



**Report of the Federal Government
regarding the Citizens' Dialogue
on the Future of Europe**

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I. Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe

1. Introduction and background

Europe thrives on open dialogue – from the free exchange of ideas to critical inquiry and political debate. Open dialogue is a central component of Europeans' political opinion-forming process and thus of our open European society. Without dialogue, democracy is unthinkable. As such, it is one of the pillars of the European community of values.

Moreover, fundamental decisions on Europe require a dialogue that begins with democratic exchanges in the member states. Dialogue makes an important contribution to keeping the European idea alive and strengthening the legitimacy of European institutions. It makes it possible to take account of the ideas and wishes of citizens in considerations about the further development of the European Union.

In this spirit, the member states of the European Union – with the exception of the United Kingdom – jointly agreed in spring 2018 to conduct a Europe-wide Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe. It is intended to reach as many citizens as possible. The **coalition agreement of the CDU, CSU and SPD** for the 19th legislative term contains a commitment to this goal. It states the following:

"We want Germany to play an active role in the debate on the future of the EU and the strengthening of European integration, and we want to involve citizens in the reform debate in Europe in nationwide public dialogues."

The following fundamental questions were asked in each member state: In what direction should Europe develop? How can the European partnership be improved? What needs to change? And how can the differing views on Europe be combined to create a common vision of a Europe of the future?

The Federal Government is convinced that such issues should not be discussed by politicians, business people or academics alone. Debates on the future of Europe belong at the heart of our society. This was the aim of the nationwide

Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe, which focused on the opinions, concerns and hopes of citizens.

Building on experience: Federal Government in dialogue with citizens

In conducting the Citizens' Dialogue, the Federal Government was able to build on previous experience: on the *"Dialogue on Germany's Future"* (2011 to 2012), the dialogue entitled *"Living Well in Germany – What is Important to Us"* (2014 to 2016) and a whole host of dialogue events on Europe organised by Federal Ministries such as the Federal Foreign Office or the Federal Ministry of Finance. The *"Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe"* is also a Federal Government process that is open to all citizens and for all topics. Without any predetermined conclusions, participants were able to describe and discuss how they perceive Europe and how they envisage the future of Europe in concrete terms – for themselves personally, for Germany and for the European Union as a whole.

Together with civil society

At the Citizens' Dialogues of the Federal Government, the Federal Chancellor, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State as well as Parliamentary and Permanent State Secretaries were¹ personally on site –to engage in a direct exchange with citizens on Europe. The Federal Government activities were supplemented by Citizens' Dialogues organised by cooperation partners from civil society. These included the German Adult Education Association (*Deutsche Volkshochschul-Verband*) with its nationwide network of adult education centres and European Movement Germany (*Europäische Bewegung Deutschland*).

Civil society partners supported the Federal Government in bringing the dialogue on the future of Europe to a broad public. People from many different parts of our country and our society were thus recruited for the dialogues.

¹ For numerous additional citizens' dialogues with senior officials from various Federal Ministries, see page 9

In addition: Cross-border activities and complementary dialogues organised by the Federal Ministries

In addition, the Federal Chancellor held a dialogue with students at the University of Porto on 30 May and Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas held a Citizens' Dialogue in Poitiers, France, on 16 October 2018.

On top of the Citizens' Dialogues of the Federal Government, there were numerous additional dialogue activities with senior officials from various Federal Ministries. The **Euro Dialogue** Tour of the Federal Ministry of Finance took the dialogue on the future of the euro, monetary union and the EU budget to schools and institutions for senior citizens – in more than 60 events.²

The course of the Citizens' Dialogue

The dialogue events provided room for talks on good experiences and perceived benefits from Europe, but also for concerns, criticism and wishes regarding the European Union and the Federal Government's European policy. The Citizens' Dialogue was not representative in the scientific sense. However, because of the diversity of the groups involved in the process, a nuanced picture emerged of the priorities of citizens in Germany and the associated expectations and political challenges for Europe's future.

Thanks also to the great commitment of civil society partners, in particular the adult education centres, which are close to the citizens and located throughout Germany, the Citizens' Dialogue took place in large and medium-sized cities and in small rural communities. Thus, many different perspectives and ideas were discussed.

This Federal Government report shows that Citizens' Dialogues discussed almost all facets of Europe - education policy, economic policy, labour and social affairs,

² Further information on the Euro Dialogue Tour at www.eurodialogtour.de.

migration and refugee policy, foreign, security and defence policy issues, climate change as well as financial and monetary policy.

The aim of the Citizens' Dialogue was to draw conclusions from the various opinions voiced in our country regarding the future of the European Union and the Federal Government's policy on Europe. This applies both to the Citizens' Dialogues of the Federal Government and to the dialogue events of the cooperation partners from civil society. The discussions in the dialogue events of the Federal Government and civil society partners were compiled in minutes and supplemented by the personal views of the participants in feedback forms. These were subsequently scientifically evaluated by an independent organisation.

The national results of the dialogue events in Germany, on which this report is based, initially stand for themselves. In a further step, the results of the individual member states will then be compiled at the European level. They will be complemented by an online survey of the European Commission and then presented to the European Council of Heads of State and Government. The Federal Government is advocating that the results be discussed by European leaders in December 2018.

