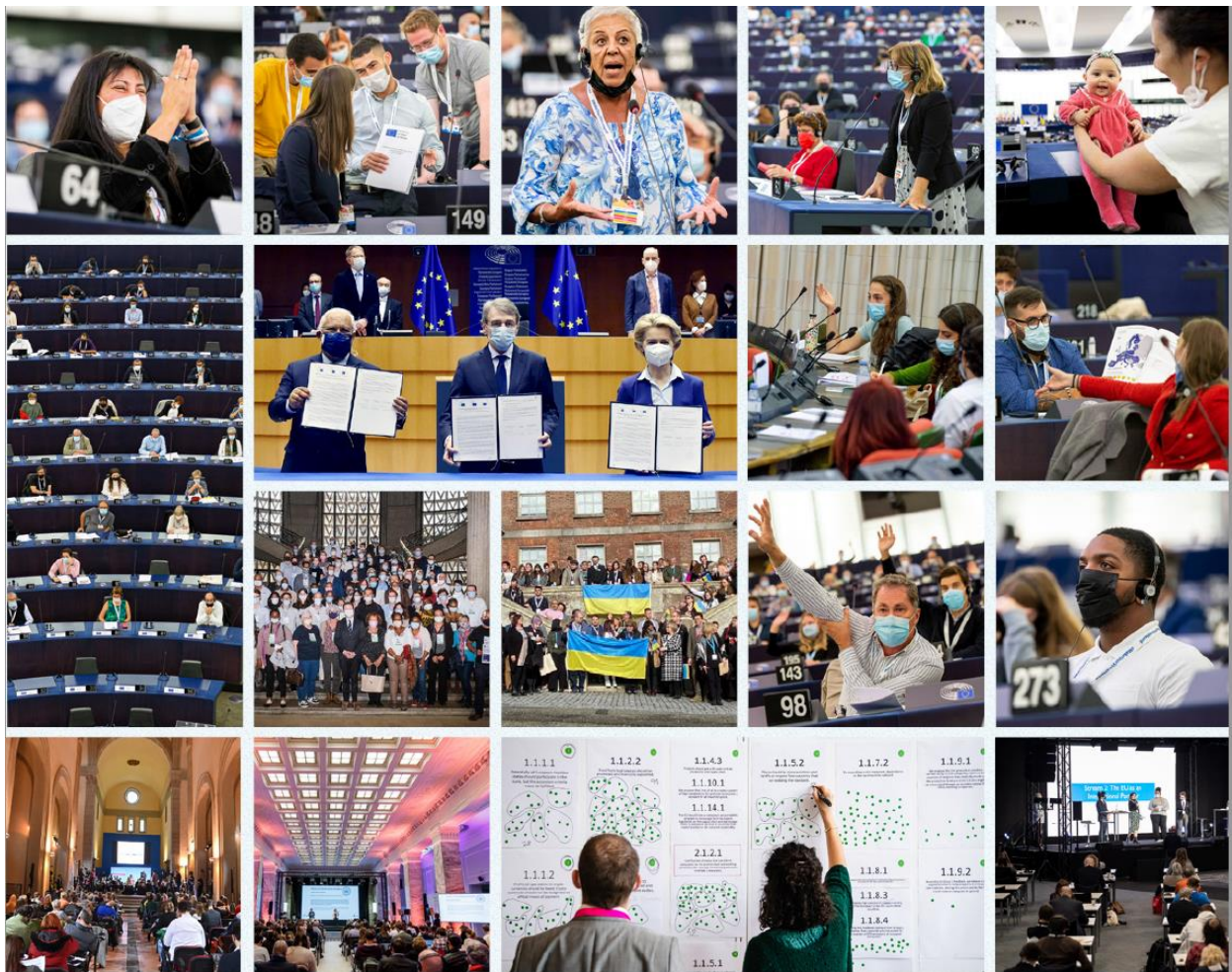


# The follow-up to the Conference on the Future of Europe

- IN NUMBERS -



Conference  
on the Future  
of Europe

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To contact the author(s), please email: [ifru@europarl.europa.eu](mailto:ifru@europarl.europa.eu)  
<https://conference-followup.europarl.europa.eu>

## Overview

This report provides a consolidated overview of the follow-up to the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFE). From 2021 to 2022, the Conference offered an unprecedented model of participatory democracy. It engaged 450 plenary members, and four citizens' panels with 800 randomly selected citizens from all Member States and backgrounds, in envisioning the European Union's future trajectory. From this collective effort, 49 proposals emerged, containing 326 specific measures across nine themes.

In the Joint Declaration agreed at the outset of the Conference, the Presidents of the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission had invited citizens to join the conversation, and to have their say on the future of Europe. In this context, they jointly committed to listen to Europeans and to follow up swiftly on the recommendations made by the Conference.

### Key Findings:

- **A success for participatory democracy:** By the end of Parliament's legislature in 2024, the follow-up undertaken by the EU Institutions resulted in 323 implementation initiatives. These initiatives, both legislative and non-legislative, addressed 75% of all the Conference measures, either fully or partially. Almost three-quarters have now been completed, only 2 years after the end of the Conference. Reflecting the concerted efforts to translate the Conference proposals into policy actions, this result proves the role of the Conference as an innovative way of organizing citizens' democratic involvement in EU policy making. It also highlights the role that participatory tools can play alongside representative democracy structures, in enabling a better dialogue between citizens and all levels of policy making.
- **The follow-up varies by sector - strong results in *Economy, Climate* and *EU in the World* contrast with weaker results in *Democracy* and *Education*:** The Conference themes *Economy, Climate*, and *EU in the World* saw strong implementation rates, followed by *Health* and *Values*. This shows that often, Conference ideas converged with the more general political agenda, notably supporting the green and digital transition projects, e.g. files related to the Green Deal and economic security.

Conference measures in the areas of *Democracy* and *Education* have been less well implemented. This may be linked also to the fact that some require treaty change to do so, for example to establish common EU-wide curricula on certain topics or to introduce more official European cultural symbols. In all these cases, moving from certain Conference aspirations to action at EU level would require overcoming structural limitations in EU competence, i.e. by means of institutional reforms. Furthermore, a number of either very abstract or specific measures remain also unaddressed.

- **The hold-outs - Treaty change and institutional reform:** Overall, thirty-one Conference measures are deemed to necessitate Treaty changes for their full realization, many of which in the areas of *Democracy* and *Education*. Citizens want the EU not only to do better on certain policies, but also, to act more efficiently overall. According to the data, whereas EU sectorial policy-making is moving in step with many Conference measures, the calls for improving the functioning of the EU more generally have not been taken up (yet). The European Parliament initiated discussions on a revision of the Treaties, triggering the process of Article 48 TEU with detailed proposals for Treaty change in two resolutions and an own-initiative report, but concrete outcomes remain pending.

