

R15new The Manifesto of the Generation in Crisis

Proposers:

Agenda item: 4. Resolutions

Motion text

1 At the end of 2021, in agreement with the European Parliament and the Council,
2 the European Commission declared 2022 as the European Year of Youth.

3 We are worried. We are the generation that has been living from crisis to a
4 crisis. When we were born, the world was already in crisis. When we were born,
5 the world was already 0.5 degrees warmer. When we were born, we were already
6 beyond 350 ppm; which is the “safe” level of carbon dioxide.

7 This generation has witnessed several economic crises, record levels of
8 unemployment, a housing crisis, a global pandemic and wars in Europe. All while
9 grappling with the effects of the climate crisis.

10 We are not the “Next Generation Europe”, we are THIS Generation Europe and we
11 are in a crisis.

12 **We lost two years of our education, work, mental health and life to the poor**
13 **political decisions made in this pandemic!**

14 The EU has declared 2022 the Year of Youth, saying it is in recognition of the
15 sacrifices the younger generation had to make during the pandemic. However, the
16 proposals they have made so far fall short to respond to the real sacrifices we
17 made during the pandemic.

18 Our schools closed down. Not all of us had the means to participate in remote
19 learning, especially those of us from marginalised backgrounds. Some of us have
20 dropped out of education and will not return. For those that stayed, it was very
21 hard to find the incentive and energy to focus on our studies, with no end in
22 sight to the pandemic. Yet we were expected to deliver the same results.

23 Those of us staying in a different place than our homes had to either return
24 home or stay in towns where our universities were and pay ever increasing rents
25 and dormitory fees. For example, in September 2020 the University of Manchester

26 encouraged the students to go to the campus and promised them face-to-face
27 classes that were finally canceled two days before the course started. The
28 students were trapped and forced to pay for accommodation that was in bad
29 condition.

30 We, students, rely on part-time jobs to pay our tuition fees and sustain
31 ourselves while studying. During COVID-19 restrictions bars and restaurants were
32 closed and many students were unable to find part-time jobs. In France, students
33 had to queue for food handouts.

34 Since the onset of the pandemic, the youth unemployment rate in the EU has risen
35 from 15.8% to 19.5% (Eurostat). Those who didn't lose their jobs saw a reduction
36 in their income. According to the research done by the European Youth Forum, one
37 in every four young people reported a decrease in their income (Beyond Lockdown
38 - the pandemic scar on young people).

39 Young people were hardest hit in the 2008 global financial crisis. That crisis
40 has not only led to very high youth unemployment rates in Europe but also a
41 stance among political decision-makers that "any job is better than none". That
42 left us with unpaid internships, gig-workers, zero hour contracts. The current
43 generation of young people were already worse off than their predecessors and
44 now we are facing the biggest financial crisis since the Great Depression.

45 Additionally, we are in a mental health crisis. Young people all over Europe are
46 sounding the alarms for the drastic rise in mental health and wellbeing issues.
47 The crises we have witnessed ever since we were born and the current economic
48 system driving them have greatly impacted this generation. The rising levels of
49 young people living with burn-out, anxieties and depression show that we have
50 yet to receive the much needed essential aid that was promised to us. With the
51 greater waiting times and overloaded health care, we need more than just raising
52 awareness.

53 We were promised a good life. And we have been denied. Especially the racialised
54 youth, gender and sexual minorities, disabled youth, migrant youth have been
55 denied.

56 One year of youth is not going to solve our problems.

57 **We do not need festivals. We need real change!**

58 As FYEG we are concerned that this Year of Youth will result in a lot of stylish
59 campaigns, but very little substance. We are worried that decisions about young
60 people will be made without consulting us at every step of the way. We are
61 worried that the leaders will invite young people to meetings only to listen to

62 us, but not to take the much needed action afterwards. We want to see outcomes
63 from the European Year of Youth exist beyond 2022.

