Final report of the online consultation 2024 European Election participatory engagement campaign for young citizens
European society stands at a crossroad. We face war on the continent, rising inflation, an increasingly obvious climate crisis and the pandemic. The next European elections will be crucial.

Our destiny lies in our hands. We need a strong voice to make Europe better - together! A sustainable path for this future can only be taken with young people on board.

Therefore, JEF Europe and Make.org, with the support of the European Parliament, launched the unique, non-partisan, massive and participatory initiative “EurHope” in a collaboration with a coalition of more than 45 academics, civil society actors, European regions, cities and transnational institutions. It outlines the future that the European youth jointly envisages and spearhead the mobilisation of young European citizens ahead of the 2024 EU elections.

The first step of this initiative is an online consultation, this document presents its final results and key findings.
In these dramatic times the voice of young people is loud and clear: we need a better and reformed Europe, with more effective institutions that we can trust. An Europe able to deal with global challenges, to take care of its citizens, to give us Hope for the Future.

ANTONIO ARGENZIANO
JEF Europe President

With over 1.5 million votes united, and thanks to more than 45 partners, the EurHope consultation has succeeded in engaging young citizens on a massive scale in the 27 EU countries. The resulting Agenda of Hope is now the ideal support for putting their priorities in the centre of the public debate in the frame of the European election campaign.

ALICIA COMBAZ
Make.org CEO & Co-Founder
The EurHope consultation brought together more than 1.5 million voices, which is a great achievement. The youth has spoken clearly about their concerns and their expectations of the EU. Now, it is time for the EU leaders to hear this message and take action. Youth is our future, and shaping tomorrow’s future starts today.

DUBRAVKA ŠUICA
European Commission Vice President for Democracy and Demography

You have proven your ability to reach out to citizens across all the 27 member states in a multilingual digital environment. And not only that: you have surpassed your own ambitions by going beyond 1 Million votes you were determined to have on board of the campaign. I congratulate you on this significant achievement.

OLIVER RÖPKE
President of the European Economic and Social Committee
The 3 Phases

**Phase 1**
Listen

Massive online Consultation

1,5 million young voices

What are your ideas for building together a Europe that can respond to future challenges?

**Phase 2**
Engage

Agenda of Hope
revealed and shared with EU institutions, European civil society and political actors

**Phase 3**
Go to vote!

Online and offline campaign
in the hot phase ahead of the elections

📅 9 May - Kick-off events
All over Europe

📅 9-10 June - European Youth Event
Invitation to join the platform

📅 10 Nov - Event in Madrid
Presentation of the Agenda of Hope

📅 May 2024 - Closing Event in Brussels (tbc)
Discussion with EU institutions and candidates

✅ synchronization between citizens, civil society, EU institutions and academics

✅ raised engagement and awareness about European elections

✅ positive impact on turnout amongst young citizens
Our Approach
Diverse & massive participation

EurHope sparked an unprecedented dialogue among young citizens in the 27 member countries of the EU, ahead of the 2024 European elections.

We reached out to EU youth in all its diversity.

We ensured to also include voices from minority demographics in our massive offline and online outreach campaigns.

Votes: 1,500,330

Proposals: 5,069

Located in 27 EU member states

In 22 languages

From 15 to 35 years old

Of all genders

With every education background

The massive consultation united over 1.5 million voices
The main topics discussed in the entire consultation

What citizens are talking about
%

% of 4,313 proposals validated**

* The percentages add up to more than 100% because some proposals are part of more than one topic.

** Out of 5,069 proposals submitted, 4,313 were validated by the Make.org moderators according to the moderation rules.
Based on that, we established the AGENDA of Hope:

- 15 **POPULAR** IDEAS
- Consensus amongst young Europeans based on their votes
- Statistically representative

...and also identified...

- 12 **DIVISIVE** IDEAS
- Based on division amongst young Europeans in light of their votes
- Statistically representative
We secured **representative** results by mirroring the composition of **European Youth (age 15-34)**, based on **Eurostat data** (2022). This data reflects the following four factors:
5 069 SUBMITTED PROPOSALS
Before being published, proposals submitted by citizens had to be validated by the moderators of Make.org, in accordance with the law and our moderation guidelines.

4 313 VALIDATED PROPOSALS

We identified the **consensus zone**. Proposals with over 60% of votes in favour.

463 most popular proposals have more than 65% of votes in favour and a significantly high number of votes.

5 HOPE

Qualitative clustering established 15 popular ideas, the **AGENDA OF HOPE**.

397 most divisive proposals have an average of 45% of votes in favour, of 40% of votes against and significantly high number of votes.

Qualitative clustering established 12 divisive ideas.

397 rejected proposals received a majority of votes against

100% neutral proposals received a majority of neutral votes
How we ensured representativeness of the AGENDA OF HOPE

1. We listened to every voice using the data from the massive online consultation.

2. Thanks to our robust statistical model that addresses any data imbalance...

3. ...we established the AGENDA OF HOPE, representative of aspirations of the European youth...

