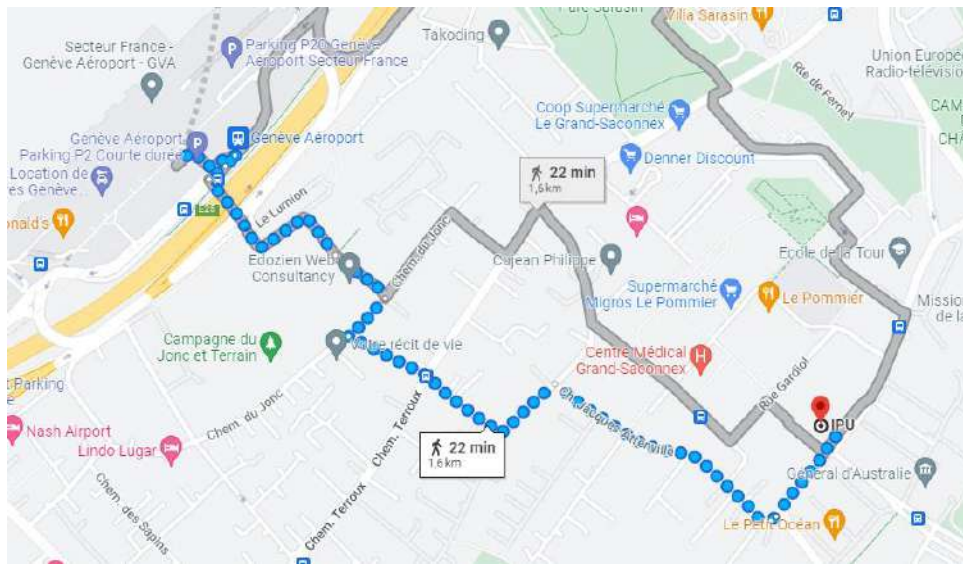
End of the study visit

Directions Geneva and Lausanne

How to go from the Airport in Geneva directly to the Inter-parliamentary Union (IPU)?

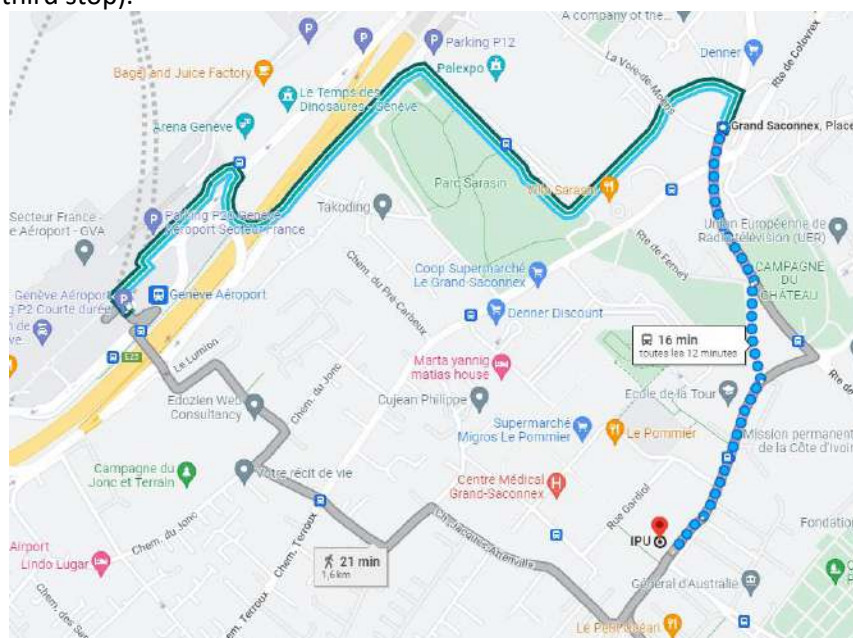
Option 1: by foot

22 min. walk (1,6 km)



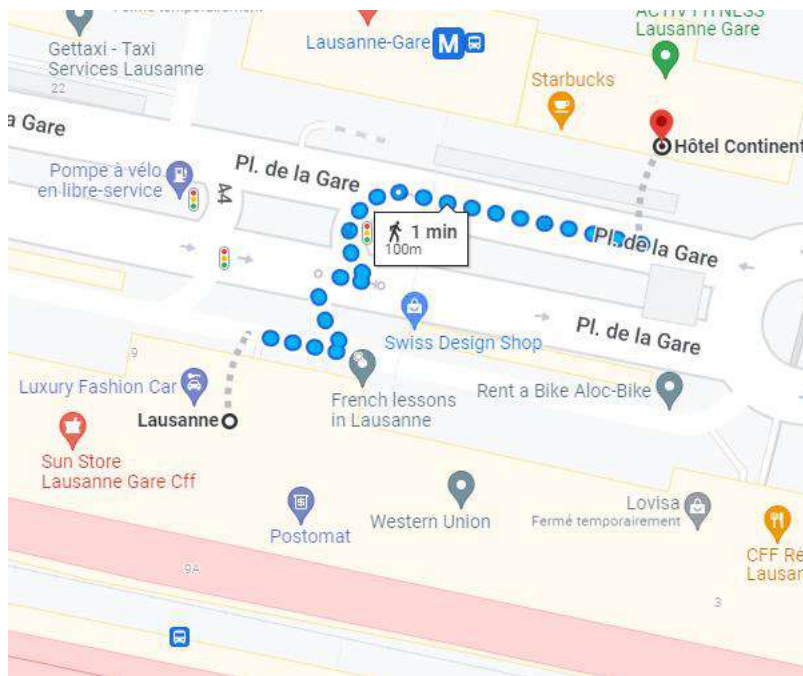
Option 2: by public transport

In front of the entrance of the Airport, take bus 50 with direction 'Versoix, centre sportif' until Grand Saconnex, Place (third stop).



