Draft programme
December 2019
Strasbourg
29-30 May 2020
This is the second draft of the EYE2020 programme, featuring 112 activities. These activities will be complemented by activities organised by youth organisations and participants. All activities run under the tagline "The Future is Now". The final version of the programme will be released in March 2020 and will include around 300 activities.

Take part in EYE2020!

Each activity has one or more thematic tags and format tags:

#CULTURE #DEMOCRACY #DIGITAL #ECONOMY #EDUCATION #ENVIRONMENT #HEALTH #INNOVATION #MIGRATION #PARTICIPATION #RIGHTS #SECURITY #SOCIAL #SOCIETY #SUSTAINABILITY #WORK #WORLD

GetToSpeakUp
shape your recommendations for decision makers

GetInspired
discover a new passion or dig deep into a subject

GetItDone
turn your bold idea into a concrete action plan

GetMoving
move and do some sports

GetConnected
get together and network with other participants, speakers and decision makers

GetSkilled
learn or train new skills

GetArtistic
attend performances and take part in artistic activities

GetInstitutional
get to know the European institutions in a new way
Access to health:
A right for all or a privilege for the few?

More than 1.2 million people in the EU die prematurely every year. The reason these deaths are not prevented is not for lack of medical knowledge, but rather issues to do with accessible care options. What do you do when you get sick? Well, the answer to that depends to some extent on who you are and what type of healthcare you have access to. If you have private health insurance, the quality, price and waiting time might be different than if you had public insurance. Often the richer or more educated a person is, the better the options available to them. Primary care, in particular, could be improved – but what about other, preventive measures, such as providing every EU citizen with access to free sports facilities, or better education on what a healthy and well-balanced diet looks like? Should these measures be subsidised by health systems or reimbursed upon medical prescription? What about care for undocumented migrants? Should we deny access to them until they get their papers sorted? Women and LGBTI persons also have radically different experiences with the healthcare system depending on where they are. Should reproductive health rights across the EU member states be standardised? Is it not time to put the human being at the centre: shouldn’t we all be able to see an expert, who is willing and able to help us, when we need one?

AI as a force for good:
Making sure technology serves the people

Believe it or not: Artificial Intelligence is as old as our use of computers. However, whereas the impacts of computers on our daily lives are pretty noticeable - it’s not always clear where AI comes in. Considering that recent research developments suggest that we are on the brink of an AI breakthrough, now might be a good time to figure out what Artificial Intelligence is. What do scientists and tech experts mean when they say that AI might be as disruptive and innovative as electricity? In what areas will we see the biggest impacts and how can we use AI as a force for good? Could AI use lead to more effective and efficient humanitarian responses, healthcare, or environmentally sustainable farming methods? How do we make sure the AI Revolution will be equitable? What is the EU’s role in this? Or the role of moral philosophers? How can we wisely direct technological advancements? Who can provide a strong ethical voice in the AI debate to ensure responsible AI use? Must Europe become an AI research and development giant, like the US and China, in order to lay claim to any ethical authority?
Brexit: Where do we go from here?

The relationship between the UK and the EU has always been a complex one. Perhaps the tension was unavoidable as the UK's application to join the European Communities was successful only with their third attempt. Even after the UK joined, their membership constantly seemed up in the air. Yet a decisive majority voted to remain in a first referendum in 1975. However, it seemed this first referendum did not fully resolve the question of 'should we stay, or should we go?'. Throughout the years, UK membership appeared to be defined by its half-in, half-out status, with the UK successfully negotiating several opt-outs of the European treaties. In 2016, the renewed question of 'in or out' was answered by out, and the UK started the procedure to leave the European Union. So, what happened between 1975 and 2016? What internal attitudes in both the UK population and UK political parties contributed to that shift? Was UK membership doomed to fail? And what will Brexit mean for the rest of the EU? How could it influence EU integration dynamics? Does it open the European political project to constitutional renegotiation? Will it pull the EU towards more flexibility and more membership options or will it lead to an ever-closer union? What lessons will the EU and its members draw from Brexit?

Budgeting: Put your money where your mouth is?

We might have a lot of money compared to other parts of the world, but even our budgets are finite. Every cent and every euro spent on one project becomes unavailable from our collective piggy bank, so how do we decide where our priorities should lie? What should the EU budget and our national budgets be spent on? What areas should we invest in? Should we subsidize agriculture to ensure European food security? Should we get creative and find new ways to invest heavily in young people? Or do we need to more seriously consider our rapidly aging population, and rethink pension plans and healthcare? And what about climate change? Should we invest in climate research, or should the climate be at the core of all our budgetary decisions? And what can we do about research and technology - maybe investing heavily in those areas could resolve the roots of all our problems? Do we need to start thinking more radically, like by considering Universal Basic Income? How do we allocate funds for a future we can't predict? Or do we create our own futures by choosing where and how to spend our money? How do we balance short-term needs and goals with long-term investments? Should we stop spending so much money altogether, but focus on saving it and think about austerity measures? We'll never have enough money to invest in every good idea, so where should our priorities lie?
Climate emergency: Can we still save ourselves?

The climate is changing and we’re all starting to feel it: extreme weather events, climate refugees, food insecurity, political unrest, melting of icecaps and permafrost, loss of biodiversity, rising sea levels... Climate change is real and it’s everywhere! If we don’t act soon, we’re on track to see a 3-4°C increase in global temperatures in no time. What will the consequences be? Which world events are already results of climate change? How can we keep further changes under control while also limiting their effects? Is it possible to reverse the warming that has already happened? In this worldwide challenge, what is our individual role and what part should policymakers play? How do we make sure fighting climate change is equitable, as the world’s richest have historically contributed most to the problem, while the world’s poorest feel the greatest effects? How can we transform society to ensure we fight climate change? What is the role of technology and of science, such as geo-engineering? How optimistic can we really be in saving the world as a hospitable home for us humans?

Dealing with news: How do we know what is true in this chaotic mediascape?

Where do you get your news? It seems like it’s more and more difficult to access trustworthy news sources, while also being harder and harder to accurately fight algorithmic bias and discern what fake news is. Newspapers across the world are struggling to stay afloat resulting in mass layoffs of trained journalists, as well as paywalls. At the same time, it’s easier than ever to post ‘an opinion piece’ and share it via social media - sometimes gaining thousands of shares. We are in the age of news quantity over quality. In this changed media landscape, how do we know whether what we read is real or not? Is there any place left for traditional journalists? Where do you think the future of journalism is going? How can we ensure everyone is able to access fact-checked news? As we are able to instantly share anything online - does this make Facebook and Twitter the newspapers of 2020? Or, are people realising the extent to which their newsfeed is biased and are thus turning back to more reliable sources? Should the responsibility to decide what news is fake, offensive or deserving of censorship be left in the hands of tech giants content moderators? And further, is access to news enough? Or do we also have to teach young people how to decode information correctly, considering that fake news can distort peoples belief even after being debunked? What would that media literacy education look like? How do we know what is real or true anymore?
Digital addiction: Are screens making us sick?

The spread of the internet and digital devices have fundamentally transformed our societies. On a personal level, many of these social transformations have been positive: we can contact almost anyone at any time of the day, we can easily share our holiday pictures, we can look up any question we don’t immediately know the answer to, we can check the weather before leaving the house to help us decide whether we really need that jacket or not. But, be honest: how many times have you picked up your phone in the last hour? And, what happens when you post a picture and no one likes it, even after refreshing your feed over and over again? Or when you hear the phantom sound of getting a message, and there’s nothing in your DMs? Where does your account end and you begin? This side to the internet can cause loneliness, social isolation and damages our self-esteem. Our phones can cause anxiety, but not having our phones with us can too. How do we know if our relationship with tech has become problematic, or even somewhat addictive? Are measures such as a ‘Digital Detox’ effective, or are they just a plaster on a bleeding wound? As our world is becoming steadily more vulnerable to, and dependent on, new technologies, would it even be possible – or useful – to re-learn to survive without them? Or should we rather reframe our relationship with the tools we have to encourage more responsible use? What would responsible use of digital technologies even look like – how could they best add value to our lives?

E-citizenship: How to get heard in 2020?

What makes YOU an active citizen? Are you standing up for a cause you believe in, taking part in local consultations, sharing online petitions, volunteering or staying up-to-date about what’s going on around you? Or if you’re old enough, are you voting in elections, convincing your friends to vote, joining political parties or even running for public office yourself? But what’s the impact of these actions, and is that impact enough? What can you do to really make the world a better place? It’s not always easy to participate. You might feel like there aren’t enough opportunities out there for you, or that the spaces in which you could meaningfully contribute are hard to understand or hard to access. These barriers affect us all and are sadly limiting youth participation in public spaces. But hooray digital democracy is on the rise, and we all know young people love digital things! What do you think about electronic democracy? Do you think it would make participating in public life more accessible? What kind of digital tools or participatory mechanisms might bring young people closer to their public institutions? And how could we build trust in these mechanisms? What kind of e-citizenship would you be interested in?
EU-Africa: 
A mutually beneficial partnership?