4. ...accounting precisely for the distribution of demographics of the European youth.

Mirroring Eurostat data (2022)
2nd section

Results of the consultation
Democracy & EU institutions
1. Reinforcing transparency and ethical conduct of public officials
2. Strengthening the efficiency of European justice systems
3. Increasing citizen participation and their understanding of the EU

Climate change and environment
4. Developing more efficient and accessible rail transport
5. Strengthening sustainable European industries and recycling
6. Promoting innovation in European agriculture and sustainable farming
7. Increasing the protection of biodiversity within the EU and beyond
8. Accelerating the energy transition and the reduction of carbon emissions

Economy, social justice and employment
9. Promoting easier access to employment, especially for the youth
10. Encouraging "Made in Europe"

EU in the world
11. Strengthening a sovereign EU voice in diplomacy

Health and education
12. Enhancing measures at the European level to improve and coordinate education
13. Strengthening EU action on inclusive and harmonised healthcare systems

Human rights and migration
14. Creating a more efficient European legal framework for immigration

Research and innovation
15. Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe

These ideas gathered over 65% votes in favour
Moving towards a federal Europe
Favouring a Europe where national governments hold more power and the EU has less control
Strengthening the powers and competences of the EU

Empowering the EU to lead the ecological transition
Limiting air transportation

Introducing a tax system that better corrects inequalities
Building a more social Europe

Establishing a European army
Increasing the EU's support to Ukraine

Substantially reforming the EU's global migration policy
Guaranteeing LGBTQIA+ and reproductive rights at EU level
Promoting Christian and religious values

These ideas gathered over 45% of votes in favour and over of 40% of votes against
How to read the results?

The structure outlined below details the presentation of the results in this report. It is designed to help the reader’s understanding of the analytical framework and methodology.

Whether it is a popular idea or divisive idea

A sentence that encapsulates the essence of the different proposals that constitute the idea

The in-depth analysis of the idea based on the proposals and the vote patterns.

The ideas are grouped under umbrella dimensions

Participants were invited to indicate their age, but it was not obligatory

Name, Age

Proposal text

% votes for  % votes neutral  % votes against
POPULAR IDEAS

- Reinforcing transparency and ethical conduct of public officials
- Strengthening the efficiency of European justice systems
- Increasing citizen participation and their understanding of the EU

DIVISIVE IDEAS

- Moving towards a federal Europe
- Favouring a Europe where national governments hold more power and the EU has less control
- Strengthening the powers and competences of the EU
Reinforcing transparency and ethical conduct of public officials

Citizens agree on:

Bolstering transparency and accountability in EU governance and increasing integrity, as well as responsiveness in EU politics.

Citizens envisage **stricter transparency regulations to temper influence by organised interest groups**. Participants advocate for more limitation on lobbying activities and for the setup of more efficient **institutions to tackle corruption**.

The proposals draw ideas on improving political integrity and accountability by ensuring that individuals with **legal verdicts do not hold public offices**. Besides, legal immunity of representatives is also discussed, with the goal to reduce the risk of **unethical behavior** and **misconduct in politics**.

There is consensus on the idea of **linking the income of political actors to the median income of their constituency**. Participants highlight their perception that politicians are **overpaid** and should share the same financial responsibilities as any other citizen.

Main popular proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rohne, 20</td>
<td>We should tie the wages of politicians to the median wage of their country to encourage them to work in the best interest of their people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anina</td>
<td>Politicians who have been convicted or are on trial must no longer be allowed to stand for election.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ţere Mihai, 29</td>
<td>We need to create an institution to oversee, audit, prosecute and punish all corrupt politicians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luis, 22</td>
<td>One should introduce stronger transparency rules within the EU to ensure that no lobby group has excessive influence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tolias</td>
<td>There should be a ban in Europe on “political immunity” where e.g. politicians who steal money from the state are arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laurent, 22</td>
<td>It is necessary for the European Union to form an anti-corruption body to monitor where the funds received by the government are going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen</td>
<td>It is necessary that the salaries of politicians, of those who work in politics, do not exceed 2.5 times the average salary, so that they do not take it for that reason.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jitka</td>
<td>We should introduce penalties for corruption and to abolish the criminal integrity of politicians so that they can be prosecuted for their actions against the people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea

- **Rohne, 20**
  - We should tie the wages of politicians to the median wage of their country to encourage them to work in the best interest of their people.
  - 77% agree
  - 16% disagree
  - 12% don't know

- **Anina**
  - Politicians who have been convicted or are on trial must no longer be allowed to stand for election.
  - 75% agree
  - 10% disagree
  - 15% don't know

- **Ţere Mihai, 29**
  - We need to create an institution to oversee, audit, prosecute and punish all corrupt politicians.
  - 83% agree
  - 3% disagree
  - 14% don't know

