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a poet in the Middle Ages and is considered the father of the Italian language while Raphael was a master artist and architect of the High Renaissance, part of the Disputation of the Holy Sacrament, is in the Apostolic Palace of Vatican City. It includes the interrelated letters IR (for Repubblica Italiana – Italian Republic), the year and the effigy mark are shown to the left of Dante's face. 2002 onward Latvian euro coins The Latvian maiden, which symbolises the freedom of the republic of Latvia, with "Latvijas Republika" written on either side. 2014 onward Lithuanian euro coins The Vytais (symbol of the coat-of-arms) and the word "Lietuva", which means "Lithuania". The twelve stars, symbols of the EU, surrounds the Vytais. 2015 onward Luxembourgish euro coins A stylised effigy of Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg. The left 40% of the coin has the effigy cut off and the style of the stars inverted. The year, followed by Lëtzebuerg (Luxembourg in Luxembourgish) written vertically. 2002 onward Maltese euro coins The Maltese Cross (the emblem of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta: 1520–1798, now a national symbol), with the background of a darker hatched texture. The word MALTA is shown with each letter appearing in a segment across the top half of the coin to the edge of the inner circle. The date is shown at the base of the inner circle. 2008 onward Monégasque euro coins FIRST SERIES: An effigy of Prince Rainier III with the name MONACO was written across the top of the coin's outer circle and the year across the bottom of the outer circle with the mint marks. 2001–2005 SECOND SERIES: Upon the death of Prince Rainier III in 2005, and the accession of Prince Albert II Prince Rainier's effigy was replaced with that of Prince Albert's and the name Monaco and the year were brought within the inner circle. 2006 onward Dutch euro coins FIRST SERIES: A stylised profile of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands over the left half of the coin, with the right hand side containing the words "Beatrix Koningin der Nederlanden" ("Beatrix Queen of The Netherlands" in Dutch) written vertically on three lines and the year written horizontally to the lower right. This design was taken from the former Dutch guilder. The mint marks are located on the bottom of the outer ring and the twelve stars are compressed onto the left side of the coin only, rather than forming a full circle. 1999–2013 SECOND SERIES: Following the change of head of state, a new Dutch series was introduced from 2014. It shows the effigy of King Willem-Alexander facing right and bears the inscription "Willem-Alexander Koning der Nederlanden" (William-Alexander King of the Netherlands) with the year of issuance. 2014 onward Portuguese euro coins The royal seal of 1144 surrounded by the country's castles and five escutcheons with silver bezants set in relation to the surrounding European stars which is supposed to symbolise dialogue, exchange of values and dynamics in the building of Europe. Between the castles is the numbers of the year towards the bottom and the letters of the name Portugal between the upper icons. The stars are inset on a ridge. 2002 onward Sammarinese euro coins FIRST SERIES: The Palazzo Pubblico, the town hall and main government building of the city state. The date and mint mark is shown on the left, and the name San Marino on the right. 2002–2016 SECOND SERIES: A portrait of Saint Marino, detail of a painting by Giovanni Battista Urbinielli. 2017 onward Slovak euro coins The Coat of arms of Slovakia, a double cross on three hills extending across the lower three stars. The background is a relief of rocks, representing the stability and strength of Slovakia. "SLOVENSKO" (Slovakia) is written to the right of the emblem and the date to the lower left. 2009 onward Slovenian euro coins A silhouette of France Prešeren, a Slovene romantic poet from the 19th century who inspired much of Slovene literature that followed him. Below his silhouette are the words, in stylised writing, "Shivé naj vsi národí" meaning "God's blessing on all nations". This is from the first line of the Slovenian national anthem, which is the 7th stanza of Zdravljica, a poem by France Prešeren. To the bottom left, tracing the curve of the outer circle is Prešeren's name and similarly on the right hand side, divided by a star per letter, is the name SLOVENIJA (Slovenia). The year and mint marks are also placed within the stars. 2007 onward Spanish euro coins FIRST SERIES: An effigy of King Juan Carlos I designed by Luis José Díaz. To his left on a curved raised area is the name "España" (Spain) and four stars on the right hand side are on a raise area in the same manner. The mint mark is located beneath España and the date on the lower portion between the stars. 