The EU is making efforts, as shown in its Africa-EU Strategy, to reshape the two continents' relations beyond the old prism of development aid - but there is still a long way to go. The continents' historical relationship has been marked by various forms of colonialism, and in 2020 we must ask ourselves: have EU member states truly managed to change the way they perceive African nations? How can we build a mutually beneficial partnership, while leaving imperialistic attitudes in the rear-view mirror? Is the African Union strong enough to be the African interlocutor in an EU-African partnership on genuine equal footing? Will the EU manage to go beyond short-term migration responses and rather concentrate on long-term actions to support socioeconomic, environmental, and political stability? How can the EU and Africa work together to foster sustainable growth and promote transformative, community driven development strategies? How could the EU best support Africa's economic growth through skill exchanges, entrepreneurship, good governance and digital infrastructure? How can we foster professional collaboration between young Europeans and young Africans? Are current bilateral trade agreements the best ones for the African continent to develop its own economies? What about the proposed continent-to-continent trade agreement? How can the EU help African countries develop their own agricultural value chain and produce high quality processed food for internal use and exports? Can African countries provide a good environment for EU companies to invest? How can Africa and the EU transform illegal and unsafe migration into an opportunity for both continents' economies and societies?

Europe and the US: 
What role for young people?

What is going on between the European Union and the United States? After decades of a close and productive relationship, things seem to be unravelling: threats of a trade war, diplomatic spats and the focus on what divides us, rather than on what unites us. How do young Europeans and Americans feel about this wall being built between us? Is it necessary to try and salvage the close relationship, or are we ok to grow apart? In any case, how do we make sure young people's voices are heard in these turbulent times? And how can we learn strategies of youth mobilisation, political activism and increasing voter turnout from each other? What did we learn from the European Elections in 2019 and how can we translate those lessons to the context of the upcoming 2020 US presidential elections? Let's connect with American students in Washington, DC and bounce some ideas off each other!
Food of tomorrow:
Zero hunger and a healthy diet for all?

We produce enough food to feed 10 billion people, so why are hunger, malnutrition and lack of access to quality food still leading causes of death worldwide? Some answers can be found in food loss and waste, lack of fair distribution and the overabundance of processed foods. Not only is our food production not able to feed the people on our planet, but the production system itself has an enormous negative environmental impact. The meat industry contributes significantly to worldwide CO2 emissions and pesticides pollute and destroy whole ecosystems. So, what will it take to feed the world’s population in a sustainable way? Is it possible to have a sustainable global food production that ensures a balanced diet for all without a negative impact on our environment? What would that look like? Do we all need to commit to vegetarianism to eliminate the need to spend massive resources on feeding livestock? If we really crave a burger once in a while, could we not more seriously invest in, and develop, lab-grown meat production? Would consumers be willing to pay more for organic, local, and seasonal produce rather than be able to buy anything they want all year round? How can we remind people of the stocking, transporting and packaging cost of eating a tomato in January? How do we make sure that this system would not be only for the richest? Are we willing to undertake major changes to our entire food supply system to reach zero hunger and quality food for all that also benefits the environment by 2030?

Future of education:
What’s worth learning in school?

When you were done with school, how prepared did you feel for the ‘real world’? Did you know how to file taxes? Or even, that you had to? Did you know how to figure out your health insurance? What about how to approach finding a job? Chances are, you felt a little clueless - and to no fault of your own! As society changes quickly, educational systems are slower to catch on. Many of us have the feeling that what we learn in school is not actually what we need to succeed in our lives. When we think about the purpose of school – ideally, it should help us develop skills, values and attitudes needed to participate in our societies. So how can we reform educational systems to empower students? What kind of education would make young people feel like they could take on the challenge of shaping their societies? What are the skills students most need to learn? Should we focus on practical skills, such as money and time management or sustainable living? Or should we be developing critical thinking, creative problem solving, coping with failure and empathy amongst our students? Do our syllabi need to ‘get with the times’ and centre on using digital technology responsibly? Or, should we focus our energies elsewhere and try to get non-academic skills more widely recognised?
Green cities: What should cities of the future look like?

Nearly three quarters of the EU population live in a city, and the sheer number of city-people is still on the rise. As the ecological footprint of urban areas is thus inevitably also increasing, we can address this by making our cities greener. A happy side effect of greener cities is that it also positively affects its inhabitants: the greener a city, the healthier its population. More good news: many European cities are already leading the way in becoming greener! Initiatives include increasing the number of green areas, putting low emission zones in place and banning polluting vehicles from city centres. In this shift towards a cleaner transport system and better air quality, cities must propose alternative smart mobility solutions to their citizens. How can cities encourage their residents to switch to public, shared or low-emission transports? How also to create smarter infrastructures for low-emission buildings, clean energy provision, and green waste and water management? As a citizen, how aware are you of your own ecological footprint? Do you feel educated enough on the topic? Could digital technology and smart city solutions help us become more aware and increase our well-being? If not, what might help? Many people are already aware of their ecological footprint and promote sustainable citizenship via collective action in their neighbourhood: what makes them succeed? And how to motivate others to do the same?

‘I love my job’: Is a flexible and meaningful career an option?

Did you know that ‘young people don’t know how to work’? At least according to some older folk... We are criticised for having a bad attitude when going to job interviews, expecting too much creativity, too much independence, while also not taking any responsibility when things don’t go as planned. Is this true? Are we wrong to expect to be fairly compensated for our labour? What about the expectation of young (mostly) women not to be harassed at the workplace? Or the expectation to occasionally be able to work from home, while also not having to answer e-mails until midnight? How do we square our expectations with the job market, without feeling too disappointed, unhappy, or even burned out? Is this the beginning of the end of the classic 9-to-5? Modern technologies are enabling us to work more efficiently, so why are we still working the same number of hours? What is a meaningful job anyways? Is it work that reconciles our values and interests - whether social, political or environmental - or maybe something that advances society? How can we turn jobs into attractive choices for young people to stay motivated and efficient while preserving our work-life balance and creativity? How can we adapt the labour market to allow more people to work comfortably and have more time for own interests, social ties or raising children? What do we need to do to ensure we all have jobs suited to our needs, interests and abilities?
In the shoes of an MEP: 
Meet and discuss with European politicians

What does the life of a Member of the European Parliament look like? What do they do all day? How do they work? Whom do they listen to? How do they make the decisions that most affect you and your future? Why did they choose to run for the European Parliament? What do they think about the state of the EU? Or, about energy, or security, or the climate? If you have any questions for our elected officials, come to our MEP corner and have a speed-date with a European policymaker. Ask them about issues that affect you and get the chance to tell them what you would like your future to look like!

LGBTI rights: 
We’re queer, we’re here and … is equality near?

The EU has a reputation as a leader in terms of LGBTI protections and rights. More and more countries are legalising same-sex marriage and adoption, or reforming gender recognition laws, but significant legal differences still exist amongst EU member states. But maybe granting rights and protections isn’t really enough. Just because the European Parliament raises the rainbow flag on the International Day against Homophobia, Transphobia and Biphobia - does that mean every EU citizen is in solidarity with LGBTI persons? Although legal frameworks for equality are solid groundwork, are these rights really respected and put into practice? How can we ensure that LGBTI persons feel equal within the EU? Why is mental health comparably so poor for LGBTI youth? Should we continue to focus our efforts on legislation, such as filling the gaps in EU anti-discrimination law? Or, should we rather tackle the roots of these problems, such as deep-rooted homophobia, biphobia and/or transphobia among certain members of our societies? If so, how could we best achieve this? Are awareness raising actions such as campaigns against hate-speech or employment discrimination, or supporting education initiatives in schools effective?
Live fully: What is a life well spent?

YOLO. This may be tongue-in-cheek but technically, it’s not wrong - you do only live once. We’re all aware that we have limited time on earth, but what do we do with that knowledge? How do we decide what to do with our time and how to live our lives? Thinkers since before Aristotle have been asking these questions, and there doesn’t really seem to be one definite answer. Should we primarily be striving for personal satisfaction, for happiness – both physically and mentally? If yes, how can we achieve this? Is it important to explore the world, through travel or art, or rather advance our professional careers? What is the meaning of success? What place does community building, cultivating social ties or settling down with a family have? Should we all be volunteering and trying to positively affect other people’s lives? Or is it more important to generally live a sustainable life and minimize our environmental impact? What does ‘doing good’ even mean? What’s the role of religion in an age when young people tend to either be completely disinterested, or so totally committed to religion they are willing to sacrifice their lives for their beliefs? Where do, spirituality and mindfulness come in? Do we need ‘something bigger’ to identify principles and values that can guide us through life? How do we find meaning in our lives? What is a life well spent?

