

opinion

Preliminary results of the Conference on the Future of Europe

The second plenary session of the Conference on the Future of Europe took place between 22 and 23 October 2021, in Strasbourg. The plenary was attended by members of the European Parliament, the Council of the EU, the European Commission, national parliaments and citizens. The latter were represented by the European citizens' panels (four groups of 200 European citizens), who chose their delegates (20 per group) before the plenary session. The role of the 4 citizens' panels is to discuss the proposals collected through the [digital platform](#) and to formulate a set of recommendations streamed in the Conference Plenary.

Romania was represented at the 2nd plenary by [16 participants](#), connected either to an institution or to a citizens' panel, so as to ensure the diversity of perspectives on the future of the European Union. The list was comprised of: Iulia Matei and Iulian-Vasile Popescu (Council of the EU), Clotilde Armand, Emil Boc (elected representatives from local and regional authorities), Alin Cristian Mituța, Siegfried Mureșan and Victor Negrescu (Members of the European Parliament), Claudia Banu, Rozália-Ibolya Biró, Gabriela Crețu and Radu-Mihai Mihail (Members of the National Parliament), Laurențiu Plosceanu (European Economic and Social Committee), Alina Bârgăoanu, Sándor Dénesi, Daniela Dumitru and Claudiu Marian Vatau (European citizens' panels).

The plenary provided a space for discussing young people's ideas, which were centralised following the **European Youth Event (EYE)**, held in early October. The 20 most popular ideas were collected in the [EYE report](#), including: facilitating recycling across the European Union; green equality among companies (with provisions for eliminating incentives for fossil fuels use); a holistic approach to health; a better start in working life (including by creating a platform for young people to find paid traineeships in the EU); education for the safe use of digital communication platforms; rule of law (EU to verify that member states respect fundamental values); equal rights for LGBTQI+; support for young academic refugees; non-formal education in schools; Federal Europe as a long-term project; a standardised EU passport; transnational lists for the European elections. ... p. 2

publications

in this issue

Romanian Journal of European Affairs - December 2021 issue

The December 2021 issue of the *Romanian Journal of European Affairs* proposes to its readers topics such as: the eventuality of a fiduciary digital currency, the role of the European Green Deal in achieving climate neutrality, foreign direct investments in Central and Eastern European countries, the EU Competition Policy, the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights in the context of the crisis generated by the pandemic, the transition to a hydrogen-based economy in the European economies, the EU's position as a global actor in relation to the China-Russia partnership.

Eugen Dijmărescu (consultant to the National Bank of Romania and associate researcher with the Institute of World Economy of the Romanian Academy) discusses how the recent evolutions influence national and international financial institutions in what regards the eventuality of a fiduciary digital currency. In the context of this fundamental transition towards new financial technologies, such as the cryptocurrencies, financial institutions aim not only to profit from these innovations, but to limit their potential risks as well.

The second article, elaborated by **Beatriz Pérez de las Heras** (professor of European Union Law at the University of Deusto), proposes a legal framework of analysis regarding the European Green Deal and its role in achieving climate neutrality. The author argues that the crisis generated by the pandemic and the economic recovery plans seem to contribute to a legislative boost towards the green transition. In this sense, the current crisis can represent an opportunity for the European Union and its member states to decarbonize their economies, within the commitments of the Paris Agreement. ... p. 3

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[continued from page 1] Debating the contributions made by the European citizens on the multilingual platform, summing more than 10,000 ideas, the citizens’ panels have reflected about them in four thematic groups. **Panel 1** refers predominantly to the issues of a stronger economy, social justice and jobs; youth, sport, culture and education; digital transformation. **Panel 2** discusses European democracy, values and rights, rule of law, security. **Panel 3** is related to climate change and environment, health and EU missions. **Panel 4** addresses the issue of migration and the role of the EU in the world.

