

Program Romania international Belgia cu participare Cipru

din: Germania Grecia

International Romania program with Belgium participants Cyprus from: Germany

Greece

Durata/Duration:

6-10 Iulie/July 2016, Bucuresti/ Bucharest Romania

Despre/About:

Cyber security

TTIP (Trans-Atlantic International Trade & Investment Partnership)

Simulare a procesului legislativ european



European decision-making process simulation















EU-SIM

about us

EU-SIM is a project founded by the European Union through Erasmus + programme, designed as a simulation of the functioning of two of the most important European institutions: the European Parliament and the European Council.

The simulation took place in Bucharest between 6th and 10th of July 2016, engaging 60 participants from the partner countries (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Cyprus and Romania). They had the chance to play the role of either the MEPs, either representatives of the 28 EU Member States or of a non-institutional actor. The topics the Parliament and the Council discussed were: European Agenda for Security and the TTIP.

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09-10 EU-SIM in mass-media Erasmus+ is the EU Programme in the fields of education, training, youth and sport for the period 2014-2020. The Erasmus+ programme aims to boost skills and employability, as well as modernising Education, Training, and Youth work. The programme provides opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain work experience and volunteer abroad. Erasmus+ will support transnational partnerships among Education, Training, and Youth institutions and organizations to foster cooperation and bridge the worlds of Education and work in order to tackle the skills gaps we are facing in Europe.



The Institute for Participative Democracy (Romania) – Euro Qvorum is a non-governmental organization operating in Romania; its stated mission is to stimulate active citizenship and participation of social and economic partners in the European and national decision-making process. In this regard, Qvorum is developing projects which aim to improve the dialogue between political decision-makers and society, is encouraging a greater openness from the public institutions and is striving to raise the level of political culture of both civil society and private stakeholders

VoteWatch Europe (Belgium) is the leading international non-governmental organisation tracking the votes of European politicians. VoteWatch is based in Brussels and it is non-partisan and completely independent from national and local governments, from the EU institutions, as well as from political parties, agencies, businesses and all other bodies. VoteWatch was set up to promote better insight into EU politics, by providing easy access to data and cutting edge analysis of the votes and other activities of the European Parliament and the EU Council

We are Europe (Germany) - We are Europe! (WAE) is a pro-European grassroots initiative. WAE believes that a successful EU needs an active, self-aware European citizenry, willing to debate European issues transnational, to act transnational and, stepwise, to assume a transnational responsibility for Europe. WAE members who stem from more than 20 European countries (not only EU) exercise themselves in being this type of European citizen, by working solely in multinational teams.

AEGEE Athina (Greece) - AEGEE is a voluntary, politically independent and non-profit organization open to students of all faculties as well as young people. It basically promotes a unified Europe and a cross-border cooperation and communication among students, striving to create an open and tolerant society of tomorrow. The vision of AEGEE is the realization of a democratic, diverse and borderless Europe, which is socially, economically and politically integrated and the participation of young people in its construction and development, while its fields of action are: Active Citizenship, Cultural Exchange, Peace and Stability and Higher Education.

C.I.P Citizens In Power (Cyprus) - Citizens in Power is an independent non governmental organization that addresses the needs and demands of young people through their involvement in civic life. CIP's aims at the development of democratic dialogue and entrepreneurship in Cyprus and abroad.











Apart from the simulation, the participants were involved in non-formal and informal activities like social evenings using icebreakers and social games. The main goal of these activities was to broaden the youth's knowledge and interests, expand their social skills, help them bond and create inter-cultural understanding.

The project sets the goal to impact the European society directly (through the youth policy makers involved and the direct effect on youth policies), but also indirectly (in the long term, through the dissemination of its results). As well, the project seeks to set in motion a broader process of youth inclusion and involvement in decision-making process at both national and European level.









The first 4 days were dedicated to two separate topics in each institutional body, while the 5th day was dedicated to a simulation of the ordinary legislative procedure. The parliamentary debate for the first 2 days was focused on cyber security, while the Council discussed on the TTIP. On the third day, each body started the first lecture on the other topic addressed. During the last day, both subjects were voted on in the ordinary legislative procedure. The voting procedures used and the outcome documents emulated that of the real Parliament and Council

The Parliament was rendition to scale of the actual European Parliament, with the Parliament consisting of a total of 25 members. All the European Parliamentary Groups in the actual European Parliament were represented in the simulation, with their real sizes rendered to scale. Throughout the selection process, the participants were distributed in one of the 8 European parties: 6 MEPs in EPP, 5 MEPs in S&D, 3 MEPs in ALDE, 3 MEPs in ECR, 2 MEPs in ENF, 2 MEPs in Greens Group, 2 MEPs in GUE. The participants were also distributed in 4 different committees of the Parliament. The committees were chosen in such a way so that they are relevant for the topics discussed (International Trade, Foreign Affairs for TTIP debate and Security and Defence, Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs for Agenda for European Security debate). The morning sessions were dedicated to work within these committees, while the afternoon sessions were plenaries.