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***Information on specific files and Conference measures can be found at:***

[European Parliament's CoFE Follow-up Website](#)

## COFE - A SUCCESS FOR PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

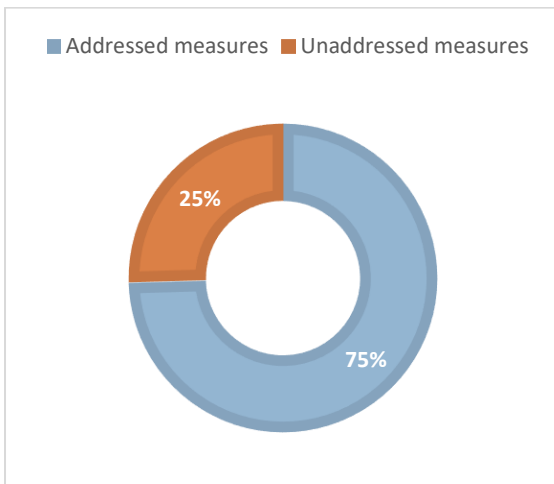
The substantial follow-up dedicated to the Conference shows the commitment of the EU Institutions to act upon the citizens' concerns. Three quarters of the Conference measures have already been addressed, either fully or partially, although the value of a given policy implementation may sometimes be complex to assess and be subject to interpretation. This makes the Conference an innovative and constructive way of organizing citizens' involvement in EU policymaking.

In total, by 31 May 2024, 323 implementation initiatives had been identified as related to the outcome of the Conference on the Future of Europe (CoFE).

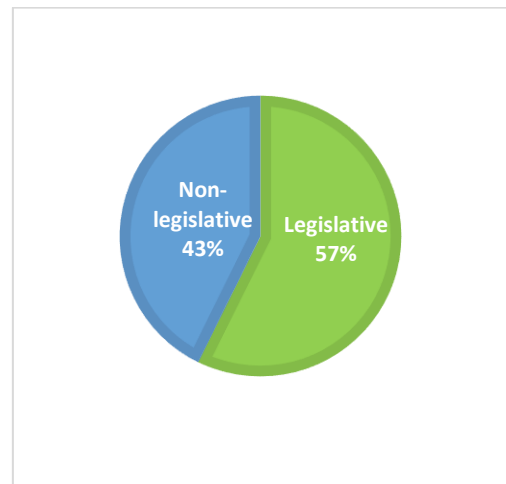
Through these, three quarters (75%) of the Conference measures have been addressed (243 out of 326). This means that a relevant, full or partial follow-up has been completed or is currently in progress. At the opposite end, 25% of Conference measures (83) have not been addressed at all (yet). This includes some that require Treaty change for their full implementation.

Out of the identified total 323 initiatives, 185 initiatives are of a legislative nature and 138 are non-legislative (57% vs 43% respectively). Two years after the end of the Conference, almost three-quarters of these initiatives have been completed,

**ADDRESSED COFE MEASURES**  
**243/326 (75%) addressed CoFE measures**  
**83/326 (25%) non-addressed CoFE measures**



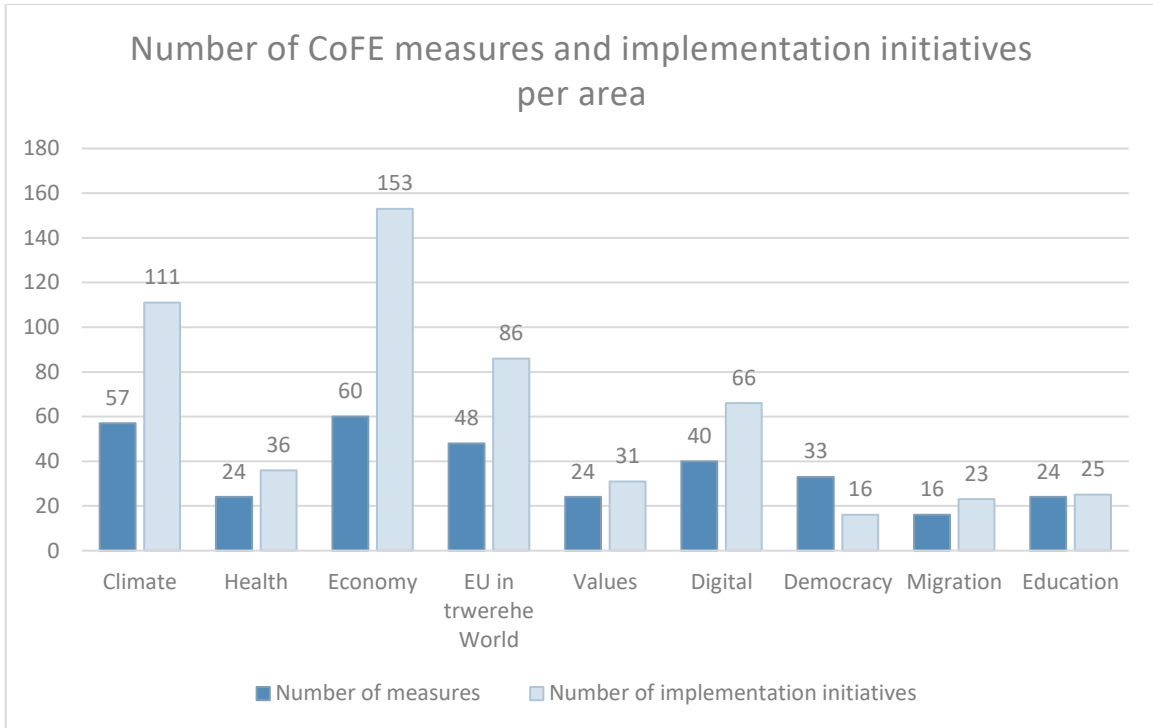
**LEGISLATIVE / NON-LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES**  
**185/323 legislative initiatives**  
**138/323 non-legislative initiatives**



The number of implementation initiatives differs strongly between the nine Conference themes. Clearly, some policy areas have been followed up more actively than others.

- Most follow-up initiatives can be found in the themes *Economy* (153 initiatives), *Climate* (111 initiatives) and *EU in the World* (86 initiatives).
- The fewest follow-up initiatives were in *Migration* (23 initiatives), *Education* (25 initiatives), and *Democracy* (16 initiatives).

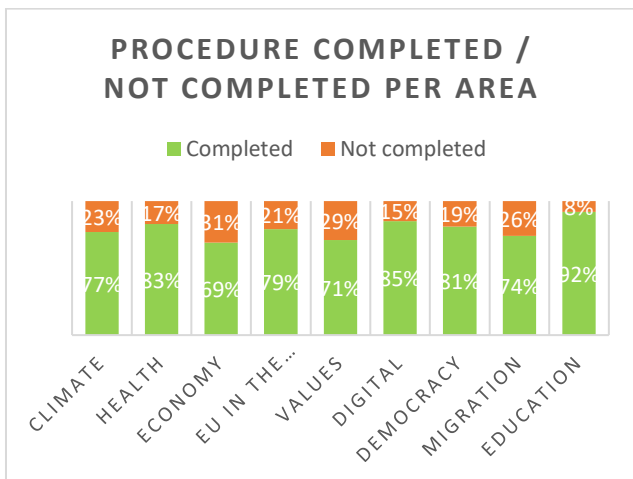
The next graph shows how many implementation initiatives there are per theme, and how this compares to the number of Conference measures. (Some differences also may be due to how the initial Conference proposal was structured).