In order to present the main issues raised in the first session of the citizens’ panels, included into the plenary session of the Conference, we compiled a dashboard (Table 1). These topics will be followed by new ones at the next sessions of the citizens’ panels and will contribute to the formulation of recommendations in the plenary sessions. It should also be noted that, once the Conference is finalised with a report (estimated March 2022), the platform will continue to remain available precisely to facilitate the exchange of ideas between European citizens.

Table 1. Dashboard comprising the topic clusters discussed in the 4 citizens’ panels (1st session)

Panel no.	Streams	Topic clusters	Panel no.	Streams	Topic clusters
1	<i>Working in Europe</i>	Labour market Youth and employment Digitalization at work	2	<i>Ensuring rights and non-discrimination</i>	Non-discrimination Gender equality Protecting human rights and the rights of the nature and animals Right to privacy
	<i>An economy for the future</i>	Innovation and European competitiveness Sustainable economy Digital infrastructure Taxation Agriculture		<i>Protecting democracy and the rule of law</i>	Protecting rule of law Protecting and strengthening democracy Security Media and disinformation
	<i>A just society</i>	Equal rights Fairness Social security Access to sports		<i>Reforming the EU</i>	Institutional reform Decision-making Closer integration
	<i>Learning in Europe</i>	European identity Cultural exchange Harmonization of education Digital education Quality, finance and access to education Environmental education		<i>Building the European identity</i>	Education on democracy European values and identity Information about the EU
	<i>An ethical and safe digital transformation</i>	Democratization of digitalization Cybersecurity Data protection Healthy digitalization		<i>Strengthening citizens' participation</i>	Citizens' participation
3	<i>Better ways of living</i>	Healthy lifestyles Environmental education	4	<i>Self-reliance and stability</i>	Autonomy of the EU Borders
	<i>Protecting our environment and our health</i>	Healthy natural environment Protecting our biodiversity Safe and healthy food		<i>The EU as an international partner</i>	Trade and relations in an ethical perspective International climate action Promotion of European values
	<i>Redirecting our economy and consumption</i>	Fair products, equal access and just consumption Regulating overproduction and overconsumption Reducing waste		<i>The strong EU in a peaceful world</i>	Security and defence Decision-making and EU foreign policy Neighbouring countries and enlargement
	<i>Towards a sustainable society</i>	Environmentally friendly transport Supporting change Renewable energy now		<i>Migration from a human perspective</i>	Remedy causes of migration Human considerations Integration
	<i>Caring for all</i>	A broader understanding of health Equal access to health for all Reinforcing healthcare		<i>Responsibility and solidarity across the EU</i>	Distributing migration Common approach to asylum

Source: [The multilingual platform of the Conference on the Future of Europe](#) (2021).

The Conference on the Future of Europe represents a one-of-a-kind deliberative exercise because it lays the ground for citizens to be at the same table with local, regional or European elected representatives. The vision for the future of Europe resulting from this process will benefit from increased legitimacy and the recommendations planned to be developed will reflect this “bottom-up” approach. At the same time, an honest reflection is needed regarding the management of the expectations of European citizens and the clear understanding that the Union is not made only of people who support the deepening of the European project. Although there is a rather high level of trust in the European

Union, the effects of the pandemic and the problems that will arise from the transition to climate neutrality should be prioritised on the agenda of national or European decision-makers.

The next plenary session of the Conference will take place on 17-18 December 2021. That will be the moment when the citizens' panels will present the recommendations made following the identified and updated topics. Noteworthy is the Summit for Democracy organised by the US President Joseph Biden in early December. In a global framework where hybrid regimes and autocracies question the ability of democracy to meet the challenges of the future, the European Union and the United States are working to advance democratic values and engage citizens in building the future.

