



Conference
on the **Future**
of Europe

Conference on the Future of Europe

Report : Panel 2 session 1

European Citizens' Panel 2: "European
democracy / Values and rights, rule of law,
security"

Conference on the Future of Europe

Report: Panel 2: “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”, session 1

European Citizens’ Panel 2: “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”

Session 1: 24 - 26 September 2021, Strasbourg

The European Citizens’ Panels are organised by the European Parliament, the Council of the EU and the European Commission, in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe.

This document¹ was prepared by the deliberation group, which is composed of Missions Publiques, Danish Board of Technology, Deliberativa, Ifok, and Kantar, in charge of the methodology and the roll-out of the Panels. Panel 2: “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”, Session 1 was led by Deliberativa and co-led by Ifok and Missions Publiques.

Contents

1. Methodology
2. Context of Session 1 in the European Citizens’ Panel process
3. Panel 2: “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”, Session 1: Expert Input
4. Main output of the session

The first session of the Conference on the Future of Europe’s second European Citizens’ Panel took place at the European Parliament in Strasbourg, between 24 and 26 September 2021. The panellists were welcomed by Co-chair Gašper Dovžan, Slovenian State Secretary for EU Affairs for the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the EU. The panel was dedicated to the overarching topic “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”. It addresses topics related

¹ Disclaimer: this report is the sole responsibility of the authors and does not reflect the views of the EU Institutions

to democracy, such as elections, participation outside election periods, perceived distance between people and their elected representatives, media freedom and disinformation. The Panel also deals with issues related to fundamental rights and values, the rule of law and the fight against all forms of discrimination. At the same time, the panel deals with the internal security of the EU, such as protection of Europeans from acts of terrorism and other crimes.

1. Methodology

During session 1, discussions and collective work was carried out in two formats:

- In subgroups composed of twelve to fourteen citizens. Four to five languages were spoken in each subgroup, each citizen being able to speak in his/her own language. Subgroup work was guided by professional facilitators selected by the consortium of external service providers.
- In plenary, with all participants. Plenary sessions were led by two main facilitators.

In this Panel, some adjustments were introduced to the agenda in order to take into account the learnings from the first session of Panel 1. In particular, it was decided to split the Saturday Plenary in two blocks, one on Saturday morning, and one on Saturday afternoon. This change aimed to give the panellists the possibility to fully benefit from the experts' input and to have more time to dedicate to the Topics and Prioritization dynamics in the afternoon.

A full overview of Session 1's phases and key moments is included in Annex I of this document.

2. Context of Session 1 in the European Citizens' Panel process

The European Citizens' Panels are a key feature of the Conference on the Future of Europe. Four European Citizens' Panels are organized to allow citizens to jointly think about the future they want for the European Union.

- 4 Panels of 200 European citizens each chosen through random selection, from the 27 Member States;
- Reflecting the EU's diversity: geographic origin (nationality and urban/rural), gender, age, socioeconomic background and level of education;
- At least one female and one male citizen per Member State is part of each Panel;

- A third of each Panel is composed of young people (age 16 – 25). A special link between this youth group and the European Youth Event has been created.

Panel 1: “Stronger economy, social justice and jobs / Education, culture, youth and sport / Digital transformation”

Panel 2: “European democracy/Values and rights, rule of law, security”

Panel 3: “Climate change, environment / Health”

Panel 4: “EU in the world / Migration”

20 representatives from each European Citizens' Panel, of which at least one third shall be younger than 25, shall take part in the Conference Plenary, present the outcome of their discussions and debate their recommendations with other participants. The panels shall take on board contributions gathered in the framework of the Conference through the multilingual digital platform, providing input to the Conference Plenary by formulating a set of recommendations for the Union to follow-up on.

3. Panel 2: “European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security”, Session 1: Expert Input

In order to support discussions and collective work, the Common Secretariat of the Conference, on behalf of the Co-Chairs of the Executive Board, invited six acknowledged experts to the first session of this Panel. Experts gave an overview of the most relevant aspects pertaining to the overarching topic, as well as the main current and future challenges for the EU regarding the Panel’s two « topic blocs »: European Democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security. The Panellists also received the relevant parts and the mind maps contained in the [first interim report](#) from the Multilingual Digital Platform.

Experts for topic block 1: European democracy

- [Miguel Poiares Maduro](#), Professor and former Director of the School of Transnational Governance in the European University Institute. Former Minister Deputy to the Prime Minister and Minister for Regional Development in Portugal.
- [Jim Cloos](#), Secretary General of TEPSA (Trans European Policy Studies Association), senior associated fellow of Egmont (Royal Institute for International Relation) and former

Deputy Director-General for General and Institutional Policy at the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union

- [Alicja Gescinska](#), Polish-Belgian philosopher, novelist and poet. Director of the Philosophy by Research Programme at the University of Buckingham.

Experts for topic block 2: Values and rights, rule of law, security

- [Johanna Kantola](#), Professor of Gender Studies at the Faculty of Social Sciences of Tampere University (Finland)
- [Jan Wouters](#), Jean Monnet Chair ad personam and Full Professor of International Law and International Organizations at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
- [Daniela Pisoiu](#), senior researcher at the Austrian Institute for International Affairs. Her fields of research include terrorism, radicalisation, extremism, foreign and security policy.

