





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

# **About the project**

**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.

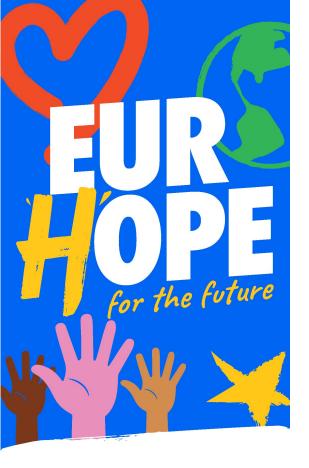
**Our destiny lies in our hands.** We need a strong voice to make Europe better together! A sustainable path for this future can only be taken with young people on board.

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









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# **Edito**



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."







# The campaign coalition



**Project initiators** 































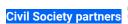
























































Institutional partners































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."



DUBRAVKA ŠUICA
European Commission Vice President
for Democracy and Demography



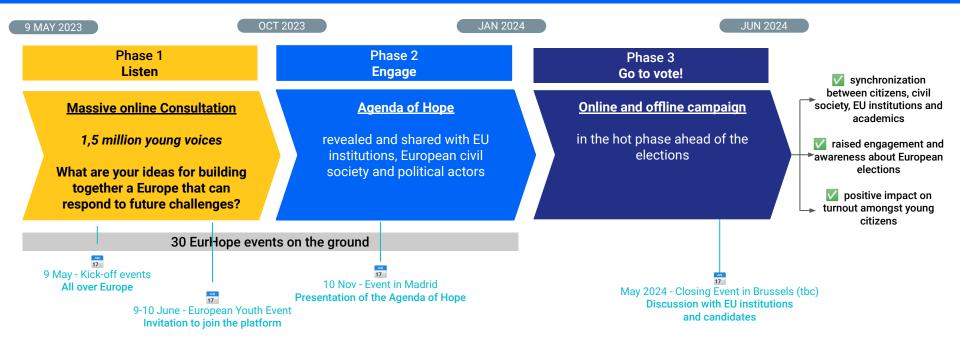
The EurHope consultation brought together more than 1.5 million voices, which is a great achievement. The youth has spoken clearly about their concerns and their expectations of the EU. Now, it is time for the EU leaders to hear this message and take action. Youth is our future, and shaping tomorrow's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

OLIVER RÖPKE

President of the European Economic
and Social Committee

# The 3 Phases







# 1 st section

# **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.

**Yotes:** 1.500.330

Proposals: 5.069



- located in 27 EU member states
- in 22 languages
- Trom 15 to 35 years old
- of all genders
- mith every education background



The massive consultation united over 1.5 million voices



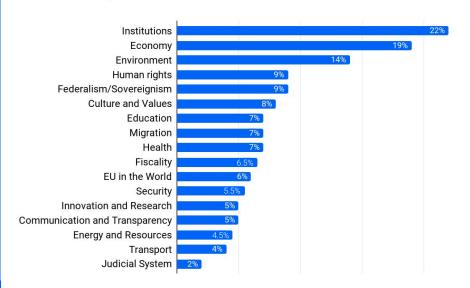


# The main topics discussed in the entire consultation

What citizens are talking about

% of 4 313 proposals validated\*\*

<sup>%</sup> of validated proposals relative to the topic



the moderation rules.

<sup>\*</sup> The percentages add up to more than 100% because some proposals are part of more than one topic.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>star\star}$  Out of 5 069 proposals submitted, 4 313 were validated by the Make.org moderators according to