Eliza Vaş

Editor-in-chief Newsletter

Romanian Journal of European Affairs - December 2021 issue

[continued from page 1] The research of **Sima Rakutienė** (associate professor and senior researcher at Vytautas Magnus University in Kaunas) takes into consideration the political cohesion and loyalty of Lithuanian Members of the European Parliament. The quantitative analysis of their votes proves a high level of loyalty to their respective European political families. Loyalty and cohesion seem to be increasing in time from the first to the second mandate, for MEPs elected more than once. This phenomenon can be a consequence of political socialization, as MEPs elected more than once become accustomed to the rules of principles of the European Parliament.

Alexandra Horobeţ (professor at the Bucharest University of Economic Studies - ASE), **Oana Cristina Popovici** (lecturer at ASE and scientific researcher at the Institute for Economic Forecasting of the Romanian Academy) and **Lucian Belascu** (professor at the "Lucian Blaga" University of Sibiu) argue that foreign direct investments in Central and Eastern European countries should be focused on those economic sectors that create economic growth, support the local businesses, and have a high added value. By applying an innovative methodology, the authors conclude that the most important elements in attracting foreign direct investments are the digitalization of the economy and of the labour market, the economic particularities of each country, and the market dimension. Other relevant indicators are the Gross Domestic Product per capita, the number of individuals in higher education, and the number of individuals in economic sectors based on high-level skills.

The next article, signed by **George Angliţoiu** (professor at the National School for Political Studies and Public Administration) employs the securitisation theory in order to underline the role of the EU Competition Policy for the global position of Union. Even if there are important challenges to the single market, it is vital that the European Union remains a competitive actor on the global market, especially in the context of a dynamic and complex international system.

Laura Gómez Urquijo (professor at the University of Deusto) underlines the fact that the European Pillar of Social Rights was supposed to be implemented in a period of stability and economic growth. The author argues that the health and economic crisis generated by the pandemic create serious challenges in this regard and a rather unfavourable context for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights. However, the paradigmatic change of European institutions regarding economic governance, a direct consequence of the economic crisis generated by the pandemic, can represent an opportunity for overcoming this hurdle.

The contribution of **Florin Bonciu** (professor at the Romanian-American University and researcher at the Institute of World Economy of the Romanian Academy) takes into consideration the role of the European Union within an eventual transition towards a hydrogen-based economy, from the perspective of geopolitical competition with other international actors. The EU member states have several advantages, such as: the set of rules and norms at the European level that support such a transition, the high number of European companies active in energy technology and distribution, and the capacity to attract investments at the local, regional, and national levels.

Karlis Bukovskis (assistant professor at the Riga Stradins University and deputy director of the Latvian Institute of International Affairs), **Aleksandra Palkova** (researcher at the Latvian Institute of International Affairs) and **Arturs Bikovs** (PhD candidate at the Riga Stradins University) analyse the foreign policy of Latvia in relation with the Central Asian states based on the paradigm of foreign policy specialization of small states. The authors argue that, for achieving the European Union's objective of enhancing the collaboration with Central Asia, Latvia can play an important role, given its expertise in this domain, as well as the fact that the states in region perceive it as an equal partner.

The last article of this issue, by **Liliana Popescu** (professor at the National School for Political Studies and Public Administration) and **Răzvan Tudose** (PhD candidate at the National School for Political Studies and Public Administration), analyses the global position of the European Union, in the context of the increased influence of third actors, such as the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation. The strategic partnership between the two states creates new challenges for European decision-makers, both in relation to neighbouring countries, as well as with regards to the transatlantic relation. Therefore, it is vital that the EU and the United State consolidate their cooperation, in order to better face the future challenges.

The full issue is available on the journal's [website](#). Our readers are also invited to access RJE's [Facebook](#) page.

Ionuţ-Mircea Marcu
European Studies Unit

UN Climate Change Conference (COP26)

It can be said, without exaggeration, that the expectations regarding the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) were huge. The main reason was probably that this conference took place after two arduous events: the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in March 2020 (the previous conference, COP25, took place in 2019) and after numerous extreme weather events worldwide (e.g. in Europe or Australia).