- **Luis, 22**
  - One should introduce stronger transparency rules within the EU to ensure that no lobby group has excessive influence.
  - 84% agree
  - 4% disagree
  - 12% don't know

- **Tolias**
  - There should be a ban in Europe on “political immunity” where e.g. politicians who steal money from the state are arrested.
  - 81% agree
  - 7% disagree
  - 12% don't know

- **Laurent, 22**
  - It is necessary for the European Union to form an anti-corruption body to monitor where the funds received by the government are going.
  - 83% agree
  - 6% disagree
  - 11% don't know

- **Carmen**
  - It is necessary that the salaries of politicians, of those who work in politics, do not exceed 2.5 times the average salary, so that they do not take it for that reason.
  - 79% agree
  - 10% disagree
  - 11% don't know

- **Jitka**
  - We should introduce penalties for corruption and to abolish the criminal integrity of politicians so that they can be prosecuted for their actions against the people.
  - 91% agree
  - 3% disagree
  - 6% don't know
Strengthening the efficiency of European justice systems

Citizens agree on:

Strengthening the legal framework for **protecting individuals, especially children**, from various forms of violence.

The proposals put forward the need for **stricter measures** to combat crimes against children, including **increasing penalties** for child abuse. There is a significant emphasis on the need to **raise penalties for offenses related to rape and sexist assaults across the EU**.

Additionally, there is a strong commitment to **providing comprehensive support for the victims** of such crimes, ensuring their well-being and recovery are prioritised. **Participants also suggest speeding up procedures and judicial intervention in the field**.

**Main popular proposals**

- **Aurelia, 24**
  - We should make an EU-wide criminal registry, so a law officer in one country knows immediately to be dealing with criminals from the EU.
  - 81%

- **Mitta**
  - We should triple penalties for child trafficking, pedophilia and child abuse from a minimum of 20 years in prison. Children are the future
  - 82%

- **Círculo, 30**
  - Rape and sexist aggression must be penalized much more severely throughout the EU, and victims must be strongly supported.
  - 84%

**Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea**

- **Shuka**
  - One should punish pedophilia much more and invest in prevention.
  - 84%

- **Marina, 25**
  - It is necessary for the law to act now to stop stalking and violence, instead of waiting for something to happen to whistleblowers
  - 84%

- **Claire, 34**
  - We should have consequences for those who cover up child abuse (all forms). Protect the identity of the child, name and shame the abuser.
  - 76%
Increasing citizen participation and their understanding of the EU

Citizens agree on:

Actively involving citizens in political decision making processes and better informing them about EU institutions.

The proposals aim to reconnect citizens with European politics by creating permanent participation mechanisms. Participants advocate for enhancing a direct dialogue between citizens and institutions through consultations on specific subjects or digital participation tools: online platforms or apps to engage citizens in the political decision-making process. Finally, there is consensus on the idea of system where all leaders of EU institutions are selected through direct elections.

There is also agreement on the need for improved transparency and communication about the EU: European citizens should have a clearer understanding of how the EU operates. Participants want to make the EU's work more transparent and understandable. The EU is asked to communicate more effectively about its projects, in order to inform, build trust, and ensure accountability within the Union.
Moving towards a federal Europe

Citizens are divided on:

Establishing the "United States of Europe" to compete with the world's major powers and enhance international influence.

The participants are actively discussing these issues. They have differing viewpoints on whether or not a European federation is desirable. Issues on centralisation, as well as subsidiarity were raised.

Main divisive proposals

- **Cristina, 30**
  It is necessary to form the United States of Europe to have greater geopolitical power and be independent of the U.S.
  - 42% agree
  - 14% strongly agree
  - 47% disagree

- **Nicolas, 17**
  In the long term, a federal Europe is needed to compete with the world’s greatest powers.
  - 44% agree
  - 18% strongly agree
  - 36% disagree

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

- **Lux**
  The goal should be to unite Europe as a whole; 27 separated states mean less on the international stage than one large country.
  - 43% agree
  - 48% strongly agree

- **Matteo**
  It is necessary for the European Union to be transformed into a true Political Union (Federal State) based on the principle of subsidiarity.
  - 39% agree
  - 33% strongly agree
  - 46% disagree

- **Jef Europe**
  We should set up an assembly that develops a European Constitution defining the principles of a democratic European Federation.
  - 52% agree
  - 37% strongly agree

- **Ioannis Iosifidis, 27**
  We have to move towards a European Integration, to become the United States of Europe, and stop being German-dominated.
  - 41% agree
  - 16% strongly agree
  - 41% disagree
Favouring a Europe where national governments hold more power and the EU has less control

Citizens are divided on:

Devolving greater powers to the member states.

The participants are divided on the idea of shifting more power to member states and reducing the power of the European Commission.

The results show a division of opinion on whether or not a return to a Europe of more sovereign nations is desirable. It would imply that each member state retains full autonomy to determine its own policies, encompassing both ideological and economic dimensions. Such independence would count for both, an ideological, as well as an economical dimension.

