



Sustainable Europe: Policy Proposals and Indicators (SEPPI)

An Erasmus+ Blended Intensive Program (BIP) initiative supported by the European Commission

Spring School @ Ghent University, 2-6 April 2024

Consortium

- [Bochum University of Applied Sciences](#), Prof. Mi-Yong Becker (Mi-Yong.Becker@hs-bochum.de) and Prof. Tobias Kronenberg (tobias.kronenberg@hs-bochum.de)
- [Ghent University](#), Department of Economics, Prof. Luc Van Ootegem (Luc.VanOotegem@UGent.be) and Prof. Elsy Verhofstadt (Elsy.Verhofstadt@UGent.be)
- [University of Castilla-La Mancha](#), School of Economics and Business Sciences, Prof. Maria A. Davia (MAngeles.Davia@uclm.es) and Prof. Maria Carmen Cuerva (MariaC.Cuerva@uclm.es)
- [University of Pavia](#), Department of Political and Social Sciences, Prof. Enrica Chiappero, (enrica.chiappero@unipv.it)

Aims and contents

The aim of this Spring School is to bring together 10 students from each of the four countries involved in the program and discuss/brainstorm/reflect together on the following five challenging issues for a sustainable development future in Europe:

- If and to what extent economic growth is fairly distributed across society, can generate opportunity for all and reduce poverty and social exclusion (**inclusive growth**)
- How economies (in particular, industry) can contribute to the mitigation of global climate change and adapt to the climate change that is occurring (**climate change**)
- How policy makers can contribute to address youth life issues concerning education, labour market, living conditions and mental health (**challenges for the youth**)
- How digitalization and technological change can improve labour market opportunities and quality of life (**digital transformation**)
- How the design and management of migration and asylum policies affects the successful integration of migrants and refugees and social cohesion in receiving countries (**people on the move**)

Students' work shall focus on (for each topic):

- a) Identifying the issues and problems using **indicators** that are measuring, describing and evaluating the current national and European trends; identifying progresses and drawbacks in these five topics under investigation, in their respective home countries and in comparison to EU28/EU27 averages.
- b) Evaluating the current national and European **policies** and practices; identifying interesting local or national practices; formulating national and European suitable policy proposals; also identifying possible future trends or evolutions and challenges.

Students will be organized in five working groups (two people from each country for each topic) on the selected five topics and will work autonomously on indicators and on policies under the supervision of their own professors (at home) and under the supervision of a professor for each topic (during the webinars and in Ghent). The groups and participants can be found in Appendix 2.

By the end of the school the participants will extend their knowledge in the field of sustainable development from a broader and multidimensional view and develop a better understanding of the perspectives from different countries as well as from Europe. The overall aim is to promote active learning, enhancing students' skills in critical thinking, in doing teamwork, independent research, verbal communication and findings' presentation.

The school involves **three major steps**:

1. In each university involved: a preliminary phase of group-work on problems & indicators and policy & practices on the five issues or topics.
2. Online: plenary sessions (all 40 students together) and parallel sessions by topic groups.
3. In Ghent: working group activities, discussions and presentations.

STEP 1 - Work preparation in your own university

The preparation that needs to be done by the students in the home university can be structured in function of the (three) Webinars that will be organized (see step two). Before each Webinar, an intensive preparation is needed. It is possible that part of this preparation is done together with the students from the different countries.

1.1 Before the first Webinar (exploring the topic)

- Some students (or one student) of each country will briefly introduce the own University/ education program, city, country... during the Webinar
- Students have to read about and explore their topic in general : what is it about? which are the main evolutions or trends or definitions ...? How does the topic influence a sustainable

development in Europe? ...

- Students think about which indicators that are well (best) suited to measure the progress and drawbacks of their respective home countries and in general for the evolutions for their topic.

1.2 Before the second Webinar (indicators and data)

- The indicators that are selected during and after the first Webinar are now illustrated with data. As an example: an indicator can be “poverty”, data for the indicator can be “percentage of people in a country below 60% of median income”. Many different kinds of data can be found or used for the same indicator.
- National data shall be compared with some European entity (e.g. EU27 or EU28) and possibly for a quite long time span, ideally from 2000 to 2023 except when the topic requires a longer time span, or when such a long time series is not available.
- Special attention to the impact of the economic crisis of 2009/10 and of the pandemic crisis 2020-2021 can be interesting. Special attention shall also be devoted to describe internal disparities either by gender and/or by regional differences when relevant.
- Students have to make sure that data are reliable (i.e. official) and comparable for the four countries under investigation, and they have a clear understanding of how the collected indicators are defined and measured.