This is why many stakeholders wanted to have an impact on the decisions that were taken at this meeting: religious leaders, youth groups, professional associations, NGOs. We believe that three initiatives stand out because of their representativeness and impact: The UN Youth Climate Summit, the initiative of representatives of religious groups, and the G20 Summit.

The importance of this conference was underlined by the organisation of a series of pre-conference events, held approximately one month before the COP. This year's preparatory events took place in Milan from 30 September to 2 October. In this context, a summit took place where, for the first time, young people were asked about how they see climate change and what measures could help mitigate its effects. Organised in Milan on 28-30 September 2021, *Youth4Climate: The Driving Ambition* concluded with the Joint Declaration of 400 Young Leaders from 186 states, which was then presented at an intergenerational meeting moderated by UN Secretary General's Youth Representative, Jayathma Wickramanayake. The 44-page paper entitled [The #Youth4Climate Manifesto](#) was a starting point for COP26 discussions.

There was also a significant involvement of religious leaders, the most famous being Pope Francis, who in 2015 issued the encyclical "Laudato Si': On Care for Our Common Home". Following the meeting "The Faith and Science: Towards COP26", Pope Francis, along with the representatives of almost 40 confessions, signed a [Joint Appeal](#) calling on political leaders to take action to limit the rise in temperature to a maximum of 1.5°C compared to pre-industrial levels, underlining the responsibility of highly industrialised states, those who have to take urgent action in relation to developing ones, which will need to be supported to reduce their emissions. The document was submitted by Pope Francis to the Conference President, Alok Sharma, and the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Luigi di Maio.

COP26 was influenced by the 16th G20 Summit also held in Italy (Rome), from 30 to 31 October, attended by Heads of State and Government from the 20 most powerful world economies, together with ministers of finance, economy, and health. We say this because these countries account for 60% of the world's population and 80% of global GDP. Therefore, decisions taken in this multilateral format have a relevant impact on economic policies, including fiscal policies. The heads of China, Japan, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and Russia did not attend this Summit.

The Italian Presidency of the Group has chosen three priorities for this meeting: *People, Planet, Prosperity*. However, [the Summit Final Declaration](#) disappointed in its commitment to the fight against climate change for several reasons. Firstly, the carbon reduction commitment has been set at 1.5°C. Secondly, some Member States have not made a commitment to 2050 for achieving this goal, but have extended this date to 2060, as was the case for example of China, while Russia and India did not commit themselves to 2050 either. Thirdly, they decided that by the end of 2021 they would no longer support international public funding for new unabated coal production abroad, but did not set a similar deadline for domestic production. They also reaffirmed their support for climate finance by raising 100 billion USD a year between 2020-2025 to help developing countries reduce their carbon emissions. The European Union was represented at the G20 Summit by Charles Michel, President of the European Council, and Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission.

As we can see, there were very high expectations from those who will be affected by the Conference's decisions, and a rather cautious position from those who will decide what political and economic actions are needed to respond to citizens' demands and how they will be implemented.

Regarding the organisation and conduct of COP26, the Global Leaders' Summit meeting in Glasgow was initially scheduled between 31 October and 12 November, but was extended to allow for the finalisation of a more ambitious and inclusive document on future actions and directions in the fight against the effects of climate change. One of the highly awaited moments of the conference was the speech of former American President Barack Obama. He stressed that the work political leaders have carried out so far has not met citizens' expectations, and that the only way to ensure that this will change in the future is to keep pressuring the decision-makers. He particularly addressed young people, whom he encouraged to "remain angry", but to also be prepared to accept compromises, which are inherent in politics. The charisma of the former American president made his intervention well received by the public.

A surprise decision took place on the penultimate day of the Summit, when the world's first two economies, the US and China, announced an agreement to work together to limit the global temperature increase by 1.5°C, as set out in the Paris Agreement. This shows that there are common points of agreement, albeit minimal, between the two states, which may allow cooperation in this area to continue and even broaden.