How to go from the Lausanne train station to Hotel Continental?

1 min. walk (100 meter)



How to go from Hotel Continental to the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe?

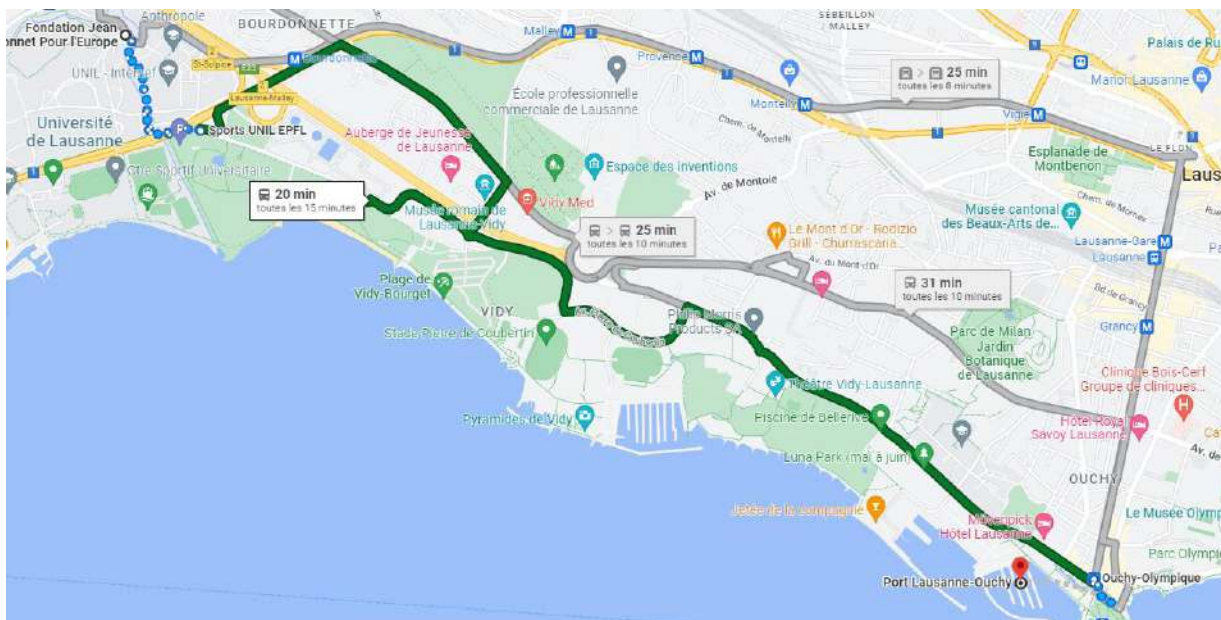
A shuttle is foreseen for the Delegation members.



- Hôtel Continental
Pl. de la Gare 2, 1003 Lausanne, Suisse
- À pied
▼ Environ 1 min, 54 m
- Lausanne-Gare
 - m2** Epalinges, Croisettes
▼ 1 min (aucun arrêt) · Voie F
- Lausanne-Flon
 - m1** Renens VD, gare
▼ 9 min (6 arrêts) · à l'heure
- UNIL - Chamberonne
 - À pied
▼ Environ 3 min, 270 m
- ⊙ Fondation Jean Monnet Pour l'Europe
Ferme de Dorigny, 1015 Lausanne, Suisse

How to go from the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe to the Port of Lausanne-Ouchy?

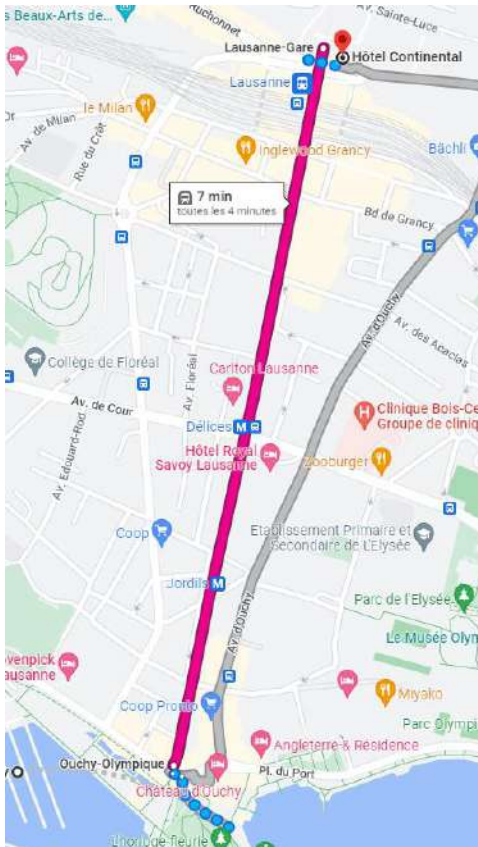
20 minutes by bus (direct)



- Fondation Jean Monnet Pour l'Europe
Ferme de Dorigny, 1015 Lausanne, Suisse
-
- À pied
▼ Environ 8 min, 600 m
-
- Sports UNIL EPFL
-
- **24** Lausanne, Tour Haldimand-Lac
▼ 11 min (8 arrêts)
-
- Ouchy-Olympique
-
- À pied
▼ Environ 1 min, 150 m
-
- Port Lausanne-Ouchy
Pl. du Vieux-Port 1, 1006 Lausanne, Suisse

How to go from the Port Lausanne-Ouchy to Hotel Continental?