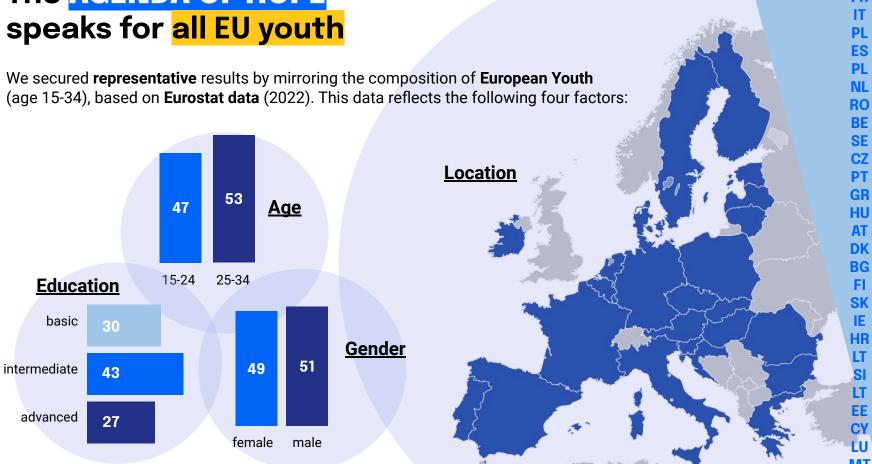
# Based on that, we established the...

# 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



DE

# How we identified the AGENDA OF HOPE

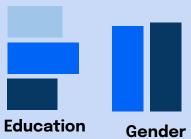
# **5 069 SUBMITTED PROPOSALS**

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 also identified the division zone. We identified the **consensus** zone. 3 Proposals with over 60% of votes in favour. Proposals with over 60% of votes in favour and over 15% of votes against. rejected proposals received a majority of votes against 397 most divisive proposals 463 most popular proposals have more than 65% of votes in favour have an average of 45% of votes in favour, of 3% 40% of votes against and significantly high and a significantly high number number of votes. of votes. neutral proposals received a majority of Qualitative clustering established neutral votes HOPE Qualitative clustering established 15 popular ideas, 12 divisive ideas. the **AGENDA OF HOPE**. 45% 49% 3%

# How we ensured representativeness of the AGENDA OF HOPE

1.5+ million
voices





Age

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

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



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

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



Country

# 2<sub>nd section</sub>

# Results of the consultation



# the AGENDA of HOPE

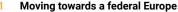


- Reinforcing transparency and ethical conduct of public officials
- 2 Strengthening the efficiency of European justice systems
- Increasing citizen participation and their understanding of the EU
- 4 Developing more efficient and accessible rail transport
- 5 Strengthening sustainable European industries and recycling
- 5 Promoting innovation in European agriculture and sustainable farming
- Increasing the protection of biodiversity within the EU and beyond
- 8 Accelerating the energy transition and the reduction of carbon emissions
- 9 Promoting easier access to employment, especially for the youth
- 10 Encouraging "Made in Europe"
- 11 Strengthening a sovereign EU voice in diplomacy
- 12 Enhancing measures at the European level to improve and coordinate education
- Strengthening EU action on inclusive and harmonised healthcare systems
- 14 Creating a more efficient European legal framework for immigration
- 15 Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe

These ideas gathered over 65% votes in favour



**Democracy & EU institutions** 



- Favouring a Europe where national governments hold more power and the EU has less control
- 3 Strengthening the powers and competences of the EU

Climate change and environment

- Empowering the EU to lead the ecological transition
- 5 Limiting air transportation