As for the European Union, it was represented at the conference by a delegation led by the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, and the Prime Minister of Slovenia, Janez Janša, the current President of [the Council of the EU](#). As for the European Parliament, which pursues a very ambitious environmental policy, it sent to this event a delegation led by Pascal Canfin (Renew group), which stressed at the conclusion of the event that the final agreement is based on the lowest common denominator, and from now on many other steps will be needed for credible action. In his intervention, President Charles Michel stressed, *inter*

alia, that the EU mobilised 25 billion of the 100 pledged to developing countries to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, and a further 5 billion would be added by the [Commission](#), thus showing the Union’s strong commitment to meeting its commitments.

Together with the US, the EU is the initiator of [the Global Methane Pledge](#), signed by more than 103 states to reduce methane emissions by 30% by 2030 compared to 2020. In any case, some of the large economies emitting large quantities of methane have not signed the document: China, India, and Russia. The Union has also signed, alongside France, Germany, United Kingdom, the USA, and South Africa, [the Political Declaration on the Just Energy Transition in South Africa](#).

Romania was represented at the event by President Klaus Iohannis, who mentioned in his speech that the country had reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 64% between 1989 and 2019, and CO2 emissions per unit of GDP were reduced by 77%, more than double the global average. At the same time, he stressed that Romania joins the US initiative, the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate. Last but not least, Romania’s position is to support [the reduction of EU emissions by 55% by 2030](#). Another initiative joined by our country is [the Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use](#), which was announced during President Iohannis’s meeting with His Royal Highness Charles, Prince of Wales, as a proposal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

After two weeks of intense negotiations, the Summit outcome document was released. It complements the Paris Regulatory Framework and increases the percentage of parties¹, from 30% to 90%, that aim to reach net zero carbon emissions. Additionally, 154 parties have announced new targets for these emissions. As regards forests, 130 have committed to abandon deforestation by 2030.

The discussions that led to the final document are related to different objectives carried out according to each state’s interests. Critics, especially small states and island nations, note that the use of coal has not been eliminated, while organisers and other actors involved in the negotiations point out that for the first time in the history of the conference the need to reduce the use of coal was agreed.

It is also worth noting that the US was very active during the conference and was involved in proposing many initiatives, which sends a strong message of confidence about the importance of climate change. What we should remember, besides the figures mentioned and the innumerable information that was transmitted during the two weeks of the conference, is that more than ever the subject of climate change caused by human activity is on the international public agenda today. It attracts many decision-makers, politicians, opinion leaders, economic actors, celebrities, and simple citizens (the Scottish police estimated that around 200 protest events have taken place alongside official events) across the globe, all interested in how to move forward in the fight against climate change.

Mihaela-Adriana Pădureanu
European Studies Unit

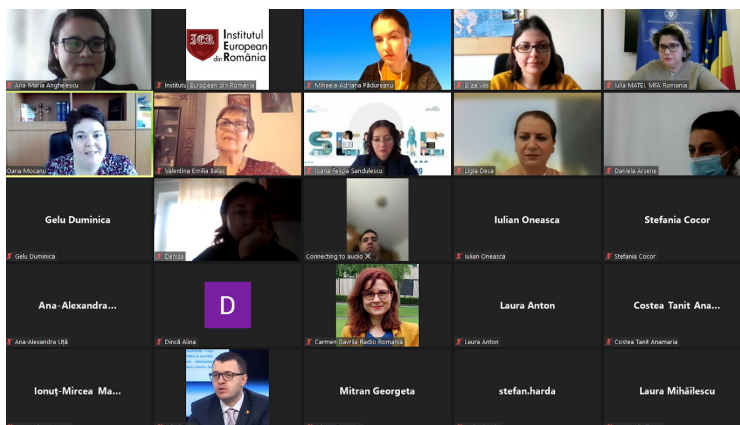
¹ States that have signed the Climate Change Convention are called Parties.

events

"Educated Romania for a Europe of the future", an event organized by EIR within the Conference on the Future of Europe

The European Institute of Romania (EIR), in partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), organized on 26 October 2021, the online debate “Educated Romania for a Europe of the future”. The event was part of the series dedicated to the Conference on the Future of Europe.