Main divisive proposals

- Leoi Pavlica, 16
  - The EU should be transformed into a purely economic organisation, which will not have any influence on the internal policies of the Member States.
  - Results: 38% agree, 13% disagree, 48% neutral.

- Noel, 34
  - We should give more power to the countries and less power to the EU Commission.
  - Results: 50% agree, 15% disagree, 34% neutral.

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

- Konrad
  - There should be a return to a Europe of Homelands, where each country pursues its own independent policy ideologically, as well as economically.
  - Results: 42% agree, 12% disagree, 45% neutral.

- Pablo, 26
  - It should be remembered that each EU country should be separated economically and politically from the EU. The EU has no right to interfere in the affairs of countries.
  - Results: 45% agree, 14% disagree, 40% neutral.

- Klaus
  - We should return to the EEC. Common security and economic policy is okay, the rest belongs to the nation states.
  - Results: 41% agree, 15% disagree, 42% neutral.

- Mit
  - The EU must be excluded from intervening in the economic decisions of EU countries, whatever their choices. The EU is not a dictatorship.
  - Results: 50% agree, 11% disagree, 39% neutral.
Strengthening the powers and competences of the EU

Citizens are divided on:

The extent of the EU’s authority over the domestic policies of its member states.

Participants are divided over proposals to enhance the EU’s capabilities and efficiency, which could involve abolishing the member states’ veto rights.

Proposals on concrete cases in which the EU should intervene are also divisive. An example is the state of the Rule of Law in Poland or Hungary.

Main divisive proposals

- Salvatore, 21
  The unanimity principle should be abolished, so that individual countries can no longer prevent important projects for the entire EU.
  - 48% agree
  - 18% disagree
  - 32% uncertain

- Katalin
  The European Parliament must be further strengthened. Its decision-making powers must be increased.
  - 40% agree
  - 17% disagree
  - 41% uncertain

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

- Igor, 17
  The powers of the European Parliament should be increased to counteract the situations we are currently seeing in Poland and Hungary.
  - 40% agree
  - 33% disagree
  - 46% uncertain

- Jef Europe
  We should have a European Parliament that enjoys full law-making and budgetary powers in all areas.
  - 41% agree
  - 11% disagree
  - 47% uncertain

- Josu, 31
  It is necessary to put an end to the Unanimity Rule, a rule used by countries such as Hungary to hinder the European process with their vetoes.
  - 51% agree
  - 10% disagree
  - 37% uncertain

- Hristo Kisev, 16
  We should not allow some nations to block proposals agreed on by the majority of Europe and its people.
  - 49% agree
  - 10% disagree
  - 40% uncertain
Climate change and environment

POPULAR IDEAS
- Developing more efficient and accessible rail transport
- Strengthening sustainable European industries and recycling
- Promoting innovation in European agriculture and sustainable farming
- Increasing the protection of biodiversity within the EU and beyond
- Accelerating the energy transition and the reduction of carbon emissions

DIVISIVE IDEAS
- Empowering the EU to lead the ecological transition
- Limiting air transportation
Developing more efficient and accessible rail transport

Citizens agree on:

Creating more sustainable and cost-effective train travel, with a focus on the role of mobility in meeting European environmental and energy objectives.

Participants put forth the development of comprehensive European railway lines as a way to improve cross-border connectivity within the EU. They highlight the critical importance of establishing robust rail links between all EU member states, particularly as a means to facilitate the energy transition and achieve carbon neutrality goals.

The proposals recommend increasing subsidies for railway services across Europe to make train travel a more cost-effective alternative to flying. They emphasize the necessity of creating and financially supporting affordable train journeys, including year-round night trains.

They also stress the idea of using railways as a more sustainable and efficient means of good transportation. According to participants, it would lessen the dependency on road freight.
Strengthening sustainable European industries and recycling

Citizens agree on:

- Encouraging **more responsible corporate practices** to reduce environmental harm as well as **funding efforts** to protect and restore the environment.

- Participants suggest **introducing penalties or additional taxes for companies with high pollution records** or waste production. These actions could **discourage companies from greenwashing**.

- At the same time, these actions would strengthen waste management and circular economy. Citizens call to **improve recycling practices** in first place: **reducing plastic pollution**, and **promoting environmentally responsible actions**. Proposals call for simplifying recycling processes, such as the **implementation of systems for refundable bottles and cans**, and making recycling easier with **clear disposal labels**.

- There is agreement on the need to standardise **waste management**, as well as **packaging rules** and improving **citizens’ awareness** of environmental rules.

### Main popular proposals

- *Ari* 
  It is necessary to penalize those companies with a high level of pollution or waste production.

  - 74% agree, 11% disagree, 14% neutral

- *Jakub* 
  A system of returnable bottles and cans should be introduced.

  - 80% agree, 12% disagree, 10% neutral

- *Laura* 
  Waste sorting rules need to be standardized across Europe to simplify recycling.