The video recordings of the Plenary sessions can be found here:

- [Plenary session on 24 September 2021](#) with the welcoming speech by Co-chair Gašper Dovžan, Slovenian State Secretary for EU Affairs
- [Plenary session on 25 September 2021](#) with interventions of experts on EU democracy
- [Plenary session on 25 September 2021](#) with interventions of experts on Values and rights, rule of law, security
- [Plenary session on 26 September 2021](#) with first announcement of the streams
- [Plenary session on 26 September 2021](#) with final adoption of the streams and selection of the 20 representatives

4. Main output of the session

At the end of session 1, the citizens of this Panel adopted five work streams on the basis of the topics they raised, discussed, and prioritized in relation to the panel's overarching topic « European democracy / Values and rights, rule of law, security ». The following table shows the five streams and the respective topic clusters included in each stream:

Ensuring rights and non-discrimination	Protecting democracy and the rule of law	Reforming the EU	Building European identity	Strengthening citizen participation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-discrimination • Gender equality • Protecting human rights and the rights of nature and animals • Right to privacy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting rule of law • Competitiveness • Protecting and strengthening democracy • Security • Media and disinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional reform • Decision-making • Closer integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on Democracy • European Values and identity • Information about EU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Citizen participation

During the process of preparation of the second session of the Panel, the citizens will express themselves on the question raised by the Panel's plenary whether "Non-discrimination" and "Gender equality" should stay as two differentiated subtitles.

Annexes

Annex I

Overview of Session 1

Session 1: a step-by-step logic

Session 1 of all four European Citizens' Panels consists of the following phases:

- *Step 1: Sharing what the European Union means to citizens and developing visions for the future of the EU*

Citizens started by discussing what the European Union currently means to them in their daily lives and how they relate to the EU before developing personal visions for the future of the EU by 2050.

- *Step 2: Raising and prioritizing topics related to the Panel's overarching topic*

Using their own experiences and knowledge, as well as experts' input, citizens identified and prioritised topics related to the Panel's overarching topic.

In Panel 2, some adjustments were introduced to the agenda in order to take into account the learnings from the first session of Panel 1. In particular, it was decided to split the Saturday Plenary in two blocks, one on Saturday morning, and one on Saturday afternoon. This change aimed to give the panellists the possibility to fully benefit from the experts' input and to have more time to dedicate to the Topics and Prioritization dynamics in the afternoon.

Friday, 24/09/2021

Plenary

Objective: welcome citizens ; explain the Conference's « why » and the three « Ps » (platform, panel, plenary) of the Conference ; present the weekend agenda

Speech by Co-Chair Gašper Dovžan

Subgroup work

Objective: citizens get to know each other and share what the EU currently means to them and how they relate to it in their daily lives

Saturday, 25/09/2021

Subgroup work 1

Objective: citizens projected themselves and developed visions for the future of the EU

Plenary 1

Objective: experts shared inputs on topic bloc 1: European democracy. The main contributions from the Multilingual Digital Platform were described and experts commented on the relevant mind maps contained in the first interim report from the Multilingual Digital Platform.

Plenary 2

Objective: experts shared input on topic bloc 2: Values and rights, rule of law, security. The main contributions from the Multilingual Digital Platform were described and experts commented on the relevant mind maps contained in the first interim report from the Multilingual Digital Platform.

Subgroup work 2

Objective: citizens raised topics that came to their mind when thinking of the larger topic bloc their subgroup is treating. Each subgroup prioritized five topics and discussed the challenges and questions that may arise from these five topics when working on them in more detail during session 2

Sunday, 03/10/2021

Plenary 1

Objective: the facilitation team explained the stream clustering process and presented the five proposed streams.

Subgroup work

Objective: the facilitation team gathered citizens' feedback regarding the streams; citizens took ownership of the streams and formulated suggestions for change.

Plenary 2

Objective 1: the facilitation team shared proposed changes to the streams; citizens collectively approved the changes and the final five streams; the facilitation team explained the next steps.

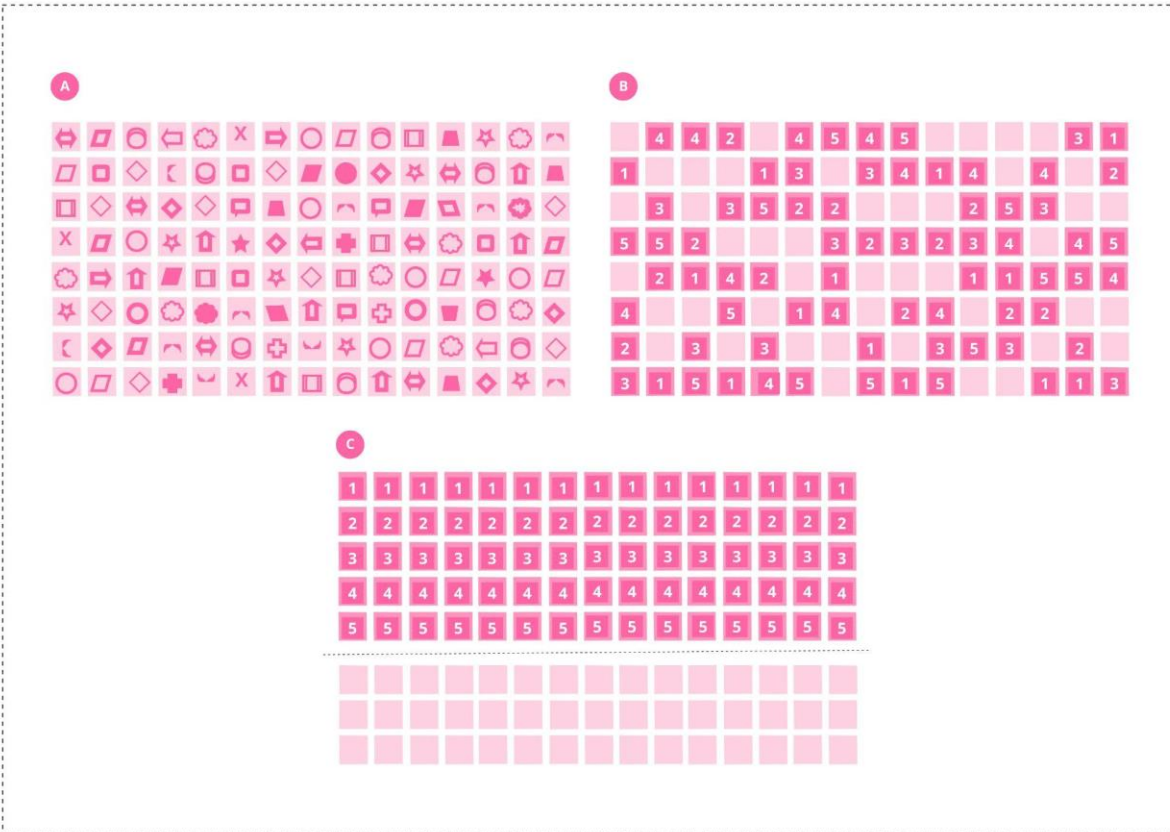
Objective 2: representatives of the Panel were drawn among those who had volunteered to represent the Panel in the Conference Plenary. There were 100 candidacies, out of which 20 were extracted.