7 minutes by metro (direct)



- Port Lausanne-Ouchy
Pl. du Vieux-Port 1, 1006 Lausanne, Suisse

- À pied
▼ Environ 2 min, 150 m

- Ouchy-Olympique
m2 Epalinges, Croisettes
▼ 5 min (4 arrêts)

- Lausanne-Gare
● À pied
▼ Environ 1 min, 54 m

- Hôtel Continental
Pl. de la Gare 2, 1003 Lausanne, Suisse

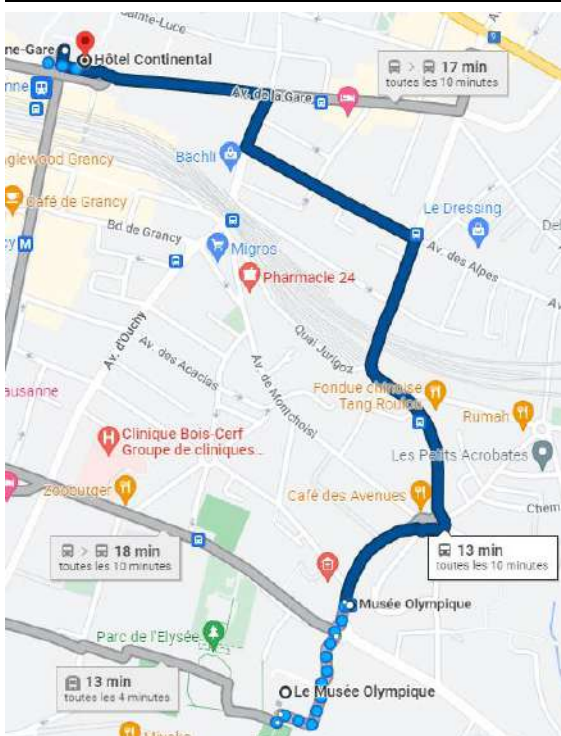
How to go from Hotel Continental to The Olympic Museum?

11 minutes by metro (direct)



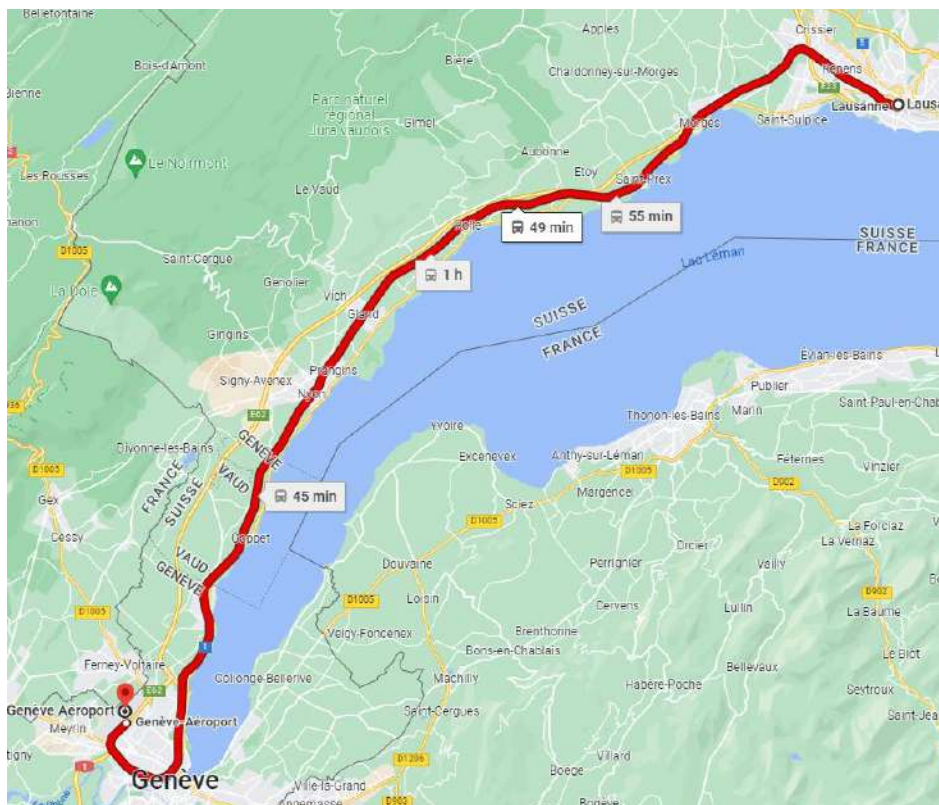
- Hôtel Continental
Pl. de la Gare 2, 1003 Lausanne, Suisse
- À pied
▼ Environ 1 min, 54 m
- Lausanne-Gare
- 21 Paudex, Verrière
▼ 7 min (5 arrêts) · Voie F
- Musée Olympique
- À pied
▼ Environ 3 min, 280 m
- Le Musée Olympique
Quai d'Ouchy 1, 1006 Lausanne, Suisse

How to go from The Olympic Museum to Hotel Continental?



