

# GENERATION EUROPE

## YOUNG POLICY MAKERS



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# Result





With the support of the  
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**Programme: Erasmus+**

**Key Action: Support for policy reform**

**Action Type: Dialogue between young people and policy makers**

# **GENERATION EUROPE: YOUNG POLICY MAKERS**

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# ECOLOGY



# PREAMBLE

It is becoming increasingly clear that Europe's model of economic development – based on high resource use, waste generation and pollution – is not sustainable. We are closer and closer to an environmental crisis, which has already begun to show its effects. Global warming, loss of biodiversity, ever-increasing levels of urban air pollution or land deforestation are just some of the most stringent problems that affect us all . These problems are not natural phenomena but are rooted in human behavior and therefore best addressed by changing human behavior.

Protecting the environment is one of the top priorities for Europeans. According to the Eurobarometer (2017), 94% declare that protecting the environment is particularly important to them. Television news remains the main source of information about the environment, with 73% of respondents indicating that they get their information from TV (2011). This has declined to 58% in 2017. The overall proportion of respondents that use the Internet or online social networks as an information source about the environment (42%) remained stable since 2014 (41%). These statistics transmit a very important message: the main source of information about a crucial aspect for Europeans is not school education, but the media. Nevertheless, a consistent finding of most scholars is that school environmental education is very effective in improving children's attitudes towards the environment and environmentally responsible behaviors (e.g. Miller et al., 2011).

# PROPOSAL

Implementation of a EU-wide educational program for school-aged children, which includes 1h/week of ecological education.

Topics start from simple and concrete – for small children – to complex and abstract for high-school students. The curricula for each school year will be conceived by a team of experts and will be the same for each member state.

The source of funding for the program will be from national budgets, yet teachers will be trained in EU-funded projects.



# ANTITERRORISM



# PREAMBLE

First of all we should know what the terrorism is from the theoretical point of you. Terrorism is, in the broadest sense, the use of intentionally indiscriminate violence as a means to create terror among masses of people; or fear to achieve a religious or political aim. It is used in this regard primarily to refer to violence during peacetime or in war against non-combatants.

During this meetings we have deeply discussed about what the terrorism is and how should we fight with it and solve the problems related to it from the young society point of view. After the discussion we have decided to get focused on the following point like:

- Verification of incoming people
- Allocation of security
- Education
- Youth forums and activities

We all have came to the conclusion that the most important and relevant point is about education as it includes a lot of important aspects like: protection, prevention, the improvement of our knowledge related to the incoming people.

# PROPOSAL

According to us, the regulations which should be introduced and approved by the EU and our local governments are based on the obligatory trainings just to be closer to the problem and make us familiar with the subject.

To be more precise, we want to make the activities to show how to behave in the case of terrorism attack (to divide it and analyze the most common terrorism acts we have had here in Europe and describe how to act in each case), how to interpret the evacuation plan, how to behave in case to see the victims.

On the other hand, youngsters has to attend a class in order to learn what is terrorism, how terrorists groups recruit young students in Europe, how we should recognize terrorists from their actions (being nervous or something similar) and finally, how we should react in case of terrorist identification.

To conclude with, the measures listed in the regulation have to be immediately applied by the member states and its regions.



# LOBBY AND POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

# PREAMBLE

How to improve the image of politicians and politics without appealing to populism (charismatic strong leaders that send simple messages - Orban, Erdogan, Salvini, Farage, Trump etc.)? How to make politics “sexy” again? -

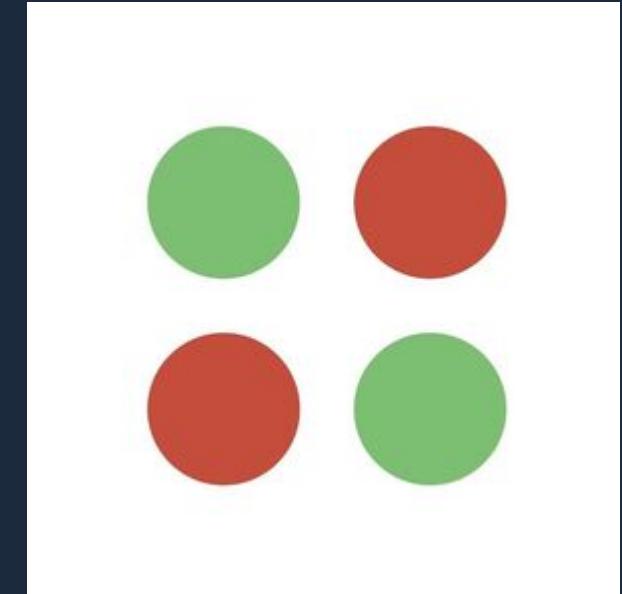
Young people need stories, emotions in order to get interested in politics. How to achieve that? The difference: good politicians also offer solutions, not only criticize. - The need for non-boring / non-formal education about political involvement.

Here some of the needs we want to fill through our proposals:

- The need to have more policies that target young people. Ex: policies that youngsters getting jobs in their home countries etc.
- The need of a more transparent (easier to understand) policy-making process
- The need for non-boring, interesting messages from politicians (Ex. AOC) about political change.
- The need for non-boring / non-formal education about political involvement.
- The need of young people to get involved in the policy-making process.

# PROPOSAL

- 1) an European directive for legislative transparency in order to increase trasparency in policy making process; -All EU countries need to have transparency laws;  
-Create a special European organism (like, e.g., the European Prosecutor institution) that controls the application of the transparency laws. Mentioning special sanctions.
- 2) Creation of the program “Youth Agora” (just like Erasmus+) The needs covered: -  
The need to have more policies that target young people. Ex: policies that youngsters getting jobs in their home countries etc. - The need for non-boring, interesting messages from politicians (Ex. AOC) about political change. - The need of young people to get involved in the policy-making process.
- 3) The legislation: in order to encourage young people to get involved in politics:  
- Create projects for young political party members (for the young wings of political parties).  
-Create projects for young people that want to be involved in decision making (ex. youth parliament, unions, informal groups etc.). -Rewards for civil involvement etc. -Create a network for young people interested in politics -Create a framework in which to encourage young people to get involved in politics; -Support the newcomers. Informing, training. Learning by doing. Non-formal education. Case studies. Democracy debating. - Supervised by Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency of the EU.



# CONTACT

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