The guests to this event were: **Iulia Matei**, Secretary of State for European Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, **Ligia Deca**, Presidential Adviser for Education and Research, Presidential Administration, **Felicia Săndulescu**, team coordinator of the SELFIE work-based learning (WBL) module piloting in Romania, implemented by the European Commission, coordinator of the working group for the elaboration of the Guide for vocational and technical education, school year 2020-2021, and **Gelu Duminiță**, sociologist, executive director of the Community Development Agency “Împreună”, educational consultant of the Council of Europe - INSCHOOL project.



The purpose of the event was to analyse how the national educational system can create skills that answer the requirements of the future labour market. Accelerating the digital transition and the use of new technologies will generate jobs that will require specific skills. At national level, the “Educated Romania” program, which gives a central role to the student, is also defined in the logic of anticipating labour market needs, proposing specific actions such as: increasing curricular relevance for general education and developing a comprehensive path in vocational and technical education.

events

Among the topics discussed were: the challenges related to digitalization or the resilience of the society, as well as the double transition (green and digital), which lead to the development of specific skills for the future, so that activities are properly managed from the perspective of education; transforming the Romanian school in order to ensure that the society progress is realised at the same speed as the European partners, with a particular focus on the use of European funds, the support for and the role of teachers in facilitating the assimilation of these skills, and the involvement of the private sector as a partner in the relationship with the educational system. Additionally, the participants could learn more about the Selfie WBL module, a European digital tool for work-based learning, launched in 2018 by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sports and Culture, which was piloted in Romania in 2020, and it was taken over within the Strategy regarding the digitalization of education in Romania 2021-2027.

The recording of the debate is available on the [EIR's YouTube channel](#). For more information on this debate, please visit the Institute's website, [Events](#) section.

The events dedicated to the [Conference on the Future of Europe](#), organized by European Institute of Romania, represent an opportunity to involve citizens in dialogue with experts, representatives of the European institutions, academia etc., on current issues at the level of the European Union.

Laura-Ştefania Anton
Communication Unit

Romanian and French perspectives on Europe's future and unity

On 20 October 2021, the European Institute of Romania (EIR) and Robert Schuman Foundation (Paris) organized the online debate "Towards a more united Europe".

During the event, the following guests offered their insights: **Jean-Dominique Giuliani**, president of Robert Schuman Foundation, **Oana-Mihaela Mocanu**, director general, European Institute of Romania, **Alain Lamassoure**, former Member of the European Parliament, president of the Scientific Council of Robert Schuman Foundation, **Pascale Joannin**, general director, Robert Schuman Foundation, **Daniel Dăianu**, former Member of the European Parliament, academician, president of the Fiscal Council, **Antonia Colibăşanu**, senior lecturer, PhD, Department of International Relations and European Integration, National School of Political Studies and Public Administration, senior geopolitical analyst at Geopolitical Futures.



The event was moderated by **Mihai Sebe**, head of the European Studies Unit within EIR, who underlined the challenges brought by the sanitary crisis at the EU level, and that the aim of the discussion is, among other things, to address how member states can move forward together on foreign policy, strategic priorities and economic policy.

The guests' interventions focused on the lessons learned at European level in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, potential measures and objectives that the European Union should consider in the coming period, especially in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe. In this regard, the participants highlighted and discussed the current challenges facing the EU, namely: economic recovery; the crisis of the current development model, a crisis accelerated by climate change; the lack of confidence in the political elites and the growing economic and political importance of Asia in the international arena. In preparation for the challenges of the coming decades, special note was given to the growing concern at European level for anticipating trends and evaluating data and events from an evolutionary perspective.