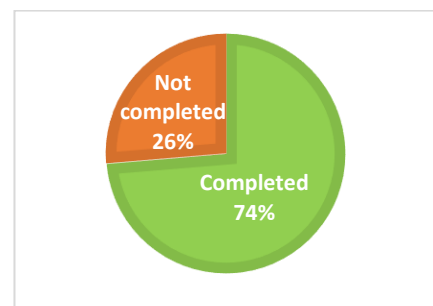
*N.b.: In this graph, the total numbers exceed 323 initiatives. Each initiative is counted once in each of the themes it can be related to.*

### Procedures completed (as of 31 May 2024)

At the end of the Parliament’s legislature, out of the total 323 implementation initiatives, 238 procedures had been completed (74%). In comparison, 85 procedures were still in progress (26%). Again, these results are more nuanced depending on each Conference theme. The *Education* theme is an outlier with 92% of completed initiatives, a large majority of which are of a non-legislative nature.



238/323 procedures completed  
85/323 procedures not completed



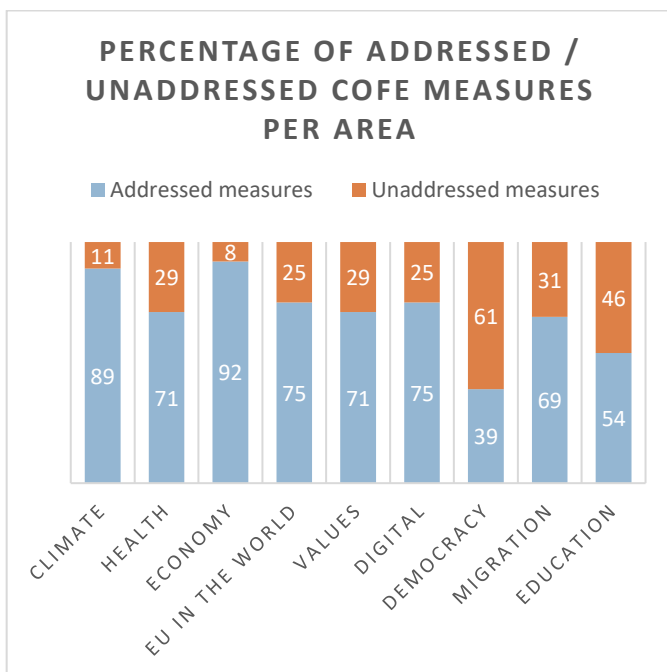
Some of the non-completed procedures could be continued in the next legislature. The Parliament has adopted first reading positions on several of these outstanding files. For the remaining ones, the new Parliament would need to decide on its position after it reconvenes in July 2024.

**FOLLOW-UP RESULTS VARY BY SECTOR: STRONG FOR *ECONOMY, CLIMATE AND EU IN THE WORLD* - WEAKER FOR *DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION***

**Many Conference in the themes of *Economy, Climate* and *EU in the World* have been addressed, in support of the green and digital transitions agenda, followed by the themes of *Health* and *Values*. More challenges remain in the areas of *Democracy* and *Education*.**  
*(Details for each theme can be found in the annex to this document.)*

Looking more closely at each of the nine Conference themes, one finds a handful of areas that are ‘most active’: *Economy, Climate*, and *EU in the World* account for the highest number of implementation initiatives, the highest number of addressed Conference measures, as well as most procedures already completed.

The least active areas, with the fewest implementation initiatives and the fewest addressed Conference measures, are *Migration, Education* and *Democracy*.

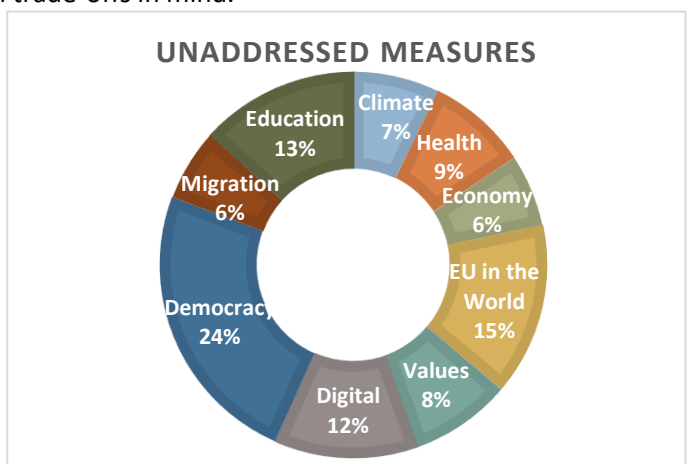


- Most addressed CoFE areas:**
- ECONOMY 92% (55/60 measures)
  - CLIMATE 89% (51/57 measures)
  - EU IN THE WORLD 75% (36/48 measures).
- Least addressed CoFE areas:**
- MIGRATION 69% (11/16 measures),
  - EDUCATION 54% (13/24 measures)
  - DEMOCRACY 39% (13/33 measures).

One reason why *Climate* and *Economy* include the most addressed Conference measures may be that they contain many interconnected and cross-cutting policies. These include, e.g. policies related to the circular economy or economic security. The Conference supported calls for investments in new technologies, while urging the need to keep relevant economic and social trade-offs in mind.

There are 83 non-addressed COFE measures. As shown in the graph, most ‘gaps’ occur in the fields of *Democracy* (20 non-addressed CoFE measures); *Education* (11 non-addressed), *EU in the World* (12 non-addressed) and *Values* (7 non-addressed).

In contrast, the areas with the fewest implementation gaps are *Economy* (5 non-addressed CoFE measures), *Climate* (6 non-addressed) and *Health* (7 non-addressed).

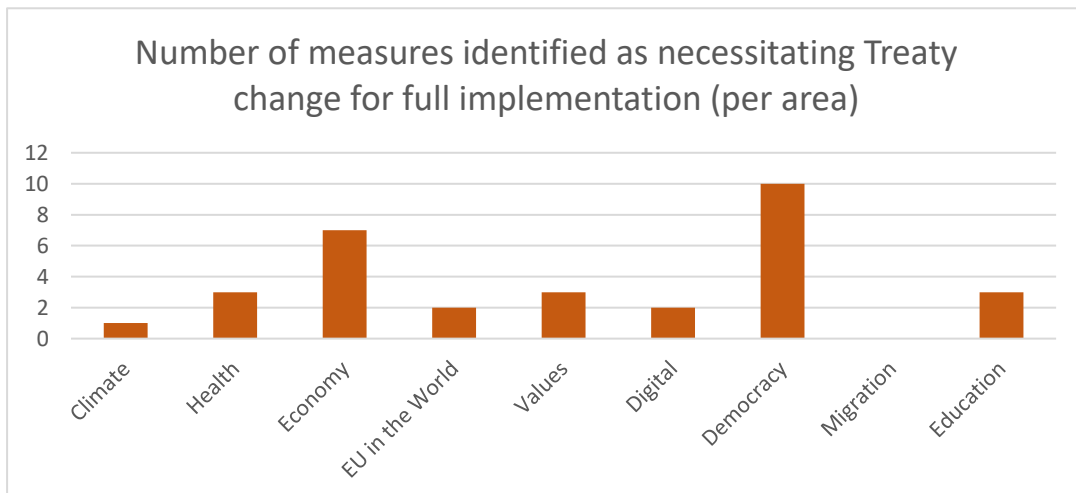


## THE HOLD-OUTS: TREATY CHANGE AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

Thirty-one Conference measures involve Treaty change for their full implementation. Moving from certain Conference aspirations to action at the EU level - notably in the *Democracy* and *Education* themes - would require overcoming some limitations in EU competence, notably by means of institutional reforms. While the European Parliament has initiated the process for Treaty revisions, concrete outcomes are still pending.