64 Without concrete actions, the European Year of Youth will only remain as youth
65 washing and we have seen enough of that. What young people really need is hope.
66 Hope that there is a way out of these crises and that the people in power do not
67 only care about their position, but about our future.

68 This Manifesto therefore demands:

- 69 • The European Year of Youth should not be limited to young people from EU
70 member states but should also involve young people from the UK, the
71 Western Balkans and EU Partnership countries.

- 72 • The civil space for youth organisations in Europe has been shrinking. We
73 are very worried that the words of the European Commission are not
74 followed by concrete actions. A strong youth sector is key to ensure that
75 young people from all backgrounds can have access to a safe space to
76 engage and grow as active citizens.

- 77 • The increase in the overall Erasmus+ budget should be reflected in the
78 operating grants that youth civil society organisations receive. Even
79 though the Erasmus+ budget has been doubled, the operating grants have
80 remained the same. In a European Year of Youth, we need strong European
81 youth organisations. The operating grant support should be tripled and
82 distributed to more organizations. Especially youth organisations that
83 target marginalised young people should be given a priority.

- 84 • The European Commission should provide small funding opportunities to
85 formal and informal youth organisations to organise “pilot” activities,
86 much similar to the Council of Europe’s European Youth Foundation (EYF)
87 Pilot Activities. The application and reporting should be simple so that
88 new organisations without professional secretariat can easily apply and
89 report.

- 90 • Russia has left the Council of Europe. That means they will not pay their
91 membership fee, which will decrease the overall funding. Last time Russia
92 didn’t pay its membership fee, the CoE immediately cut funds from the
93 youth sector. We can not let this happen again. The EYF has been providing
94 support to young people all across the continent for 50 years and they
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must be protected at all costs.

- 96 • The European Commission should start a more formalised research regarding
97 the marginalised young people taking part in the activities organised or
98 funded by the Commission grants, with an aim to understand and prioritise
99 their needs and to remove barriers to their participation in European
100 youth events.

- 101 • We are calling on the European Commission and the Member States to put
102 forward a common binding legal framework for an effective and enforceable
103 ban on unpaid internships, traineeships and apprenticeships and providing
104 a minimum standard of rights concerning working conditions.

- 105 • We do not think the European Commission's new program ALMA (Aim, Learn,
106 Master Achieve) will be a relief to the systematic youth unemployment and
107 precarity. We are worried that this initiative would be limited to
108 privileged few who would already have a good chance in getting short-term
109 work experience in a different member state. Instead, the efforts should
110 be directed towards immediately introducing an EU minimum wage scheme,
111 with minimum wages based on the cost of living in a particular country or
112 region and a mechanism to progressively harmonise them.

- 113 • The Commission President Von Der Leyen said "This Next Generation EU
114 recovery pack is a lot of money that the next generation will have to pay
115 back". We reject the premise that young people should be indebted because
116 of the poor political choices that were made before them.
 - 117 ◦ The Next Generation EU should be funded through EU level wealth tax,
118 kerosene tax, and tax on tech giants.
 - 119 ◦ Youth organisations should be consulted in the delivery of national
120 plans for the deployment of Next Generation EU Funding.

- 121 • We propose a one-time COVID relief to all European young people (age 14 -
122 30) to help them overcome the challenges they currently face, due to the
123 sacrifices they had to make in the past years.

- 124 • The European Commission should initiate a crisis Mental Health plan
125 targeted at policy change in the Member States. This plan should include,

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but not be limited to:

- increasing accessibility and the funding of (mental) healthcare facilities, making sure that everyone gets the help they need
- investing in training of mental health professionals, equipping them with tools to help people from marginalized communities
- making (mental) healthcare free
- investing in already existing, bottom-up community-building initiatives
- increasing the financial support provided to civil society organisations (CSOs) who work on mental health
- mainstreaming mental health into all social, economy and climate policies

IT IS OUR FUCKING FUTURE.