Representatives of the Robert Schuman Foundation provided information on the vision of the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, which will focus on three pillars: membership, economic recovery and the strengthening of European power. The economic recovery demonstrates the need for a new economy model, based on the principles of ecological and digital transition, but also taking into account the effects of migratory phenomena. The aim is to enhance the European unity by strengthening the internal market and increasing the EU's responsibility and global role.

The recording of the debate is available on the EIR's [YouTube](#) channel. For more details, please access [EIR's website](#), Events section.

Ana-Maria Anghelescu
European Studies Unit

The European Institute of Romania is successfully implementing the EUREKA project

The European Institute of Romania (EIR) has been implementing since 15 July 2019 the *EUREKA – A Key Access to EU Rights* project. This initiative aims to facilitate the use of the right of free movement by the European citizens, as well as their inclusion and integration in the host member states, based on the exchange of competences and activities at local, national and transnational level, by accessing and using digital information. The project is coordinated by the Idos Research and Studies Centre (Italy) and implemented alongside partners from six European countries: Croatia (Zagreb Grad), France and Portugal (Tandem Plus), Germany (ACLI e.V.), Italy (Acli Association, ACLI Employers, Fondazione Mondo Digitale, ANCI Lazio), Romania (European Institute of Romania, Novapolis, Cartel ALFA). The project was funded by the European Commission’s programme: *European Rights, Equality and Citizenship – REC*.



Three new instruments have been developed to support the mobile citizens of the European Union. The first was the Handbook on IT Best Practices *EU Mobile Citizens Go Digital*. The manual, in its 2.0 version, edited by Idos and EIR, aims, based on the data gathered and processed by the researchers involved in the project, to provide local and national officials, stakeholders, and mobility managers, with a number of recommendations regarding free movement facilitation. These recommendations are based on the values and principles of the European Union such as peace, democracy, justice, the promotion of diversity and non-discrimination.

The other two main tools developed within the project have a digital dimension: the *Key4mobility* website and the *Key4mobility* app, available in [Google Play](#) and [AppStore](#). The latter makes it possible, from any mobile device, to find useful information and indications for mobility within the European Union. The other two digital instruments give the necessary importance to multilingualism, as information on the six member states involved in the project can be accessed in their national languages. The portal provides information on five major sections: residence (and family), employment, social security, education, anti-discrimination. The portal also presents in a separate section the rights and duties of the European citizens.

The project *EUREKA – A Key Access to EU Rights* provides data for over 13.4 million mobile European citizens on how to live their personal and professional lives when they choose to work or study in another EU Member State. These data come from official sources and are clearly presented to reach as many citizens as possible.

Iulian Oneaşcă and Mihaela-Adriana Pădureanu
European Studies Unit



Home | Residence | Employment | Welfare | Education | Anti-discrimination | EU Services EU | Select a Country | English

Purpose

The portal aims to provide easy, online access to practical information, assistance and geolocalised services at local/regional level in 10 regions of 6 MSs to mobile EU citizens

Editor-in-Chief: Eliza Vaş
Editors: Mihai Sebe, Ionuț-Mircea Marcu, Mihaela-Adriana Pădureanu, Ana-Maria Andreea Anghelescu
Revision RO: Mariana Bara
Translations RO-EN: Ionuț-Mircea Marcu, Mihaela-Adriana Pădureanu, Ana-Maria Andreea Anghelescu, Laura-Ștefania Anton
Graphics & DTP: Mihai Paraschiv

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European Institute of Romania
7-9, Regina Elisabeta Bvd., RO - 030016, Bucharest, Romania
Phone: (+4021) 314 26 96 / 133 / Fax: (+4021) 314 26 66
Contact: newsletter@ier.gov.ro, Web: ier.gov.ro