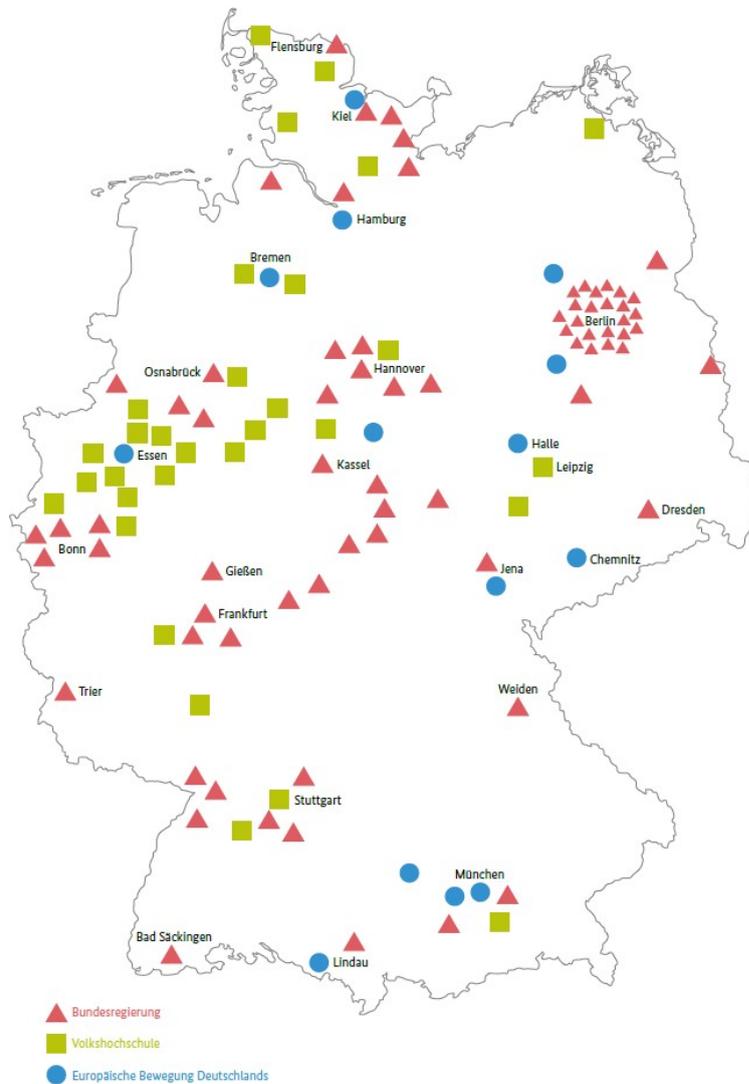
This Federal Government report on the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe concludes the series of dialogues on the future of Europe. However, it is not a conclusion, but an essential contribution to the social and political debate on the future of Europe which should be continued. Europe is facing major questions that need to be answered collectively in Europe.

The dialogue results are important for identifying similarities and differences between EU partner countries, and for formulating new tasks. Maintaining a vibrant and open debate culture is crucial because it is an essential foundation for peace, freedom and prosperity – both in Germany and in Europe.

2. Let's talk about Europe – Citizens' Dialogue in numbers

Talking about Europe, and with citizens, was the Federal Government's aim when it initiated the Citizens' Dialogues on the Future of Europe in spring 2018. **From the beginning of May to the end of October 2018, 119 dialogue** events took place all over Germany. Citizens discussed Europe's future in metropolitan areas such as Berlin, Hamburg and Munich, in medium-sized cities such as Jena and Trier, and in small towns such as Calw in Baden-Württemberg and municipalities such as Pönitz in Schleswig-Holstein. They came together to talk about Europe – both in the heart of Germany and in the border regions, where people experience the opportunities and challenges of European integration directly with neighbouring countries.

Figure 1: Dialogue locations



Of the 119 dialogue events, 74 were conducted by the Federal Chancellery and the Federal Ministries. Here, citizens had the opportunity to have personal discussions on Europe with the Federal Chancellor, Federal Ministers, Ministers of State as well as Parliamentary and Permanent State Secretaries.

As a rule, between 50 and 75 interested citizens took part in the events. At the Federal Government Open Day, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs Heiko Maas spoke with approximately 400 interested citizens.

Civil society partners supported the Federal Government in bringing the Citizens' Dialogue to a broad public and holding independently organised events. In particular, the **German Adult Education Association**, with its large network of adult education centres across the country, was committed to the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe. **European Movement Germany** and its member organisations were also active in the dialogue. Together, they held **45 events** between May and October. Adult education centres (with 31 Citizens' Dialogues in ten federal states) and member organisations of European Movement Germany (with 14 events) talked to citizens across the nation about the future of Europe.

3. Diversity of the dialogues

The Citizens' Dialogues on the Future of Europe were to be held **without any predetermined topics or conclusions**, and **were to be open to all interested citizens**. The events focused on **three key questions**:

- How do you experience Europe in your everyday life?
- What role does Europe play for Germany as a whole?
- What should Europe look like in the future?

The organisers were free to choose how they organised their Citizens' Dialogues. This freedom is reflected in the **diversity of formats, event locations** and participants.

Kick-off of the Citizens' Dialogue at the EU Project Day at schools

The Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe was launched at the **Germany-wide EU Project Day at schools in early May**. The Federal Chancellor, several Federal Ministers, Ministers of State as well as Parliamentary and Permanent State Secretaries took the opportunity to **visit 27 schools throughout Germany** to talk to pupils about their concerns, hopes and wishes regarding Europe.

The **formats of the Citizens' Dialogues** of the Federal Chancellery and of the Federal Ministries was very varied – from discussions in small groups in a café to a large discussion format with over 100 participants. Moreover, **participants were selected** in varied manners: at some events, participation was open with no prior registration required. For example, at the Federal Government **Open Day on 25 and 26 August 2018**, various Federal Ministries invited visitors to the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe. Other events focused on **local partner institutions** such as associations, voluntary organisations, adult education centres and local radio and newspaper editorial offices. The partner institutions were able to attract a good cross-section of the population to the dialogue events. In some cases, events were also transmitted or accompanied via social media in order to reach additional target groups and increase their reach.

With a total of **31 organised Citizens' Dialogues**, adult education centres continued their long-standing participation in Federal Government dialogues, this time on the future of Europe. A large number of dialogue events took place on the premises of local adult education centres, such as **World Café** or **Café Europa**³, with 20 to 100 participants. In Leipzig, citizens gathered for a discussion event on a tram, the Datteln Adult Education Centre chose a museum ship as its event location and there was likewise a discussion on a ship in Castrop-Rauxel. In Stuttgart, a coach journey to the European Central Bank in Frankfurt am Main was used to discuss the key issues of the Citizens' Dialogue. The European Academy in Sankelmark discussed the future of Europe on the European train – a steam locomotive that runs between Kappeln and Süderbrarup on the German-Danish

³ World Café and Café Europa are examples of workshop methods. Participants discuss the key issues in successive rounds of talks. The results are documented on bulletin boards.

border. During the Citizens' Dialogue with the Federal Chancellor in cooperation with the Trier Adult Education Centre, participants met in the Academy of European Law.

Of the member organisations of European Movement Germany, **European Union Germany** in particular organised several Citizens' Dialogues on the Future of Europe. Discussion partners included members of the European Parliament, employees of German or European institutions, as well as academics.

Online dialogue as well

In addition to the dialogue events on the ground, the Federal Government reached many citizens via social media. For example, the **Citizens' Dialogues attended by the Federal Chancellor** and the **Federal Minister of Finance were broadcast live** on the Federal Government website. The **Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy** called for participation in the dialogue with a personal video message from the Federal Minister and **“Voxpops”** films, and was able to use the transmission of his dialogues on social media to increase the reach of the on-site events.⁴⁴ The **Facebook LiveChat** of the Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs was followed by more than 42,000 people on the Ministry's Facebook page. A call from the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure via hashtag was followed by a variety of school classes and clubs, which sent in short videos for a chance to talk about the future of Europe during a barbecue afternoon with the **Federal Transport Minister**.