Annex II

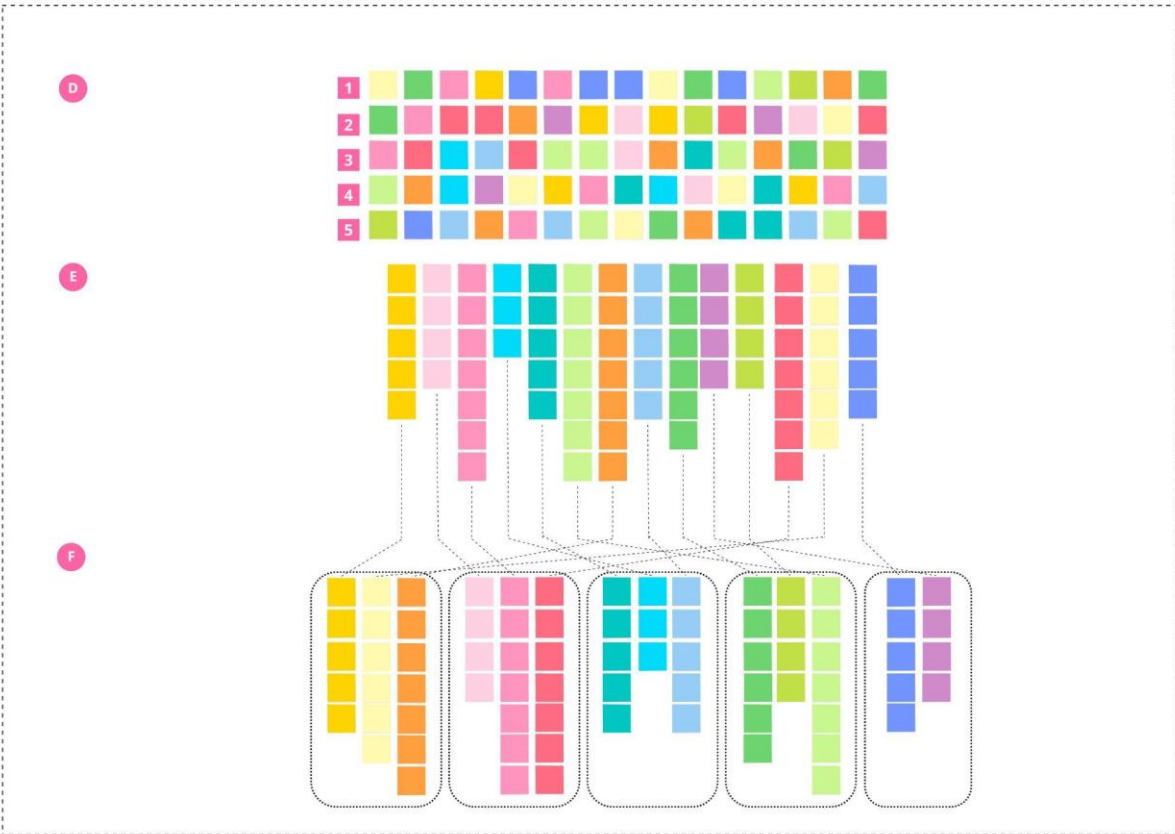
How are the streams generated?

The “stream generation” seeks to identify work streams out of the different topics raised by the panelists in order to streamline and divide the work among the panels’ subgroups in the following panels’ sessions. It is an iterative process starting from raising different topics to adopting final work streams that was conducted in **six steps** by the Editorial Team with citizens approving the final work streams. The Editorial Team is composed of members of the consortium of external service providers contracted by the Commission for the organisation of the panels. The Common Secretariat of the Conference oversaw the design and the organisation of the process.

1. Topics were raised by panelists during the “Discussion of topics”, in the subgroups, and noted down by facilitators. Each citizen could raise topics that are important to her/him (within the overall topic blocks of the panel). All topics were automatically translated into English and the facilitator verified that the translation respected the meaning of the topic raised by the citizen.
2. After being consolidated, topics were prioritized in the following subgroup session. Each citizen had a maximum of 15 points that could be distributed in the order of preference. The most preferred topic was given five points, the second most preferred topic was given four points and so on. For this purpose, citizens used prioritization sheets (as anonymous ballots).
3. The facilitator counted the scores of all the topics and ranked them in order of the “topic score”, together with the citizens. The final ranking was shown on screen and transmitted to the Editorial Team.



4. The five best-ranked topics per subgroup (or more topics in case of “shared 5th ranks”) were then used for the clustering process. Across all subgroups, the Editorial Team scanned and detected which topics were similar or related to each other. Similar and related topics-built clusters that were marked with a colour and/or tagged with a provisional name.
5. The next step was to allocate all those clusters into different, but coherent (maximum five) work streams. Each stream was named/titled according to the main clusters and topics assigned to this stream. The aim was to use words already raised by citizens and, therefore, to propose titles which are less technical, but more meaningful to panelists.
6. The streams were then presented as a proposal by the Editorial Team in the plenary and the subgroups. Citizens could check whether their subgroup topics had been properly considered and could ask for amendments regarding the labelling, the clustering and potential additions. If approved in the sub-groups, these amendments were then integrated into the proposed streams. In a final step, the stream distribution was presented again in the plenary and approved by acclamation. Before this final validation took place, citizens in the plenary still had the chance to make minor adjustments (also to be approved in the plenary).