1999–2009 SECOND SERIES: The second design removed the curved raised area for the country's name and the stars, and moved the date from the outer ring of the coin. 2010–2014 THIRD SERIES: In 2014, Juan Carlos I of Spain abdicated in favour of his son. In June 2014 the enthronement took place and 8 months later (February 2015) the new design was released. 2015 onward Vatican euro coins FIRST SERIES: An effigy of Pope John Paul II. The name CITTA DEL VATICANO (Vatican City), follwed by the year and mint mark, was written in a break between the stars below. 2002–2005 SECOND SERIES: Following the death of John Paul II in 2005, a new coin was issued during the Sede vacante until a new Pope was chosen. This contained the insignia of the Apostolic Chamber and the coat of arms of the Cardinal Chamberlain. 2005 THIRD SERIES: When Pope Benedict XVI was elected, his effigy appeared on the coins, with the name of the city now broken to his top right with the year and mint mark in the middle to his right. 2006–2013 FOURTH SERIES: In 2014 the coins were updated with the election of Pope Francis. CITTA DEL VATICANO is written around the top, broken by Pope Francis' head, with the date below the O in Vaticano. 2014–2016 FIFTH SERIES: After the announcement that Pope Francis would no longer appear on any coins issued by the Vatican, new 1 and 2 euro coins were issued to depict the papal coat of arms of Francis. 2017 onward The edges of the 2 euro coin vary according to the issuing state; Standard €2 edge inscriptions by country Country Edge inscription Description Austria The sequence "2 EURO ***" repeated four times alternately upright and inverted. Belgium, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain The sequence "2 * * * " repeated six times alternately upright and inverted. Croatia "O LJEPJA O DRAGA O SLATKA SLOBODO" ("Oh beautiful, oh dear, oh sweet freedom" in Croatian, from Dubravka). Cyprus The sequence "2 EYPQ 2 EURO" repeated twice (2 EURO in Greek and Turkish). Estonia "EESTI O" (ESTONIA in Estonian) upright and inverted. Finland "SUOMI FINLAND" (FINLAND in both Finnish and Swedish, the two official languages in Finland), followed by three lion's heads. Germany "EINIGKEIT UND RECHT UND FREIHEIT" (UNITY AND JUSTICE AND FREEDOM in German), Germany's national motto and the beginning of Germany's national anthem, followed by the Federal Eagle. Greece "ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ * * * (ELLINIKI DHIMOKRATIA * * "HELLENIC REPUBLIC" in Greek). Italy, San Marino, Vatican The sequence "2 * * " repeated six times alternately upright and inverted. Latvia "DIEVS * SVĒTĪ * LATVIJŪ * * " (GOD BLESS LATVIA) Lithuania "LAISVĖ * VIENYBĖ * GEROVĖ * * " ("Freedom, Unity, Prosperity" in Lithuanian) Malta The sequence "2494" (with Maltese crosses) repeated six times alternately upright and inverted Netherlands "GOD * ZIJ * MET * ONS * " (GOD BE WITH US in Dutch). The same lettering had been applied to the larger denomination guilder coins. Portugal The edge design features the seven castles and five coats of arms also found on the national side, all equally spaced. Slovakia "SLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA" (SLOVAK REPUBLIC in Slovak) with two stars and linden leaf between. Slovenia "SLOVENIJA * " (SLOVENIA in Slovene) See also: Enlargement of the eurozone Austria, Germany and Greece will also at some point need to update their designs to comply with guidelines stating they must include the issuing state's name or initial, and not repeat the denomination of the coin. In addition, there are several EU states that have not yet adopted the euro, some of them have already agreed upon their coin designs however it is not known exactly when they will adopt the currency, and therefore these are not yet minted. See enlargement of the Eurozone for expected entry dates of these countries. Latvia officially introduced the euro on 1 January 2014, its design for the 2 euro coin is similar to the 5 lati coin's design from 1929 to 1932.[4] Main article: €2 commemorative coins Each state, allowed to issue coins, may also mint two commemorative coins each year (until 2012, it was one a year). Only €2 coins may be used in this way (for them to be legal tender) and there is a limit on the number that can be issued. The coin must show the normal design criteria, such as the twelve stars, the year and the issuing country. Not all states have issued their own commemorative coins except for in 2007, 2009 and 2012 when every then-eurozone state issued a common coin (with only different languages and country names used) to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome (1957–2007), the 10th anniversary of the euro (1999–2009) and the 10th anniversary of euro coins (2002–2012). Eurozone-wide issues do not