  - 80% agree, 12% disagree, 8% neutral

### Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea

- *Rita* 
  It is necessary to tax companies in proportion to the ecological and environmental damage that may have been produced.

  - 75% agree, 10% disagree, 15% neutral

- *Sascha* 
  We should create larger fines for businesses that pollute and destroy the environment across all countries.

  - 76% agree, 14% disagree, 10% neutral

- *Jonas* 
  There should be stricter policies against waste disposal at companies, including those that process their waste outside the EU.

  - 76% agree, 13% disagree, 11% neutral

- *Sascha* 
  We should have a unified system for every packaging in Europe, so that everything could be recyclable.

  - 82% agree, 10% disagree, 8% neutral
Promoting innovation in European agriculture and sustainable farming

Citizens agree on:

Promoting sustainable and environmentally-conscious agricultural practices while ensuring the livelihoods of farmers.

Proposals aim to **reform the Common Agricultural Policy**, prioritising farmers’ self-sufficiency over subsidies.

They highlight the need to **support small-scale agricultural enterprises** to foster eco-friendly products and advocate for chemical-free farming methods. Additionally, they call for the implementation of **stricter controls** on the import of agricultural products that fail to comply with European phytosanitary regulations.

**Main popular proposals**

- **Arthur, 18 ans**
  
  We need to rethink the Common Agricultural Policy so that farmers can make a living from what they produce, not from subsidies.

  - 81% agree
  - 12% disagree

- **Matthias**
  
  There is a need to produce bio pesticides and bio fertilisers and to make more use of natural elements, living organisms, in crop production and animal husbandry.

  - 81% agree
  - 13% disagree

**Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea**

- **Emilia, 20 ans**
  
  The budget for research and implementation of environmental and agricultural innovations should be increased.

  - 74% agree
  - 13% disagree

- **Anne Marie**
  
  Soils need to be regenerated using innovative methods such as cover cropping, without the use of chemicals.

  - 75% agree
  - 16% disagree

- **Luis**
  
  It is necessary to prohibit the entry of agricultural products that do not meet the phytosanitary requirements for European products.

  - 81% agree
Increasing the protection of biodiversity within the EU and beyond

Citizens agree on:

Boosting European policy to protect biodiversity.

Proposals suggest actions in favor of ecological richness. Key suggestions include halting practices that lead to deforestation, increasing the size of national parks with a commitment to their preservation, managing and cleansing river systems to avert both flooding and droughts, enhancing green spaces in urban areas, protecting the genetic diversity of plants in forested regions, and ensuring the protection of marine ecosystems.
Citizens agree on:

**Diversifying energy sources** to enhance reliability and decrease reliance on non-EU countries.

The proposals recognise the **importance of renewable energy** but consider that it cannot be the EU's only source of energy. They advocate for the development of other energies, such as **nuclear power**, in order to lower **greenhouse gas emissions**. The central aim is to **secure a reliable and efficient energy supply**, decreasing reliance on imports and bolstering energy security.

**Main popular proposals**

- **Martin, 29**
  - We should not rely solely on renewable sources of energy as they're not always reliable. An alternative (e.g. nuclear energy) should exist.
  - 66% 15% 18%

- **Jules, 22**
  - Diversification of supply sources should be promoted to reduce energy dependence on external countries.
  - 85%

- **Ewan, 18**
  - We should make more use of nuclear energy due to its high efficiency and no carbon emissions.
  - 67% 14% 18%

**Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea**

- **Gabriel, 23**
  - It is necessary to keep nuclear power plants active until new solutions such as nuclear fusion (clean, cheap and sustainable) are found.
  - 78% 12%

- **Davide, 20**
  - It is necessary to include nuclear power as a stable, low-emission source in the energy mix of countries that use more fossil fuels.
  - 78% 10% 11%

- **Claire, 34**
  - We should have a greater emphasis on each member state generating their own electricity and not just charging a carbon tax. Future planning.
  - 78% 10% 10%
Empowering the EU to lead the ecological transition

Citizens are divided on:

Implementing stronger ecological policies in the EU.

Some participants tend to oppose the EU’s initiatives to step up its action on climate change. **While specific proposals concerning railways, energy, or pesticides find common ground, broader declarations are met with contention.**

**Whenever a proposal is relatively vague** and references ecological measures without detailing the specific sector involved, it becomes a subject of debate. In these instances, the controversy arises regardless of whether the proposal is for or against such measures.

At the same time, some very specific issues, such as the introduction of a carbon tax to combat climate change, do not elicit consensus. It is notable that once a proposal directly links measures with individual impact, this solution sparks controversy.