Economy, social justice and employment

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

EU in the world

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

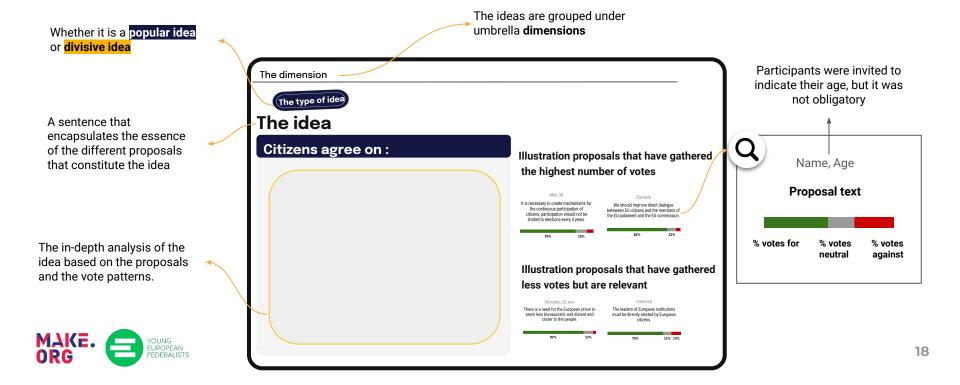


Human rights and migration

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

# 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.





# Democracy & EU institutions



# **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

Popular idea

# 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.

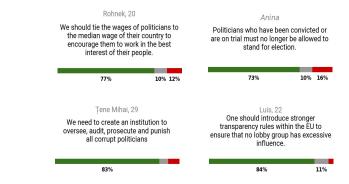
Citizens envisage stricter transparency regulations to temper influence by organised interest groups. Participants advocate for more limitation on lobbying activities and for the setup of more efficient institutions to tackle corruption.

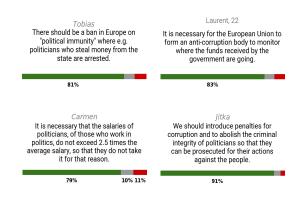
The proposals draw ideas on improving political integrity and accountability by ensuring that individuals with **legal verdicts do not hold public offices**.

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





Popular idea

# 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







# Increasing citizen participation and their understanding of the EU

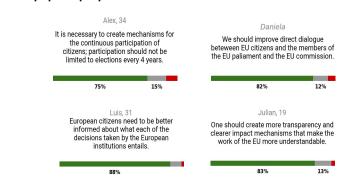
# Citizens agree on:

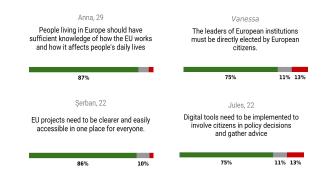
Actively involving citizens in political decision making processes and better informing them about EU institutions.

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.

# Main popular proposals





# **Moving towards a federal Europe**

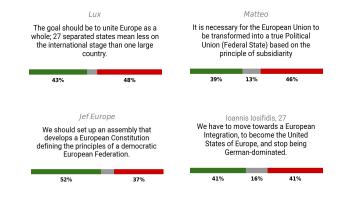
# Citizens are divided on:

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





# Favouring a Europe where national governments hold more power and the EU has less control

# Citizens are divided on:

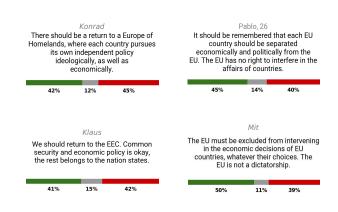
Devolving greater powers to the member states.

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





# Strengthening the powers and competences of the EU

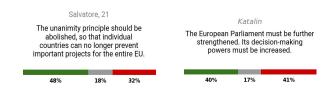
# Citizens are divided on:

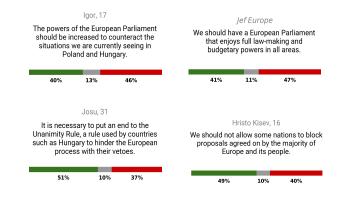
The extent of the EU's authority over the domestic policies of its member states.

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







# 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

Popular idea

# Developing more efficient and accessible rail transport

# Citizens agree on:

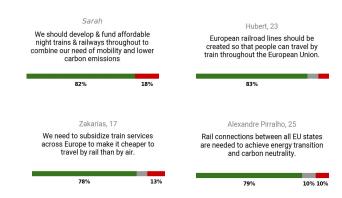
Creating more sustainable and cost-effective train travel, with a focus on the role of mobility in meeting European environmental and energy objectives.

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.

# Main popular proposals







# Strengthening sustainable European industries and recycling

# Citizens agree on:

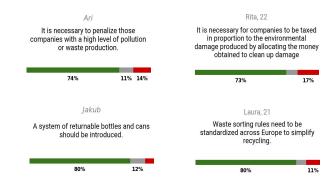
Encouraging **more responsible corporate practices** to reduce environmental harm as well as **funding efforts** to protect and restore the environment.