Mass surveillance: Yearning for some privacy?

You walk past a sign proclaiming, ‘Smile, you’re on camera!’ Your phone notifies you when it’s time to leave your house so you don’t miss your train. You were just telling your friend about the new shoes you want to buy and now there’s an ad for those exact shoes on your Instagram feed. What the heck? In this digitalised world, every move we make and every step we take is tracked. Video surveillance of public places, as well as our personal data, is used for public security purposes. Digital companies want to bring us the newest technological gadgets, leveraging our personal information in advertising and market research. How far are we from Big Brother? Have you ever stopped yourself from looking something up on the internet because you knew ‘they might be watching’? How do we balance personal privacy and public safety – and should we be consulted on how much of our privacy we’re willing to sacrifice for the sake of public safety? Does the constant monitoring deprive us of our freedom, or does it make us feel safer? Would you trust an intelligent robot with ensuring your privacy, or are the robots themselves more vulnerable to mass surveillance? Would you consent to storing your personal information or passwords in an implant? Do you feel like your behaviours are already changing?
Migration and integration: Being European in 2020

People leave their home countries for all kinds of valid reasons: they want to study elsewhere, they are persecuted, they get an important job offer, their country is in war or they fall in love with someone of a different nationality or living elsewhere. As the world is becoming more interconnected, people may be moving more than ever before. European societies are becoming increasingly diverse with first, second and third generation migrants from European and non-European countries. As demographics are changing - are our cultures too? Is a European identity becoming more relevant than our national identities? Does being a citizen of an EU member state necessarily imply a European identity? If so, what does this European identity include, and how can this be part of our multiple identities? Will the tie to our communities of origin always supersede the ties to 'new' countries, and will this result in fragmented societies and lack of understanding, leading to cultural clashes, tensions and violence? Or is it possible to foster a common sense of being European through policies and programmes which will facilitate intercultural friendships, marriages and children beyond the existing communities and make everyone feel at home? Do all Europeans really feel at home in Europe and have the same experiences, with the same rights, freedoms and ways of life? What are some common values? Is it even necessary to have common values in order to share an identity with someone? Can we all rely on the same institutions, policies and laws? Do we need to share a common history and cultural heritage?

Millennials and mental health: Live fast, burn out?

There's a public health crisis developing in Europe and we're not really acknowledging it: our generation's mental health is deteriorating and affecting our lives in more and more domains. We are stressed out about finding secure work, depressed about the housing market, anxious about the environment and feeling increasingly isolated, despite having social networks connecting us with hundreds of people we met at one time or another. What's wrong with us? Or maybe, what's wrong with the world we are in? What are the causes of this mental health crisis and why are we so hesitant to seek help? Considering half of all mental illnesses have their first onset during adolescence, tackling this issue must include young people. Easier said than done though, right? How can we resolve this sweeping problem and what can change makers do to help us? Should they focus on prevention, for example, by raising awareness around the implications of social media use on mental health? Or, should we be focussing on accessible and affordable mental health care options? As we also know that there are significant differences in experience of mental health depending on gender, ethnic status and LGBTI identity - how can we make effective programmes both broad and targeted? What do we need to do so we all start feeling better?
Modern slavery: How do we stop it?

When we hear about slavery, many of us might think of this is a historical atrocity which in 2020 is a non-issue. If only this were true. Contemporary slavery runs rampant around the world. An estimated 40.3 million people are in modern slavery around the world, 10 million of whom are children. Modern slavery can take many forms: human trafficking, child labour, institutionalised forced labour, debt bondage, domestic servitude... It’s not uncommon that well renowned companies and corporations, many of whom produce products we use in our everyday lives, uncover cases of modern slavery in their own global supply chains. The pervasiveness of modern slavery means that we endorse it by buying products manufactured with illicit labour. EU countries are confronted with the development of highly sophisticated illegal business models that include forms of modern-day slavery. How can we best address and stop human trafficking and sexual exploitation in our Union? What can the EU do to curb this abuse? Can EU policies help to tackle these challenges, for example by facilitating regular and safe migration and protecting workers from abusive and fraudulent recruitment? What should external and internal policies focus on? Are enough resources being allocated to ensure a fair trade environment and effective product traceability? Is fair trade labelling the solution to incentivise consumers to make ethical choices? And why does it feel like no one cares about the 40,300,000 individuals who are subject to modern slavery today?

Open mic: Make yourself heard!

Do you have something you feel you have to say? A radical opinion? A call for common sense? A news story? A personal anecdote? Don’t be shy and come and speak up! This is the space for you to jump up on stage and grab the mic. You’ll get two minutes to share your idea, proposal, concept or express yourself in whatever way you like. No need to sign up or register... drop by and speak out!
Perception of migration:
The line between compassion and fear

We regularly see images of overcrowded boats sinking in the Mediterranean, improvised refugee camps and chaotic crowds of people around fences, border controls, or soup kitchens. Many of us feel empathy or compassion in response to these pictures – but some of us feel fear, or worry, or disdain. We may feel sorrow or shame when hearing stories about exhausting journeys, or when we learn about inhumane conditions in European reception centres. On the other hand, we might also feel nervous about foreign ‘invasions’, loss of our cultural identities, competition for jobs and an impact on the welfare state. Even if we are not xenophobic, some of our compatriots might be - and thus we may realistically fear conflict. These complicated and conflicting emotions make us all react differently to the changing demographics of our countries and continent. Some of us want to do everything to integrate migrants into our societies, but this may prove difficult when others do everything to reject migrants. So, what should we do? How can we be in line with EU law and its founding values of respect for human rights and solidarity, while not acting against the well-being of our own citizens? How can politicians and journalists talk about migration in Europe based on facts and data? How can the EU avoid that citizens exercising their rights and acting in accordance with EU values are criminalised when assisting migrants? What shall we as European citizens do when faced with such situations? Is it useful to sign petitions such as the citizens’ initiative ‘We are a welcoming Europe’, rescue migrants at sea, host asylum seekers, give money to people living on the streets? How can we ultimately avoid not only the cultural clash with migrants, but the division of our own societies?

Populism:
A dangerous path or an intriguing opportunity?

Political landscapes are changing. Our leader figures seem to be feeling bolder to attack the system, their opposition, the press and anything else they disagree with. Both the political right and left are calling for the complete overhaul of the ‘corrupt’, ‘elitist’ and ‘out of touch’ political establishment. Polarising language is being used to pit ‘the true will of the people’ against political institutions. And it’s working. Election results both in and out of Europe are showing that these ideas resonate with many people, and so populists win elections, enter parliament and make the left-right political divide seem outdated. Often, the claim that they are taking back control targets the EU, putting Euroscepticism at the heart of their populist message. But how and why do these populist movements emerge? Why are they so attractive to voters, and are these parties attractive for young people specifically? What makes their strategies so successful? What does the populist surge tell us about the state of our democracy? Does it spell out disaster for our democratic societies or does it show the need for something to be put back on track? If so, what actions need to be taken to renew the democratic process? And what is the EU’s role and relevance in this challenge?
Rich-poor divide:  
Increasing concentration of wealth or inclusive growth?

Income inequality in Europe is on the rise. The European debt crisis and the Great Recession added urgency to the need to address inequalities and to respond to the middle-class households that feel left behind. At the same time a sustained period of economic growth has helped lift millions of people out of absolute poverty in emerging economies. There are general downward trends in world hunger. However, even in Majority world countries, the benefits of economic growth have not affected all equally and income inequalities have risen further. There is an increasing number of billionaires, while others are still starving for lack of food and unable to seek necessary medical care. Whom is economic globalisation really benefitting? Evidence suggests that the more economic equality exists in a country, the happier and healthier its citizens, the stronger the social cohesion and economic growth and the more stable the society. Narrowing the economic gap between citizens is slowly becoming a priority for policymakers across countries. How can they best resolve these inequalities? Should we be addressing globalisation, technological change, skill mismatches or inadequate social and economic policies? Should we focus on redistributing existing wealth by taxing the rich, rather than relying on philanthropy? Should we reform the public spending system to ensure a fairer welfare state? Is it possible to establish a system where inter-generational social equity becomes a reality; where employment, health, social protection, education and participation in society are accessible to all; where prosperity is shared; and where social cohesion and political stabilities are restored? What can we do to make this a reality?

Rural renewal:  
Young people, we need you in the fields!