### Main divisive proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Supporting</th>
<th>Opposing</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paul, 24</td>
<td>The development of the EU’s climate policy, which restricts the freedom of Europeans, when, for example, the U.S. does not have similar regulations, should be limited.</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meriam</td>
<td>Europe needs to take much tougher ecological measures before it’s really too late.</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor, 18</td>
<td>A carbon tax must be introduced at EU borders.</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Martin, 29</td>
<td>We should slow down the tempo of introducing new green laws.</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouvemnt Impact France</td>
<td>The granting of public aid to companies must be conditional on ecological and social criteria.</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rémi, 28</td>
<td>A tax on financial transactions is needed to finance the ecological transition</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Limiting air transportation

Citizens are divided on:

Banning private jets and further taxing air travel within Europe.

Participants hold differing opinions on proposals related to air travel. Those include the idea of prohibiting short-haul flights, limiting air travel to destinations accessible by train within a few hours or taxing air traffic in favor of the development of railways.

The advancement of rail infrastructure emerges as a widely agreed-upon point in this consultation. However, consensus falters when this development is explicitly linked with restrictions on air travel.

Main divisive proposals

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea
POPULAR IDEAS
- Promoting easier access to employment, especially for the youth
- Encouraging “Made in Europe”

DIVISIVE IDEAS
- Introducing a tax system that better corrects inequalities
- Building a more social Europe
Promoting easier access to employment, especially for the youth

**Citizens agree on:**

**Increasing accessibility of job opportunities** for young people and **providing simplified education and career paths.**

Participants highlight the need to **standardise training programmes in Europe.** This would ensure that individuals receive more harmonised and relevant education, preparing them with the necessary skills for future job prospects. Special attention is given to the **accessibility of trainings, as well as skills related to new technologies.**

They also propose the development of a **single online platform for young people across the EU** that would provide information about internships, scholarships, and job openings. Such a platform would make it easier for young people to find and access these opportunities.

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**Main popular proposals**

**David, 35**

It is necessary to develop alternative and harmonized training paths at the European level to prepare the population for the jobs of the future.

- **75%**
- **14%**
- **10%**

**Silvia, 33**

It is necessary to create a service or web page that collects internships, scholarships and job offers for young people throughout the EU.

- **75%**
- **14%**
- **10%**

---

**Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea**

**Louis, 34**

We need a Europe that is more attuned to changes in the job market and new technologies, by promoting training.

- **80%**
- **10%**

**Alo**

We should increase work freedoms for EU/EEA citizens. E.g. a European citizen card to be able to work in the EU without bureaucracy.

- **74%**
- **11%**
- **13%**

**Goga, 28**

It is necessary to invest in training geared toward professional practice, emphasizing technologies.

- **75%**
- **16%**

**Asima, 30**

We should have a minimum standard for some jobs in all of Europe.

- **75%**
- **16%**
Encouraging “Made in Europe”

**Citizens agree on:**

**Strengthening Europe's industrial autonomy and resilience,** promoting homegrown capabilities and innovation, as well as reducing dependencies on foreign markets.

Participants recommend encouraging "Made in Europe" initiatives and prioritising European expertise, by safeguarding **Europe's primary industries.** They also argue for the **enhancement of living standards for agricultural workers.**

Popular proposals also suggest **to boost the consumption of domestic and European products.** According to participants, this could be done by **encouraging people to choose and support products from Europe** and their own country, rather than relying on imports from other markets, such as US and China.
Introducing a tax system that better corrects inequalities

Citizens are divided on:

Introducing **new taxes at the European level**, particularly targeting wealthy individuals, substantial inheritances or large corporations.

The participants brought forth a large array of solutions regarding taxation. Each proposal on that topic sparked division. They include: taxes on large fortunes; on inheritance; progressive income tax; taxation of the richest 1%...

The different uses to which this money was put did not alter the voting **dynamic**. Whether it is to finance European initiatives, the ecological transition or the reduction of inequalities, the proposals are controversial.

Main divisive proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tristan, 25</th>
<th>Nicolas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We need to introduce a tax on large fortunes, common to all members.</td>
<td>We should create a European tax on very high estates in order to finance re-distributive European policies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55% 12% 32%</td>
<td>48% 16% 34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alexander, 18 ans</th>
<th>Timon, 26</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should make progressive taxation on personal income obligatory within the EU.</td>
<td>We should fight class inequality by increasing taxes on the rich and increasing help to those who need it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43% 19% 37%</td>
<td>46% 12% 40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eckhard, 22</th>
<th>Niklas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The richest 1% must be taxed more at European level to finance the ecological transition!</td>
<td>We should fight inequality more consequently with wealth and inheritance taxes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49% 41%</td>
<td>41% 42% 45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Building a more social Europe

Citizens are divided on:

The idea of enhancing social policies within the EU and prioritising the well-being of its citizens over economic market goals.

Participants engage in discussions about social benefits in Europe, such as the introduction of a Europe-wide minimum wage and a universal basic income. Proposals also debated the idea to provide affordable housing, as well as the streamlining of pension levels across Europe.