- Le Musée Olympique
Quai d'Ouchy 1, 1006 Lausanne, Suisse
- À pied
▼ Environ 5 min, 280 m
- Musée Olympique
- 21 Lausanne, Blécherette
▼ 7 min (4 arrêts)
- Lausanne-Gare
- À pied
▼ Environ 1 min, 54 m
- Hôtel Continental
Pl. de la Gare 2, 1003 Lausanne, Suisse

How to go from the Lausanne train station to the Airport of Geneva?



- **Lausanne-Gare**
 1003 Lausanne, Suisse

- À pied
 ▼ Environ 3 min, 150 m

- **Lausanne**

- IR90** Genève-Aéroport
 ▼ 46 min (2 arrêts) - à l'heure - Voie 8

- **Genève-Aéroport**

- ◎ **Genève Aéroport**
 Rte de l'Aéroport 21, 1215 Le Grand-Saconnex, Suisse

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

The IPU is an international organization of national Parliaments. The organization aims at promoting democratic governance, institutions and values. It works with Parliaments and parliamentarians to articulate and respond to the needs and aspirations of the people. The IPU also works for peace, democracy, human rights, gender equality, youth empowerment, climate action and sustainable development through political dialogue, cooperation and parliamentary action.

The Union consists of national groups formed within the Parliaments of the member countries. It has at present 178 Member Parliaments and 14 Associate Members. All political systems can be represented on the Union at the sole condition that the country concerned has a kind of permanent legislative or consultative representative assembly. A large number of single party States, accordingly, have members group in the Union as have other countries with constitutions which differ from the common notion of parliamentary governments.

The 14 Associate Members are mostly Parliaments drawn from groups of nations, or similar bodies. They include the Arab Parliament, the **European Parliament** and other parliamentary organizations in Africa and the Americas.

Despite its association with the Parliaments, the IPU is a non-governmental organization, meaning that it cannot take any decision binding on the States or even their Parliaments. It works instead through the adoption of resolutions containing statements of opinions or concrete proposals on various subjects.

The organization is directed by a Secretary General and a President. The IPU's policy making body is a governing council composed of three representatives from each member Parliament. Further, an executive committee oversees the IPU's administration. There are also other committees, which function according to their own rules and report to the governing council. The IPU works closely with the United Nations and in cooperation with any other organization that maintains similar ideals.



Additional information:

Miguel Ángel Martínez Martínez was President of IPU from 1997 to 1999. He is a member of the FMA Management Committee.

IPU : A BRIEF HISTORY

The Inter-Parliamentary Union was created in 1889 as the Inter-Parliamentary Congress. It was linked to the peace movement: the idea of bringing together MPs from different countries had been gaining ground among pacifists in the 1870s and 80s, but until 1889 no one had seized the initiative to turn the idea into a reality.

In the course of time, it has been radically changed in respect of composition, activities, policy, organization, working procedure etc. What remains of the original organization is mainly its link with national Parliaments, its unofficial character and its striving for peace.

The IPU was created on the initiative of two parliamentarians and men of peace, William Randal Cremer (United Kingdom) and Frédéric Passy (France). They set up an association of MPs which has been transformed into the thriving global organization of today.

Their work led to the world's first permanent international political organization and provided the origins for multilateral cooperation between nations today. The IPU was instrumental in setting up the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague in 1899, and its calls for an international institution linking governments helped lay the foundations for the creation of the League of Nations in 1919 and the United Nations in 1945.

Cremer had been born into poverty in England, working as a carpenter and trade union leader before becoming an MP in 1885. Passy was from a wealthy and influential French family, and was a respected economist. They were working separately in their own countries to promote arbitration between nations, before joining forces across the social and national divides that separated them.

If the IPU was created as part as the organized peace movement, at the beginning, its aims were limited: the immediate aim, were the first meetings were held, was to strive, by a collective parliamentary action, for the establishment of arbitration treaties between the USA, France and Great Britain. The IPU in fact the developed as a new forum to strive in general ways for peace in the years before the war.



IPU : A BRIEF HISTORY

Cremer had persuaded 234 of his fellow MPs to sign a document proposing an arbitration treaty with the United States. He headed a delegation, which crossed the Atlantic and presented it to US President Grover Cleveland.

The treaty was not approved by Congress, but the visit triggered a barrage of support for the motion of arbitration, and in June 1888 the US Senate adopted a proposal to enter into arbitration over disputes with other governments whenever possible.

Around the same time, Passy put forward a motion calling on his own government to seize every opportunity to settle international conflicts by mediation and arbitration. Cremer heard about the Frenchman's actions, and wrote to him suggesting they met to exchange views. British MPs were also invited. The historic meeting was organized at the Grand Hotel in Paris on 31 October 1888.

In the event only 9 British MPs crossed the Channel and joined 25 of their French counterparts at the meeting. Passy opened proceedings and was elected President, while Cremer and Sir George Campbell became Vice-Presidents. The meeting concluded that a treaty of arbitration between France and the United States was far more likely to succeed than a treaty between Britain and the United States, due to disputes over Ireland and Canada.

