

YoungMEPs2016

## **Raccomandazioni finali**

### **1. Proxy Recommendation**

*On the response to the refugee and migration crisis in Europe.*

*We, the Young People of Europe,  
wish to give our contribution to the future of the European Union,  
gathered in Parliament here in Lecce,*

*Having regards to*

- The United Nations Convention on Refugees
- The European Convention of Human Rights

*Whereas*

- Migration/refugee crisis is a major global threat to international stability and global order,
- The crisis creates new challenges for the protection of human rights both in the European Union and externally,
- It changes the social structure of the European Union member states, establishing the need to integrate incoming groups into society,

### ***Herby We Recommend***

1. The protection of human rights should be a priority in addressing the inflow of migrants, asylum seekers, and refugees. As such, the European Parliament proposes that:

1.1. the Member States implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Refugees in regards to asylum seekers and refugees, and of the European Convention on

Human Rights in regards to all migrants.

1.2. relating to the EU-Turkey agreement, that the European Union take all possible precautions to monitor the implementation of all provisions reached there (provision of basic needs, medical care, refugee camps, biometrics controls in camps to security provision and expedite the process). Attention should especially be paid to the protection of human rights of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants, as well as of the local population, including members of political opposition and national and ethnic minorities. As such, an independent body of experts should be formed which, in cooperation with local and global NGOs, should closely monitor the situation in Turkey.

2. Recognise that, due to security reasons, refugees allocated should be able to express a preference before being allocated to individual member states according to the quota system (paying special attention to family ties) and should remain there at least for the initial period of 3 years - which will be checked by a signature in a local community centre within the country once in 2 weeks - unless they are granted the status of citizenship of the country they are allocated in or their preferred destination approves their migration.

2.1. After the minimum period of three years, the refugees could either stay in the country they are allocated, either apply to another member state, which has the option to accept or, finally repatriate to their country of origin.

2.2. Suggest that the quota system be based on a minimum proportionality principle and that countries willing to accept, on a voluntarily basis, more refugees, they would receive back financial incentives both at the public and private sector.

3. Recognising that the inflow of immigrants is largely caused by conflicts in different areas of the world, the European Parliament proposes that financial and logistical support be provided to the - external, independent and impartial - humanitarian organisations directly addressing the dangers facing civilian populations in the conflict regions such as education of these working with migrants in technology of biometrics and security procedures.

4. The individual Members-States, with EU funds, will guarantee the educational and social integration of these people, keeping in mind the importance of their original identities.

5. The educational integration should include the following levels: compulsory level, encompassing compulsory education on the realities of the country of allocation, such as basic language skills, social structure and legal system, as well as voluntary vocational and professional education.

## **2. Solid Recommendation**

### ***On a European framework on Labour market and Social Citizenship policies***

*We, the Young People of Europe,  
wish to give our contribution to the future of the European Union,  
gathered in Parliament here in Lecce,*

#### *Having regards to*

- The Europe 2020 targets on labour market policies (lowering unemployment rates and achieving the result of employing 75% of the 20-64 year-olds) and fighting poverty and social exclusion (by reducing the number of people in/at risk of poverty and social dumping, currently at the rate of 20 million);
- Article 153 of the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, that contains provisions supporting activities aimed to improve: social security and social protection of workers, conditions of employment for third-country nationals legally residing in Union territory, the integration of persons excluded from the labour market, the combating of social exclusion;
- The directives and regulations concerning the creation of a European Blue Card (<http://www.eu-bluecard.com/>)

#### *Whereas*

- (a) Poverty and unfair competition within and between EU countries are among the main causes of discrepancies between national standards of living;
- (b) High and different unemployment rates prevent the harmonisation of an integrated European labour market;
- (c) It is in the interest of the people of Europe to move steps towards the creation of a European integrated welfare system, implementing redistribution strategies from richest to poorest countries and pursuing an equal and socially sustainable economic growth and development

***Herby We Recommend***

1. The establishment of a universal European-based minimum wage, proportional and progressive according to the average purchasing power of wage earners in the countries where they work, in an effort to equalise the financial opportunities of the workers across all Members States.
2. The redistribution of taxes on labour contracts, in order to unburden low income workers and boost new hirings;
3. The creation of a European common fund on Active Labour Market (ALM) policies to finance the programme and help Member States to implement the proposed income support policies and to activate redistribution strategies. Contributions to the European common fund on ALM should be proportional to the national GDP/per country of all the Member States involved;
4. The creation of a European Blue Card for unskilled migrants coming from third-countries in order to integrate them in the European labour market. The European Blue Card would function as an alternative to EU citizenships to ensure and protect workers' rights and social citizenship personal guarantees.