In the Conference, citizens focused on identifying desired policy outcomes, rather than on the mechanisms to achieve them. For that, they would task the law- and policymakers, in particular their elected representatives. Hence, only a few Conference measures explicitly call for Treaty change: (8(3), 10(3) and 25(4)).

31 Conference measures however have been identified as *implicitly* requiring Treaty change for their full implementation. The thematic areas most concerned by this are *Democracy*, *Economy* and *Health*, but also *Values* and *Education*. For citizens, policies on health, energy, education and foreign affairs could benefit from 'more EU'. This includes more decisions in these sectors being taken jointly at EU level, including by qualified majority, or the establishment of EU-wide standards. Other measures aim at introducing joint or mandatory curricula at school, e.g. on healthy food or biodiversity or better education on the EU, its history and integration. Still others aim to strengthen EU social policies and to better enforce the Rule of Law regime.



Area	Measures identified as necessitating Treaty change for full implementation	
	Number of measures	Reference of measure
Climate	1	6(6)
Health	3	8(3); 10(1), (3)
Economy	7	12(21); 13(5); 14(1), (4); 15(5), (8); 16(5)
EU in the World	2	21(1), (3)
Values	3	25(4); 27(4); 29(5)
Digital	2	32(1), (2)
Democracy	10	37(1), (6); 38(2), (4); 39(1), (3), (6), (7); 40(2), (3)
Migration	0	--
Education	3	46(1); 48(2), (3)

# **ANNEX**

## **STATE OF PLAY BY CONFERENCE THEMATIC AREA**

*(1) Climate*

*(2) Health*

*(3) Economy*

*(4) EU in the World*

*(5) Values*

*(6) Digital*

*(7) Democracy*

*(8) Migration*

*(9) Education*



# 1) CLIMATE

## ('Climate change and the environment')

**Follow-up overall:** On CLIMATE, the Conference Plenary adopted 7 proposals split into 57 measures. The proposals focus, respectively, on preserving the climate and biodiversity; on promoting organic food and animal welfare together with food security, as well as speeding up the green transition - especially as regards energy supply and transport - and on addressing its social costs.

**The theme is very well-followed up, with 51 out of 57 (89%) of related Conference measures addressed.** In addition, 5 CLIMATE measures are the most addressed overall, i.e. with the highest number of follow-up initiatives recorded. Around 60% of the implementation initiatives are legislative and a majority of procedures have already been completed. Some key files remain, however, unfinished, such as the reform of pesticides rules.

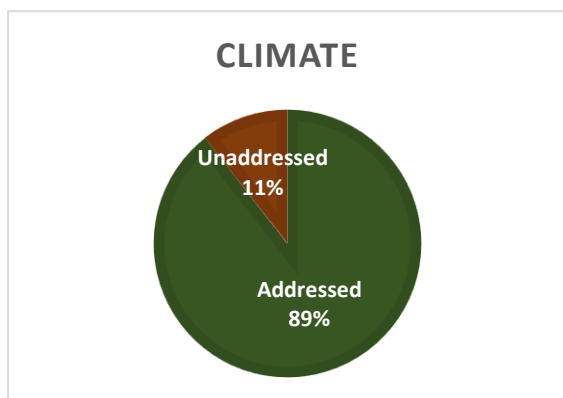
**Specific Conference Measures:** The Conference measures best covered by the EU policy agenda center on the green transition, agriculture, renewables and the circular economy. Up to 13 initiatives responded to citizens' call to accomplish and wherever possible, speed up the green transition, in particular through investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, to reduce external dependencies (3(1)) and 3(3)). A further 14 implementation initiatives covered protecting water sources and combating river and ocean pollution (2(7)). Meanwhile, 9 initiatives addressed, e.g. the measure of bringing the concept of the green and blue economy to the fore, by promoting effective climate friendly agriculture and fishery while still guaranteeing productivity and food security (1(1)) as well as stricter and harmonised production standards within the EU together with a transparent labelling system for all products sold, using a Digital Product Passport (5(1)).

In comparison, there are only **6 out of 57 (11%) unaddressed measures**. This is low compared to other themes. The gaps relate to the introduction of mandatory CO2 filters (3(7)) and the complete phasing out, after a transition period, of subsidies for fossil fuels (3(10)); to limitations on advertising of environmentally damaging products (5(12)); to a common EU charter on environmental issues (6(4)); food production and biodiversity as part of education (6(7)) and to promoting a plant-based diet (6(8)).

**Treaty change:** One measure in CLIMATE requires a Treaty revision for full implementation. Measure 6(6) suggests, inter alia, to consider making biodiversity a mandatory subject in school. While this call is not addressed, other parts of the measure on 'raising awareness' and 'educating about food and biodiversity' are being covered to a certain extent in the 'Council Recommendation on learning for the green transition and sustainable development'.

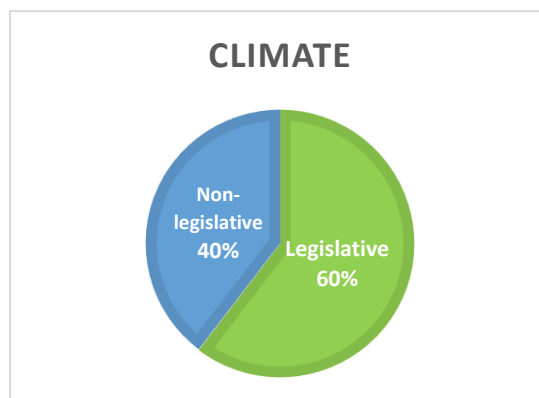
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

51/57 addressed measures  
6/57 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

67/111 legislative initiatives  
44/111 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



## 2) HEALTH

**Follow-up overall:** The Conference Plenary adopted on the HEALTH theme 4 proposals with 24 measures. The proposals focus on promoting healthy food and lifestyles; reinforcing the healthcare systems; a broader understanding of health and equal access to health for all, by building further and capitalizing on, the European Health Union. They broadly call for ‘more Europe’ in health, also reflecting an appeal for more coordinated EU-wide action in response to the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

**HEALTH is an active and relatively well-followed up theme, with 17 out of 24 (71%) addressed measures.** It is noteworthy that 16 out of the 36 (44%) implementation initiatives are legislative, given the limited powers of the EU in this field, and that only 17% of procedures have not yet been completed. Thus, European lawmakers heeded the call under measure 10(3) to ‘Enhance the European Health Union using the full potential of the current framework’.

