



The project "Enjoy your future" realised under the programme Europe for Citizens, has started one year ago. After the collection of opinions through an online game and some meetings on the five topics of the project, more than 40 young people from different European countries have prepared a final and collective document of proposals for the future of Europe. This is a summary of our ideas.

## integration

The main points that came out of our reflections about European integration can be summed-up in the three following ideas. The first one concerns the European Union Citizenship: we think it has to be the most important element for feeling part of the EU. Then, the European Union should find a stronger way to 'block' Member States which do not respect the EU values and violate Human Rights. Finally, the Union should better support all the educating projects which involve students and workers from all over the European countries and provide stronger investments for further opportunities for young people.

## youth

Thinking about youth, we chose to focus on Erasmus +, civic education, languages and autonomy. The Erasmus programme should be spread and improved, because it's a concrete way to both discover European culture and people, but also to give birth to a true European feeling of belonging. Of course, we want to tackle civic education because knowing EU history and institutions is a way to develop a feeling of belonging to the European community, rather than just our national one.

Language is something we care for because, as different languages characterize European diversity, learning a foreign one is a necessary step to create a link between young people in EU. Finally, the autonomy is also really important because we believe that Europe has a role in helping young people to grow as responsible and independent adults, who can equip themselves with basic needs like house, food and job.

## work

Work is one of the biggest challenges we have in Europe nowadays. Our reflection on this topic concerned with the overcoming the bureaucratic labor market through the creation of a European guidebook for young professionals and the creation of common European guidelines for administrative procedures.

Another important issue is tackling unemployment by setting a minimum duration of unemployment benefits, endorsing the principles of the Single Market, enforcing policies that create obligations for companies which receive public funding, improving the status of workers and expanding the EU residence permit to allow job-seeking also in other Schengen member states.

## organised crime

Organised crime is a problem that knows no borders, and uses at its advantage the different legal jurisdiction. The current outdated and incomplete system is unable to fight crime efficiently. For this reason an effort on the European level is necessary to prevent and counter it.

On the side of prevention, common efforts should be focused on education, through awareness-raising programmes, and on social action, in order to create valuable alternatives to organized crime for citizens. As far as counteractive measures are concerned, focus should be on creating a comprehensive, autonomous system, working on the European level fighting against organized crime.

## borders

Defining some common European borders, in contrast with traditional national borders, is a necessary step to guarantee a good control of the consequences of globalization, and to be more effective as global actors.

Managing common borders, and therefore establishing a more coherent foreign policy, is about avoiding the deaths, the denial of human rights, the inequality of the social pressure deriving from a bad management of the migration flows; it is about improving our common defense by cutting useless costs, sharing more intelligence, reducing our dependency from external actors like NATO.