The countryside sure seems so far, so different and so isolated from today’s city life. In Europe farms are getting both fewer and larger, and the farming population is ageing. Fewer young people are taking over their family farms and are instead choosing to make a new life in the city. This reluctancy is understandable: working in the fields through rain and shine is tough, the hours are long, the income is low and the marketplace is uncertain. However, we may need farmers now more than ever as the world population continues to grow. And we all know that in order to grow we certainly need good food to eat. So how do we ensure that the world population will be fed? How can we encourage young people to become farmers? What are the barriers to new entrants and what are the challenges facing existing young farmers? Can the challenge of bringing engineering, artificial intelligence and environmental entrepreneurship to farming attract a younger generation? Do we invest in drones and other technologies to increase our yields? How can we ensure these choices we make do not deplete our natural resources? How effective has EU support for young farmers been so far? What is the role of the EU and the Common Agricultural Policy in this, and is its proposed reform enough? What do you imagine the future of agriculture to look like?
Safety first:
More or less weapons?

We can’t foresee the future, but things are changing, and things are changing fast. We feel increasingly insecure due to possible threats by state or non-state actors, wars, terrorism or personal attacks. Everyone wants to feel physically safe and know that their loved ones are too – so the question is, how can we best achieve this on a European level? Well, we could create a strong European Defence Union, or even a European Army. The budget for defence could be expanded to include research on military AI and robotic technologies, as well as proactive tactical military interventions. Or, we could approach the issue from the other side and argue for stricter arms control or even working towards the total elimination of weapons. Efforts for the non-proliferation of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear weapons are going strong: NGOs are pointing a finger at unethical arms sales in conflict zones, students are calling to eliminate private ownership of semiautomatic weapons and the 2017 UN Nuclear Weapon Ban Treaty was the first legally binding document with the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons completely. Efforts to decrease the criminal use of weapons are a good start but may only tackle a symptom of the bigger issue. Is a weapon-free world a naive dream or a necessary goal to stop the spiral of increasing violence and defence spending? What should the EU’s stance on global gradual disarmament be? What should we use our defence budgets for? How can the EU balance defending its freedom and way of life, while not proliferating violence? And what position should the EU take towards movement who are aiming to relax gun control in Europe? How can we ensure we are all feeling safe in our own countries?

Science slam:
Discover the technologies that will change the world

We’re in the age of the fourth Industrial Revolution! Science and technology can benefit our daily lives, help us philosophically reframe our existence and reshape our social structures. Artificial intelligence, virtual reality, drones, quantum computers: which technologies do you think are most likely here to stay and change our lives forever? Young researchers present their findings in a clear, concise and entertaining way. The audience votes for the most promising young scientist.
**Slow shopping:**
Can we adapt business models to sustainable consumption?

Many of us are becoming more aware of the responsibility we have when buying a new t-shirt, a piece of fruit or a new mobile phone. However, just because we are feeling more responsible, doesn't mean it's always easy to make decisions in line with our morals. We usually don't know where the products we purchase have originated from. Where have the raw materials come from, and who mined them? Do all workers along the supply chain have access to fair and safe working conditions? What about extreme forms of exploitation, such as modern slavery and child labour - how can we ensure our products aren’t contributing to these human rights offenses? And what about the environment? Has the production of our goods wasted water or other resources, spilled dangerous chemicals or emitted tons of greenhouse gases? What should we do with our products when we want to throw them out? How can we ensure they don't end up polluting the ocean? How can we ethically dispose of clothes, electronics, furniture? There are many questions, and very few answers. How can producers restructure modern supply chains and production processes to make products sustainable, affordable and attractive to consumers all at once? Would you switch to 'slow fashion' and buy longer lasting, locally produced, better quality clothes, but pay more for them? Would you be ready to subscribe to circular fashion and give multiple lives to your clothes by renting, swapping, repairing, and customising them, in the name of sustainability? Would you buy only second-hand? What changes are you willing to make in your purchasing behaviour?

**Sustainable and reliable energy:**
How to achieve it?

Whether we like it or not, we need energy - and we need a lot of it. Not only do we need a lot of energy, but we also need a sustainable and reliable supply. We are setting goals to reduce our carbon footprints, are moving away from fossil fuels, and are expanding the use of alternative sources of renewable energy. We are considering the environmental impacts of our decisions more and more and are thus intentionally choosing ‘greener’ products with lower energy costs. Some of us are even urging our universities, and corporations, to divest from fossil fuels completely. Although sustainability is a top priority, so is the assurance that our energy supply is constant, secure and affordable. We need sustainable and reliable energy not just for energy’s sake, but also to facilitate economic well-being, social development and environmental protection. So how can we achieve this? How can we ensure all countries have access to affordable, consistent and green energy? Should we invest in innovation and research of renewable energy sources? Should we better support businesses that are developing and providing cleaner energy production and storage solutions? What about nuclear energy - might it be an acceptable short - or long-term solution to our world energy problem? Should we encourage education programmes to foster a general public understanding of the global energy challenges and to provide energy and engineering-related training to young entrepreneurs who wish to venture in this field? How do we ensure that we are striving towards solutions?
Trade and corruption: Deal or no deal?

In theory, free trade and corruption are incompatible. Reality, however, paints a different picture: the 33 countries classed as having limited or no enforcement of anti-corruption laws represent more than half the world’s exports. Often, these same countries where corruption is rife are also poverty-stricken and riddled with human rights violations, such as modern slavery and child labour. One would think that opening to investment opportunities and trade might facilitate economic growth and alleviate poverty. The more a country has access to trade and the world markets, the more they would have to assimilate to global trade rules. However, if the pre-existing situation is already vulnerable to corruption, increased access to trade might enable more officials to accept bribes from foreign actors. So, what’s the right way forward? Do trade agreements and opening up international trade in fact bring about a stronger rule of law by increasing competition and economic activity in these countries? Or, do we implicitly support corruption and human rights abuses by doing business with these countries? If we impose trade sanctions or restrictions on these ‘more corrupt countries’ – does that then not punish an entire country for the activities of its elites? What is the morally right thing to do? In deciding whether to trade with ‘corrupt countries’, where should the EU stand? Deal or no deal?

Vaccination: Freedom of choice vs public welfare

Vaccines are one of the greatest public health achievements in history - they helped save countless lives. Smallpox has been eradicated; polio is on its way out. Many public authorities across the world have made childhood vaccination mandatory, to speed up the elimination of life-threatening illnesses. The World Health Organization is working towards bringing accessible routine immunization services to even more countries, in efforts to save millions of infants from preventable deaths. Even though we have the scientific know-how that could quickly eliminate many more pathogens, why are some people fighting the idea of vaccinations? Why is the anti-vaxxing movement fighting so hard to keep its children unimmunized? Why do some parents argue that vaccines are ‘intrusive’ and hold unknown, dangerous side effects? This movement has gained traction over social media where more and more individuals are on a misinformation campaign to ‘save children from vaccines’. Can we isolate the root of this movement to social media specifically? If so, what responsibility do social media companies have in treating preventable measles outbreaks? And what about the young people who believe public health consensus over their parents’ scepticism - should they be allowed to get vaccinated without their parents’ consent? The WHO has placed this movement among the top ten global health threats in 2019, as rates of some illnesses are rising again, when due to vaccines, they had been nearing eradication. How should public authorities tackle the tricky challenge of respecting individual choices, while safeguarding public health? How can we stop this misinformation campaign?
Waste:
Buy less, or dispose better?

Our consumption of natural resources has spiralled out of control. It's become clear that something needs to change: if not in our pace of consumption, then at least in our methods of disposal. We haven't really been critically thinking about what happens to our waste after it's picked up and 'dealt with'. The way it's been dealt with has negatively affected ecosystems, biodiversity and other natural resources: our world is littered with junk. This madness needs to stop. We need to find a way to decrease our waste one way or another. One possible solution lies in the circular economy concept: waste can be reduced by designing long-lasting and reusable goods made from eco-friendly or recyclable materials. Recent EU legislation and some business experiments are promising in this regard. Will we be able to slow down the production model? Or is this change fundamentally incompatible with the capitalist economic system? Will business innovators be able to design recyclable plastics or green alternatives to plastics that are profitable for them and convenient for consumers? Is it all up to the good will of industries, or can innovative European regulation be a model? And what should we do about the plastics and waste that are already causing problems? Should our first step be in education, so that policymakers, industry, and consumers understand the long-term win-win-win of a circular economy? Will consumers be willing to buy less and pay more for sustainable goods? Will retailers switch to selling returnable products or to providing more bulk options? Will governments invest in better and uniformed recycling methods, subscribe to international agreements and enforce laws towards businesses and waste diversion? What should we do to effectively reduce, reuse and recycle?

Wonder Women:
Can’t we just all be equal?