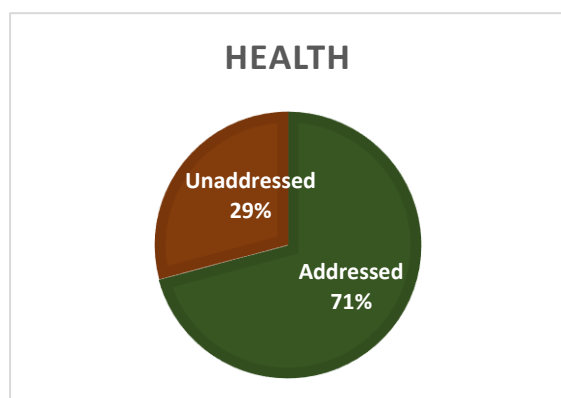
**Specific Conference measures:** In particular, measure 8(3) is one of the most addressed in HEALTH (10 times). Its first sentence aims at “ensuring strategic autonomy at EU level to avoid dependency on third countries for medicines (in particular active ingredients) and medical devices (including raw materials); in particular, a list of essential and priority, but also innovative medicines and treatments (such as biotechnology solutions) should be established at EU level relying on existing European agencies and HERA, to guarantee their availability for citizens. Consider organising coordinated strategic stockpiling throughout the EU. In order to achieve the necessary coordinated, long-term action at Union level, include health and healthcare among the shared competencies between the EU and the EU Member States by amending Article 4 TFUE.” This part is addressed often, but the second sentence asking for health to be among the shared competencies - which requires Treaty change - is not.

**Almost one third, or 7 out of 24 (29%) of Conference measures in HEALTH remain unaddressed,** including more support for healthy food in public establishments (7(4)); investing in the health systems (8(5)); the creation of an EU standard programme on health education, including sexual education (9(2)) and the development of first aid courses to all citizens free of charge (9(3)). Others relate to the expansion of the health week initiative, starting with the year on mental health (9(4)) (although the Commission adopted a ‘New strategy on mental health’); to ensure the affordability of care, in particular of dental care (10(5)) and to encourage free dental care for children (10(7)).

**Treaty change:** There are three Conference measures in HEALTH (8(3), 10(1), 10(3)), which would necessitate Treaty change for full implementation. These ask for ‘minimum common health standards’ and related funding (10(1)) and for including health and healthcare among the shared competencies between the EU and the EU Member States by amending Article 4 TFUE (8(3), 10(3)-second part).

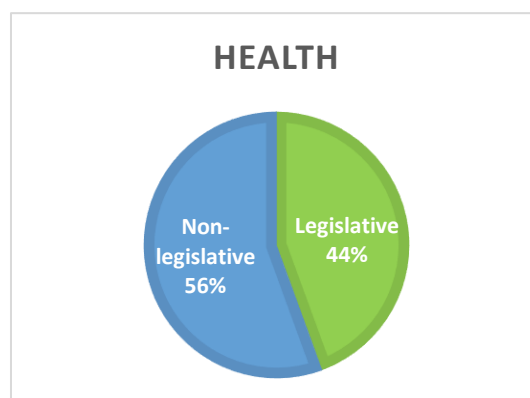
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

17/24 addressed measures  
7/24 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

16/36 legislative initiatives  
20/36 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



### 3) ECONOMY

#### *(‘Stronger economy, social justice and jobs’)*

**Follow-up overall:** ECONOMY is the theme with the most Conference measures, namely, 60 measures divided into 6 proposals. The proposals focus on sustainable growth and innovation; on enhancing the EU’s competitiveness and deepening the Single Market, as well as on inclusive labour markets, stronger social policies (notably via the implementation of the European Social Pillar) and the demographic transition. A final section is dedicated to fiscal and tax policies.

**ECONOMY has a high follow-up rate of 92%**, with approximately 153 implementation initiatives and 55 of its measures being addressed.

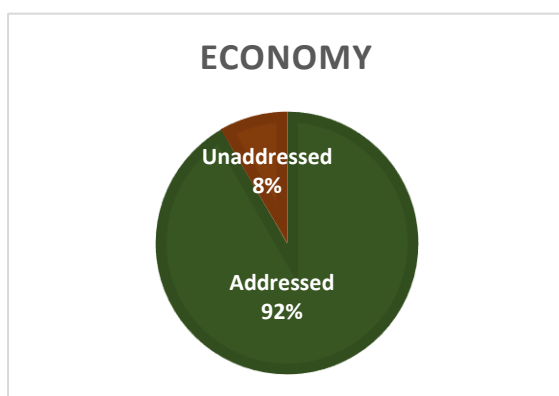
**Specific Conference measures:** Not surprisingly, the section includes several of the most addressed Conference measures, reflecting a certain overlap of citizens’ concerns and the EU policy response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and related supply and security issues. These include, e.g. various measures on reducing EU dependency from foreign actors in economically strategic sectors (17(1), (3) and (7)), in particular as regards energy (11(7), 18(2)). The **single most often addressed Conference measure is 11(1)** on promoting greener production processes by providing negative and positive incentives and increasing local production and consumption. This forms part of 26 different implementation initiatives. Measure **12(12)** on addressing security of supply, notably by diversifying input and increasing the manufacture of key goods in Europe, such as health, food, energy, defence and transport is reflected in 21 initiatives).

**ECONOMY has only a few unaddressed measures.** These include a compulsory ‘EU competitiveness check’ (12(21)) and, under ‘stronger social policies’, some more abstract calls for not compromising on welfare rights (14(2)); granting access to medical services to all persons under 16 year olds across the EU (14(4)) and shared costs for housing (14(5)).

**Treaty change:** ECONOMY has 7 measures identified as necessitating Treaty change for full implementation. Measure 12(21) on compulsory competitiveness checks and the establishment of an ‘competiveness body’, and 14(4) on granting access to medical services across the EU to all persons below 16 years old, in case these services are not available in the national context. Other measures have only been addressed in the parts that do not require Treaty change, such as measure 13(5) on adding a ‘social progress protocol in the Treaties’, or 15(8) on ‘guaranteeing appropriate social and health care to older persons’, which remain with Member States’ competences.

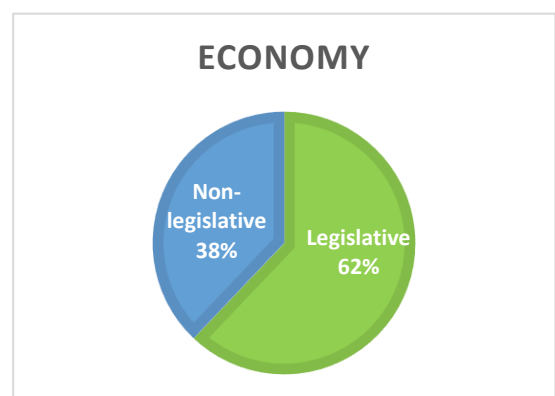
#### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

55/60 addressed measures  
5/60 unaddressed measures



#### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

95/153 legislative initiatives  
58/153 non-legislative initiative



#### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



## 4) EU IN THE WORLD

**Follow-up overall:** The **EU IN THE WORLD** theme counts a total of **48 measures, divided into 8 proposals**. These address a wide scope of issues related to foreign affairs, international trade, and security and defence. In foreign affairs, dependencies on third countries are addressed, and changes to EU decision-making are proposed, such as voting by qualified majority and enhancing the role of the High Representative. In defence and security, proposals point to the promotion of dialogue and guaranteeing peace, with, for example, an EU armed force to be used for self-defence and pre-empting military action. On trade, the proposals suggest diversifying supply chains to strengthen Europe’s autonomy in key sectors, as well as setting high ethical and environmental standards in trade agreements.