Annex III

Detailed list of streams, subtopics and contributions, based on the ranking assigned by the citizens in subgroups

Stream 1: Ensuring rights and non-discrimination

Non-discrimination

- Equality. There is no democracy or progress without equality. *(Room 15, Rank 1)*
- Equality. In order to EU to be recognized and to act as a global EU leader, we must ensure that all citizens have equal rights and responsibility. *(Room 15, Rank 4)*
- Gender equality, LGBT rights, racism, discrimination *(Room 9, Rank 1)*
- Protecting LGBTI rights and recognition of the marriage of the same sex. *(Room 8, Rank 5)*
- Diversity in European institutions (gender, functional diversity, inclusion of disabled people, age, etc.) Gender gap in participation and political life. *(Room 3, Rank 4)*
- The creation of an independent EU department to progress anti-discrimination, promote gender equality and fight racism. *(Room 4, Rank 5)*
- Unemployment of young people, even with higher education - very high eg. in Italy. These problems are not easy to deal with at the national level. Young frequently leaves abroad for work where they are met with an unequal attitude towards a foreign employee. *(Room 8, Rank 1)*
- How can the EU ensure equal rights to work in all member states? *(Room 12, Rank 4)*
- Protection for vulnerable or disadvantaged groups.

Gender equality

- Equal opportunities for men and women. How can we do this? *(Room 15, Rank 3)*
- Gender Equality - Possible loss of knowledge of the female part of the population in many areas at national level and the EU. Balance of work life and job duties for parents. *(Room 8, Rank 2)*
- Achieving gender equality in all EU countries, as well as promoting the participation of women and non-binary people in EU policy. *(Room 13, Rank 1)*

Protecting human rights and the rights of nature and animals

- Climate protection and EU democracy *(Room 1, Rank 3)*
- European Union's ability to protect people whose rights are being violated within the Member States (especially vulnerable groups: women and children). *(Room 13, Rank 4)*

- How can the EU ensure freedoms, equality, and human rights in all member states? *(Room 12, Rank 2)*
- What role of the European Union in protecting against violence, threats and violations of rights suffered by minorities and citizens in member countries? How can the mandate of the European Union Fundamental Rights Agency be strengthened with tools to protect vulnerable individuals and minorities that are victims of injustice or violations of rights in member countries? *(Room 10, Rank 3)*
- Animal rights *(Room 9, Rank 5)*

Right to Privacy

- Data protection of and privacy *(Room 9, Rank 5)*
- How to protect our personal data in Europe (eg threat of Facebook and other social networks?) *(Room 10, Rank 5)*
- Cybersecurity policies and data security *(Room 9, Rank 2)*
- Find a balance between privacy and the use of private information for justice *(Room 14, Rank 3)*

NB. The process of preparation of the Second session of the Panel will discuss the question raised by the Plenary whether “Nondiscrimination” and “Gender equality” should stay as two differentiated subtitles.

Stream 2: Protecting democracy and the rule of law

Protecting rule of law

- Ensure that the democratic rule of law is upheld by the Member States *(Room 14, Rank 2)*
- EU must protect rule of law, media freedoms and individual rights in all member states *(Room 12, Rank 3)*
- Citizens must benefit from unified European jurisdiction and courts? *(Room 12, Rank 4)*
- Achieve stable democracy in all Member States. (As a consequence:) Make dialogue between the states possible. *(Room 6, Rank 4)*
- How to guarantee the independence of the judicial system of member countries in Europe? *(Room 10, Rank 4)*
- Development of an equal jurisprudence for each Member State based on common interests. *(Room 11, Rank 5)*
- Civil Society Organizations. Support of civil society organizations (more uniform system, similar legislation in different countries). Protect citizens. Prevent governments from oppressing citizens from their countries. *(Room 3, Rank 3)*

Protecting and strengthening democracy

- Economic and financial security in the EU: a minimum income to ensure well-being so that the EU guarantees to all its citizens the minimum necessary for a good and dignified life (education, health, mental health, etc.). *(Room 11, Rank 1)*
- Civil rights: Fight against corruption, against money laundering and drug trafficking, child pornography, and people trafficking *(Room 11, Rank 2)*
- Covid-19: To what extent do health protection measures take away freedoms like right to work, move freely, etc. *(Room 11, Rank 4)*
- Lobbying regulation *(Room 5, Rank 3)*
- Resolving corruption *(Room 5, Rank 4)*
- Stronger sanctions against member states in order to have a more democratic eu. *(Room 4, Rank 2)*

Security

- To guarantee the security of all European citizens especially with regards to defence and economy *(Room 14, Rank 4)*
- Construction of EU criteria that take into account the diversity of country of origin and the diverse risks that this may imply, so that we build a tool that helps welcome immigrants in a controlled and safe manner *(Room 11, Rank 5)*
- Conflict between security with rights e.g freedom of expression. With emphasis on safety . *(Room 9, Rank 4)*
- WORRY. Terrorism, access to information by non-member people. *(1 splitted, Rank 3)*
- Cyberbullying
- Guarantee safety from domestic violence and sexual abuse suffered by the most vulnerable groups (women and children).