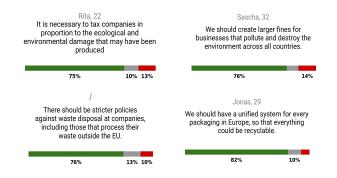
Participants suggest introducing penalties or additional taxes for companies with high pollution records or waste production. These actions could discourage companies from greenwashing.

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







# Promoting innovation in European agriculture and sustainable farming

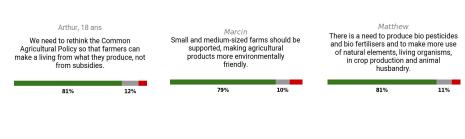
# Citizens agree on:

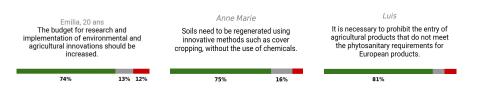
Promoting sustainable and environmentally-conscious agricultural practices while ensuring the livelihoods of farmers.

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

They highlight the need **to support small-scale agricultural entreprises** 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







# Increasing the protection of biodiversity within the EU and beyond

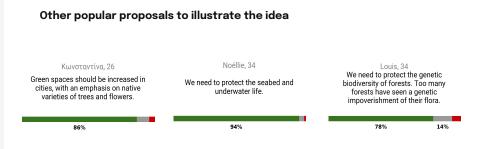
# Citizens agree on:

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.

# Main popular proposals







# Accelerating the energy transition and the reduction of carbon emissions

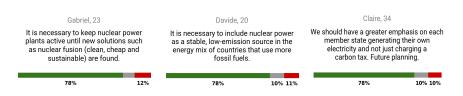
# Citizens agree on:

**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





# **Empowering the EU to lead the ecological transition**

# Citizens are divided on:

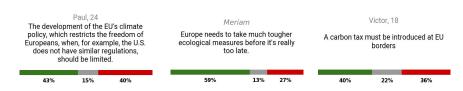
Implementing stronger ecological policies in the EU.

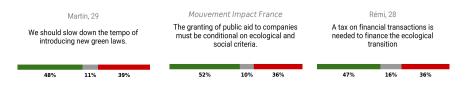
Some participants tend to oppose the EU's initiatives to step up its action on climate change. While specific proposals concerning railways, energy, or pesticides find common ground, broader declarations are met with contention.

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





# **Limiting air transportation**

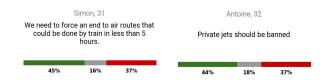
# Citizens are divided on:

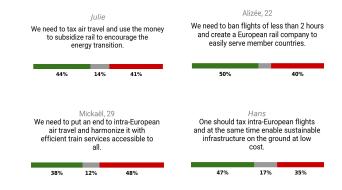
Banning private jets and further taxing air travel within Europe.

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







# Economy, social justice and employment



# **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:

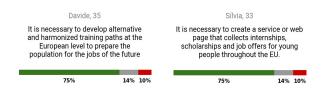
Increasing accessibility of job opportunities for young people and providing simplified education and career paths.

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.

# Main popular proposals







# **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.

# Main popular proposals





## Introducing a tax system that better corrects inequalities

#### Citizens are divided on:

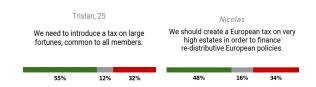
Introducing **new taxes at the European level**, particularly targeting wealthy individuals, substantial inheritances or large corporations.

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





## **Building a more social Europe**

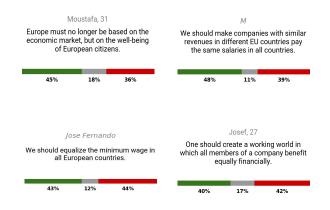
#### Citizens are divided on:

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







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

Popular idea

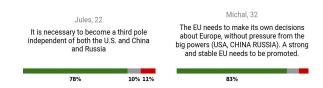
## Strengthening a sovereign EU voice in diplomacy

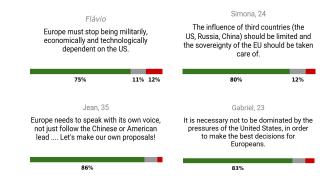
#### Citizens agree on:

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.