**3. NEXT Recommendation**

***About the future of education, science, technology and innovation.***

*We, the Young People of Europe,  
wish to give our contribution to the future of the European Union,  
gathered in Parliament here in Lecce,*

*Having regards to / Taking into account/ Considering:*

- Having regards to the goals set up in *Europe 2020*, which is looking forward to creating a more competitive market, with higher employment through a more effective investments in education,
- Taking into account the effectiveness of programmes such as *Erasmus* and *Erasmus+*, which help develop a higher education based on multicultural integration and

inclusion,

- Having regard to the necessity to encourage youth employment and entrepreneurship which is being done through initiatives such as “*The Youth Employment Initiative*” (2013),
- Taking into account the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) (2007-2013) and its purpose to improve sustainable economic development, the creation of sustainable jobs, and the importance of education in order to achieve this,
- Considering the 2016 Paris Summit and the current importance of environmental issues.

*Whereas:*

- To approach and tackle the aforementioned issues while emphasising:
  - (a) European integration and values;
  - (b) Employability and competition;
  - (c) Technology and innovation
- To encourage businesses to contribute to the development of practical skills and experience at higher educational establishments, in order to improve the levels of youth employment, whilst promoting sustainable technology and innovation,

### ***Hereby We Recommend***

(1) The creation of a Common European Education Programme aimed at the development of European values and identity. Extending from primary to secondary education, the programme would encompass all EU countries.

The curriculum will be adjusted to the specific realities of each member state, and would be composed of several, weekly, classes and workshops. The programme would progressively introduce children to European values through soft skill based education (i.e. teamwork, inclusion, empathy, and sustainability) at the primary school level.

Subsequently, in further education the programme would tackle more challenging theoretical notions, such as the history and philosophy of EU institutions, as well as the development of employability skills and the promotion of language and cultural exchanges. Through the aforementioned initiative we aim towards a more deeply and integrated European youth, while simultaneously increasing employability and competitiveness and ensuring an improved

utilisation of higher education resources, such as the Erasmus programme.

Allow national governments to decide their curriculum (to allow them to teach the specific skills their country needs).

Finally, Introduce ways to analyse and evaluate whether the education programmes are working (such as through surveying the targeted group and seeing if they have understood and assimilated the key learning points).

(2) Engaging corporations and business representatives to decrease unemployment by providing scholarships and facilitating placement for young Europeans. Active contributors to this programme will be entitled to tax incentives in order to encourage goodwill cooperation and exchanges. This is intended to increase the amount of opportunities for youth across all income levels and employment sectors. Moreover, it is necessary to provide motivation for European citizens in the development of sustainable technology and innovation. The programme will facilitate the creation of innovative start-ups under business activities that promote pioneering technology and sustainability as an integral part of higher education and business circles.

(3) Taking into account the importance of the development of a sustainable economic framework and of maintaining a clean environment, we advise the pursuit of the implementation of measures that encourage companies to support renewable energy, and the use of alternative and sustainable resources. Such measures could incorporate tax initiatives, as well as access to European funding.

(4) We also recommend introducing the education programmes not only for the young, but also for the old (and other demographics in society).

We recommend that the educational process should be performed in an innovative and unconventional way as to reach citizens of all ages. This could be pursued by co-financing, television, social media and entertainment channels, programmes and project which would prominently feature important aspect of European culture, values and EU institutions.

#### **4. DEMO Recommendation**

##### ***On Education, National Sovereignty, Democracy within the EU and accountability of MEPs***

*We, the Young People of Europe,  
wish to give our contribution to the future of the European Union,  
gathered in Parliament here in Lecce,*

*Having regards to*

- Education: including Erasmus+ and open Education Europa programmes
- National sovereignty and to the Treaty on Functioning of the European Union
- Accountability of MEPs

*Whereas*

- (a) We are reaching a limited demographic with information regarding what the EU is and does, as well as how its decisions affect member states;
- (b) The citizens of our member states feel that they are removed from the process of decision making;
- (c) The members of Parliament are not entirely accountable to their electorate for their actions or lack of actions taken

##### ***Herby We Recommend***

1. Education
  - a. We will continue with current programs of internships in EU institutions for young people, as well as for elder generations; educative travels to Brussels; study of the functioning of the EU institutions at schools, etc.
  - b. Set up a committee which researches the level of awareness of the European Union in each member state and make recommendations for how to tailor the educational programs to the various demographics
  - c. We suggest that the educational process is performed in innovative and disruptive ways, such as through entertainment channels, social networks, etc. (The use of one channel (e.g social media) will depend upon the demographic being targeted and which channels they

We the Young People of Europe

use the most frequently).

2. National Sovereignty/Democracy

a. Without touching the four freedoms, we suggest that more political power be gradually provided to local governments over matters which affect their region specifically (these policy areas would be decided by popular vote by EU countries).

b. A special committee should be set up to look into the feasibility of a yellow card system, its application and the level of sanctions to be applied, including the levels of gravity for offences as well as what constitutes extraordinary situations.

3. Accountability

a. The right of citizens of a specific country to initiate a vote to recall an MEP from their own country, through an online petition which is not binding and would be discussed by the EU Parliament.

b. Members of other EU institutions (i.e. European Commission, Council of EU) should also be subjected to similar procedures of public audition and checks throughout their tenure.

All these four Recommendations  
were singularly voted and approved  
in Lecce, the 01 July 2016

on Behalf of the Parliament

*Emanuele Murra*

(person in chief of the project)