Media and disinformation

- Support for training programs to spot and prevent spreading of fake news, and to promote a critical and constructive relation with social media *(Room 7, Rank 5)*
- Combating the Fake News phenomenon and misinformation. *(Room 15, Rank 5)*
- Democracy in the case of disinformation *(Room 1, Rank 4)*
- Media as the fourth power (influence of the media on politics). *(Room 13, Rank 5)*
- Creating a media platform (based on artificial intelligence) at EU level to combat misinformation that would verify the veracity of the information - regulation of social networks in relation to disinformation. *(Room 8, Rank 3)*
- Professional European media *(Room 2, Rank 1)*

Stream 3: Reforming the EU

Institutional reform

- Revising the EU accession protocol. . (*Room 13, Rank 2*)
- Strengthening the importance of the European Parliament and the European elections (*Room 2, Rank 4*)
- Strengthening Parliament by an initiative right and takeover of competences from the Commission and Council (*Room 1, Rank 1*)
- Restructuring of the EU Commission (direct election in the countries, distribution of responsibilities, etc.) (*Room 1, Rank 5*)
- More power to the European Parliament (and therefore to citizens) (*Room 7, Rank 4*)

Decision-making

- Changing the voting process within the European Union from one of unanimous voting to one of majority voting . (*Room 14, Rank 1*)
- Eliminate the requirement of unanimity, because if we do not take care of this we cannot deal with other issues (domino effect) (*Room 10, Rank 1*)
- Clarification of the question: unanimity vs. majority decision (*Room 1, Rank 2*)
- Reform of eu institutions through majority decision (*Room 4, Rank 5*)
- Transparency in the political decision-making process (*Room 6, Rank 3*)
- Accelerate the decision making process (*Room 5, Rank 2*)
- Reform of decision-making processes and modernization of institutions: democratic processes in all EU institutions, reform of European elections and the need for their reform (possibility for Parliament nominate candidates) (*Room 5, Rank 1*)
- Reforms within the decision-making process: Flexibility in the unanimity principle (*Room 6, Rank 5*)

Closer integration

- Common taxation system across the EU with common economic targets (*Room 4, Rank 4*)
- Development of a European constitution (processes and values) (*Room 6, Rank 5*)
- The reform of the EU Constitution, which should clearly describe the EU values and describe its functioning in a clear way. Set criteria and mechanism for common values that can be controlled at EU levels and guarantee their compliance at national level - eg. cancel the principle of unanimity. (*Room 8, Rank 4*)

Stream 4: Building European identity

Education on Democracy

- Democracy education (starting from childhood) (*Room 2, Rank 2*)

- Create a mechanism that shares with all citizens in real time, objective and impartial (non-politicized) data on relevant issues of safety and crime. (*Room 11, Rank 3*)
- EU must ensure Right to lifelong education including a focus on democracy and values and at a European level through Erasmus 12, *Rank 1*)
- Education for democracy. Educate citizenship for democratic participation, avoid digital divide, democracy with easy reading. Equal opportunities in education promotes a healthier democracy. (*Room 3, Rank 2*)
- More education on the EU (mandatory subject in elementary and high schools as civic education in all Member States) (*Room 7, Rank 2*)

European Values and identity

- What are the common values of Europeans today? What to bring in 2050? What chances of creating a European Committee or other structure to reflect on the basic values that unite the inhabitants of Europe? (*Room 10, Rank 2*)
- Let the European Union value system guide policies (as recommended) (*Room 14, Rank 5*)
- Definition of the European shared values, independently of religions (*Room 9, Rank 3*)
- Common measures (events such as holidays) that will strengthen the citizens' common European Union's identity (*Room 2, Rank 5*)

Information about EU

- Visibility of European Union's activities (regulations, subsidies etc.) in the everyday lives of citizens. (*Room 13, Rank 3*)
- Present, inform about and convey the value of the EU; Give information about what the EU does! (*Room 6, Rank 1*)
- Media communication on European issues most suited to young people and citizens in general (better use of social media) (*Room 7, Rank 3*)
- The EU processes should be taught in all schools and across the EU through a common language using all available media outlets. (*Room 4, Rank 1*)
- To create a truly independent media body to report EU affairs and beyond (*Room 4, Rank 3*)
- That people who live in Europe but have not been born or participate in EU's life, that there is more information and organization so that there is no information gap between different persons / collectives. - Make Europe more attractive to people with low knowledge/ involvement/ European identity, to get more involved. Avoid ghettos / marginalization. (*Rank 1 split, Room 3*)

Stream 5: Strengthening citizen participation

- More direct democracy (more votes on concrete topics) (*Room 6, Rank 2*)
- Impact of citizens on decision-making (ability to change decisions in the European Union) (*Room 2, Rank 3*)
- Transparency in decision making processes and access to EU institutions. Have the possibility of having direct communication with European Union and greater transparency of decision making Information channel on the EU. (*Rank 1 split, Room 3*)
- Citizens' participation. We need to increase the level of citizens' participation in the decision-making process in the European Parliament. (*Room 15, Rank 2*)
- Permanent representation of a group of citizens to the European Parliament (*Room 7, Rank 1*)
- Approach institutions to citizens and incorporate citizens in decision-making: new instruments, referendum, civic forums, ensure European representativeness (*Room 5, Rank 5*)
- Political closeness to citizens, and citizens at the center of political life. (*Room 3, Rank 5*)

Annex IV

Full list of the contributions from the subgroups in the original language of note taking

NB: Facilitators' notes describing the topics. Each facilitator took notes in his/her own language.