Keen to continue their work and far from discouraged by the low attendance, the MPs arranged to meet the following year. Crucially, they decided to invite MPs sympathetic to the cause of arbitration from Parliaments around the world, opening the doors to serious international conferences for the first time. A committee was set up to organize a conference in Paris on 29 and 30 June 1889, to coincide with the World Exhibition.

“*The historic meeting was organized at the Grand Hotel in Paris on 31 October 1888.*”

This time the meeting was attended by 55 French and 28 British MPs, as well as 5 Italians and 1 representative each from the Parliaments of Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Liberia, Spain and the United States. Although the global contingent was small, it was enough to give the Conference an international character. On the second day, the MPs decided the meeting should take place every year. The Inter-Parliamentary Conference—later called the Inter-Parliamentary Union—had officially been born on 30 June 1889. Passy was elected President and Cremer Vice-President.





IPU'S ACTIVITIES

The IPU facilitates parliamentary diplomacy and empowers Parliaments and parliamentarians to promote peace, democracy and sustainable development around the world. Their work revolves around five strategic objectives:


1. Building effective and empowered Parliaments
2. Promoting inclusive and representative Parliaments
3. Supporting resilient and innovative Parliaments
4. Catalysing collective Parliamentary action
5. Strengthening the IPU's accountability

The following policy areas have also been identified as priority areas for parliamentary action: climate change; democracy, human rights, gender equality and youth participation; peace and security; and sustainable development for all.

The IPU was largely instrumental in establishing the Permanent Arbitration Court in The Hague, and persuaded the United States of America to take the initiative in calling the second Hague Conference for Peace. After the death of Cremer and Passy, the Union continued to grow and to play a definitive role in dealing with the economic and financial problems that followed the First World War and in the implementation of the Briand-Kellogg Pact in conjunction with the appropriate Committees of the League of Nations.

The IPU is also dedicated to the promotion of representative institutions. At the instigation of Deputy Secretary General Christine Pintat, voluntary action for the advancement of women in politics has been taken and has raised awareness of the under-representation of women in many Parliaments.

The Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians, established in 1977, has played an active role in securing the release of many detained parliamentarians and has obtained clarification on those who have disappeared.



IPU'S ACTIVITIES

Since the early 1990s, the IPU has been working closely with the United Nations to make international relations and decision-making more transparent as well as more effective.

The idea is to create a two-way direct line of communication between the world's foremost international organization, the United Nations, and the national Parliaments that are members of the IPU.

On two occasions, the IPU has brought together the Speakers of the world's Parliaments at conferences held in 2000 and 2005 at the UN headquarters in New York. Declarations were adopted and forwarded to the Heads of State and Government.



“The idea is to create a two-way direct line of communication between [...] the United Nations, and the national Parliaments that are members of the IPU.”

IPU'S SECRETARY GENERAL



The Secretary General, as the Chief Executive of the Organisation, manages the IPU and is accountable to the Governing Council. Working with the President, the Secretary General plays a critical role in defining and implementing the IPU's strategic direction under the supervision of the Executive Committee. There have been eight Secretaries General since the IPU was founded in 1889. The current Secretary General is Martin Chungong.

Martin Chungong made double history in 2014 by becoming the first African and first non-European to be elected as IPU Secretary General. He was recently elected to a third term of office which begins in July 2022.

He has more than four decades of experience and knowledge of Parliaments at national and international levels. He has dedicated his professional life to promoting and building democracy worldwide.

After 14 years working in the Cameroonian Parliament, he spent more than 20 distinguished years within the IPU before being elected its Secretary General—the eighth person to hold the position. He had previously served as Deputy Secretary General and Director of Programmes.

He has also built an impressive portfolio in the promotion of dialogue and conflict resolution, issues that remain at the heart of the IPU's global work. His focus on helping countries emerge from conflict or in transition has been widely acknowledged by the IPU membership and partners globally.

Since 2012, Martin Chungong has made a push to strengthen parliamentary engagement on sustainable development and accountability through his role as Parliamentary Representative on the Steering Committee of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, an international group which helps nations, business and organizations work better together to end poverty.

Martin Chungong has been instrumental in strengthening the gender equality agenda within the IPU. He also is spearheading gender parity initiatives promoted by the International Gender Champions, a network of decision makers, male and female, who have committed to breaking down gender barriers. In 2020, he was elected Chair of the Global Board of the International Gender Champions.

Martin Chungong is highly committed to rejuvenating democracy, its processes and institutions such as Parliaments and is driving the IPU's efforts to bring more young people into Parliaments worldwide.

IPU'S SECRETARY GENERAL

Martin Chungong is also leading IPU's work to dramatically reduce maternal and child mortality rates through effective legislation and its implementation, as well as ensuring governments' accountability for international commitments in this area. He sits on the Board of the Partnership for Maternal Newborn and Child Health. He was also appointed by the UN Secretary-General as one of the global leaders committed to fighting malnutrition through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement.

He is a member of the High-Level Commission on the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 Follow-up (conference held on the 25th anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development) and of the Club de Madrid Global Commission on Democracy and Emergencies.

A linguist by training, Martin Chungong speaks English, French and Spanish.