1.3 Before the third Webinar (looking at policies)

The European Commission, with the Recovery and Resilience Facility plan, and with the Green Deal, aims to make European economies and societies more sustainable, resilient and better prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the green and digital transitions.

- Students shall have a look at EU and national recovery and resilience plans and additional reports (links see appendix 1) in order to see to what extent those general objectives and lines of action may be effective in addressing the challenges under investigation.
- Students think about innovative practices and projects that have been undertaken at local, regional and national level in their country for addressing those challenges.

STEP 2 - Online events

Three webinars will be organized from mid February to the end of March, with the aim to allow students to get to know each other, better introduce the topics and the working methods, share experiences and problems, reflect and discuss on measurement issues and policy design.

Webinar #1: (plenary + parallel sessions one for each topic) – 14th of February 2024, 4:00 – 6:00 pm

Plenary:

- Students are invited to briefly introduce themselves and present their own University/program
- Genesis, evolution and aims of the school
- Sustainable development in Europe: what does it mean and why it is relevant and important
- Introduction about the SEPPI school, working methods and Eurostat

Parallel:

- Teachers introduce the topics and explain the expectations
- Students explore Eurostat indicators about their topic. In the Appendix 1 students find a 'Starter-kit material' with a, non-exhaustive and tentative, list of indicators and other sources.

Webinar #2: (plenary + parallel sessions one for each topic) – 7th of March 2024, 4:00 – 6:00 pm

Plenary:

- Measuring sustainable development: the power and limits of numbers
- Dashboard or composite indexes of development?

Parallel:

Students are invited to reflect on the indicators and data that they will be using for their analysis: why is an indicator relevant, availability in time, relevant heterogeneity (e.g. gender differences).

Webinar #3: (plenary + parallel sessions one for each topic) – 19th of March 2024, 4:00 – 6:00 pm

Plenary

- Designing and implementing policies for sustainable development
- EU sustainability policies

Parallel

Students are invited to brainstorm about relevant policies and exchange information about national policies

STEP 3 - Residential school in Ghent

Students will finally have the opportunity to meet in person and work and interact intensively for five days. The residential school will be organized with working groups activities, with some plenary presentations, and with discussion sessions. This is described in detail in the tentative program below.

On the basis of the preliminary work done at home and during the webinars, each group shall prepare, present and discuss:

- a common ppt presentation (15-20 minutes) explaining the topic and challenges and showing the selected indicators for the 4 countries (including evolutions and heterogeneities);
- a common ppt presentation (max 10 minutes) on policies and practices and their own proposal for a

EU-wide policy. For the latter, students shall reflect and provide answers on the following questions:

- (a) Which would be the ideal target and why is it important? Provide a good motivation for it.
- (b) For which of the indicators you have worked with in the previous sessions this policy would contribute to improve?
- (c) What would the policy consist of? Is it possible to take into account the resources that would be needed for different policy choices, is it possible to compare with alternative policy options?
- (d) Would it be better implemented in all EU countries or rather locally/regionally/at national level?
- (e) Is it possible to evaluate/monitor it? In that case, how would you do it?

Tentative time schedule of the Residential School in Ghent

2 April Tuesday

13:30: pick up at the hotel by Flemish students

14:00 -14:30: welcome to the SEPPI Spring School

14:30-15:30: workshop “presentation techniques” by dr. Davy Vercruysse (Lecturer at the FEB – UGent)

15:30-16:00: coffee/tea break

16:00-18:00: working groups on indicators & problems (preparation should already be done during the webinars)

18:00-20:00: welcome drink + food

3 April Wednesday

9:30-11:00: working groups on indicators & problems (in this session teachers give feedback and students finalise their presentation)

11:00 - 11:30 coffee/tea break

11:30 – 13:00: presentations + discussion on indicators & problems topics a/b/c (for each topic 15- 20 minutes presentation on topic and indicators and 10 minutes for questions and discussion)