**Around half of the implementing initiatives in this area are legislative.** This could be considered a high rate in foreign affairs, and can be explained by the high number of digital, energy and climate change-related initiatives under this theme. Some procedures had not been completed at the time of writing of this report, resulting in **21% of initiatives still in progress**. The non-legislative half of initiatives consist mostly of Joint Communications, which set out specific overarching sectorial strategies.

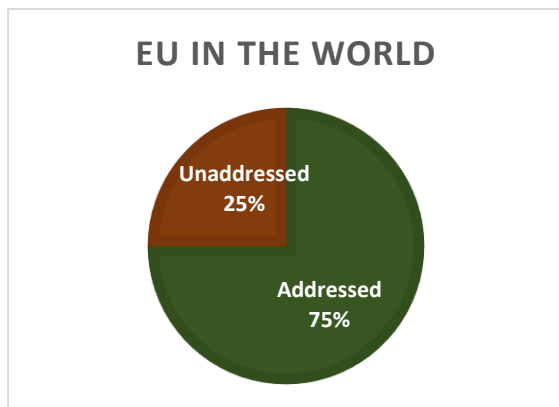
**Specific Conference measures:** With **75% of its measures addressed**, EU IN THE WORLD is one of the best-addressed Conference areas. The addressed measures mostly propose improvements as regards energy dependency, security of supply, linking foreign trade with environmental and ethical issues, and general trade policies. The unaddressed measures fall mostly into the category of changes to decision-making (QMV in foreign policy and High Representative), links with citizens (transparency, participation), and education.

A number of **unaddressed measures** are of an abstract nature, e.g. *“full support [...] for citizens who choose to get involved in organised civil society”* (22(3)), which makes linking with initiatives more complicated. Others, such as *“ratifying recently concluded trade agreements”* (21(5)), are not a matter for follow-up at EU level, but for the Member States.

**Treaty change:** Two measures require amending the treaties, namely *‘CFSP to be decided by QMV’* (21(1)), and *‘a strengthened role for the High Representative’* (21(3)). Clearly, both these measures are still unaddressed.

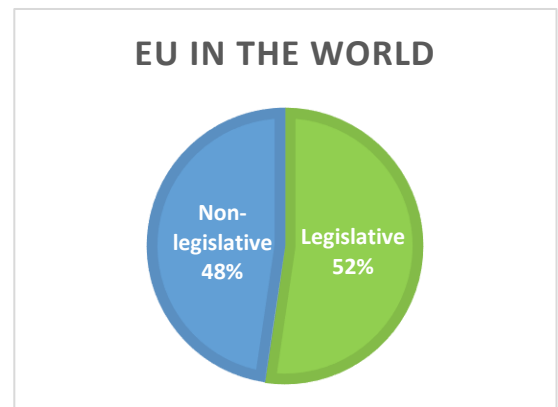
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

36/48 addressed measures  
12/48 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

45/86 legislative initiatives  
41/86 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



## 5) VALUES (‘Values and rights, rule of law, security’)

**Follow-up overall:** The **VALUES theme** encompasses a very diverse range of **6 proposals comprising 24 measures**. These span the Rule of Law, Democratic values and European identity; Data Protection; Media, Fake news and Cybersecurity; Anti-discrimination, Equality and Quality of life and Animal rights and Agriculture.

Legislation plays a significant role in this area, with **19 out of 31 measures being of a legislative nature (61%)**, and the remaining 12 being non-legislative (39%). Furthermore, 71% of the legislative measures have been completed, while 29% await further progress.

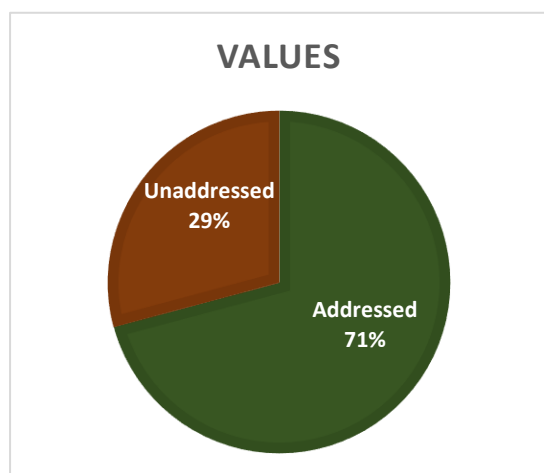
**Specific Conference measures:** Several measures remain unaddressed, revealing key topics that for the citizens demand more attention. These include **strengthening the implementation of EU values and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights** (25(1), (3), (4)); **Data protection laws with a focus on minors** (26(3), (4)); **the creation of an EU body on disinformation and fact-checking** (27(3)), and establishing **financial penalties for environmental impact** (30(2)).

**Treaty Change:** Revision of the Treaties has been identified as a necessary step for three measures to achieve full implementation (25(4); 27(4); 29(5)). Two of these (27(4); 29(5)) are marked as only ‘partially addressed’. They necessitate making policies and standards mandatory, on promoting citizens’ media literacy and awareness about disinformation and unintentional dissemination of fake news, including through mandatory school trainings. The second measure calls for ensuring the creation and facilitation of affordable kindergartens, both public and in the private sector, and for free childcare for those in need of it.

The unaddressed measure 25(4) is aimed at enhancing the Rule of law regime, stating that ‘any necessary legal avenues, including Treaty changes, should be considered to punish breaches of the rule of law’.

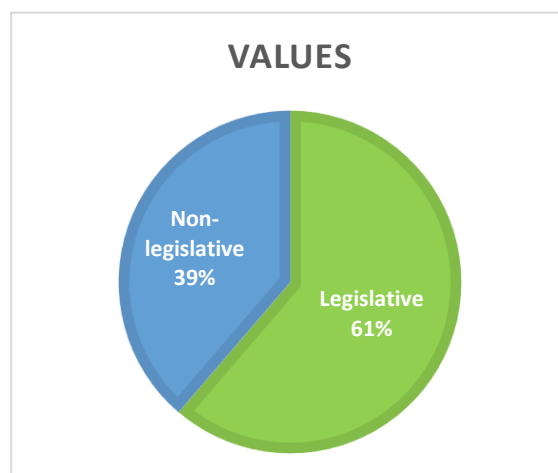
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

17/24 addressed measures  
7/24 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

19/31 legislative initiatives  
12/31 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



## 6) DIGITAL (‘Digital transformation’)

**Follow-up overall:** In DIGITAL, the Conference Plenary approved **5 proposals** with a total of **40 measures**. The proposals focus on providing citizens with access to digital infrastructure and the skills for a successful digital transformation. The digital society should also be safe, trustworthy and ensure high levels of data protection. Further emphasis is placed on digital innovation and how it could help strengthen the social and sustainable economy.