It’s 2020 and everyone is equal. Discrimination on the basis of gender is prohibited in the foundational treaties of the EU and in the European Convention on Human Rights. From a legal perspective, gender equality may be ensured, but are we really all equal? Studies and statistics clearly say no. Women are at higher risk of poverty, earn less money, have less leisure time and are victims of violence at much higher rates than men are. Why is it so difficult to achieve gender equality? What can we do about this? Should we more seriously address the application of the law, or our attitudes in general, rather than gaps in the legislature? Think about gender equality at home. Women still tend to contribute much more to household tasks. Why is this normal? Why is it ok that women are expected to manage chores at home? This in addition to having to think about paid work – in which women are still massively underrepresented in leadership positions. Why do we still picture a man when we hear ‘manager’? What is the role of gender-neutral language – is it a gimmick or a necessary measure? Maybe a way forward would be in looking at our personal, linguistic and societal biases about gender and take it from there. Should we prioritise changing social norms by educating children to what inequality looks like today? Or, should we instead address the symptoms of the issue and tackle gender differences in employment opportunity, personal well-being and financial security? Should there be social Funds allocated to women working at home? How can we respect and protect all women, no matter their background, age, nationality, religion? What does it mean to be a feminist in Europe today? It’s 2020 and why have we still not figured this out?
Europe and its Parliament in 360°

Take a seat in our cinema and get a stunning 360° view of Europe and of its Parliament. After the movie, you will be guided around the interactive exhibition for a practical insight into the role of the European Parliament, its political groups and the work of its Members.

The Parliament role-play game: Become a MEP for half a day

Would you like to become a Member of the European Parliament for half a day and learn how the Parliament works, how legislation is discussed and voted on, and what stakeholders are involved in the legislative process? During this game, you will get to assume the role of an MEP to form alliances with other MEPs, to negotiate with other institutions of the European Union and to communicate with the media. All this in an innovative and interactive way! What are you waiting for?

EU information sources: How to find what you are looking for?

How can you check what is happening on the EU level regarding a specific topic or policy initiative? Where do you start looking and how do you dig deeper? What are reliable EU sources of information? Have you ever gotten lost looking for the right information while researching for your studies or out of interest? Do you have a great idea and you want to find out if the EU is already doing something on the subject? We can help you to find what you are looking for, show you fast tracks and help you to avoid pitfalls.

What Europe does for me

How does Europe affect our everyday lives? How does it impact our jobs, our families, our health care, our hobbies, our journeys, our security, our consumer choices and our social rights? And how is Europe present in our towns, cities and regions? As European citizens, no matter where we live or how we make our living or spend our time, the EU has an impact on our daily lives. You can find short and sweet overviews to read and share or dig deep into a given subject. Discover what Europe does for you at this interactive stand!
Telling stories about climate change: How can we bring more evidence to the debate?

“Climate emergency”, “climate crisis”, “climate change” or “climate hysteria”? Climate is an increasingly important topic in our daily lives, but not everyone is using the same languages - or even the same facts. The way we talk about the climate affects what people think, so it’s important that we’ve got our facts in order. How can we critically investigate and evaluate the evidence that should be the base of our reporting on environmental issues? How can we produce quality stories and trustworthy reporting in a clear and accessible way? Come discuss these and other questions with scientists, journalists and science communicators!

Battle4YourVote: MEP’s voice, your choice!

Join us at the Rap Battle of Ideas! Do you want to see if MEPs have what it takes to turn bold ideas into even bolder rhymes? Several young MEPs are taking on the challenge to convince you of their policy positions on social topics by transforming them into a rap with the help of 4 professionals. What political group wins? Your applause decides!

Living history:
Young people and democracy throughout the ages

We’ve all seen the pictures of key moments in European history: the social protests of the Sixties, people linking hands for the Baltic Way, and the fall of the Berlin Wall. Young people have always stood in the front and centre of those fights for human rights and democracy in Europe. What can we learn from the generations of the past? What inspiration can we draw from their actions? What role did communication play in their revolutions? And how do we take what we learn from history with us in our daily lives? Can history teach us how to strengthen participation in democracy now?
21st century agents of change: How can you become one?

We all enjoy and value our fundamental freedoms: amongst them are the freedom of thought, the freedom of expression and the freedom of assembly and association. But are they under threat? Repressive regimes from around the world are increasingly using new methods to attack the rights and liberties of citizens at home and are successfully exporting these tools abroad. How do we respond to these new kinds of attacks? How can we protect ourselves and stay engaged? During this activity, young human rights defenders will discuss how they use innovative online and offline tools to defend their and your rights. Join them to explore ways of becoming a 21st century agent of change.

Human rights and democracy: The story of Lorent Saleh

Lorent Saleh was imprisoned for his leadership of student protests against a repressive Venezuelan regime. In prison, Lorent was subject to harsh detention conditions and suffered years of forced seclusion. He was freed in October 2018 thanks to international pressure, and the recognition of his fight by the European Parliament, who awarded him the 2017 Sakharov Prize. His story sheds light on the harsh lived reality of human rights defenders around the world and the way authoritarian regimes suppress their freedoms. Lorent will share the story of his resistance and how he continues to struggle for freedom and democracy.

White torture: Underground poetry

What does isolation do to you? What does white torture do to you? Imprisoned for defending the freedom of thought and human rights in Venezuela, Sakharov Prize 2017 Laureate Lorent Saleh found out. Starring himself, Lorent will show what goes through the mind of a political prisoner licked into an underground prison cell with 24-hour white light. He will illuminate what it means to be unjustly taken from family and friends, cut off from the world and subjected to harsh psychological punishment. Lorent’s story is a story of suffering and despair, but also one of hope, resistance and the fight for freedom and democracy.
Interpreters at the EP:
What do they do?

Interpreters are at the pulse of the European Parliament - making sure every MEP can say and understand everything in their chosen language. Join this activity to meet an EP interpreter, get to know more about their career path, and find out why they love their job. You will have the opportunity to ask your questions, visit an interpreting booth in the plenary chamber - and try your hand at interpreting during a live debate!

Language matters:
How to become an interpreter?

Do you speak two, three, four, five, six... languages? Do you have a passion for multilingualism and democracy? Conference interpretation makes democratic debate across linguistic barriers possible and ensures that all citizens can access the European Parliament in the language they prefer. Talk to an experienced EP interpreter, find out what daily life looks as an interpreter and discover if you have what it takes to become an interpreter!

Language matters

24 official languages is a lot - and it is down to translators and interpreters that all of those languages are understood and used! Come and discover their essential work for European democracy and the world of multilingualism at this interactive stand!
Organised by:
LUX Film Prize, European Parliament

Climate change activism: Art as a tool for change?

Rising temperatures, the extinction of a great number of plants and animals, melting ice caps and rising sea levels - climate change is the most severe environmental emergency humanity has ever faced. Thousands of students, activists and artists have been taking this as the reason to interrupt their business as usual and stand up to fight the climate crisis. Their activities range from school striking and protesting in the streets to blocking transport in major cities and using creativity to raise awareness and push decision makers into action. But what is the best form of activism? Are some approaches more productive than others? And is every form of activism legitimate? Is civil disobedience necessary to induce change or can it have a deterrent effect? Can art be a tool to fight climate change or are they a mere coping mechanism? And what can we ourselves do to stand up for the most vulnerable, and future generations? Is it our responsibility to fight climate change as young people, as artists, as humans?

Woman at War: The power of art in activism

Benedikt Erlingsson’s second feature film, Woman at War, is a joyful, inventive, energetic, environmental and feminist saga. The movie is a call to action, and a call for civil resistance to fight for and save nature from industrial greed and hegemony. The 2018 LUX Prize winner was awarded numerous festival prizes across the world. Join this activity for a screening of the film, and discuss it with the film director afterwards.

Organised by:
Mediation and Dialogue Support Unit, Democracy Support Directorate, European Parliament

Youth, Peace and Security: Role-play on conflict resolution in the South Caucasus

How can young people contribute to conflict resolution and conflict prevention? Young people can play a vital role in peacebuilding and mediation efforts. During this role-play, you can try your hand at key peacebuilding skills such as mediation, constructive dialogue and conflict analysis. You will also have to chance to hear and learn from Armenian and Azerbaijani alumni of the European’s Parliament Young Political Leaders programme.
Youth Peace and Security:
Role-play on the Middle East Peace Process

How can young people contribute to conflict resolution and conflict prevention? Young people can play a vital role in peacebuilding and mediation efforts. During this role-play, you can try your hand at key peacebuilding skills such as mediation, constructive dialogue and conflict analysis. You will also have to chance to hear and learn from Palestinian and Israeli alumni of the European’s Parliament Young Political Leaders programme.

Youth, Peace and Security:
What role for young people in conflict resolution?

What role is there for young people in peacebuilding? Quite a big one, as it turns out. In 2015, the European Parliament established the Young Political Leaders Programme that empowers young people to play a role in conflict prevention and in building sustainable peace. But what is it like to be a young political leader? And what is it like to live with conflict day in, day out? What exactly is the role of the EU in conflict prevention and mediation? How can it build more capacity? How does the UN factor into all of this? Join this panel to discover and discuss youth, peace, and security.

Organised by:
Spokesperson Unit, European Parliament

Disinformation:
What can you do?