As part of the **2018 Festival of Lights**, the Federal Ministry of Finance projected citizens' wishes for the future of Europe from its dialogue events onto the façade of its building.

⁴ Voxpops are short films that spontaneously reflect the opinions of passers-by on specific topics, in this case the three key questions of the Citizens' Dialogue.

4. Expert analysis of the Citizens' Dialogue

In order to preserve the citizens' opinions and the discussions in the dialogue events, the organisers of Citizens' Dialogues were provided with standardised **forms for recording the minutes and documenting feedback**, which were mostly used.⁵ In the **minutes**, the organisers summarised the Citizens' Dialogue. The most important and frequently discussed issues were documented, including particularly controversial topics or those on which there was much consensus, along with areas where participants wanted more or less Europe. In addition, striking quotes and statements, the socio-demographic characteristics of the participants and information on the atmosphere during the discussions were recorded. In the **feedback form**, **each participant** then had the opportunity to list the topics and concerns that, in his or her view, had not been discussed, or had been insufficiently discussed. Participants could also provide voluntary information regarding their age, gender, nationality and level of education.

After the conclusion of the Citizens' Dialogue, a large number of statements made by the citizens were available in the form of minutes and feedback forms. For the analysis of the extensive material, it was important to the Federal Government that **every contribution and every response** be read and evaluated, and that such evaluation be carried out in a **neutral, independent and transparent** manner. For this reason, the Federal Government awarded the contract for the expert evaluation of the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe in a Europe-wide tendering process.

The main pillars of the evaluation method prescribed by the Federal Government were comprised of a **categorisation** of the statements documented in the forms. The evaluation was carried out on the basis of the following scientific methods and principles: independence, intersubjective traceability, thoroughness and transparency. With a software-based text and content analysis (text mining), the independent expert evaluator was able to take into account the diversity of contributions and ensure that every statement and discussion was actually

⁵ In a few exceptional cases, discussions were also held below senior level and they have also been incorporated into the evaluation of the Citizens' Dialogue.

included and accorded equal consideration in the evaluation.⁶ This made it possible to identify and describe in detail the most frequently discussed topics and the sub-topics pinpointed by text mining.

II. **Results of the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe**

1. **What matters to citizens**

The participants in the 119 dialogue events discussed the great breadth of topics that they consider to be important for Europe. They talked about how they perceive Europe in their everyday lives, what role Europe plays for Germany and what Europe should look like in the future.

The expert analysis categorised the statements of the citizens according to different levels of detail. As a whole, a variety of **topics and facets** were addressed in the Citizens' Dialogue. Condensed at the level of an overarching analysis, the quantitative content analysis produced 14 policy areas, **five value dimensions and three areas regarding the institutional design of the European Union**.

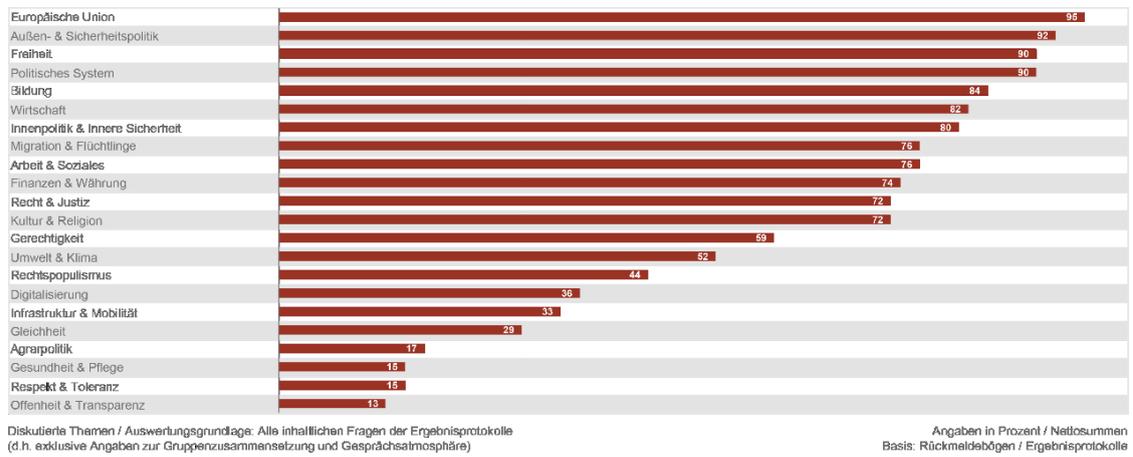
The 14 policy areas included the following: agricultural policy, labour and social affairs, foreign and security policy, education, the spread of digital technology, financial and monetary issues, health and nursing care, domestic policy and security, culture and religion, migration and refugee policy, law and justice, environment and climate, Infrastructure and mobility, as well as the economy. The value dimensions discussed particularly frequently included the following: freedom, equality, openness and transparency, respect and tolerance, as well as justice. Other issues related to the European Union's political system and concerns regarding right-wing populism in the member states.

⁶ For a detailed description of the scientific methodology for evaluating the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe, see Kantar Public (2018): Evaluation of the Federal Government's Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe, p. 18 *et seq.*

Citizens' conceptions regarding Europe in detail

The following topics were raised particularly frequently by the participants in the Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe.⁷

Figure 2: Issues discussed



Source: Kantar Public 2018.

⁷ For a detailed description of the results, see Kantar Public (2018). Analysis of the Federal Government's Citizens' Dialogue on the Future of Europe.

2. Institutional design of the European Union

The European Union as an institution was the subject of discussions at nine out of ten events. The participants were largely in agreement on the **achievements of European integration**, which were **viewed positively**. In this topic, the citizens included fundamental freedoms (specifically, freedom of movement and the free movement of workers), peace and the single market, the single currency and the economic strength of the European Union. There was support for uniform norms and standards throughout Europe. Germany's membership of the European Union was explicitly seen as an added value.

Similarly, the participants identified aspects of the European Union where they see a **need for action**. They want more enthusiasm for the European Union, more European identity and a common vision, more transparency and closeness to the people, but also better communication of political knowledge regarding the European Union. Such aspects were mentioned by the citizens with particular frequency. They stated that an important prerequisite for the functioning of the European Union was strengthening integration and cooperation among the member states, in particular with regard to a Common Foreign, Security and Defence Policy, a uniform refugee policy and a fair distribution of refugees, as well as greater solidarity with weaker countries. There was isolated criticism of the fact that the European Union has insufficient resources to sanction member states when they breach common fundamental values. Moreover, the European Union was often criticised as being too bureaucratic, and political decision-making processes were often said to be too undemocratic.