13:00 – 14:00: lunch time

14:00-15:00: presentations + discussion on indicators & problems topics d/e (for each topic 15- 20 minutes presentation on topic and indicators and 10 minutes for questions and discussion)

15:00-16:15: working groups on national policies and best practices (every country explains their best practice, prepared at the home universities, the group decides on the best practice to share with the other groups)

16:15-16:45: coffee/tea break

16:45-18:00: guest lecture by Prof. dr. Pacolet (KU Leuven / Belgium) – Member of the High-Level Group on the Future of Social Protection and of the Welfare State in the EU – “The future of social protection and of the welfare state in the EU”

18:00 onward: free time and free dinner

4 April Thursday

9:30 – 11:00: working groups on European policy practices and proposal

11:00 - 11:30 coffee/tea break

11:30 – 13:00: working groups on policy: prepare presentation

13:00 – 14:00: lunch time

14:00-15:30: guest lecture dr. Els Bekaert (Post – doc researcher at the FEB – UGent) – “Climate change and migration, unraveling myths and exploring realities”

15:30-16:00 : coffee/tea break

16:00-18:00 working groups on policy: teachers give feedback and students finalise their presentation

18:0 onward: free time and free dinner

5 April Friday

9:30 – 10:45: presentations + discussion on best national practices and European policy topics e/d
(for each topic max 10/15 minutes presentation and 20/25 minutes for questions and discussion)

10:45-11:15 coffee/tea break

11:15-13:00: presentations + discussion on best national practices and European policy topics c/b/a
(for each topic max 10/15 minutes presentation and 20/25 minutes for questions and discussion)

13:00 – 14:00: lunch time

14:30-16:30: Eco Tour in Ghent

➔ Discovering great eco-addresses in Ghent: zero-waste food, (h)onest coffee and lunch bars, fair clothing, local products and sustainable innovation. Meeting passionate (change) makers, pioneers and sustainable entrepreneurs.

16:30 onward: free time and free dinner

6 April Saturday

10:00-11:15: Group discussions in 5 random groups.

- What did we learn about sustainability in Ghent (Eco-tour)?
 - What have we learnt here from the different topics?
 - Who did we get to know here?
- ➔ Building a story and policy proposals from these days of hard work

11:15-12:00: Closing + evaluation / assessment of the program

Appendix 1: Starting-kit material

On indicators (and problems and trends ...)

The starting point for internationally comparable data is [Eurostat](#). The database offers data by theme but also offers very interesting ‘cross cutting topics’ for some of the topics. Another important source of data is the [Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard](#) (RRS) that includes a set of common indicators related to the aims of the [Recovery and Resilience Facility](#) (RRF).

In addition, students may use composite indicators that sometime combine different dimensions, such as the [OECD Better Life Index](#), the [Digital Economy & Society Index](#) (DESI) and the [A Good Life For All Within Planetary Boundaries Project](#), as well as indicators provided by the National Statistics Office of their own country.

Below a non-exhaustive list of indicators that might be relevant for investigating the five domains of investigation:

- a) **Inclusive growth:** People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (also available by NUTS2 region), In work at risk of poverty rate, Persistent at risk of poverty rate (EU-SILC survey), Income quintile share ratio (S80/S20) by sex, Equal opportunities, Social inclusion and social policy indicators, Income inequality, Income distribution and monetary poverty, Gini coefficient of equalized disposable income, Subjective poverty ...
- b) **Climate change:** Greenhouse gas emissions (total and by industry/activity), energy consumption (total and by industry/activity), share of energy from renewable sources, environmental taxes (as a share of GDP), bovine population (per inhabitant) , existence of climate protection plans by industry, financial resources dedicated by industry to implementing climate protection plans, climate-related investments in EU taxonomy reportings, achieved GHG emission reductions, number of companies accepted for financial product in alignment with a Climate-transition Benchmark (EU CTB) and Paris-aligned Benchmark (EU PAB), ...
- c) **Challenges for the youth:** Youth unemployment, Young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET), Early school-leavers, Precarious employment (part-time, temporary,...), Problems to leave parental home (Share of young adults aged 18-34 living with their parents, housing cost overburden rate; increase of houses prices, annual earnings...), Mental health problems (self-reported consultation of mental health, depressive symptoms),...
- d) **Digital transformation:** digital (ICT) skills, digital infrastructure, digitalization of business (e-business) and digitalization of public services (e-government), internet usage, internet services, e-commerce, ICT skills, Research and Development, telework , artificial intelligence (AI), the future of work, platform economy, ...
- e) **People on the move:** indicators for “Migrant Integration” (Cross Cutting Topic at Eurostat Database Whenever possible, identify migrants and natives by country/region of birth rather than by citizenship.

gaps by origin in adults' education attainment as well as early school leaving; Gaps in labour market outcomes (employment, unemployment, job quality). Differential poverty rates or other dimensions of deprivation / social exclusion. Gaps in health outcomes by migrant status. For a more guided experience, particularly as regards managed migration and asylum seekers, please browse [Statistics on migration to Europe - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#), and, particularly, the Atlas on Migration which will carefully guide you through statistics on aspects such as Refugees in Europe, Seeking asylum in Europe, Irregular border crossings...).

On policies (and practices and future challenges ...)

A good starting point is the [Recovery and Resilience Facility](#) (RRF) website and the National plans of recovery and resilience that you can find here for [Italy](#), [Belgium](#), [Spain](#) and [Germany](#).

Further information on the European Commission's broad lines of action is available in the below websites: [Strategy and policy of the European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

(1) European Commission's agenda on Inclusive growth

European Commission - [Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion](#)

[Social protection and inclusion | European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Recovery and resilience scoreboard: equality](#)

[Recovery and resilience scoreboard: social protection](#)

(2) European Commission's agenda on Climate change:

Within the European Commission's Priorities:

[European Green Deal](#): Striving to be the first climate-neutral continent by 2050

[The Green Deal Industrial Plan](#): Creating a more supportive environment for scaling up the EU's manufacturing capacity for the net-zero technologies and products required to meet Europe's ambitious climate targets

[The European Climate Law](#): sets the intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels.

[Electricity market design](#): Providing clean energy for all Europeans

[Proposal for a Green Claims Directive](#): to update Union consumer law to ensure that consumers are protected and to empower them to contribute actively to the green transition

[Towards a circular economy action plan](#): transitioning to a circular economy to reduce pressure on natural resources and to create sustainable growth and jobs

[Energy union and climate](#): setting common rules for planning, reporting and monitoring to track progress in the implementation of EU climate legislation

(3) European Commission's agenda on Challenges for the youth

There are plenty of ideas about current EU policies for youth here:

[European Youth Portal | European Youth Portal \(europa.eu\)](#)

These policies include the EU Youth Strategy which includes supporting the health and well-being of young people:

[Health and Well-Being | European Youth Portal \(europa.eu\)](#)

For current policies addressed to youths (among others):

[The reinforced Youth Guarantee - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Youth Employment Initiative \(YEI\) - Employment, Social Affairs & Inclusion - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

Additionally, young people have the opportunity to share their concerns about European future in the European Parliament in the called "European Youth Event" (EYE). The EYE2023 was celebrated in Strasbourg and the 15 most voted ideas were compiled in the European Youth Report 2023 that reflects the aspirations of European young people for a better Europe.

[European Youth Event \(europa.eu\)](#)

[EYE2023: The Youth Ideas Report is out! | Youth Ideas](#)

(4) European Commission's agenda on Digital transformation

Europe's Digital Decade DESI (The Digital Economy and Society Index). DESI 2023 is a dashboard for the Digital Decade:

[DESI 2023 dashboard for the Digital Decade - Digital Decade DESI visualisation tool \(europa.eu\)](#)

About digital skills, digital infrastructure, digitalisation of business and digitalisation of public services. Tables give methodological information about the source, the scope and the definition of each indicator. For more details, click on the links in the table or explore the whole database. Key indicators are about the telecom sector, broadband, mobile, internet usage, internet services, e-government, e-commerce, e-business, ICT skills, Research and Development. Also on this site: further information and other datasets.

EUROSTAT (is mostly referring to DESI):

[Database - Digital economy and society - Eurostat \(europa.eu\)](#)

[ICT specialists - statistics on hard-to-fill vacancies in enterprises - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](#)

[E-business integration - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Glossary:E-commerce - Statistics Explained \(europa.eu\)](#)

European Digital Single Market - Within the European Commission priorities:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/ict/bloc-4.html>

<https://eufordigital.eu/discover-eu/eu-digital-single-market/>

With the objectives of the digital single market strategy, students may put forward concrete proposals concerning digital transformation aiming to:

- Boosting [Home - Ecommerce Europe \(ecommerce-europe.eu\)](#) in the EU by tackling geoblocking, making cross-border parcel delivery more affordable and efficient
- Modernising the EU [copyright rules](#) to fit the digital age
- Updating [EU audiovisual rules](#) and creating a level playing field for comparable digital sources, tackling illegal online content and protecting the most vulnerable users
- Stepping up Europe's response to cyber-attacks by strengthening ENISA, the EU [cybersecurity agency](#), and creating an effective EU cyber deterrence and criminal law response to better protect Europe's citizens, businesses and public institutions
- Unlocking the potential of a [European data economy](#) with clear rules for the free flow of non-personal data in the EU
- Ensuring everyone in the EU has the best possible internet connection through "[connectivity for a European gigabit society](#)"
- Adapting [ePrivacy](#) rules to the new digital environment
- Helping large and small companies, researchers, citizens and public authorities make the most of new technologies by ensuring that everyone has the necessary [digital skills](#), and by funding EU research in health and high performance computing

Next to (European) policies on digitalisation and technological change, you can also have a look at the **consequences of the digital transformation** (including generative AI) for the future labour market and/or for businesses and/or for quality of life in general.

EUROFOUND – CEDEFOP

About Telework and Digital skills

[The rise in telework: Impact on working conditions and regulations | European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions \(europa.eu\)](#)

[Search results - Publications Office of the EU \(europa.eu\)](#)

ILO and OECD and ETUI and other sources

About the artificial intelligence (AI) and the future of work and the Platform economy

[The platform economy in Europe | etui](#)

[The future of work \(The future of work\) \(ilo.org\)](#)

[OECD Employment Outlook 2023 : Artificial Intelligence and the Labour Market | OECD Employment Outlook | OECD iLibrary \(oecd-ilibrary.org\)](#)

[The platform economy in Europe | etui](#)

[European Social Network | Home \(esn-eu.org\)](#)

Recently : **The Bletchley Declaration** by Countries Attending the AI Safety Summit, November 2023.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ai-safety-summit-2023-the-bletchley-declaration/the-bletchley-declaration-by-countries-attending-the-ai-safety-summit-1-2-november-2023>

(5) European Commission's agenda on migration and asylum policy:

Migration and Home Affairs (European Commission)

https://ec.europa.eu/info/departments/migration-and-home-affairs_en

Common European Asylum System

<https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/>

EU Migration and Asylum Policy (European Council // Council of the European Union):

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/>

Which entails an EU asylum reform (2022):

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/eu-asylum-reform/>

based on the New Pact on Migration and Asylum (2020):

[New Pact on Migration and Asylum - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](#)

with the help of initiatives like [MILE \(Migrants Integration in the Labour Market in Europe\)](#)

Note: It is your challenge to look up information on the policies and practices at your country level.

Appendix 2: Organisational information

Participants/Topics

Inclusive growth

Belgium	Jonas.Schepens@UGent.be
	camivdpu.Vandeputte@UGent.be
Germany	Giulia.geiger@stud.hs-bochum.de
	ellen.giltjes@stud.hs-bochum.de
Italy	cristian.destro01@universitadipavia.it
	sara.piresroque01@universitadipavia.it
Spain	Alicia.Blazquez2@alu.uclm.es
	Rocio.Gracia1@alu.uclm.es

Climate change

Belgium	Lieze.DeHooghe@UGent.be
	Jasper.VanVlierberghe@UGent.be
Germany	marko.odoerfer@stud.hs-bochum.de
	lukas.zinnecker@stud.hs-bochum.de
Italy	sofia.pompilio01@universitadipavia.it
	beatrice.migliorini01@universitadipavia.it
Spain	cristian.soria@alu.uclm.es
	Paula.Quintas@alu.uclm.es

Challenges for the youth

Belgium	Arno.Draycott@UGent.be
	Sophie.Mylle@UGent.be
Germany	lisa.steinbrueck@stud.hs-bochum.de
	inga.schroeder@stud.hs-bochum.de
Italy	giulia.villa04@universitadipavia.it
	martina.tallarico01@universitadipavia.it
Spain	JoseVicente.Ortiz1@alu.uclm.es
	marta.gomez43@alu.uclm.es

Digital transformation

Belgium	Baaik.Voets@UGent.be
	Thomas.Hautekeete@UGent.be
Germany	sean.gologranec@stud.hs-bochum.de
	gizem.bulut@stud.hs-bochum.de
Italy	giulia.impellizzeri01@universitadipavia.it
	riccardo.baroni03@universitadipavia.it

Spain	marina.frias@alu.uclm.es
	Eva.Alonso2@alu.uclm.es

People on the move

Belgium	Lena.VanLanduyt@UGent.be
	Gerben.Schoeters@UGent.be
Germany	lutz.kuesgens@stud.hs-bochum.de
	tobias.roweda@stud.hs-bochum.de
Italy	matilde.benzoni01@universitadipavia.it
	tais.baggi01@universitadipavia.it
Spain	Rafael.Cortes@alu.uclm.es
	mjose.tendero1@alu.uclm.es

Ghent and Ghent University

With more than 41.000 students and almost 9.000 staff members Ghent University (UGent) is one of the major universities in the Dutch-speaking region of Europe. 11 faculties offer a wide range of courses and conduct in-depth research in both exact and social sciences. Founded in 1817 as a Latin-speaking State University by William I, King of the Netherlands, Ghent University is a relatively young university. After its independence in 1830, the Belgian State was in charge of the administration of Ghent University; French was the new official academic language. In 1930 Ghent University became the first Dutch speaking university in Belgium. The Decree of 1991 assigned great autonomy to the university. Ghent University is ranked number 69 in the worldwide Shanghai Ranking 2017 and number 107 in the Times Higher Education Ranking 2018

The city of Ghent provides an attractive environment. More than 60,000 young people study at Ghent University and at its associated University colleges. They bring life and color to our historical city, situated only at 50 km from Brussels and the EU headquarters. Ghent is a city where arts meet the people, a city of music, cultural experiences, innovation and creativity, ... A city where the good life, typically Flemish, is at its best.

How to reach Ghent

If you want to know how to get from the airport to the train station in Ghent listen to this video (only 0:25-1:17 is relevant for you!): [How to get from the airport \(Brussels\) to Ghent by train \(notion.site\)](#)

Venue: Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

The current Faculty of Economics and Business Administration was established the 1st of October 1998. However the origins date back to 1906 when a Higher School for Business and Economic Science was founded. In 2013, Ghent university college integrated with Ghent University which doubled the number of students at the Faculty. Today there are more than 5,700 students at the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration. Last year 1 in 5 students of Ghent University graduated at our institution. Nowadays the faculty is the second largest of Ghent University. Each year more than 1000 new alumni graduate from the various master programs.

Faculty of Economics and Business Administration

Campus Tweekerken

Tweekerkenstraat 2, 9000 Gent

[Show me on Google Maps](#)

The Spring school will be hosted at Auditorium Vlerick in the building Hoveniersberg of the Faculty of Economics and business Administration. This is number 2 (ground floor) on the following map:

Ground plan buildings Hoveniersberg and Tweekerken

How to find Auditorium Vlerick at the Hoveniersberg – entrance Tweekerkenstraat? Enter via the stairs/elevator on your left - Go to floor -1 - Go left through the double glass door - Walk straight through the second double glass door - Take the first corridor on the right and go through the white door - Go straight through the second white door - Follow the corridor to the left into the hall- Go to the right to find the Auditorium Vlerick

Accommodation

Students will be accommodated in triple rooms (all rooms are ensuite) in the city center at 62 € per person per night, breakfast included. Reservations are made from 2 till 6 April 2024.

Hotel Monasterium Poortackere
Oude Houtlei 56, 9000 Gent

From the hotel to the faculty it is 24 minutes by foot: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/WDMuAxVRu54tVUPC9>

Food and drinks

Coffee breaks and light lunches will be provided during the full days of the event as well as a welcome drink the first evening. The other evenings, students are free to discover restaurants and other nice places on their own. Ghent students will suggest different places to our visitors and are happy to lead them through Ghent's nightlife.