Topic block I: "Democracy"

Original Language	
Group 1 (German)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stärkung des Parlaments durch ein Initiativrecht und Übernahme von Kompetenzen von Kommission und Rat 2. Klärung der Frage: Einstimmigkeit vs. Mehrheitsentscheid 3. Klimaschutz und EU-Demokratie 4. Demokratie im Falle von Desinformation 5. Umstrukturierung der EU-Kommission (Direkte Wahl in den Ländern, Aufteilung der Zuständigkeiten etc.) 6. Wie schützen wir unsere europäische Demokratie? 7. Europäischer Pluralismus und Stärkung der Diversität 8. Mehr öffentliche Aufmerksamkeit, zum Beispiel auch durch mehr eigene Medienkanäle 9. Direkte Demokratie und Referenden 10. Sinnvolle Aufteilung von Zuständigkeiten, die auf Akzeptanz bei der Bevölkerung stoßen (Beispiel: Gemeinsame Positionierung im Tech-Wettbewerb) 11. Rolle von Religion bei der Gestaltung der EU-Demokratie
Group 2 (Latvian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Profesionāli Eiropas mediji 2. Demokrātijas izglītība (sākot no bērnības) 3. Iedzīvotāju ietekme uz lēmumu pieņemšanu (spēja mainīt lēmumus Eiropas Savienībā) 4. Eiropas Parlamenta un Eiropas vēlēšanu nozīmes spēcīgāšana 5. Kopēji pasākumi (notikumi, piemēram, svētki), kas spēcīgā pilsoņu kopējo Eiropas Savienības identitāti 6. Eiropas Savienības rīcība, ja kāda valsts pārkāpj kopējās vērtības 7. Efektīvāka, saprotamāka lēmumu pieņemšana Eiropas Savienībā 8. Eiropas Savienības dalībvalstu solidaritāte 9. Uzticēšanās (paļaušanās) veicināšana Eiropas Savienībai 10. Veiksmīgu Eiropas Savienības projektu popularizēšana

Group 3 (Spanish)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que las decisiones y el presupuesto de las instituciones de la Unión Europea sean más transparentes, claras y accesibles para los y las ciudadanas. Podernos comunicar directamente con las instituciones de la Unión Europea. CANAL DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA UE: Que haya más información y más ágil sobre la Unión Europea, para evitar guetos y brechas informativas e identitarias (que la Unión Europea se haga más atractiva para las personas que viven en Europa pero que no han nacido, o que no se identifican con la Unión Europea o que no participan en ella. PREOCUPACIÓN por el acceso a la información por parte de personas no miembros o potencialmente peligrosas 2. Educar a la ciudadanía para la participación democrática, evitar la brecha digital, tener acceso a la información sobre la democracia europea con mecanismos de lectura fácil. La igualdad de oportunidades en la educación promueve una democracia más sana. 3. Más apoyo a las organizaciones de la sociedad civil de la Unión Europea (sistema más uniforme, legislación similar en diferentes países). Evitar que los gobiernos opriman a los y las ciudadanas y de la sociedad civil de su propio país. 4. LA DIVERSIDAD EN LAS INSTITUCIONES EUROPEAS (género, diversidad funcional, edad, etc.). Erradicar la BRECHA DE GÉNERO en la participación y en la vida política. 5. PROXIMIDAD Y CERCANÍA ENTRE LOS POLÍTICOS Y LA CIUDADANÍA, y que los y las ciudadanas estén en el centro de la vida política. 6. DEMOCRACIA DIRECTA. Cómo hacer para que no sea ganar todo vs perder todo? (NOTA DE LA FACILITADORA: este comentario es una reacción a la intervención del experto en el pequeño grupo). 7. DAR MÁS VISIBILIDAD/ IMPORTANCIA A LAS ELECCIONES EUROPEAS. Votamos sin saber bien el programa, votando al partido que votamos normalmente. Tener más información de las instituciones europeas y de las elecciones europeas (espacio en prensa, etc.) 8. ATRACTIVO E IMPLICACIÓN. Que la UE se haga atractiva para las personas. 9. CAMBIO DE LA MANERA DE TOMAR LAS DECISIONES (por consentimiento: "¿con qué puedo vivir?" más que "¿cuál es mi primera opción?")
Group 4 (English)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eu processes should be taught in all schools and across the EU through a common language using all available media outlets 2. There should be stronger sanctions against member states in order to have a more democratic eu. 3. To create a truly independent media body to report eu affairs and beyond 4. Common taxation system across the eu with common economic targets 5. Reform of eu institutions through majority decision 6. The creation of an independent eu department to progress anti discrimination, promote gender equality and fight racism 7. To have the most important values contained in the eu constitution 8. Citizen representation in policy making 9. A National Holiday for the EU marking the creation of the EU 10. The creation of a one country united states of europe 11. A common foreign policy 12. To Simplify the structures of the eu as it is too bureaucratic 13. to allow voting for mobile or non eu citizens
Group 5 (Czech)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. reforma rozhodovacích procesů a modernizace institucí: demokratické procesy ve všech institucích EU, reforma evropských voleb a potřeba jejich reformy (možnost pro parlament nominovat kandidáty)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. urychlit proces rozhodování 3. regulace lobbování 4. vyřešení korupce 5. přiblížit instituce občanům a začlenit občany do rozhodování: nové instrumenty, referenda, občanská fóra, zajistit reprezentativnost Evropanů 6. Vzdělávání o EU 7. komunikační strategie pro evropské instituce (konkrétnější, blíže občanům) 8. mladí lidé do institucí EU 9. konkrétnější představa, koho lidé volí (personalizování EU) 10. diskuze o právu veto 11. zodpovědnost parlamentu za rozhodnutí 12. Společný jazyk (nad rámec národních jazyků)
Group 6 (German)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Den Wert der EU besser zeigen/ präsentieren und vermitteln; Informationen darüber geben, was die EU tut! 2. mehr direkte Demokratie (mehr Abstimmungen zu konkreten Themen) 3. Transparenz im politischen Entscheidungsprozess 4. Eine stabile Demokratie in allen Mitgliedsstaaten erreichen. Den Dialog zwischen den Staaten erreichen. 5. Reformen innerhalb des Entscheidungsprozesses: Flexibilität beim Einstimmigkeitsprinzip 6. Entwicklung einer europäischen Verfassung (Prozesse und Werte) 7. Kampf gegen Falschinformation! Schutz von Journalisten 8. Souveränität der Mitgliedsstaaten: Was passiert mit der Souveränität der Mitgliedstaaten, wenn Europäische Institutionen deren Entscheidungen aufheben können? (Subsidiaritätsprinzip: Europa bestimmt nur über die Entscheidungen, die nicht effizient t von Nationalstaaten getroffen werden können) 9. Entscheiden: Wer bestimmt über die Prozeduren der Entscheidungsfindung? 10. Bürger sollen Möglichkeit haben, sich zu Themen direkt zu äußern! (Plattformen und Kommunikationswege; mit pädagogischem Aspekt, Wissen über diese Dinge) 11. Einbezug behinderter, auch geistig behinderter Menschen in die Demokratie (Einbezug, gleiche Rechte, aber auch wirtschaftliche Gleichstellung/ Unterstützung) 12. Zu G/ 33: Bei den Kindern anfangen! Schon den Kindern beibringen, dass es die EU gibt. 13. Zu G/ 33: Angebote machen, Informationsmaterial stellen. 14. Zu G/ 33: Auch über Tagespresse die Wertigkeit weitervermitteln.
Group 7 (Italian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rappresentanza permanente di un gruppo di cittadini al Parlamento Europeo 2. Maggiori informazioni concrete sull'UE (Materia obbligatoria nelle scuole elementari e superiori come educazione civica in tutti gli stati membri) 3. Comunicazione mediatica sulle questioni europee più' adatta ai giovani e ai cittadini in generale (migliore uso dei social media) 4. Più' potere al Parlamento Europeo (e quindi ai cittadini)