Troll armies abound, fake news is so common that it stopped being trendy, and there are alternative facts everywhere.... In an era of information overload, it's hard to know where to look to find the truth. Come discuss the state of truth today as well as the best ways to fight disinformation on- and offline and learn how to win an argument with facts, confidence and style.

To troll or to be trolled:
Become a disinfomer

We've all read disinformation online and we've all been careful not to believe it. But what if the best way to understand the techniques and tactics of disinformers is by becoming a disinfomer? What if you need to become a troll in order not to be trolled online? During this activity, you will learn about the dirty tricks behind online disinformation by participation in role plays and exercises.
Let’s make it happen: Getting it done together

You want to raise awareness of the EU, you're ready to put time and energy into it - but you don't know where to start? Join like-minded activists in this activity to plan the next action that will rock the internet, your schools or your cities. You are also invited to book the activity 'Speed-dating for activists: get connected and build your network!' to meet people you could plan actions with and don't forget to sign up to together.eu!

Speed-dating for activists: Get connected and build your network!

Were you involved in the this time I'm voting European Elections campaign last year? Are you an activist who promotes democratic engagement in the EU or do you want to become one? Join this activity to meet other activists from all over Europe and build your pan-European network! You are also invited to book the follow-up activity 'Let’s make it happen: getting it done together' and don't forget to sign up to together.eu!

Europe in your ear

Podcasts are on the rise! More and more people get their news and in-depth information through their ears. Reaching out to the people of Europe has to go through audio channels, presenting reliable, accurate, attractive and relevant information about what the European Union does. Join this activity to learn how to turn a written piece of information into a short and snappy podcast - in multiple languages! Walk away with your own podcast in your pocket. With a bit of luck, you could soon find your podcast on the European Parliament’s social media and web channels!

Subtitling made simple

Have you ever wondered how subtitles appear on your film screen? Or asked yourself what linguistic, cultural and technical challenges they pose? Join this interactive activity to find out more about how subtitling works and how they make your favourite movies, shows and games accessible in different languages. Bring your curiosity and quick thinking and leave with a film clip subtitled in your language.
Discover the EP behind the scenes


a) Where are deals really made? Join us for an exclusive view into the iconic bars, cafes and meeting rooms in Strasbourg with an explanation of what happens in these places during plenaries.

b) Strasbourg from a journalist’s point of view. Where do the journalists get all of their information from? Get a glimpse into the busy lives of reporters and the European Parliament’s press staff and visit the press rooms and studios.

c) Behind the facade. What is there to learn about the unique architecture of buildings in Strasbourg? Discover the stories behind the buildings of the European Parliament.

Hemicycle hangout:
How does the European Parliament work?

Would you like to know how the European Parliament actually works - its inner workings and its particularities? Join this session to get familiar with the functioning of the Parliament, experience the intricate interpretation system into 24 languages, and try voting in the Hemicycle.

Digital activism:
The good social media place

We use it everyday. It influences our lives in so many ways. So how can we use social media to influence, lobby and engage with others on issues we care about? While some call it a threat to democracy, it is undeniably a powerful driver of positive change. As one voice in your local community, you have the potential to spark a movement worldwide. Ask Greta. So as we navigate through the digital world of misinformation, deep fakes and bots, join us to examine the tools youth activists can use to start a campaign and fight for their rights. How can we channel their potential to make a difference?
Digital democracy:  
Analogue democracy is sooo 2015

Political participation and voting has looked the same for many decades, yet the world around us has changed completely. Young people use their phones to shop, communicate, discover, date, book tickets, and the list goes on. If our generation uses digital tools for most aspects of our lives, why not when it comes to civic participation? Should democratic procedures keep up with the technological wave? Some suggest the future is digital democracy, others say it would not influence levels of participation or inclusion. Should our governments be investing in digitalisation of citizen participation? How can young people - which have lead other technological revolutions - influence the future of democracy and how their voices are heard?

Education for today:  
Thinking outside the school box

New decade, new jobs, new skills, old education? The importance of non-formal education has been affirmed over and over again, but how far have we really come? Is Europe really encouraging other forms of education outside of the classroom? If the jobs of tomorrow don't yet exist today, and we are the ones who will have to have those jobs; how can we, as a young movement, drive this implementation?

Housing:  
Young people also have rights, right?

Our parents' generation had access to housing much earlier than us and they, fun fact, could pay for it, even though societies weren't as rich as they are now. As a young person, it has become harder to cover our living costs while studying or starting a career, and youth homelessness is on an increasing slope. With scarce jobs, lower wages, rental prices going up, and young people being discriminated against in social housing, do we have to wait until we are old to be able to afford decent housing? How can we get the civil society and governments to take action? How do we tackle youth homelessness now?

Migration:  
The cost of inclusion

The European population is getting older, and the demographic change is going to impact the future workforce. Besides the lack of young workers, we are living in a time of high levels of migration. Could these two factors be connected and one help the other? How can we broaden the inclusion of excluded communities to contribute to the solution of our demographic gap? The young people of today are the ones going to have to deal with the problems of demographic change tomorrow, so shouldn't they get a say in the conversation?
Mobility: The freedom of sustainable movement

We are a European generation that uses our right of free movement to work, study and travel all across Europe. As a matter of fact, young people have never travelled as much as they do today. But, when we are trying to protect the planet and be mindful of our impact, can we be mobile at the same time? What does it take to be sustainable activists?

Precarious contracts: Saying no to crap jobs and yes to fair jobs

We've all been in the situation: looking for a job and stumbling upon so many that required five years of experience, fluency in three languages, working dozens of extra hours, and turned out to be an unpaid internship which provided nothing but 'great professional experience'. When we are in that position, we almost forget we don't have to accept those conditions. In an economy where the private sector expects young people to work without pay, agree to self-employed contracts and sign precarious contracts, what should we be doing to fight back? How can we ensure all young people have access to fair jobs?

Rethinking consumerism: Strategies for sustainable consumption

Engaged societies and socially active young people are the foundations of a good democracy. But becoming a young activist takes time, dedications and passion. If you're protesting the price of a baguette or angry at university fees- everyone can make a difference, no matter how small. For institutions to deliver change, we need to start the movement from the ground up. From joining a local cause, volunteering to help others or starting a movement of your own - every campaign started with a volunteer with a vision. Join us to look at how volunteering can change the face of activism and campaigning.

Volunteering: A hero on every street

Engaged societies and socially active young people are the foundations of a good democracy. But becoming a young activist takes time, dedication and passion. It doesn't matter if you're protesting the price of a baguette or angry at university fees- everyone can make a difference, no matter how small. For institutions to deliver change, we need to start the movement from the ground up. From joining a local cause, volunteering to help others or starting a movement of your own - every campaign started with a volunteer with a vision. Join us to look at how volunteering can change the face of activism and campaigning.
Climate change: How can you make a difference?

To fight climate change we need to cut greenhouse gas emissions significantly and adapt to the changes happening now and in the future. But it’s an opportunity, too: an opportunity to build a sustainable society with cleaner air and better buildings, as well as create new green jobs, in a fair and equal way. The European Union is already doing a lot, but more action is needed. The wide-ranging changes ahead of us will mean new ways of producing and consuming and changes in the way we work, use transport and live together. Everyone will play a role. How can young people contribute? What actions can you take in your private life, studies or work? As a citizen, a consumer, a young professional? How can you bring about change in your community? How do you see climate change impact your future and how can you prepare for it? How can you make a difference, and what can policymakers do to help young people to take action?

#EUSpace Apps for you

Are you curious to learn how EU satellites in space benefit people down on Earth? Would you care to design apps based on data and signals from space? Join this session to discover what the EU space applications can mean for you and for people worldwide. Ask everything you ever wanted to know about the EU space programme flagships Copernicus, EGNOS and Galileo and their benefits for people and our planet. Learn more about ongoing competitions and opportunities for developing innovative applications that are relevant for your daily life activities and that use EU space data and signals.

#EUSpace programme: Copernicus, EGNOS and Galileo

Explore the EUSpace programme at this interactive stand. You can take part in a virtual reality installation to learn what the European satellite system GALILEO can do for you, or discover impressive images captured by Copernicus sentinel satellites.
Activism and policy action:
Join the system and change it from within

Young people live democracy. Three in four young Europeans are or have been engaged in an organised movement and 35% of young people have taken to the streets for protests, campaigns or strikes. 50,000 young people presented the European Youth Goals to EU policy-makers as an outcome of the EU Youth Dialogue. Many roads lead to change: you can take to the streets; you can use institutional structures or use a virtual space. Yet these different approaches are often presented as opposites rather than complements. How can we make sure these different approaches meet and complement each other? How can we channel all this energy into effective change? And how can we make sure all voices are heard? Join this activity to discover the EU Youth Dialogue, an EU initiative that aims at bridging the divide between young people and decision makers, and at including young people from diverse backgrounds. Come talk to campaigners and change makers from all over Europe, and get inspired to create change yourself!