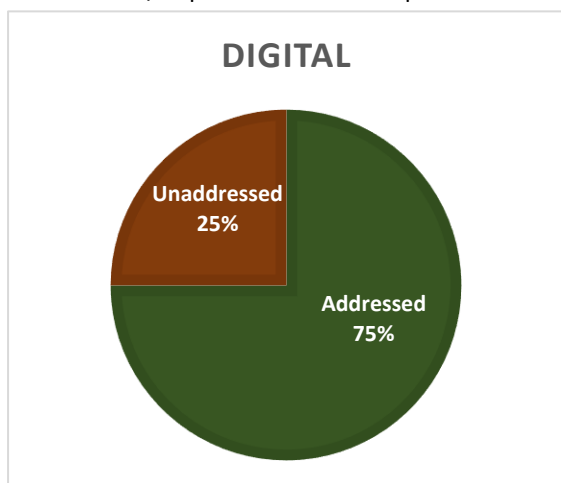
The Conference measures are addressed by **66 implementing initiatives**, of which **62% are legislative initiatives**. The completion rate is very high, with **85% of initiatives finalised** and several files of the remaining 15% close to finalisation.

**Specific Conference measures:** With roughly **75% of measures addressed in this area**, DIGITAL fits the Conference average. Measure 31(1) on **investing in high quality infrastructure**, and measure 35(7) on **building an infrastructure on European values**, rank as some of the most addressed measures. The focus is not only on improving digital infrastructure, but advocates keeping in mind European values and any underlying risks, for example in education or the work environment. Overall, the tendency is to aim at a well-regulated, inclusive digital environment which remains however open, competitive and innovative.

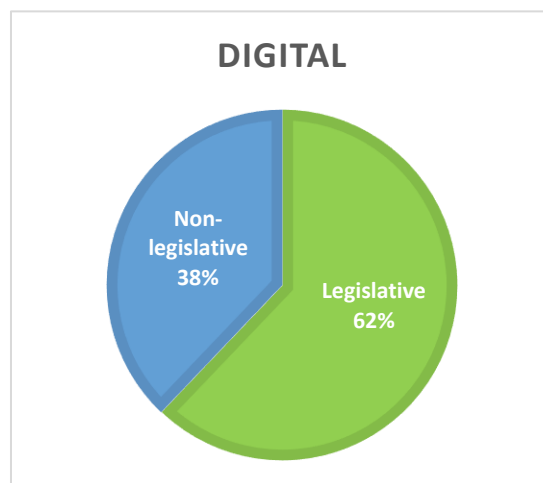
There are **still 10 unaddressed measures** ((32(6); 33(6); 34(4), (5), (6), (8); 35(2), (4), (5), (11)). These propose relatively specific actions on developing and supporting digital platforms, further data protection initiatives, and other digitalisation efforts. While these measures are not addressed, possibly due to their specific or conversely abstract nature, the policy areas more generally seem to be addressed and in some cases covered by other, similar Conference measures.

**Treaty change:** Two measures require Treaty changes for full implementation (32(1), 32(2)). Both recommend a form of harmonisation of school curricula and skills teaching, which require Treaty change. Other elements - not requiring Treaty change - have been addressed by the above-mentioned initiatives.

**Addressed vs unaddressed**  
30/40 procedures completed  
10/40 procedures not completed



**Legislative vs non-legislative**  
41/66 legislative initiatives  
25/66 non-legislative initiatives



## 7) DEMOCRACY (‘European Democracy’)

**Follow-up overall:** The Conference Plenary approved 5 DEMOCRACY proposals incorporating a total of 33 measures. These revolve around four main objectives: enhancing citizen information, participation, and youth involvement; strengthening European identity and accessibility of the European institutions; fostering democracy, electoral processes and subsidiarity, and reforming EU decision-making mechanisms.

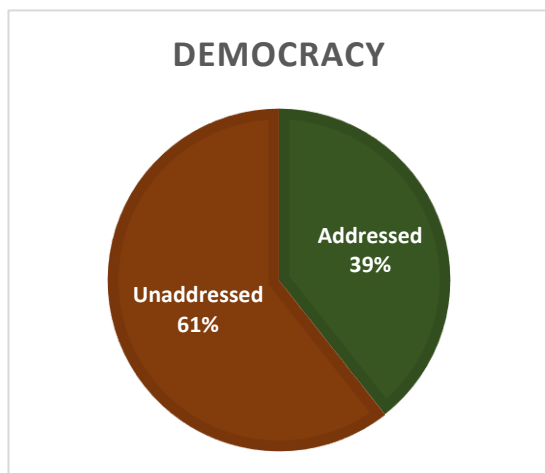
**Among the 33 CoFE measures, 13 have been addressed (39%). 20 measures remain unaddressed (61%). This makes DEMOCRACY the least addressed Conference area of all.** Out of the 16 corresponding implementing initiatives, 63% are non-legislative, 37% legislative. At the same time, while few in number, the initiatives undertaken have a good completion rate, with 13 initiatives (81%) completed, and only three unfinished initiatives remaining.

**Specific Conference measures:** Some unaddressed measures cover topics related to transparency, such as e.g., citizen engagement through online platforms; enhanced transparency and standardizing education across Member States. Another series of unaddressed measures aim to enable greater participation through permanent citizens’ assemblies, strengthening youth involvement and the role of civil society in decision-making, introducing EU-wide referenda, as well as renaming EU institutions to make them more accessible for citizens. Yet another set of measures focus on European political structures, including strengthening European identity and decision-making capacities, initiating discussions on a European Constitution, while also addressing subsidiarity concerns.

**Treaty change:** A total of 10 measures in DEMOCRACY have been flagged as requiring Treaty changes for full implementation: (37(1), 37(6), 38(2), 38(4), 39(1), 39(3), 39(6), 39(7), 40(2), 40(3)). This represents a clear gap in the Conference follow-up; most of the unaddressed measures under this theme require amendments to the Treaties. Some of the measures request more rights for the European Parliament, including the right of initiative, the right to decide on the budget of the EU and the right to trigger an EU wide referendum. Other measures put forward the direct election of the Commission President by the citizens or through a lead candidate system, and switching decision-making a sa general rule from unanimity to QMV. **Proposal 39 stands out** with all seven corresponding measures on decision-making in the EU Institutions remaining unaddressed.

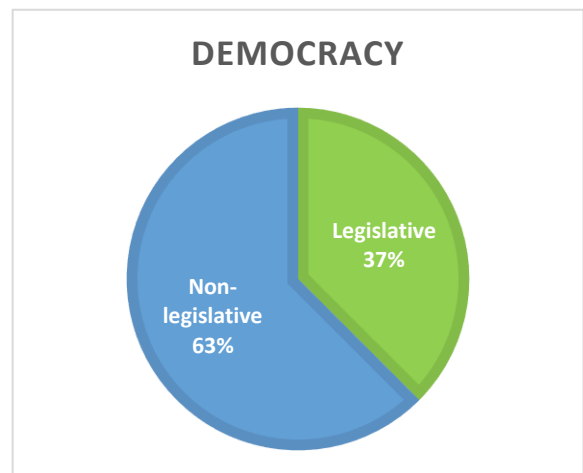
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

13/33 addressed measures  
20/33 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

6/16 legislative initiatives  
10/16 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



## 8) MIGRATION

**Follow-up overall:** for MIGRATION, the Conference Plenary approved 5 proposals with a total of 16 measures. These evolve around three key areas: legal migration, irregular migration, and asylum and integration. Despite (or perhaps because of) the fact that migration has proven to be one of the most controversial policy areas for the Union in the past years, the Conference outcome aims at an ambitious concerted European agenda on the matter.