***Quote:** "The most important thing for me is to make Europe palatable to citizens again, and to once more impart to them the significance and the reasons for a united Europe." (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Garbsen on 4 May 2018)*

Accordingly, citizens also desired changes in the European Union's **political system**. On several occasions, there were calls for the abolition of the unanimity principle in favour of majority voting. Citizens expressed a desire for stronger

cooperation in individual policy areas, greater transparency and closeness to the people. The strengthening of the European Parliament was also mentioned.

3. Key policy areas

At more than nine out of ten dialogue events, **foreign and security policy** was discussed. A large majority of participants valued Europe as a unique peace project and praised the significance of the European Union in terms of foreign policy. In the common economic and monetary area and in the cultural exchanges among the member states, they saw important reasons for lasting peace and stability in the European Union. They stressed that peace in Europe is not a given. The citizens expressed their belief that the European Union has greater global political weight in foreign and security policy matters than the individual member states on their own, and expressed a clear desire for a strengthened Common Foreign and Security Policy, especially vis-à-vis the United States, Russia and China. In no other policy area was the desire for greater European integration clearer.

***Quote:** "All states should work together for security, for example by pooling military forces, economic interests and foreign policy goals, for example on the refugee issue." (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Osnabrück on 4 June 2018)*

Providing better security at the EU's external borders, effective protection against crime and terrorism, pan-European efforts in migration policy or the creation of a single European army – citizens regarded these elements as linked to a strengthened foreign, security and defence policy on the part of the member states. Participants saw the need to restrict arms exports and to expand humanitarian aid in crisis areas.

Education policy was discussed at eight out of ten dialogue events. This topic area was mostly associated with positive aspects. Participants expressed their special appreciation for European Union funding programmes for learning and

studying in other European countries, such as ERASMUS+. Equal access to various educational institutions in other European countries and the Europe-wide harmonisation of educational qualifications received explicit praise. In particular, the acquisition of foreign languages, intercultural exchange within the framework of European education programmes and the broadening of one's own horizons were regarded as very valuable.

Quote: *"Political education for young people, in schools, etc. Making known the positive aspects of Europe."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Schlüchter on August 8, 2018)

Many participants saw considerable need for action to create uniform educational standards in the school, university and training sectors throughout Europe, as well as affordable access to education and training and the corresponding funding structures. Important demands included greater appreciation of educators, the expansion of political education in Europe along with greater investment in the education sector in Germany itself. The desire for greater pan-European integration in education policy was particularly strong.

At around eight out of ten Citizens' Dialogues, the economy was the subject of discussion, with mostly positive associations. The vast majority of participants saw the duty-free EU single market as, above all, a guarantor of prosperity and economic strength, and some participants pointed out the advantages of having access to a wider range of goods. From the citizens' point of view, the single market also helps to ensure that the European Union can compete better than individual member states in the global competition among the major economic powers.

As a whole, citizens wanted further progress in European integration in the economic sphere. A need to address economic imbalances within the European Union was seen. The participants were in favour of greater support for economically weak member states, but also in favour of a better examination of

the economic suitability of candidate countries. Citizens were critical of the lack of transparency in negotiating free trade agreements and subsidies at the expense of developing countries. In many cases, the desire for more sustainable economies taking into account environmental and social concerns was expressed.

Quote: *"Europe should ultimately act as a homogeneous economic area in which the same conditions prevail in all member states."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Troisdorf on 9 October 2018)

Domestic policy and internal security were the subject of discussion at nearly eight out of ten Citizens' Dialogues. On a positive note, the participants highlighted the freedom to travel brought about by abolishing internal borders in the Schengen area as a success of the European Union. Cross-border passenger and freight transport in everyday life was seen as an advantage of the European Union, particularly by citizens living close to a border. As a whole, the desire to maintain free border traffic prevailed. On the other hand, the change in the security situation due to international terrorism and the fear of attacks is a cause for concern among many citizens. Although people are largely positive about Europe's role in this sphere, they wanted Europe to take more action, in particular in terms of greater cooperation among the member states in the fight against crime and terrorism.

Quote: *"Better cooperation and preventive measures to combat terrorism. Action is taken too late."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Berlin on 3 July 2018)

Participants were concerned about the rise of right-wing populism in Europe and expected the member states to take decisive action against such trends. Four out of ten Citizens' Dialogues raised the issue of **right-wing populism**. There was also criticism that populist governments are increasingly standing in the way of pan-European solutions. With relative frequency, the more generally formulated

goal of combating racism and xenophobia was mentioned. The desire to stop right-wing populism in Europe was also expressed.

***Quote:** "Europe cannot allow Euroscepticism and nationalism to take over the continent. The European Union should therefore enter into a direct dialogue with sceptical citizens. The European Union can change this trend."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Flensburg on 28 September 2018)

Migration and refugee policy was addressed at approximately seven out of 10 dialogue events. The issue was perceived as a major current challenge facing the European Union. Many citizens saw the necessity for change in the European Union's migration and refugee policies. They wanted the member states to cooperate better and agree on a common European refugee policy based on solidarity and a fair distribution of refugees. Occasionally, the fight against the root causes of migration was also mentioned. In this connection, a more humane approach to and better integration of refugees in the education system and the labour market were also called for. Opportunities for legal migration and the desire for an immigration law were occasionally raised in view of the shortage of skilled workers in Germany. Feelings of anxiety due to immigration or concerns stemming from the European Union's insufficiently protected external borders were mentioned in some cases.

***Quote:** "Those who do not take in refugees must provide financial compensation."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Essen on 12 July 2018)

At approximately three quarters of the dialogue events, **labour and social policy** was discussed. The vast majority of citizens assessed as particularly positive the free movement of workers in the European single market and the opportunities offered by the European labour market for their own vocational and career opportunities. Without any specific reference to Europe, an appreciation of the quality of the dual training system in Germany and the associated opportunities for working abroad were mentioned many times.

The European Union was criticised for intra-European competition in the labour market and the resulting wealth gap. These were often seen as causes of corporate outsourcing and wage dumping. As a possible solution, the creation of uniform minimum standards for pay across Europe was discussed. Many participants were concerned about the high level of youth unemployment in some member states and wanted to see it combatted more effectively. The desire for uniform recognition of professional qualifications throughout Europe was also mentioned. Germany's material prosperity was attributed to both European integration and the German social security system. With regard to the intra-European wealth gap, citizens called for increased European action on the adaptation of social standards and working conditions, as well as action to combat poverty and safeguard social participation and fair pay.