DiscoverEU:
Discover Europe, discover You

By June 2020, DiscoverEU will have awarded 100,000 young Europeans with a free travel pass to explore and experience Europe. How can we develop the initiative, making it a true learning experience for all? How can we make it inclusive and accessible to all Europeans? How can we make sure that everyone has a fun, insightful but also a safe journey? And given that the travelling theme for 2020 will be a “Sustainable Green Europe”, how can we make the initiative even greener and more sustainable? Do you have some amazing travel tips to share? Join this activity to discover Europe and yourself, and listen to testimonials of DiscoverEU participants.

Erasmus+:
Not just for students

Erasmus+ is the programme for you! Regardless of your country, age, educational, social or cultural background and no matter your field of interest or your particular needs: Erasmus+ has something to offer to you and you have something to offer to Erasmus+. Come discover the different opportunities Erasmus+ can offer you, the professional, cultural and soft skills it can teach you, and how the programme strives to be green and inclusive. Share your Erasmus+ experience and inspire others to take part and become active citizens!
European Solidarity Corps: Develop your own solidarity project

Perhaps you’ve heard about the possibility of being a volunteer with the European Solidarity Corps, but did you know it can also support you in setting up your own solidarity project? Europe’s challenges are also local challenges. Whether it’s about climate change, sustainability, inclusion, democracy or something else, you can bring positive change to your local community by setting up a solidarity project. Curious to find out how to make your idea reality with some financial support by the European Solidarity Corps? Come discover what funding opportunities are available to you, how it works, how to apply, and talk to young people who have successfully set up a solidarity project!

Organised by:
Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, European Commission

Europass: Make your dream career reality with online CVs

Are you unsure how to jumpstart your career? Or are you feeling stuck and not sure about what your next steps should be? Discover the brand-new Europass CV during this activity and share your ideas on how to get the word out about this new tool! With useful online tools and interactive features, Europass can help you present your skills, qualifications and experience all across Europe. It can also point you in the right direction and help you find extra training, work experience or volunteering opportunities close to home or at the other end of Europe. After the activity, you will be able to meet with career advisors in the European Commission’s tent in the youth village. Bring your Europass CV along and get some practical tips and tricks on how to improve your chances on the job market.

ESF+: EU support for your social and employment projects

Do you want to help change things on the ground in your country? Does your social project have everything but money? Have you ever wondered how to get involved in EU-funded training courses or work experience? Join this activity to get answers and hands-on information on the European Social Fund (ESF)! ESF invests more than €10 billion in employment, education and training and social inclusion projects across all Member States. Launching soon, ESF+ will focus on reducing youth unemployment, building skills, and making the job market accessible. Come and discover how the EU invests in young people in your country, and how you can benefit from it.
Platform work: An opportunity or a trap?

Did you recently get your pizza delivered? Or called a car with a single tap on your phone? Or connected with an IT programmer to build your website on a platform? Or have you delivered pizzas, driven those cars, and built those websites? Using a platform to offer your skills seems great at first glance: you can work from anywhere and at any time. Platform work can help those looking for flexible jobs or an additional income. But there are also things to watch out for: platform work might pay low wages, offer poor working conditions, or provide low social security coverage. And what taxes do platform workers need to pay? What happens if they fall ill? Can they join a union? The EU knows something needs to be done, as shown in the recent recommendation to address the sometimes poor social security coverage of platform workers. But what else needs to be done? Come and share your ideas on ways to improve the working conditions of platform workers and get involved in shaping new EU initiatives!

Vocational Education Training: Is university the only way towards success?

Have you ever considered technical or vocational training? Or an apprenticeship? Maybe you should! Technical or vocational training is a smart way to start your career: apprentices find jobs quicker, keep them longer and are paid better than other people starting out in the job market. During an apprenticeship, you divide your time between school and training on the job in a company. This way, you get valuable work experience for your CV and you establish good contacts in the industry or sector that you want to work in. Upon finishing, you receive a fully recognised diploma and qualification. And Europe is desperate for skilled workers with qualifications! Are you interested? Do you want to find out more? Come talk to successful young entrepreneurs and young VET students and get inspired by their stories and achievements!

Organised by:
Directorate-General for the Environment, European Commission

CitizENV: Dialogue with young citizens on the state of biodiversity in the EU

2020 is the year of biodiversity. It is estimated that in the last four decades, we have lost more than 50 percent of the planet’s biodiversity. This trend needs to be stopped, which is why the European Union is proposing an ambitious EU Green Deal. What can we do to protect our planet and care about biodiversity? What have you done personally? And what is the role of the EU in this? How can the EU lead by example? Share your thoughts and ideas during this activity!
Organised by:
Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs, European Commission

Entrepreneurs:
Everything you ever wanted to ask them!
Have you always wanted to be an entrepreneur but you’re not sure what that actually means? Come talk to real entrepreneurs about why and how they started their businesses! What does their day to day work life look like? Would they do it again, given the choice? Ask everything you’ve always wanted to ask!

Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs:
Start-up with us!
Join this activity to build your entrepreneurial capacity: get skills, find an experienced business partner and mentor, and create your Europe-wide networks. Come and meet new and experienced entrepreneurs from the Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs programme. Find out how to join the club. Start your start-up today!

Female entrepreneurs:
Learning from mentors
Are you thinking about starting your own business? Do you have a great idea but are you not sure how to put it into action? You have tried, learned from experience, but are unsure about what to do next? Are you looking for a mentor that could coach you? Come and learn from inspiring female entrepreneurs who are willing to share their experiences! Talk to them about your aspirations, struggles and values and advance with your dream!

I have a business idea:
Do I have the skills? Where is the money?
Can you learn a mindset? Can you learn to be creative or think strategically? Can you learn to be flexible but deliver according to plan? Try entrepreneurial education – it gives both theory and practice, soft and hard-core skills and a lot more. It helps you become a successful entrepreneur and it helps in life too. Find out what venture capitalists and angel investors actually are and what banks, crowdfunding and the EU can do to help you get your business idea off the ground. Join this activity to see what incubators and accelerators offer and get a crash course on three sources of money for your business: Family, Friends and Fools.
Pitching contest: Come and sell your business idea!

Pitch your business idea to a panel of experts. Get valuable feedback. Win a prize? Figure out how to make your great business idea reality and get expert support – or just come to listen and learn from others! Seven finalists will be selected to pitch their idea live to the panel of business experts, coaches and investors. If you want to be one of them, register and you will be contacted about submitting the pitch for your business idea in due time.

Organised by:
Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission

2030isnow: The Sustainable Development Goals and you

What is the 2030 agenda? And what are the Sustainable Development Goals? What do they mean in practice and what can you do to help promote and implement them? Discover what Europe does to lead the way for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals at this interactive stand.

Organised by:
Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, European Commission

Faces2Hearts: Travel far, get closer

What is the impact of EU development cooperation in people’s lives worldwide? To get closer to the people behind the projects and to foster cultural exchanges and human connection, the European Commission picked 20 young vloggers through a global competition. Faces2Hearts pairs a local vlogger and a European vlogger to discover the communities behind the EU-funded projects and to share their stories. Come travel through these stories, learn how vlogging works and discover how these encounters changed the lives of the Faces2Hearts vloggers.
(Dis)information overload: Fighting media bias and political manipulation

We’ve all heard of fake news and other manipulations and we’ve probably read our fair share of it, too. But how much does disinformation on social media really matter? A lot - disinformation and other manipulations weaken our democracies, erode trust in political institutions and media, and hamper our ability to take informed decisions. A key defence against disinformation are informed and resilient citizens. Media and digital literacy are crucial skills and need to be promoted widely. How do you critically assess the media landscape? And how do you take back control of the media you consume? How do you become a deliberate creator of content? Join a community of young European media trainers committed to fighting disinformation and other manipulations, and take action to advance your skills and the skills of young people around you!

Regional policy: Worth almost one third of the EU budget?

Regional policy is considered a key strategy of the EU - but did you know its funds make up almost one third of the total EU budget? Do you know what regional policy wants to achieve? Since 1990, cooperation among regions is a main priority: through funding and creativity, regional policy enables real integration among the member states. What concrete impact does it have on people’s lives? And how can young Europeans shape future regional policies according to their priorities? Do you care about cooperation in the EU? Are you interested to hear the stories of young volunteers who are supporting development across the European Union? Come discover 30 years of regional cooperation and have a say in its future!
Co-creating public policies: How can citizens have a real impact?

When is the last time you felt like you really had a say in policy-making decisions? Sure, voter turnout at the last European elections went up after decades of decline, but policy co-creation doesn't stop at voting. In Strasbourg, the municipality and partner NGOs have been working on actions and initiatives that foster participation of citizens from all backgrounds. One of these projects is based on the use of a smart robot; the other is based on an app. Both aim at giving citizens a voice in the construction of European public policies. Curious to try them? Join to discover them and help elaborate concrete recommendations for the co-creation of public policy!