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Sostegno a programmi di formazione per difendersi dalle fake news, promuovendo un rapporto critico e costruttivo con i social media 6. Imparare almeno un'altra lingua straniera bene sin dalla giovane età' (non per forza l'inglese, l'importante e' il multilinguismo) 7. Usare l'inglese come lingua di comunicazione comune nell'UE 8. Parità di genere garantita in tutta Europa grazie a norme e regolamentazioni 9. Seconda lingua di comunicazione comune: italiano 10. Seconda lingua di comunicazione comune: francese
Group 15 (Romanian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egalitate. Nu există democrație sau progres fără egalitate. 2. Participarea cetățenilor. Trebuie să creștem nivelul de participare al cetățenilor în cadrul procesului de luare de decizii în Parlamentul European. 3. Egalitatea de șanse între bărbați și femei. Cum putem să facem acest lucru? 4. Egalitate. Pentru a deveni un lider global UE trebuie să asigure că toți cetățenii au drepturi și responsabilități egale. 5. Combaterea fenomenului Fake News și a dezinformării. 6. Stabilirea unei politici externe UE. Work with and for democratic movements din țările vecine, cum ar fi Rusia, Belarus și Turcia. 7. Educarea și informarea despre modul în care funcționează Uniunea Europeană. 8. Implementarea unui salariu minim pe economie, comun tuturor statelor UE. 9. Sprijinirea tuturor tinerilor care au dizabilități, tulburări comportamentale, astfel încât să ne asigurăm că acești tineri vor avea, grație accesului la servicii de sănătate dedicate lor, un viitor decent. 10. Ajutarea țărilor mai puțin dezvoltate, unde accesul la educație nu se întâmplă ca în cazul țărilor dezvoltate. 11. Înființarea unei forțe armate unice. În felul acesta putem să ne garantăm pacea. Din punct de vedere strategic, nu văd democrația fără o forță armată comună. 12. Egalitatea tuturor în fața legii. Ne asigurăm că toate guvernele europene interpretează legea în același fel.

Topic Block 2. "Values and Rights; Rule of Law; Security."

Original Language	
Group 8 (Slovak)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nezamestnanosť mladých, dokonca aj s vysokoškolským vzdelaním - veľmi vysoká napr. v Taliansku. Tieto problémy nie je jednoduché riešiť na národnej úrovni. Mladí často odchádzajú do zahraničia za prácou, kde je ale častone rovnaký postoj k zahraničným zamestnancom. 2. Rodová rovnosť - možná strata znalostí ženskej časti populácie v mnohých oblastiach na úrovni štátov aj EÚ. Rovnováha pracovného života a pracovných povinností pre rodičov. 3. Vytvorenie mediálnej platformy (na báze umelej inteligencie) na úrovni EÚ pre boj proti dezinformáciám, ktorá by vedela overiť pravdivosť informácií - regulácia sociálnych sietí v súvislosti s dezinformáciami. 4. Reforma Ústavy EÚ, ktorá by mala jednoznačne popísať hodnoty EÚ a popísať jej fungovanie zrozumiteľným spôsobom. Nastaviť kritéria a mechanizmus pre spoločné hodnoty, ktoré možno kontrolovať na úrovni EÚ a zaručiť ich dodržiavanie na národnej úrovni - napr. zrušiť princíp jednoty. 5. Ochrana práv LGBTI a uznanie manželstva ľudí rovnakého pohlavia. 6. Kódex správania sa pre volených zástupcov (pozn. často sú do Európskeho parlamentu odložené nepotrební politici). Definovať jednotné zásady transparentnosti a etickej integrity (vo vzťahu k lobingu a korupcii, napr. transparentnosť poskytovania finančných prostriedkov). Viď francúzsky zákon SAPIN-II. 7. Boj proti diskriminácii zdravotne alebo inak znevýhodnených ľudí. 8. Venovať rovnakú pozornosť pravicovému aj ľavicovému extrémizmu.
Group 9 (Portuguese)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Igualdade de género, direitos LGBT, racismo, Discriminação 2. Cibersegurança e políticas de segurança de dados 3. Definição dos valores europeus de modo comum a todos independentemente das religiões. 4. Conflito entre segurança e direitos (e.g liberdade de expressão e segurança). Com ênfase na segurança. 5. Proteção de dados e privacidade. 6. Direitos de Animais 7. Sistema de decisão a nível Europeu (votos) 8. Política comum militar com melhor articulação entre países. Sim ou não e como? 9. Polícia como instituição que garante a segurança 10. Bens de consumo com respeito pelos direitos
Group 10 (Italian)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminare il requisito di unanimità, perché se non ci occupiamo di questo non possiamo occuparci degli altri problemi (effetto domino) 2. Quali i valori comuni degli Europei oggi? Quali portare nel 2050? Quali possibilità di creare un Comitato Europeo o altra struttura per riflettere sui valori di base che uniscono gli abitanti dell'Europa? 3. Quale ruolo dell'Unione Europea nel tutelare cittadini e minoranze contro violenza, minacce e violazioni di diritti nei paesi membri?