Main divisive proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cristina, 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>An unconditional universal basic minimum income must be introduced to enable everyone to live in dignity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54% 11% 34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grainne, 30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should aim for uniformity across the EU with regard to Social Welfare payments and social housing, with the aim to encourage workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56% 17% 26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moustafa, 31</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Europe must no longer be based on the economic market, but on the well-being of European citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45% 18% 36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should make companies with similar revenues in different EU countries pay the same salaries in all countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48% 21% 30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jose Fernando</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We should equalize the minimum wage in all European countries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43% 12% 44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Josef, 37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One should create a working world in which all members of a company benefit equally financially.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% 17% 42%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EU in the world

POPULAR IDEAS
- Strengthening a sovereign EU voice in diplomacy

DIVISIVE IDEAS
- Establishing a European army
- Increasing the EU’s support to Ukraine
Strengthening a sovereign EU voice in diplomacy

Citizens agree on:

The importance of the EU making its own important decisions without being influenced by major global powers like the United States, China, and Russia.

The goal for the participants is to bolster the EU's stability and autonomy, positioning it as a distinct force free from the sway of other nations. This strategy seeks to enhance the EU's self-sufficiency in navigating global affairs and safeguarding its own interests. According to participants, the EU should become an independent global actor.
Establishing a European army

 Citizens are divided on:

The proposal for a **unified European army in response to geopolitical challenges**, aiming to make the EU independent from external forces.

Opinions are strongly divided on **whether or not a European army should be created** in place of national armies. Proposals on this idea highlight that it would reduce the dependence on the US for strategic military assets.

### Main divisive proposals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lukáš</td>
<td>We should create a united European army to help us counter foreign influences from Russia, the US and the PRC.</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maya</td>
<td>We should set up a common European army in the face of uncertain global politics.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Support</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Oppose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr.</td>
<td>We should start a slow but sure process to unite the EU in certain necessary areas, like having one army.</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Máx, 27</td>
<td>One should introduce a European army and establish a common European foreign policy.</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicola</td>
<td>It is necessary to create a European army instead of individual armies; we would reduce the purchase of military arsenal from the U.S. by self-producing</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davide, 35</td>
<td>It is necessary to form a common European army to defend ourselves against the enemies of democracy and freedom</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Increasing the EU’s support to Ukraine

Citizens are divided on:

On the EU’s position toward the Russian aggression against Ukraine and the possibility of an EU membership for Ukraine.

Participants do not reach a consensus on this topic as due to the presence of conflicting viewpoints.

There is no agreement regarding the rise of military support for Ukraine, be it in terms of financial assistance or the direct provision of military equipment.

Beyond military support, the participants also disagreed on whether or not Ukraine should join the EU after the war.

Main divisive proposals

- **Damien, 26**: We must stop financing the armament of Ukraine, which is helping to aggravate the risk of war between the EU and Russia.
  - 39% agree
  - 17% disagree
  - 42% neutral

- **Jules, 22**: It is necessary to start negotiations to facilitate Ukraine’s accession to the EU as soon as the war ends.
  - 39% agree
  - 19% disagree
  - 40% neutral

Other divisive proposals to illustrate the idea

- **Felix, 18 ans**: One should continue to support Ukraine in the form of weapons.
  - 43% agree
  - 18% disagree
  - 37% neutral

- **Sebby, 30 ans**: Ukraine should be admitted to the EU as soon as realistically possible.
  - 35% agree
  - 18% disagree
  - 46% neutral

- **Mitta**: EU involvement in NATO (US) wars should be stopped. EU citizens’ money should not be spent on wars like Ukraine.
  - 46% agree
  - 12% disagree
  - 42% neutral

- **Thomas, 32 ans**: It is necessary to help Ukraine more strongly and decisively, as its citizens are dying for European values and for wanting to be part of the EU.
  - 44% agree
  - 10% disagree
  - 39% neutral
Health & Education

POPULAR IDEAS

- Enhancing measures at the European level to improve and coordinate education
- Strengthening EU action on inclusive and harmonised healthcare systems
Enhancing measures at the European level to improve and coordinate education

Citizens agree on:

The need for educational reforms in the EU.

Proposals stress, for example, the importance of ensuring high-quality education by increasing teachers’ salaries and modernising training methods.

Participants highlight the necessity to adjust teaching methods to the current job market. They propose to move forward by facilitating collaboration between schools and companies. This would provide students with more practical knowledge and experience.

Participants emphasise on the need for improved economic literacy for children, with a focus on everyday life decisions. Those would cover areas like responsible spending, budgeting, and understanding tax documents.

Finally, they recommend guaranteeing free education for all EU citizens, from early childhood to university, as well as promoting accessible and inclusive education across the EU.
Strengthening EU action on inclusive and harmonised healthcare systems

Citizens agree on:

The imperative for **comprehensive and accessible healthcare services across the EU**.

Citizens advocate for the establishment of **universal and free public healthcare across all EU member states**. They call for the harmonisation of healthcare systems to ensure accessibility, even outside their state of residence.

