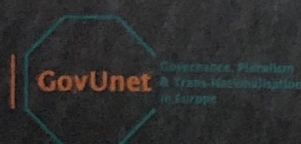


GOVUNET
WORKING
PAPERS
VOLUME **2**

YOUTH AND CRISES IN EUROPE

EDITED BY
PANOS GRIGORIOU



Co-funded by the
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Young people are the most important pillar in building the European future. We fully share the view of the European Commission that Education is part of everyone's life, but it does not all have to take place in the classroom. Traditional education is structured and formal – given by an institution (school, university) but informal education also plays a really decisive role. It can be structured, with learning objectives – but usually happens outside formal institutions: in summer schools, workshops, seminars, community courses.

This dual mission of European Education, which trains young Europeans, contributes to their ability to have their voice heard by those who make the policies and laws that affect our common life.

This is important to ensure that EU primary and secondary legislation and policies actually meet and treat the priorities of the European societies. Experiences of the young people and good ideas can help to create even better policies available to everyone in Europe. Wide debates, discussions and reflection workshops will make the difference.

EU citizenship offers a number of important rights that affect the daily life of the Europeans.

Today, all over Europe, we are discussing migration and refugee issues. But is there really the political and social will to prepare efficient solutions for this difficult stage of the European integration? And if the answer is positive, what could be the mission of the young people?

Only the young people can change the mentality and the destiny of Europe. Only the sensibility of the young Europeans can promote the humanitarian vision in Europe. The influx of refugees into Europe consistently increasing year on year, it is important to give these vulnerable people the chance to improve their lives. Through inclusion, refugees and local communities can work together towards common goals. There is no place for discrimination acts in Europe of Victor Hugo, Jean Monnet, Robert Schuman, Altiero Spinelli, or Denis de Rougemont. The discrimination can only thrive if it is met with silence.

The crisis is an unknown word in the glossary of European values as it is formed by the thought of Plato, Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Jürgen Habermas ou Jean Marc Ferry.

ISBN: 978-618-5439-02-6



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Co-funded by the
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of the European Union