Save the date:

The FMA Delegation is invited to an online meeting with SG Chungong on Tuesday 27 September from 11.00 to 12.00 CEST.

IPU DIRECTOR FOR MEMBER PARLIAMENTS AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS



Anda Filip has been with the Inter-Parliamentary Union since 2003. Formerly a diplomat with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, she served as spokesperson of the Foreign Ministry, minister counselor at the Embassy of Romania in Washington DC and ambassador, permanent representative of Romania to the United Nations Office and other international organizations based in Geneva. She is a graduate of the University of Bucharest and the National School of Political Science and Public Administration, with a bachelor's degree in philology and a master's degree in international relations.

In 2003, shortly after the IPU gained permanent observer status with the United Nations, Ambassador Filip joined the IPU as Head of its Permanent Observer Office to the United Nations in New York, and led efforts to develop a parliamentary dimension to the work of the UN. Successive UN General Assembly Resolutions, as well as the elaboration of a series of practical tools and specialized parliamentary meetings accompanying major UN processes (in multiple areas including human rights, status of women, sustainable development and climate change), have aimed to mainstream the global agenda into the day-to day work of parliaments and help translate international commitments into national realities.

Since November 2011, Ms. Filip has been heading the IPU Division for Member Parliaments and External Relations at Headquarters in Geneva. Key responsibilities include strengthening relations with member parliaments, the organization of the statutory assemblies of the IPU every year and the World Conference of Speakers of Parliament every five years, and outreach and cooperation with other international organizations. Over the years, the IPU has worked closely with the World Future Council in support of the Future Policy Award – in particular the editions on disarmament (2013), ending violence against women and girls (2014), the rights of children (2015) and youth participation (2019).

JEAN MONNET FOUNDATION FOR EUROPE

The Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe was created in 1978 by Jean Monnet, one of the founding fathers of European integration, who entrusted it with all his archives. It is an independent institution of pure public utility, non-partisan and non-militant, supported by the State of Vaud, the Swiss Confederation and the City of Lausanne. It operates from the Ferme de Dorigny, located in the heart of the university campus and made available by the State of Vaud.

It now houses many other private archival collections, including iconographic and audiovisual documents. It also houses a specialized library and documentation centre. In this way, it makes this unique body of resources on the history of European integration accessible to researchers, teachers and students. In addition, it develops a programme of filmed interviews and awards its Henri Rieben Scholarship each year to several researchers.

The Foundation is also a place for debate and meetings. It organises scientific symposia, as well as a series of “European Dialogues” and “European Conferences” which deal with the various facets of major contemporary issues by bringing together leading speakers (professors, experts, political leaders, diplomats, senior officials, etc.). It welcomes many researchers, as well as visitors, both eminent personalities and interested groups, who then have the opportunity to approach selected archival material and share their thoughts.

It periodically awards its Gold Medal to actors committed to the common interest of Europeans. Finally, the Foundation is continuing to publish the “Cahiers rouges” collection, which has more than 200 issues.

The Foundation has thus become an institution with a European and international reputation at the University of Lausanne and in the Vaud region.



Additional information:

Pat Cox has been President of the Foundation since 1 January 2015. He was President of the EP from 2002 to 2004 and of the FMA from 2010 to 2014.



JEAN MONNET

Algiers, alongside General Giraud and General de Gaulle.

Jean Monnet was born in 1888 in Cognac into a family of brandy merchants. Between 1904 and 1914, he made various trips to the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States on behalf of J.-G. Monnet & Co.

During the First World War, he contributed to the creation of a pool of ships and supplies of raw materials, which made it possible to overcome the danger of submarine warfare in 1917.

In 1919, he became Deputy Secretary General of the League of Nations. He returned to Cognac in 1923, where he worked to modernize his father's Cognac firm. From 1926 to 1938, he carried out numerous mandates as an economic and financial advisor, notably in China.

In 1938, he went on a mission to the United States to purchase fighter aircraft for France. In June 1940, Monnet was in London and contributed strongly to the proposal for a Declaration of Union between the British Empire and the French Empire. Between 1940 and 1943, he also contributed to President Roosevelt's Victory Program. In 1943, he was one of the members of the French Committee for National Liberation in

In 1945, he returned to France and was appointed Commissioner of Planning by De Gaulle. In this role, his mission is to coordinate the reconstruction and modernization of France. In 1950, he conceived the draft of the Robert Schuman Declaration of 9 May 1950, which launched the process of European integration. In 1951, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed the Treaty of Paris establishing the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). The ECSC High Authority moved to Luxembourg in August 1952 and Jean Monnet was its first President. The opening of the common market for coal and steel took place on 30 April 1953.

In 1954, the French Parliament rejected the European Defence Community (EDC). In response, Monnet resigned from the High Authority in 1955 and founded the Action Committee for the United States of Europe. In 1957, the Treaties of Rome were signed.

In 1963, Monnet was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by Lyndon B. Johnson. In 1975, he retired to his house in Houjarray to write his Memoirs, which were published in 1976. That same year, he was awarded the diploma of Honorary Citizen of Europe by the European Council.

He died in March 1979 at the age of 90 and his ashes were transferred to the Paris Pantheon in 1988.