Quote: *"Everyone should be allowed to work in every European country, but only if this does not undermine the wage structure in some countries."*

(From the Citizens' Dialogue in Jena on August 14, 2018)

Seven out of ten dialogue events raised **financial and monetary issues**. There was a strong consensus on the euro. Almost all citizens viewed the single currency as positive. This also applied to a lesser extent to the SEPA procedure (IBAN), which regulates cashless payments throughout Europe, and the role of the European Central Bank.

Quote: *"The standardisation of tax systems and the effective control of such systems."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Berlin on 25 August 2018)

The participants saw a need for action in the creation of a Europe-wide uniform tax system, particularly efforts to combat tax evasion and to align economic conditions in the member states. There was isolated criticism of failures in the introduction of the single currency and the handling of the European financial and banking crisis. In particular, greater solidarity in dealing with crisis countries was called for. In addition, citizens repeatedly spoke out in favour of greater regulation of financial markets.

The participants viewed the European Central Bank's zero interest rate policy as problematic and spoke of concerns regarding personal financial losses.

Around seven out of ten Citizens' Dialogues raised the area of **law and justice**. It materialised that many citizens value Europe as a guarantor of **the rule of law**. Adherence to the separation of powers and human rights, respect for the Basic Law, democratic rights and the freedom of expression and the freedom of the press were all linked to the European Union.

***Quote:** "I am delighted with the EU climate targets for German politicians. I also regard the ECJ as an asset and a unifying element "* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Rheda-Wiedenbrück on 26 September 2018)

Ensuring the rule of law and upholding fundamental rights and civil liberties in the member states were viewed as important challenges facing the European Union and violations of them by individual member states were criticised. The Europe-wide alignment of existing regulations was endorsed, for example in migration and refugee policy, social standards, transport policy and environmental and climate protection.

The common European rules on consumer protection were viewed positively, whereas the General Data Protection Regulation was predominantly criticised for being too bureaucratic, and some called its effectiveness into question.

At seven out of ten dialogue events, **culture and religion** were discussed. Europe was perceived as a community of different cultures in which cultural and linguistic diversity is lived out. The common cultural heritage and Europe-wide values – these aspects were appreciated by many citizens. Important issues for people also included the options for cultural exchange across national borders, combined with the desire for exchange programmes to be open to them, also outside of school and university.

It was said that this cultural self-image is what makes Europe unique and enriches our coexistence, but that unfortunately it is once again being called into question. A need for action was seen on the question of more common European identity.

The desire to strengthen a European identity, for example by means of a European public holiday, was counterbalanced by the fear that this could threaten cultural diversity in Europe.

Quote: *"I appreciate Europe mostly for the feeling of being European. For example, when you're abroad and you sit at a table with different nationalities and have the same international thoughts."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Garbsen on 4 May 2018)

Citizens endorsed religious diversity and a high degree of openness to all world religions, but also the strict separation of church and state.

Around half of the Citizens' Dialogue events raised the **issues of the environment and climate**. Common climate change targets and uniform environmental standards across Europe were seen by citizens as important, cross-border issues. They thus stressed the need for a greater – common and pan-European – commitment to climate protection, which should focus on reducing CO2 emissions. The need for action in the areas of mobility, energy generation and high-emission industries was emphasised. Greater animal welfare, less plastic and the abandonment of chemicals in agriculture were also urged.

Quote: *"Climate protection and environmental protection must be seen as the foundation of our economic system. Economic activity within the confines of our planet's resources."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Bad Homburg on October 5, 2018)

One third of the dialogue events discussed **the spread of digital technology**. The benefits of toll-free roaming in the European Union were highlighted in a particularly positive manner. On the other hand, the greatest need for action was seen in the expansion of digital infrastructure. In specific terms, citizens mentioned an Internet connection covering the whole of Europe and greater harmonisation of mobile networks and charges. Digital technology in the world of work and the need for increased European cooperation in cybersecurity were discussed in isolated cases.

Quote: *"There is a lack of regard for what is essential, for example the spread of digital technology in the European Union and changes in the world of work"* (from the Citizens' Dialogue in Flensburg on 28 September 2018)

One third of the dialogue events addressed the issues **of infrastructure and mobility**. Cross-border infrastructure in the areas of electricity supply and (public) mobility, along with the supply of clean drinking water and safe food in the European Union, were positively highlighted. Increased cooperation and a common strategy for the mobility of the future were called for. The aspects mentioned ranged from alternatives to the internal combustion engine to the Europe-wide expansion of public transport and cross-border high-speed trains. In some cases, the desire for a pan-European strategy for the energy supply of the future was expressed.

Quote: *"Politicians must now initiate an energy revolution and shut down coal-fired power stations. The problems are urgent enough."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Starnberg on August 20, 2018)

Compared to other issues, citizens rarely associated **health and nursing care** or **agricultural policy** with Europe and addressed them less frequently.

4. Values

The Citizens' Dialogue made it clear that citizens perceive the European Union not only as a political community, but also as a community of values. The following value dimensions were addressed with particular frequency.

Freedom occupied a central position for citizens in the Citizens' Dialogue and was an issue at nine out of ten dialogue events. The guarantee of individual civil liberties in the European Union was highlighted as being particularly positive. They mainly associated "freedom" with the freedom to travel in Europe, but also with the

free movement of workers and the ability to work in neighbouring countries. Freedom of the press and freedom of expression were also mentioned in some cases.

Quote: *"The ability to travel anywhere without being obliged to show my ID."* (From the Citizens' Dialogue in Berlin on 15 May 2018)

With regard to developments in some Eastern European countries, there were explicit calls for greater enforcement of binding constitutional and democratic norms and for the defence of freedom of the press and freedom of expression.

The issue of **justice** was raised at more than half of the dialogue events and was often linked to European solidarity. The issue was a particular point of contention. A majority of participants wanted greater pan-European initiative: while the idea of solidarity among states was supported in principle, many participants criticised the great lack of solidarity within the European Union, and also with states outside Europe. The lack of fairness in the distribution of refugees among the member states was explicitly pointed out. Greater social justice was also called for, particularly with a view to social imbalances among the member states and equal opportunities in the field of education.