#### Main popular proposals





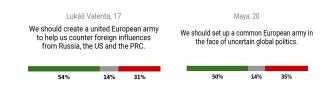
## **Establishing a European army**

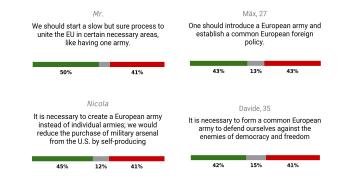
#### Citizens are divided on:

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





## Increasing the EU's support to Ukraine

#### Citizens are divided on:

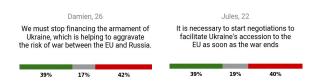
On the EU's position toward the Russian aggression against Ukraine and the possibility of an EU membership for Ukraine.

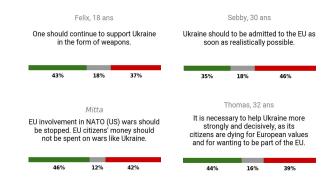
Participants do not reach a consensus on this topic as due to the presence of conflicting viewpoints.

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







# **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.

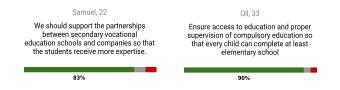
Participants highlight the necessity to adjust teaching methods to the current job market. They propose to move forward by **facilitating collaboration between schools and companies**. This would provide students with more practical knowledge and experience.

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.

#### Main popular proposals







## Strengthening EU action on inclusive and harmonised healthcare systems

#### Citizens agree on:

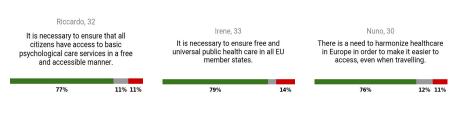
The imperative for **comprehensive and accessible healthcare services across the EU**.

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.

#### Main popular proposals







# 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

Popular idea

## **Creating a more efficient European legal framework for immigration**

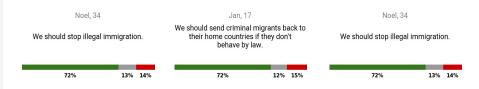
#### Citizens agree on:

**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.

#### Main popular proposals





# **Substantially reforming the EU's global migration policy**

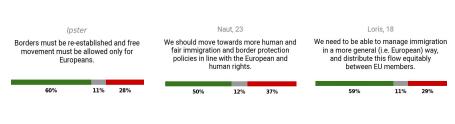
#### Citizens are divided on:

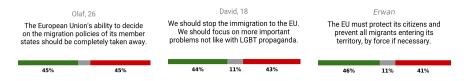
The EU's migration policy.

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.

#### Main divisive proposals





# **Guaranteeing LGBTQIA+ and reproductive rights at EU level**

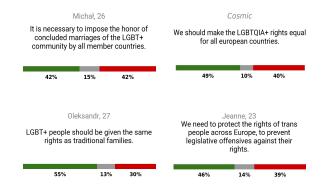
#### Citizens are divided on:

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.

#### Main divisive proposals





## **Promoting Christian and religious values**

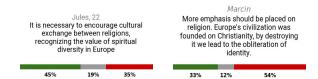
#### Citizens are divided on:

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.

#### Main divisive proposals







# Research & Innovation



Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe

Popular idea

# Supporting research, innovation and technology in Europe

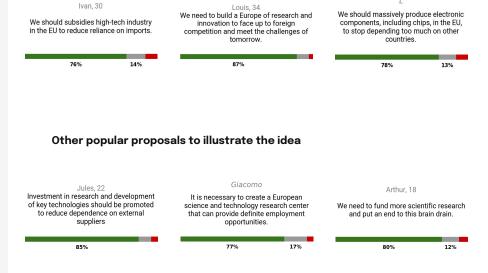
#### Citizens agree on:

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



# **Acknowledgements**

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