	<p>Come rafforzare il mandato dell'Agenzia dell'Unione Europea per i diritti fondamentali con strumenti per proteggere persone vulnerabili o appartenenti a minoranze vittime di ingiustizia o di violazioni di diritti nei paesi membri?</p> <p>4. Come garantire l'indipendenza del sistema giudiziario dei paesi membri in Europa?</p> <p>5. Come proteggere i nostri dati personali in Europa (es. minaccia di facebook e degli altri social network?)</p> <p>6. Cosa fare quando i partiti al governo negli stati membri violano il principio dello stato di diritto dell'Unione Europea?</p> <p>7. Quale ruolo dell'Unione Europea sul tema dei requisiti per l'estradizione?</p> <p>8. Quali modalità per impedire il lobbismo e lavorare insieme come stati membri per combattere la corruzione?</p> <p>9. Parità di diritti e partecipazione per tutti (genere , età, nazionalità, ma anche animali e ambiente)</p> <p>10. Come garantire più consultazioni dei cittadini in Europa (non bastano le elezioni) e rispondere al problema di una mancanza di democrazia autentica in Europa?</p> <p>11. Come rafforzare la collaborazione tra i servizi di intelligence dei paesi membri?</p> <p>12. Parità di genere (incluse quote e altre soluzioni)</p>
Group 11 (Spanish)	<p>1. La seguridad económica y financiera en la UE: un ingreso mínimo para asegurar el bienestar de forma que la UE garantice a toda la ciudadanía unos mínimos imprescindibles para una vida buena y digna (educación, sanidad, salud mental, etc).</p> <p>2. Derechos civiles: lucha contra la corrupción, contra el blanqueo de capitales, el tráfico de drogas, la pornografía infantil y la trata de personas.</p> <p>3. Crear un mecanismo que comparta con todos los ciudadanos en tiempo real datos objetivos e imparciales (no politizados) sobre temas relevantes de seguridad y crimen.</p> <p>4. COVID-19: ¿hasta qué punto las medidas de protección sanitaria nos quitan libertades como el derecho a trabajar, a moverse libremente, etc?</p> <p>5. Desarrollo de una jurisprudencia igualitaria para cada Estado miembro basada en intereses comunes.</p> <p>6. Construcción de criterios en la UE que tengan en cuenta la diversidad de países de procedencia y los diferentes riesgos que estos puede implicar, de manera que se construya una herramienta que ayude a acoger inmigrantes de manera controlada y segura.</p> <p>7. Un sistema de alerta europeo, rápido, coordinado y eficiente para todos los países que ayude a luchar contra el crimen.</p> <p>8. Creación de una agencia digital europea como respuesta a las grandes empresas extranjeras, especialmente en lo relativo a datos.</p> <p>9. Una Europa que luche por la hegemonía económica, militar y cultural en el mundo.</p> <p>10. Que la UE garantice la protección de todos los datos personales de todos los ciudadanos para que nadie los pueda usar o aprovechar.</p>
Group 12 (English)	<p>1. EU must ensure Right to lifelong education including a focus on democracy and values and at a European level through Erasmus</p> <p>2. EU must ensure freedoms, equality and human rights in all member states</p> <p>3. EU must Protect rule of law media freedoms and individual rights in all member states</p> <p>4. EU must ensure equal Rights to work in all member states</p> <p>5. How can citizens benefit from unified European jurisdiction and courts</p> <p>6. EU must ensure Citizens Rights to freely choose between using cash and home banking etc</p> <p>7. EU should support and strengthen European democratic values that are not based on religion</p> <p>8. EU must help preventing unfair lobbying and corruption in member states and in Europe</p>

	9. EU must ensure better Animal rights for all sorts of animals
Group 13 (Polish)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Osiągnięcie równości płci we wszystkich krajach UE, a także promowanie udziału kobiet i osób nie binarnych w polityce unijnej 2. Rewizja procedury przyjmowania nowych państw do Unii Europejskiej 3. Widoczność działań Unii Europejskiej (regulacji, dotacji etc.) w codziennym życiu obywateli 4. Zdolność Unii Europejskiej do ochrony osób, których prawa łamane są wewnątrz państw członkowskich (szczególnie grup wrażliwych: kobiet i dzieci) 5. Media jako czwarta władza (wpływ mediów na politykę) 6. Eksploracja cienkiej granicy między bezpieczeństwem a prawami człowieka 7. Utworzenie wspólnej armii Europejskiej 8. Programy wymian międzynarodowych i programy mobilności promujące podróże wewnątrz Europy i dzielenie się wartościami 9. Legalizacja niektórych narkotyków 10. Demokratyzacja systemu sprawiedliwości w Unii Europejskiej
Group 14 (English)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changing the voting process within the European Union from one of unanimous voting to one of majority voting 2. Ensure that the democratic rule of law is upheld by the Member States 3. Find a balance between privacy and the use of private information for justice 4. To guarantee the security of all European citizens especially with regard to defence and economy 5. Let the European Union value system guide policies (as recommended) 6. There should be greater opportunity for gender equality in positions of power 7. Lift Covid-19 measures once the effects of the pandemic allow for a return to normality 8. Freedom to make choices about one's own life free from discrimination 9. To improve cyber security and safety 10. We cannot forget our history 11. Cooperation and getting to know people from other European States should be a value of the European Union 12. Legalise cannabis