Equality was raised at around one quarter of the dialogue events. Citizens saw this as an alignment of living and working conditions, but also a harmonisation of rules and structures within the European Union. These were particularly endorsed when they facilitated cross-border living and working. The desire for greater harmonisation in various policy areas was counterbalanced by concerns about levelling down within Europe, as well as the loss of cultural, social, political and economic diversity.

The values of **respect and tolerance, openness and transparency** were also mentioned. Only a few individuals specifically stated that Europe needs more of these.

To sum up, the participants were largely positive about the European Union and were highly sensitive to current European issues. They expressed appreciation for the fruits of European integration, but also addressed critical issues. On the issue of refugees and migration in particular, citizens saw a great need for action and for a pan-European solution. Across all policy areas, it became apparent that participants generally want a European response to problems. The desire for more European solutions instead of national solutions was a prominent feature of the Citizens' Dialogue.

III. European policy findings

The Citizens' Dialogues made it clear that Europe is **firmly and mainly positively anchored** in everyday life, and thus also in the minds of people in Germany as well. The breadth of the topics and the intensity of the discussions also showed how **diverse people's wishes, concerns and expectations are vis-à-vis the European Union**. The vast majority of citizens explicitly paid tribute to Europe's achievements and accomplishments. Time and again, peace, stability, economic strength or fundamental freedoms were mentioned as Europe's particular **achievements**. **Criticism and suggestions** were not voiced as a fundamental faultfinding with Europe; rather, they concerned **certain specific aspects** – both regarding the institutional dimension and particular issues (foreign policy, migration, education, etc.).

These findings serve as both **a message and a mandate for the Federal Government** to continue to work vigorously for a solid, common European future and for the further development of Europe.

1. Institutional dimension and values

A Europe that is transparent and close to the people

The Federal Government will take up the views and ideas expressed at the Citizens' Dialogues. It will step up its efforts to better explain the work of the European Union and how it functions, as well as to **highlight the benefits for citizens**. The Federal Government also sees the findings of the Citizens' Dialogues as an encouragement to continue its endeavours to further promote transparency, bureaucracy reduction, subsidiarity and closeness to the citizens of the European Union. In the further development of Europe, the Federal Government focuses primarily on options within the framework of the existing treaties, for example in the field of foreign policy. Here, it will work to increase the European Union's capacity to act and make more rapid decisions (including the scrapping of unanimous decisions, where provided for by the Treaty of

Lisbon). The Federal Government is also keen to see **greater civic participation in Europe** (for example, by reforming the European Citizens' Initiative).

Europe as a community of values

The great importance that people in Germany attach to Europe's **fundamental values** shows that such values are the essence of **European identity**. The Federal Government will remain committed to preserving and enforcing these values, in particular the **rule of law**, throughout the European Union. We also need to further strengthen **cohesion in Europe** and the development of a European identity. The introduction of a European public holiday (Europe Day) would be one way to promote European identity.

2. Topics

A Europe strong in the foreign policy sphere

The Federal Government has always stressed the importance of a **strong European foreign, security and defence policy**. It will continue to engage in efforts to enable the European Union to operate more cohesively and with greater unity in foreign policy and, at the same time, to be able to act more quickly, more effectively and, therefore, more convincingly. The Federal Government will therefore work to strengthen the **majority principle** in the Common Foreign and Security Policy and to ensure that national civil and military instruments are better coordinated at the European level.

Safe together – Europe's promises of protection

Citizens want Europe to protect them. Therefore, the Federal Government will continue to support efforts to build the **Security Union** with all its strength. Only together will we in Europe be able to protect ourselves from dangers such as international terrorism and transnational organised crime.

Prosperity thanks to the single market and the euro

*It is now a matter of course for citizens and businesses to be able to engage in trade across borders in the **European single market**, subject to common rules. The single market is an inextricable component of the European project. The Federal Government is working with its European partners to develop and complete the internal market. It is important to overcome the challenges posed by the spread of digital technology, to maintain an attractive competitive environment and to improve the enforcement of internal market rules.*

*In the view of the Federal Government, it is a good sign that, for most people, the single market is a central European achievement and the basis of our prosperity, and that the **euro** is viewed positively and broadly appreciated as a single currency. At the same time, there is a need for continued commitment to competitiveness, stability and convergence among the member states within the framework of economic and monetary union. In tax policy, the Federal Government has rigorously complied with the wishes of the citizens and has already declared a fight on tax evasion by adopting various measures.*

A Europe of opportunities for everyone: Comparable living and working conditions

*The wishes expressed by the citizens are in line with the Federal Government's **convergence policy**. Making living conditions more equal for the people of Europe is a declared goal. Key tasks include better coordination of labour market policy, a European framework for basic national security systems and a strong cohesion policy.*

European response to the migration issue

*The Federal Government sees the opinions held by the majority of people as a clear signal of support for continuing work at the European level on the reform of the **Common European Asylum System**, including an effective and solidarity-based joint distribution of refugees within the European Union. The Federal Government will continue to work hard for a comprehensive European migration policy, which will also address the root causes of **migration**.*

Exchange and recognition of qualifications

*The exchange of students, trainees and pupils through the ERASMUS+ programme, which has been firmly established for decades, is perceived as a trademark of the European Union. The exchange of young people, but also adults, has become an important element of European identity. The Federal Government's central goals include its increased support and the improved **mutual recognition of qualifications**. In some cases, education systems in Europe are quite different from one another. Against this background, the introduction of **Europe-wide educational standards** does not appear to be a priority. The Federal Government considers it important to strengthen knowledge on Europe by including more **Europe in school curricula and promoting extracurricular educational opportunities**. This includes the acquisition of foreign languages.*

Strengthening European environmental and climate protection

*The Federal Government is committed to ensuring that ambitious environmental protection remains a core component of EU policy. Citizens' wishes for a European **energy, mobility and climate protection policy** are in line with the Federal Government's goals of agreeing on European solutions. Thus, the course has been set for the future direction of European and national climate and energy*

policies, combining climate protection with a clean, secure and affordable energy supply.