The creation of the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe in Lausanne has its origins in that of several other associations created earlier by Jean Monnet and Henri Rieben. The latter had already won Monnet's sympathy and friendship in 1955 thanks to his doctoral thesis in which he explained the origins of the Schuman Plan.

From then on, several associations were created on the initiative of the two men. The reasons for the creation of these organizations in Switzerland are to be found in their friendship, in Monnet's attachment to Switzerland, where he had already stayed several times, as well as in the ease of creating associations in Switzerland.

The first of these initiatives was the Association de gestion administrative du Comité d'action pour les États-Unis d'Europe, whose mission was the administrative management of the Action Committee for the United States of Europe. Registered in 1955 in Lausanne, Henri Rieben became its administrative secretary and Monnet its president.

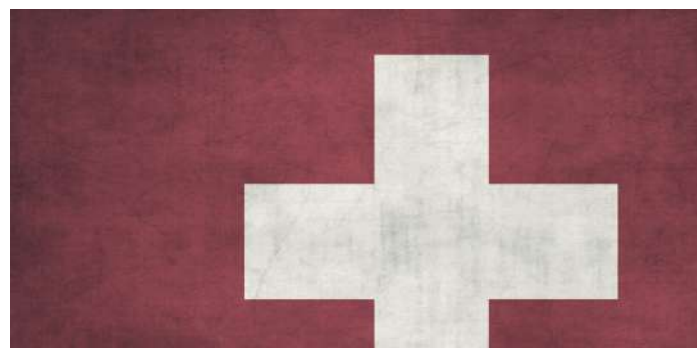
In 1957, Jean Monnet and Henri Rieben created another association in Lausanne, the Centre de recherches européennes, intended to create a documentation center for European studies. Under the direction of Henri Rieben, the Center published numerous academic works in the "Cahiers rouges" collection.

The third association was created in 1963 in Lausanne with Jean Monnet as president and Henri Rieben as administrative secretary. Under the name of "Institut de recherches historiques européennes", its aim was to collect archives and to produce knowledge on the history of European integration. The premises of the Institute were located in Paris, avenue Foch, in those of the Action Committee and its Documentation Center.

In 1978, Jean Monnet entrusted the Institute with his entire archive. The transfer from Paris to Lausanne took place in the same year, six months before Monnet's death. The Institute was dissolved in 1983, when the Centre de recherches européennes was created. That same year, Jean Monnet and Rieben created a new association, under the name of the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe. Its objectives are to preserve the Jean Monnet archives and, "inspired by the thought, methods and actions of Jean Monnet", to support initiatives dedicated to the establishment of European unity.

“*Nothing is possible without men, but nothing lasts without institutions.*”

JEAN MONNET



PAT COX, PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION



Patrick Cox (born 28 November 1952) has been a Member of the European Parliament since 1989, representing the constituency of Munster in the Republic of Ireland.

He was first elected President of the European Liberal Democrat Group in 1998 and then was unanimously re-elected as Group President in June 1999 following the elections to the European Parliament.

Pat Cox served as President of the European Parliament from January 2002 until July 2004. At that time, he was resolutely committed to the enlargement of the European Union. He has carried out internal reforms in the European Parliament and has enabled it to carry out the work of the Convention on the Future of Europe. He finally represented the European Parliament at the Intergovernmental Conference on the draft Constitutional Treaty of the European Union.

Between 1986 and 1989 Cox was also the founding Secretary General of the Progressive Democrats in Ireland and represented that party in Dail Eireann (Irish Parliament) in the early Nineties as their finance spokesman

He graduated from Trinity College in Dublin in 1974 and went on to become an economics lecturer at the Institute of Public Administration in Dublin and the University of Limerick. Before entering politics he worked both as an economics lecturer and as a journalist and television presenter on Irish television. Today, he is involved in a mixed portfolio of activities.

Since 1 January 2015 he has been the president of the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe. He was President of the FMA from 2010 to 2014, and is still a member of the association.

GILLES GRIN, DIRECTOR OF THE FOUNDATION



Gilles Grin has been the Director of the Foundation since July 2012. He is also lecturer at the University of Lausanne, in charge of a course on European integration. A graduate from the Faculty of Business and Economics (HEC) at the University of Lausanne, Yale University in the United States and the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE), he holds a doctorate in international relations from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva.

He is the author of some 70 publications (books, book chapters and articles) devoted largely to European issues. He has received the Book Prize « Mieux comprendre l'Europe » 2022 for his book entitled « Construction européenne : la révolution d'un continent ».

