

Participation of young and older people within the european union in Germany

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What does participation mean? ? ?

- 1. Elections:** Participation in the democratic process through voting in European Parliament elections
- 2. Political Parties:** Involvement in political parties that operate at both national and European levels, shaping policies and platforms within the EU.
- 3. Civil Society Engagement:** Participation in civil society organizations, advocacy groups, and grassroots movements that work to promote democracy, human rights, and transparency within the EU.



Challenges ? ?

1. **Complexity and Bureaucracy:** The EU's institutional framework and decision-making processes can be complex and bureaucratic, making it challenging for citizens to understand how policies are formulated and implemented.
2. **Language Barrier:** With 24 official languages within the EU, language barriers can impede communication and engagement, particularly for citizens whose primary language is not one of the official languages.
3. **Democratic Backsliding:** Concerns have been raised about democratic backsliding in certain member states, where governments may undermine democratic principles and institutions, potentially affecting the overall democratic health of the EU.
4. **Any other challenges?**



Participation in Germany

1. **Voter Turnout 2019:** 61,4%, highest since 1994 (60,0%)
2. **Important change in voting rights:** Lowering the voting age to 16 or 17 in Belgium, Germany, Austria, Greece and Malta

Over 1 million young people in Germany can vote for the first time

Citizens' Assembly

1. **Deliberative Forums:** Gatherings of randomly selected citizens who engage in informed discussions and deliberations on specific issues or policy questions about EU related topics



Thank You for your attention! 😊