Successfully mastering digital technology

*The Federal Government has taken up the demand of citizens for universal **broadband coverage**. It has set itself the goal of introducing gigabit networks by 2025. It is noteworthy that European **innovation projects** that have been announced or already discussed, for example in the field of artificial intelligence, were discussed at most on the margins of the Citizens' Dialogues. This underlines the need for improved communication on the spread of digital technology. This is particularly true of research and innovation issues, which are crucial for competitiveness and therefore for Europe's future prosperity.*

*The concern among citizens about **protecting their data** and defeating **cybercrime** is part of the European pledge of protection, which has the support of the Federal Government. In the digital single market in particular, there are many issues that require cross-border action and can create concrete benefits for the people of Europe.*

Promoting agriculture and rural areas

*The Federal Government will continue to pursue the further development and readjustment of the **Common European Agricultural Policy** agreed in the coalition agreement. The focus will continue to be on the protection of animals, nature and the climate, food quality, the maintenance of social standards along with the preservation of the cultural landscape and attractive rural areas.*

IV. Summary and outlook

At 119 events between May and October 2018, citizens across Germany discussed the future of Europe. In the Citizens' Dialogues without any

predetermined conclusions, organised by the Federal Government and civil society partners, the participants spoke of their experiences of Europe in everyday life, of Europe's role in Germany and of their ideas concerning Europe's future. Europe, it materialised, is mostly positively anchored in the minds of most people in Germany, although critical aspects were also addressed. The wide range of issues made it clear that, in many fields, citizens want more rather than less European integration. It also became clear that participants prioritise pan-European solutions over national responses in most policy areas.

This positive attitude is both an opportunity and an incentive for the Federal Government to continue to work hard to strengthen and develop the European Union. Solutions are always created together in Europe. That is why the member states of the European Union will discuss the results of the national Citizens' Dialogues together and draw their conclusions from them. In the Federal Government's view, a constructive pan-European debate on citizens' conceptions of the future of Europe is of great importance – for the success of the European Union as a guarantor of peace, democracy and prosperity.

VI. Appendix

Schedule Overview of the Federal Government (Federal Chancellor, Federal Ministers, State Ministers, Parliamentary and Permanent State Secretaries)

Figure/Institution	Date	Place	Federal state
Hans-Georg Engelke, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community	03.05.2018	14480 Potsdam	Brandenburg
Steffen Seibert, State Secretary of the Federal Press Office	03.05.2018	12557 Berlin	
Jens Spahn, Federal Minister of Health	04.05.2018	48683 Ahaus	North Rhine-Westphalia
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	04.05.2018	36251 Bad Hersfeld	Hesse
Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	04.05.2018	79713 Bad Säckingen	Baden-Württemberg

Olaf Scholz, Federal Minister of Finance	04.05.2018	10997 Berlin	Berlin
Horst Seehofer, Federal Minister of the Interior, Building and Community	04.05.2018	10557 Berlin	Berlin
Helge Braun, Head of the Federal Chancellery	04.05.2018	14057 Berlin	Berlin
Ulrike Demmer, Deputy Government Spokesperson, the Federal Press Office	04.05.2018	14169 Berlin	Berlin
Svenja Schulze, Federal Minister of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	04.05.2018	53117 Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia
Dr Georg Schütte, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Education and Research	04.05.2018	53117 Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia
Enak Ferlemann, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure	04.05.2018	21781 Cadenberge	Lower Saxony
Hendrik Hoppenstedt, Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery	04.05.2018	30827 Garbsen	Lower Saxony
Peter Tauber, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Defence	04.05.2018	63457 Hanau	Hesse
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	04.05.2018	34117 Kassel	Hesse
Gerd Müller, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development	04.05.2018	87435 Kempten	Bavaria
Dr Franziska Giffey, Federal Minister for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth	04.05.2018	24113 Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein
Dr Maria Flachsbarth, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	04.05.2018	30880 Laatzen	Lower Saxony
Hendrik Hoppenstedt, Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery	04.05.2018	30853 Langenhagen	Lower Saxony
Thomas Rachel, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research	04.05.2018	52441 Linnich	North Rhine-Westphalia
Julia Klöckner, Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture	04.05.2018	55116 Mainz	Rhineland-Palatinate
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	04.05.2018	36277 Schenklingfeld	Hesse
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	04.05.2018	36205 Sontra	Hesse
Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel	07.05.2018	10249 Berlin	Berlin
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	07.05.2018	23564 Lübeck	Schleswig-Holstein

Annette Widmann-Mauz, Minister of State and Commissioner of Integration in the Federal Chancellery	08.05.2018	72127 Kusterdingen	Baden-Württemberg
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office / Nathalie Loiseau, French Minister for European Affairs	15.05.2018	10178 Berlin	Berlin
Martina Fietz, Deputy Government Spokesperson, the Federal Press Office	15.05.2018	10785 Berlin	Berlin
Hubertus Heil, Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs	25.05.2018	31224 Peine	Lower Saxony
Thomas Westphal, Director-General at the Federal Ministry of Finance	08.06.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	11.06.2018	37269 Eschwege	Hesse
Andreas Scheuer, Federal Minister of Transport and Digital Infrastructure	03.07.2018	10115 Berlin	Berlin
Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy	10.07.2018	16225 Eberswalde	Brandenburg
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	18.07.2018	60311 Frankfurt	Hesse
Peter Tauber, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Defence	08.08.2018	36381 Schlüchtern	Hesse
Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel	14.08.2018	07749 Jena	Thuringia
Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy	20.08.2018	82319 Starnberg	Bavaria
Hubertus Heil, Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs	21.08.2018	Via Facebook	Berlin
Dr Katarina Barley, Federal Minister of Justice and Consumer Protection	22.08.2018	54294 Trier	Rhineland-Palatinate
Stephan Mayer, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community	25.08.2018	10557 Berlin	Berlin
Ulrike Demmer, Deputy Government Spokesperson, the Federal Press Office	25.08.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Olaf Scholz, Federal Minister of Finance	26.08.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Juliane Seifert, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth	26.08.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy	26.08.2018	10115 Berlin	Berlin
Heiko Maas, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs	26.08.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin

Julia Klöckner, Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture	26.08.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Monika Grütters, Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery	27.08.2018	14794 Genshagen	Brandenburg
Svenja Schulze, Federal Minister of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	03.09.2018	48143 Munster	North Rhine-Westphalia
Peter Altmaier, Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Energy	04.09.2018	76530 Baden Baden	Baden-Württemberg
Monika Grütters, Minister of State in the Federal Chancellery	05.09.2018	53113 Bonn	North Rhine-Westphalia
Svenja Schulze, Federal Minister of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	13.09.2018	Facebook live	Berlin
Niels Annen, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	14.09.2018	20357 Hamburg	Hamburg
Thomas Rachel, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research	18.09.2018	52222 Stolberg	North Rhine-Westphalia
Olaf Scholz, Federal Minister of Finance	18.09.2018	48143 Munster	North Rhine-Westphalia
Bettina Hagedorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Finance	19.09.2018	23684 Pönitz	Schleswig-Holstein
Jens Spahn, Federal Minister of Health	20.09.2018	92637 Weiden	Bavaria
Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel	24.09.2018	30165 Hanover	Lower Saxony
Dr Katarina Barley, Federal Minister of Justice and Consumer Protection	25.09.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Hans-Joachim Fuchtel, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture	25.09.2018	10117 Berlin	Berlin
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	27.09.2018	10963 Berlin	Berlin
Bettina Hagedorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Finance	28.09.2018	24943 Flensburg	Schleswig-Holstein
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	28.09.2018	36251 Bad Hersfeld	Hesse
Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	30.09.2018	09994 Schönstedt	Thuringia
Michael Roth, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office	03.10.2018	10557 Berlin	Berlin
Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel	08.10.2018	54290 Trier	Rhineland-Palatinate