**11 out of 16 Conference measures (69%) have been followed up by specific implementation initiatives, making MIGRATION the third least addressed area after DEMOCRACY and EDUCATION.** 17 out of 23 implementing initiatives have been completed (74%), with the remaining 6 initiatives (26%) still pending.

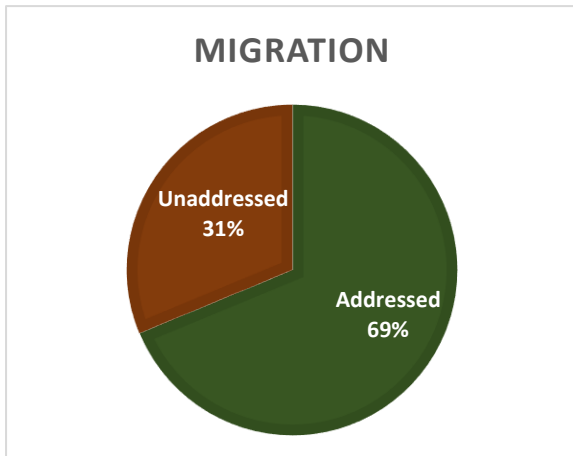
**Specific Conference measures:** A number of initiatives have been adopted very recently, in May 2024, as integral parts of the 2020 New Pact on Migration and Asylum. The new regulations on Asylum and on Migration Management and Asylum Procedures, along with the Reception Conditions Directive, address a large number of Conference measures.

**5 measures (31%) remain unaddressed.** Gaps centre on the following issues: the convergence of working conditions (41(4)); the provision of better information on migration for EU citizens (41(5)); the allocation of additional resources for the EU Agency for Asylum (44(5)); the establishment of training programs for refugees by member states (45(1)) and facilitation of access to the labour market for asylum seekers with relevant qualifications (45(2)).

**Treaty change:** No requirement for Treaty change has been indicated for any of the measures under MIGRATION.

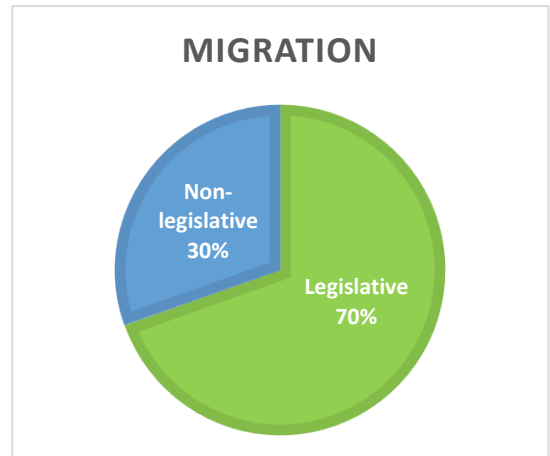
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

11/16 addressed measures  
5/16 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

16/23 legislative initiatives  
7/23 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES





## 9) EDUCATION (‘Education, culture, youth and sport’)

**Follow-up overall:** EDUCATION covers 4 proposals with 24 measures: It is the area with the lowest follow-up. Only 25 procedures were initiated, and many measures remain unaddressed, mostly for the same three proposals. (European youth issues; Culture and exchanges, Sport). **Where action is taken, under the Education proposal, initiatives are mostly non-legislative (84 %).** Thus, perhaps as a result of the fewer legislative procedures, EDUCATION has a very good completion rate of 92%.

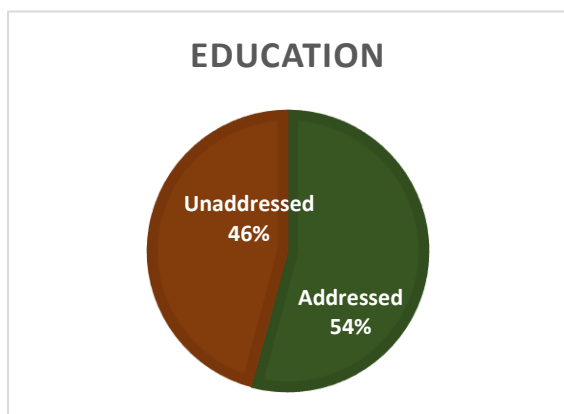
**Specific Conference measures:** measure 46(2) stands out. Often-addressed, it aims to establish by 2025 an inclusive European Education Area, within which all citizens have equal access to quality education. It focuses on components for formal education and life-long learning (e.g. civic education, EU values and history; digital skills, STEAM, entrepreneurship and research; critical thinking and media awareness, soft skills and combating bullying and racism; environmental sustainability and health, and a mandatory subject on biodiversity). Various aspects have been implemented through non-binding strategies and practical tools, e.g. the Talent Mobility Package; Recommendations on digital education, European higher education cooperation, and learning for environmental sustainability, the creation of the European Education Area Portal, an Expert group on well-being at school and the ‘European Year of Skills 2023’.

This contrasts with 11 non-addressed Conference measures, which concern three of the four proposals. First, **Youth issues** (voting age 16 for European elections (47(2)); work visits for high school students (47(3)); financing for the reinforced European Youth Guarantee (47(4)); living standards for young people, including access to social protection and housing (47(6))). Second, in **Culture and exchanges**, to promote multilingualism, including mandatory second language classes (48(2)); 9 May as a common European holiday (48(3)) and EU level protection of cultural professionals (48(5)). Third, measures promoting **sport** as a European policy vehicle for values, culture and education, had emerged as a genuine point for citizens’ attention but have also not been implemented. This includes emphasis on values through sport practice in education (49(1)); to include sport activities among EU level exchange programmes (49(3)); to improve local and traditional sports (49(4)) and to encourage showcasing European identity at sports events etc. (49(5)).

**Treaty change:** 3 measures require potentially amendments to the Treaties. Measures 46(1), 48(2), 48(3) demand shared competences in the field of education, a number of different EU wide minimum education standards, and a Europe Day on 9 May, all of which remain unaddressed. Moreover, many elements in other themes, which require Treaty change, relate to establishing joint education programmes, e.g. on biodiversity.

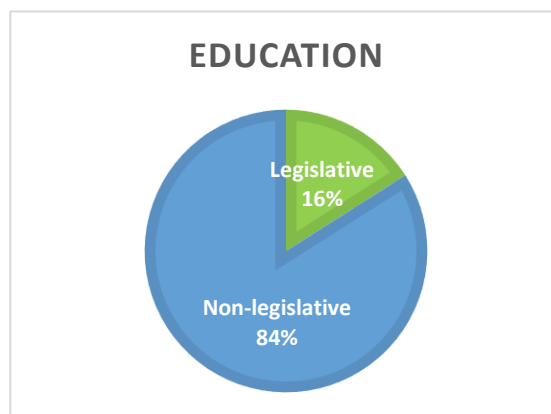
### Addressed vs unaddressed CoFE measures

13/24 addressed measures  
11/24 unaddressed measures



### Legislative vs non-legislative initiatives

4/25 legislative initiatives  
21/25 non-legislative initiatives



### COMPLETION RATE OF IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES