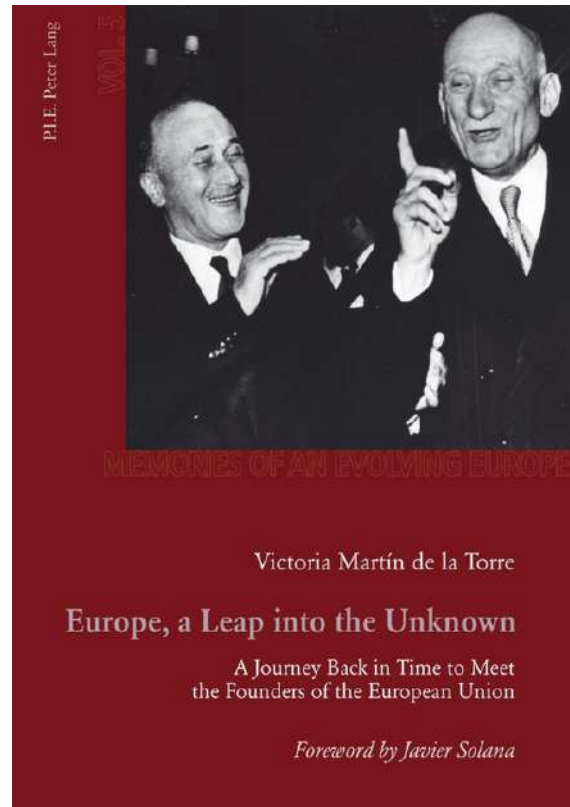
After working as an intern at the European Commission and as a scientific advisor in the Swiss federal administration (Federal Office for Education and Science and then State Secretariat for Education and Research) from 2002 to 2006, he was Deputy Director of the Foundation from 2006 to 2012, responsible for scientific activities, administration and finance. Dr Grin is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Swiss Foreign Policy Association (SGA/ASPE) as well as of the New Helvetic Society (NHG/NSH).

BOOK RECOMMENDATION

A LEAP INTO THE UNKNOWN: A JOURNEY BACK IN TIME TO MEET THE FOUNDERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

VICTORIA MARTIN DE
LA TORRE

This non-fiction story brings to life the decade in which the European Communities were born through some of its protagonists - Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Alcide De Gasperi and Paul-Henri Spaak - the so-called "Founding Fathers of Europe". The facts, data and conversations collected are the result of exhaustive and thorough research based on the memoirs of the Fathers of Europe, press articles of the time, public speeches and the historical archives of the various institutions. But also on a series of interviews with people who knew or worked closely with the personalities mentioned. Chapter after chapter, the reader becomes a witness to their backgrounds, their values and personal relationships, their agreements and dissensions, all key elements for understanding how and why decisions were taken that affect nearly 500 million Europeans today.



Find [here](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OACir4rVsk4) the EPRS book talk
(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OACir4rVsk4>)

BOAT TRIP



MONTREUX

Montreux is a traditional resort town on Lake Geneva. Nestled between steep hills and the lakeside, it's known for its mild microclimate and the Montreux Jazz Festival, held in July. The town's promenade is lined with flowers, sculptures, Mediterranean trees and grand Belle Époque buildings. Offshore is a medieval island castle, Château de Chillon, with ramparts, formal halls and a chapel with 14th-century murals.



VEVEY

Vevey is a Swiss town on Lake Geneva. On the promenade, marked by a giant fork protruding from the lake, is the nutrition museum Alimentarium, with culinary objects and workshops. A Charlie Chaplin statue is nearby. This one-time Vevey resident is also celebrated at Chaplin's World, on his former country estate. The Musée Jenisch is dedicated to art on paper, with works by Dürer, Goya, Degas, Picasso and others.



Click [here](#) to find the menu of the Lemman Café (Café that is situated on the boat)

THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM

The Olympic Foundation for Culture and Heritage (OFCH) drives the International Olympic Committee (IOC)'s cultural and values-based educational activities. Dedicated to the international promotion and dissemination of Olympism, the OFCH links sport, culture, art, history and education.

The Olympic Foundation for Culture and Heritage includes the IOC Heritage Unit; the IOC Olympic Studies Centre; The Olympic Museum in Lausanne, Switzerland; and the International Cultural Affairs Unit.

TEMPORARY EXHIBITION

As well as its permanent exhibition, The Olympic Museum offers temporary exhibitions and a varied cultural programme throughout the year. Special programmes are created for each edition of the Games.

The current temporary exhibition, "Riding the Olympic Wave", explores the evolution of the Olympic Games which echo and sometimes anticipate the trends and aspirations of society, constantly riding these new waves. It presents the six sports and disciplines that have been added to the programme of the Summer Games, together with their respective social, cultural and artistic contexts.

PERMANENT EXHIBITION

The permanent exhibition of the museum presents 3 different levels :

- The Olympic World
- The Olympic Games
- The Olympic Spirit



USEFUL INFORMATION

Useful numbers



- Taxis in Genève: +41 22 320 22 02
- Taxis in Lausanne: +41 76 608 01 93
- Contact FMA - Elisabetta Fonck:
+32 479 30 02 86
- Contact FMA Office - Valerie Raskin:
+32 2 28 40703

Hotel information



Hotel Continental Lausanne
Place de la Gare 2
1001 Lausanne
Suisse
Phone: +41 (0) 21 321 88 00

Sightseeing



Genève tourism :
<https://www.geneve.com/fr>

Lausanne tourism :
<https://www.lausanne-tourisme.ch/en/>

Money



Switzerland remains with the Swiss franc (CHF). Many prices are nonetheless indicated in euros and merchants may accept euros. Change given back to the client will most likely be in Swiss francs.

You can change money at any Swiss bank, airport, main railway stations (western union) and major hotels.

Swiss banks offer the best exchange rates for your traveler's checks or cash for foreign currencies (only bank notes). Official exchange offices and hotels may charge a fee for their services

1 Swiss Franc equals
1,03 Euro [19 Sept]

ADRESSES

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SOURCES

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JEAN MONNET FOUNDATION FOR EUROPE

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THE OLYMPIC MUSEUM

- <https://olympics.com/museum>



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