The Council was a rendition of the actual Council of the EU with 28 members. During the selection process, the participants were assigned one member state, thus becoming the representative of that state. The Council met in the same configuration, in the same formula during both the morning sessions and the afternoon ones.

Each participant in both the Parliament and the Council assumed the roles, responsibilities and powers of the body, country or party he/she is representing. In this regard, the participants had to thoroughly research the body/party/country, put forward in a real a way as possible its perspective on the issues at hand and represent its interests in the negotiation. The simulation is a chance to come up with novel, creative and 'outside the box' solutions for the current issues, which can offer valuable ideas and new directions for the real debate, in the real high level political for.

"I enjoyed myself very much during the days of the EU-SIM conference. The program was very interesting, getting the opportunity to 'be' a European leader was unique and instructive. Furthermore, all the participants were very nice and I'm sure I made some real friends! The most important thing however was how well the whole conference was organized, all the organizers really did their best to make this experience an unforgettable one! Therefore I only can say: A big thank you, it was an experience of a lifetime!" (Alexander Palaszewski – Germany)

"Although I studied politics, I felt like I needed a practical experience to enrich my knowledge of EU decision making. The EU SIM project was the right event to attend. By being a "president of the EU Parliament" for a day, I realized the difficulty of EU decision- making, and the efforts made to create a better Europe. It was a rewarding experience from both cultural and educational point of view. I met very nice people and created lasting friendships too." (Marija Djakova – Belgium)

"I've personally learned a lot of new stuffs from this simulation and I also make a lot of new amazing friends that I'm sure we will keep in touch" (Ionut-Mihai Smocot – Romania)

"Thank you for this experience. For me I can say that Bucharest is a beautiful place that I will always remember" (Moritz von Knebel – Germany)









The Luxembourg citizens' main fear is the power of the multinational organisations.

The Netherlands don't like the fact that there is always a big secretet around TTIP negociations.

In Poland, the citizens signed for organising a referendum in order to decide their stance on TTIP

U.S.A. is an important partner for Poland in terms of agricultural trade. Every aspect of TTIP should be discussed. Portugal went throug an difficult economic crisis, we need this agreement (TTIP).

Romania is supporting TTIP, it will certainly help us to increase the GDP of the country.

Spain thinks that TTIP will help both the big companies and the small and medium ones to expand their businesses.

Sweden believes that ttip is an one in a lifetime chance to a strong Europe.

United Kingdom considers that TTIP can be a key part in the security policy.

The biggest trade alliance in history, TTIP, could threat our national security, especially on modified organism GUE/NGL group in the European Parliament.

The most important thing is that this agenda pass for the best interest of the people, said the candidate for the President of the Committee security and defence.

The Greens: "Terrorism is a really important aspect of our agenda on security. All of us heard about the terrorist attacks in France and other countries but there is a problems with this new act of war in each country.

France: We must be sure that we are not infringe any human rights.









Comunicat de presă -Tineri europeni – decidenți ai UE pentru 5 zile!



București, 5.07.2016

În cadrul evenimentului internațional EU-SIM, tinerii din 5 state membre UE vor fi în rolul decidenților europeni

EU-SIM este organizat de Institutul pentru Democrație Patricipativă Euro-Qvorum și va reuni la București 60 de tineri din România, Belgia, Germania, Greica și Cipru. Evenimentul se va delășiura îni perioadă 5.10 iulie 2016, la sedici SNSPA (BML. Expoziției nr. 30A). Participanții vor simula în premieră în România, procedura legislativia erdinară (co decizia) pe două subiecte de interese major la nivel european și na joroal: Acordul de Liber Schimb UE-SIA și agenda Europeana pentru

In deschiderea evenimentului internațional, Institutul Qvorum alături de Facultatea de Administrație Publici, SNSPA, organizeata o conferință de presă cui invitați reprezentatiri din medul instituțional național, der je european. Opinile esopinate vor ofice superți un aport de conspitate intenior participariți pentre desbaterile din catului dimusilii procesului decizional. Participanții la eveniment vor experimenta săti rolul de aurodepurați sau miniștrii de resort, cit și pa acela de recreazeatariai și un prusultor de interesa su al siniciatatiori ortavoratorial. Astă, tienii vor avea oportunitatea de a su-