count as a state's two-a-year issue. Germany has begun issuing one coin a year for each of its states (the German Bundesländer series which will take it up to 2021). There are several types of Commemorative €2 Coins: Commemorative coins that the euro countries are issued jointly by all EU Countries Commemorative coins issued by a single country Commemorative coins issued by a number of countries So far, there have been five commemorative coins that the eurozone countries have issued jointly: the first, in March 2007, to commemorate the "50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome", the second, in January 2009, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the euro is celebrated with a coin called the "10th anniversary of Economic and Monetary Union of the European Union", the third one in 2012, to commemorate 10 years of the euro coins and notes, the fourth one in 2015, to commemorate 30 years of the Flag of Europe and the fifth one in 2022 to commemorate 35 years of the Erasmus Programme. There are €2 commemorative coins that have been issued on the same topic by different member states, two (by Belgium and Italy) to celebrate Louis Braille's 200th birthday, four (by Italy, Belgium, Portugal and Finland) to celebrate 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, two (by Germany and France) to commemorate 50 years of the Elysee Treaty (1963–2013) and three (by Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia) to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the independent Baltic states. As a rule, euro countries may each issue only two €2 commemorative coins per year. Exceptionally, they are allowed to issue another, provided that it is a joint issuance and commemorates events of European-wide importance. Designing and issuing the coins is the competence of the individual euro countries. The ECB's role regarding the commemorative but also all other coins is to approve the maximum volumes of coins that the individual countries may issue.[5] "Unlike banknotes, euro coins are still a national competence and not the ECB's. If a euro area country intends to issue a €2 commemorative coin it has to inform the European Commission. There is no reporting by euro area countries to the ECB. The Commission publishes the information in the multilingual Official Journal of the EU (C series). The Official Journal is the authoritative source upon which the ECB bases its website updates on euro coins. The reporting process, the translation into 22 languages and publishing lead to unavoidable delays. The coin pages on the ECB's website cannot therefore always be updated as timely as users might wish. If the ECB learns of a euro coin that has not yet featured in the Official Journal, only its image will be posted on the ECB's website, with a brief statement that confirmation by the European Commission is pending." The website of the EU – DG for Economic and Financial Affairs is not specific on the topic of proposing themes for €2 commemorative coins. The website of the European Central Bank where the Euro coins are mentioned, is not specific on the topic of proposing themes for €2 commemorative coins. It is not mentioned how the €2 commemorative coins that are in circulation today came about. The coins were minted in several of the participating countries, many using blanks produced at the Birmingham Mint in Birmingham, England. A problem has arisen in differentiation of coins made using similar blanks and minting techniques. The Turkish 1 New Lira coin (which was in circulation from 2005 until 2008) closely resembled the €2 coin in both weight and size, and both coins seem to be recognized and accepted by coin-operated machines as being a €2 coin; however, 2 euro are worth roughly 20 times than 1 Turkish lira. There are now some vending machines which have been upgraded to reject the 1 lira coin. The 10 Thai baht coin, first minted in 1988, which is of similar shape and size to a €2 coin but worth around one-eighth of the value has recently been appearing in the coin boxes of vending machines throughout Europe[6] and being given back as change in some smaller establishments. The new 50 gapik coin of the Azerbaijani manat also looks like a €2 coin. The new coin set of the country contains other coins similar to some euro coins. The Philippine ₱10 coin of the BSP series is also similar to the 2 Euro coin making it easy to pass for a Euro in some establishments in the Eurozone. The Egyptian pound coin is also similar to the 2 Euro coin making it easy to pass for a Euro in some establishments in the Eurozone. It's worth around 12–13 Euro Cents (1/16 of a 2 Euro coin). It is slightly thicker, with a marginally smaller diameter. In everyday exchanges the similarity is effectively misleading. Its use has been attested in Amsterdam. The Mexican \$5 coin is also similar to the 2 Euro coin. It is worth around 28 Euro Cents (1/7 of the 2 Euro coin).[7] The Canadian \$2 coin or "toonie", first minted in 1996, also bears a small similarity to the €2 coin. The toonie however is 2mm larger in diameter, 0.40mm less thick, 1.5g lighter, and features a larger outer ring. It is worth around 1.40 EUR. The Polish 5 złotych coin, currently worth about 1.16 EUR. The Indonesian Rp1000 coin, minted between 1993 and 2000, weighs 0.1g more, has a diameter 0.25mm larger and is 0.20mm thinner. The coin is worth approximately €0.06 (1/16th of a €2 coin). The South African R5 is also similar in appearance and size, and is worth around €0.40. The Italian 500 lire minted from 1982 to 2001 has a diameter 0.05 larger. The coin was worth approximately €0.25. ^ Malta The sequence "2494" (with Maltese crosses) repeated six times alternately upright and inverted Netherlands "GOD * ZIJ * MET * ONS * " (GOD BE WITH US in Dutch). The same lettering had been applied to the larger denomination guilder coins. Portugal The edge design features the seven castles and five coats of arms also found on the Institutions and the members of the Eurozone ^ * "Andorran Euro Coins". Eurocoins.co.uk. Eurocoins.co.uk. 2003. Archived from the original on 16 August 2012. Retrieved 15 October 2011. "By UNMIK administration direction 1999/2". Umnikonline.org. 4 October 1999. Archived from the original on 7 June 2011. Retrieved 30 May 2010. "Monetary agreement between France (acting for the EC) and Monaco". 31 May 2002. Retrieved 30 May 2010. 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"National sides: €2". European Central Bank. Retrieved 18 August 2009. Retrieved from " 4 The following pages link to 2 euro coin External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) - See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. 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En plus de l'accès au cycle préparatoire de l'ENSA, il y a également une possibilité pour les candidats ayant validé une formation de bac+2 ou bac+3 d'intégrer la première année ou la deuxième année du cycle d'ingénieur. Méthode d'Inscription ENSA 2021/2022 L'inscription à l'ENSA 2021/2022 devra se faire exclusivement sur la plateforme devra se faire exclusivement sur la plateforme www.ensa-concours.ma Communiqué du Ministère de l'Education Nationale concernant l'inscription ENSA sur Tawjih.ma Filières ENSA 2021/2022 Génie Télécoms et réseaux Les compétences formées au terme de cette formation sont très demandées en entreprise. Les ingénieurs de l'Ensa peuvent intervenir dans la spécification, la conception, l'implémentation et la mise en œuvre des plates-formes, des réseaux informatiques et/ou télécommunications. Génie électronique et informatique industrielle L'ingénieur en Electronique et Informatique Industrielle a pour mission de concevoir, de réaliser et d'installer des systèmes électroniques intégrés dans les réseaux de communication ou de transmission de données et dans les produits industriels, qu'ils soient du domaine grand public ou professionnel. L'ingénieur maîtrise les technologies de l'électronique et de l'informatique présentes dans ces systèmes, ainsi que leur intégration pour réaliser des systèmes autonomes. Il exerce dans divers domaines de l'industrie en électronique, automatique, informatique industrielle et aussi dans les secteurs de la recherche appliquée et la recherche et développement. Génie industriel Les compétences acquises à l'issue de cette formation offrent aux spécialistes en Génie Industriel l'accès rapide à des fonctions de responsabilités dans les domaines les plus variés de l'entreprise. Le degré d'expérience préalable et le projet professionnel sont des facteurs décisifs d'orientation. Certains choisissent le Conseil, d'autres choisissent des responsabilités en Production, Logistique, Qualité, Maintenance, ou Sécurité. Génie informatique Le savoir-faire acquis au cours de cette formation offre aux spécialistes en Génie Informatique l'accès rapide à des fonctions de responsabilités dans le domaine de la conception et la modélisation et la réalisation de système d'information comme des chefs de projets juniors, des ingénieurs études et développement en génie logiciel, en qualité de génie logiciel ou en sécurité informatique. Seulis ENSA 2021/2022 -Sciences Mathématiques A et B : 12.50 -Physique Chimie : 15.40 -Sciences de la Vie et de la Terre : 16.50 -Sciences et Technologies : 16.50 Pour le Bac Marocain, la moyenne calculée = note de l'examen national (75%) + note de l'examen régional (25%). Resultats ENSA 2021/2022 Pour voir les résultats, les candidats en question doivent consulter les sites des ENSA concernées.

- http://rjt1.org/upload/files/684a997a-8ef0-4130-bde6-2ff89d11920e.pdf
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