Rolf Schmachtenberg, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	08.10.2018	32549 Bad Oeyenhausen	North Rhine-Westphalia
Andreas Peschke, Director-General at the Federal Foreign Office	11.10.2018	01069 Dresden	Saxony
Anja Karliczek, Federal Minister of Education and Research	12.10.2018	10997 Berlin	Berlin
Rolf Schmachtenberg, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	18.10.2018	71332 Waiblingen	Baden-Württemberg
Christian Luft, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research	20.10.2018	76137 Karlsruhe	Baden-Württemberg
Olaf Scholz, Federal Minister of Finance	22.10.2018	67056 Ludwigshafen on the Rhine	Rhineland-Palatinate
Annette Widmann-Mauz, Minister of State and Commissioner of Integration in the Federal Chancellery	24.10.2018	72074 Tübingen	Baden-Württemberg
Bettina Hagedorn, Parliamentary State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Finance	24.10.2018	23701 Eutin	Schleswig-Holstein
Hubertus Heil, Federal Minister of Labour and Social Affairs	29.10.2018	15230 Frankfurt/Oder	Brandenburg

Schedule Overview of Adult Education Centres

Institution	Date	Place	Federal State
Kaarst Adult Education Centre	04.09.2018	41564 Kaarst	North Rhine-Westphalia
Datteln Adult Education Centre	08.09.2018	45711 Datteln	North Rhine-Westphalia
Menden-Hemer-Balve Adult Education Centre	20.09.2018	58710 Menden	North Rhine-Westphalia
Ratingen Adult Education Centre	25.09.2018	40878 Ratingen	North Rhine-Westphalia
Bargteheide Adult Education Centre	26.09.2018	22941 Bargteheide	Schleswig-Holstein
Rheda-Wiedenbrück Adult Education Centre	26.09.2018	33378 Rheda-Wiedenbrück	North Rhine-Westphalia
Unna Fröndenberg Adult Education Centre	26.09.2018	59423 Unna Fröndenberg	North Rhine-Westphalia
Erkrath Adult Education Centre	27.09.2018	40699 Erkrath-Hochdahl	North Rhine-Westphalia
Oelde-Ennigerloh Adult Education Centre	27.09.2018	59302 Oelde	North Rhine-Westphalia
Stralsund Adult Education Centre	27.09.2018	18437 Stralsund	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
Badische Bergstrasse Adult Education Centre	28.09.2018	69469 Wine Home	Baden-Württemberg
Gütersloh Adult Education Centre	05.10.2018	33330 Gütersloh	North Rhine-Westphalia
DVV Adult Education Centre	09.10.2018	24988 Oeversee	Schleswig-Holstein
Troisdorf Adult Education Centre	09.10.2018	53840 Troisdorf	North Rhine-Westphalia
Höxter Adult Education Centre	09.10.2018	37671 Höxter	North Rhine-Westphalia
Duisburg Adult Education Centre	10.10.2018	47051 Duisburg	North Rhine-Westphalia
Grevenbroich Adult Education Centre	11.10.2018	41515 Grevenbroich	North Rhine-Westphalia
Stuttgart Adult Education Centre	11.10.2018	70174 Stuttgart	Baden-Württemberg
Leipzig Adult Education Centre	16.10.2018	04105 Leipzig	Saxony
Calw Adult Education Centre	18.10.2018	75365 Calw	Baden-Württemberg
Hanover Adult Education Centre	19.10.2018	30159 Hanover	Lower Saxony
Osnabrück Adult Education Centre	19.10.2018	49076 Osnabrück	Lower Saxony
Heide Adult Education Centre	23.10.2018	25746 Heide	Schleswig-Holstein
Niebüll Adult Education Centre	24.10.2018	25899 Niebüll	Schleswig-Holstein
SüdOst Adult Education Centre	25.10.2018	85521 Ottobrunn	Bavaria
Burgenlandkreis Adult Education Centre	25.10.2018	06618 Naumburg	Saxony-Anhalt
Oldenburg Adult Education Centre	25.10.2018	26123 Oldenburg	Lower Saxony

Bremen Adult Education Centre	26.10.2018	28195 Bremen	Bremen
Hagen Adult Education Centre	29.10.2018	58089 Hagen	North Rhine-Westphalia
Castrop-Rauxel Adult Education Centre	29.10.2018	44575 Castrop-Rauxel	North Rhine-Westphalia
Main-Bingen Adult Education Centre	30.10.2018	55218 Ingelheim on the Rhine	Rhineland-Palatinate

Schedule Overview of European Movement Germany

Institution	Date	Place	Federal State
Europa-Union Bayern	29.06.2018	86154 Augsburg	Bavaria
Europa-Union Deutschland	12.07.2018	45127 Essen	North Rhine-Westphalia
Europa-Union München	23.07.2018	80799 Munich	Bavaria
Europa-Union Bayern	27.07.2018	82110 Germering	Bavaria
Europa-Union Deutschland	30.08.2018	06108 Halle	Saxony-Anhalt
Europa-Zentrum Potsdam	06.09.2018	14473 Potsdam	Brandenburg
European Forum	25.09.2018	22769 Hamburg	Hamburg
Europa-Union Bayern	28.09.2018	88131 Lindau	Bavaria
Europa-Union Deutschland	11.10.2018	14612 Falkensee	Brandenburg
Junge Europäische Föderalisten Sachsen e.V.	20.10.2018	09111 Chemnitz	Saxony
Europa-Union Sachsen	25.10.2018	07743 Jena	Thuringia
Europa-Union Sachsen	25.10.2018	24118 Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein
Europa-Union Bremen	27.10.2018	28195 Bremen	Bremen
Europa-Union Kreisverband Göttingen	30.10.2018	37073 Göttingen	Lower Saxony