The proposals also tackle healthcare disparities, highlighting the essential need for **access to fundamental healthcare services even in the most remote or isolated regions**. Additionally, they underscore the importance of gender equality in healthcare, asserting that men and women should be offered equal opportunities for preventive care. Lastly, they recommend establishing a European-wide system to tackle and manage **rare diseases**, considering that specialised hospitals might not be available in every member state.

Participants also call for the accessibility of basic **psychological care services** for all citizens.
Human rights & migration

POPULAR IDEAS
- Creating a more efficient European legal framework for immigration

DIVISIVE IDEAS
- Substantially reforming the EU's global migration policy
- Guaranteeing LGBTQIA+ and reproductive rights at EU level
- Promoting Christian and religious values
Creating a more efficient European legal framework for immigration

Citizens agree on:

Limiting the number of illegal immigrants in the EU.

They advocate for ending unauthorised immigration, by advocating for the establishment of more regulated and lawful pathways for migration. They also call for law enforcement measures to safeguard the well-being of migrants, particularly those impacted by migrant trafficking or those being victim of other illegal activities, such as mutilation or forced marriages.

The proposals also call for the repatriation of migrants who engage in criminal activities, sending them back to their home countries if they fail to comply with the EU's and member states established laws and regulations.
Substantially reforming the EU’s global migration policy

Citizens are divided on:

The EU’s migration policy.

While there is consensus on the need to control illegal immigration, the picture is more diversified when it comes to migration in general.

Proposals related to migration in a wider context (beyond illegal migration) tend to be controversial. Supranational policies such as reinforcing borders or creating a common registration process for immigrants spark great division.
Guaranteeing LGBTQIA+ and reproductive rights at EU level

On the idea of establishing certain fundamental rights at the EU level, such as the right to abortion and LGBTQIA+ rights.

The proposals calling to ensure these rights across the EU are controversial. Among them is the idea that the harmonisation and extension of LGBTQIA+ rights should be a condition for EU membership. Participants also discuss the concept of standardizing same-sex marriage laws throughout the EU.
The importance of Christianity in shaping European identity.

The participants agree neither on the idea of preserving Christian values in Europe nor on the need to protect the religious awareness of European citizens.

No consensus can be identified in light of this subject: whether it is on proposals to give Christianity precedence over other religions within the EU, or on the contrary, the idea of encouraging more religious diversity.
Research & Innovation

- Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe
Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe

Citizens agree on:

The need to **prioritise research and innovation in Europe to remain competitive** on the global stage and **effectively tackle future challenges**.

Participants emphasise the need for a **fundamental shift toward enhancing innovation**, reinforcing self-sufficiency in key industries, and driving forward technological progress. These proposed actions are believed to be key in **reducing Europe's reliance on imports**.

They also propose the establishment of a **European research center**, dedicated to scientific and technological innovation, with the goal of creating new job opportunities in these sectors.

**Main popular proposals**

- **Ivan, 30**: We should subsidise high-tech industry in the EU to reduce reliance on imports. 76% agree.
- **Louis, 34**: We need to build a Europe of research and innovation to face up to foreign competition and meet the challenges of tomorrow. 87% agree.
- **L**: We should massively produce electronic components, including chips, in the EU, to stop depending too much on other countries. 78% agree.

**Other popular proposals to illustrate the idea**

- **Jules, 22**: Investment in research and development of key technologies should be promoted to reduce dependence on external suppliers. 85% agree.
- **Giacomo**: It is necessary to create a European science and technology research center that can provide definite employment opportunities. 77% agree.
- **Arthur, 18**: We need to fund more scientific research and put an end to this brain drain. 80% agree.
This initiative is supported by the European Parliament and by the patronage of Dubravka Šuica, Vice-President of the European Commission, European Economic and Social Committee, European Committee of Regions & (in alphabetical order) A Voté, Accor, Arte, Association Civic Tech Europe, Assocjazzjoni Junsilli Lokali Malta, Bertelsmann Stiftung, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Bronislaw Geremek Stiftung, Caisse des Dépôts, Centro Studi sul Federalismo, Citizens For Europe, City of Paris, Civico Europa, Clear Channel, Debating Europe, Décider Ensemble, Deutsch-Französisches Jugendwerk, DYPALL, Euractiv France, Euractiv Germany, European Association for Local Democracy ALDA, European Environmental Bureau, France Inter, Fundatia Pentru Tineret A Municipiului București, Groupe SOS, Generation Climate Europe, Istituto di Affari Internazionali, I support Ukraine, Lota's box, Mediatransports, Métropole Nice et Côte d’Azur, Métropole Toulouse, Mladi EU, Mouvement Impact France, Nouvelle-Aquitaine Region, Ouest-France, Oxygono, Robert Schuman Foundation, Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia, Pulse of Europe, Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield, University of Coimbra, SITRA, Social Good Accelerator, Swedish European Youth Parliament.

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Final report of the online consultation 2024 European Election participatory engagement campaign for young citizens