Newcomers and the labour market: How do we remove the obstacles?

It is no secret that newcomers face difficulties accessing the labour market in the first place. They face obstacles at every step of the way: challenges include the recognition of qualifications, the access to study or training programmes, the legal framework at national and European levels, and the communication and cooperation between stakeholders. But how do we address these obstacles? How do we make the labour market accessible? What frameworks are needed in order for newcomers to fully integrate into the labour market? During this Living Library, you will get the chance to talk to the Living Books, from refugees to representatives from private companies, NGOs and political institutions, and elaborate concrete recommendations for what should be done to remove the obstacles.

Wear your rights: Our rights and our freedoms

You've probably heard of the European Convention on Human Rights - but can you actually name your fundamental rights? Amongst others, you have the right to life; the prohibition of torture, slavery, and forced labour; freedom of thought, but also the right to a fair trial and the right to education... Explore 15 fundamental rights at this interactive stand, and discover their importance in your everyday life!
Organised by:
Visitors’ Service, Council of Europe

Council of Europe: What, where, how?
What is the Council of Europe? What is its role in the European political landscape? And what does it do on a day to day basis? Come discover the Council of Europe during this activity!

Organised by:
Youth Department, Council of Europe

Digitalisation and young people: A step towards social inclusion?
Digitalisation has an impact on every aspect of young people's lives. Sure, we all use our phones and computers, apps and other digital tools constantly, but it doesn't stop there. These tools have also changed how we connect, interact and engage with each other and our wider social environment. New technologies and the lifestyle they bring offer the opportunities for better inclusion of young people, but also pose certain risks. The Partnership between the European Commission and the Council of Europe in the field of youth has conducted research to discover the existing platforms, tools and training opportunities available to young people and youth workers. Discover and tests these platforms and tools during this activity!

Learning mobility: Quality and access for all!
More and more young people never sit still: they learn everywhere, are mobile within their own countries, go on exchanges, volunteer or take part in capacity-building activities or trainings abroad or at home. They do this with support from the Council of Europe, through the European Youth Foundation or with Erasmus + and other programmes. But is access to learning mobility ensured for all? How do we make sure that their experience is not merely good, but great? And how do we ensure that their needs are taken care of, regardless of their situation? What about the inclusion of disadvantaged groups, minorities, or other young people at risk of exclusion? Join this activity to share your ideas and explore the European Platform on Learning Mobility’s Q!App and handbook on quality in learning mobility.
Living Library:
Don’t judge a book by its cover

The Living Library works just like a normal library: visitors can browse the catalogue and borrow a Book for a limited period. The only difference is that in the Living Library, Books are people, and reading consists of a conversation. The Living Library attempts to challenge prejudice and discrimination by facilitating a conversation between a Living Book who shares an own experience of discrimination or social exclusion, and a Reader. Come and discover all Living books’ stories!

Unhappy birthdays:
Young refugee’s transition into adulthood

How did you feel when you turned 18? Or if you’re not yet 18, are you looking forward to your big birthday? At 18, you’re suddenly an adult, with a whole new set of rights and duties. However, this transition is not easy for some of us, especially refugees. This is why the Council of Europe recently adopted a recommendation on supporting young refugees in their transition to adulthood, making sure they are able and empowered to access their rights. Do you want to find out about the role of youth work and the youth sector in this process? Or share ideas on how to advocate for the full implementation of the recommendation? Join this workshop to discuss how we can better support young refugees in their transition to adulthood and explore best practices from Youth.TOGETHER, a long term training course on the social inclusion of young refugees.

Youth internet governance:
Can youth make decisions about the internet?

Do you feel like you can make decisions about the internet? What voice do young people have about internet governance? And how can we all do better? Join this workshop to discover the work of the Council of Europe on making young people key decision-making stakeholders, and explore best practices from all around Europe on meaningful youth participation in inclusive internet governance.
Beyond contactless: How will you pay in the future?

Paying has never been this cashless. You can just tap your card or your phone against a machine and pay for anything, from books to public transport. In 2018, 90.7 billion non-cash payments were made in the Eurozone – that's over 265 per person. 544 million payment cards were issued – that's at least one per person. Developments in the way we pay for things won't stop at contactless or instant payments. Other technologies are on the rise: biometrics, for example, will play a key role in how we pay in the future. What will this look like? What other technologies should we be looking out for? And what role does the European Central Bank play in all of this? During this activity, you will get an insight into both new payment tech and how the ECB works with market players to develop payment innovations throughout Europe.

Organised by:
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Negotiating for the climate: What if you did it yourself?

Climate change is on everyone's mind, and young people all over the globe are mobilizing to save the planet. The European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) is joining the movement and asking young people for the best way forward in protecting our planet. Join us in this ultra-realistic international climate change conference (COP) simulation, enter the skin of industries and decision-makers, and try to work your way towards the world's climate-neutral ambitions. As an indigenous person, as a worker, as a small island country, how would you solve the current climate crisis? What should world leaders do? Is there a solution that could fit all sectors? It's your turn to come up with creative solutions to stop climate change!

Organised by:
European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)

Life is a circus: Circus artists on stage and in the wild

What do you think when you hear circus? Some juggling, maybe a human pyramid? Circus is much more than that! Come and let yourself be surprised by these young circus artists from all over the world. Playing with the political and the artistic, the possible and impossible, they will show you that life is a circus. Get dazzled!
Will it juggle… or will it fall?

Do your fingers itch when you’re holding an apple, an orange and a tangerine? Are you fascinated when you see people juggling six balls at a time, never dropping any? If the answer is yes, join this activity to learn how to juggle! Guided by circus artists and supported by other EYE participants, learning how to juggle will surely break the ice!

Organised by:
European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)

Precarious existences:
Working, studying or neither of them?

The future is now - and the future are young people! Young people are key to healthy economies and societies. Ensuring that they can develop their skills and participate actively in the labour market is essential for a sustainable Europe. But this isn’t always so easy. Transitioning from school to work or to a secure job is different from how it used to be: it is more diverse, more complex and less predictable. This means more and more young people are in a precarious situation: many of them, at some point, are NEETs (Not in Employment, Education, or Training). Have you ever been a NEET, and for how long? What was your experience when you left school? How stable have your jobs been? And how did that precariousness affect your perspective on life or your socio-political engagement? Come share your experiences and explore possible solutions, which will feed into Eurofound’s study on NEETs in Europe!

Organised by:
European Ombudsman

Coffee and cookies with the European Ombudsman staff

Trouble finding the “Brussels bubble” on a map? Not sure who to call or email? Do you think the EU institutions are remote, too bureaucratic and not citizen-friendly enough? Join the European Ombudsman’s staff and find out how you could help improve the way the EU institutions work. Come to discuss complaints from young people the European Ombudsman has already handled, and possible career opportunities for you within this office … over coffee and cookies.

Organised by:
European Ombudsman
Eurobubble digital advocacy: How to make yourself heard

How can a small office make itself known and heard within the European affairs bubble? At the European Ombudsman, they believe that integrated digital communications can help their mission! Find out what constraints public institutions face, and what their daily challenges are. Join this activity and step into the shoes of an EU digital communication manager for a day!

More transparency = more democracy? Meet and discuss with the European Ombudsman

Have you heard of the European Ombudsman? It is an independent and impartial EU institution, whose role is to hold other EU institutions and agencies to account, and promote good administration. The institution’s mission is to create a more transparent, effective and accountable EU administration. But what does that mean? And how does it work? Join this session to learn more about the European Ombudsman’s mission and work, and how it can help you resolve your questions and complaints!

Organised by:
European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) Young Talent Network - made up of EU civil servants from all EU institutions

G8 in 2030: Will you defend your interests or solve the crisis?

It is 2030 and we are facing a major security crisis – the world is counting on you to represent one of the members of the G8 Summit. You will negotiate on behalf of China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Russia, the US or... the EU. From cyber-proxy warfare to controlling strategic resources, your interests and talent for compromise will shape the outcome of the crisis!

Organised by:
World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM)

Come together: We dream of Europe

Some of us dream of a greener Europe, a more diverse Europe, an inclusive Europe, or a more equal Europe. But what we all have in common is the fact that we dream of Europe. In this creative corner, you are encouraged to share your vision of Europe on an inspiration wall and discuss your dream with like-minded individuals. You never know: you might meet the Batman to your Robin, the Lennon to your McCartney, the Holmes to your Watson, or simply someone who will listen to your visionary idea for a few minutes.
Voluntary work:
A gateway to your dream career

You’ve done everything right: you ran a successful event or project, impressively managed your time while juggling multiple tasks, skilfully moderated a debate and brilliantly led a team to success. And all of that as a volunteer! But now you’re standing in front of a potential employer and you’re not quite sure if all of these skills count as “real experience”. Of course they do! The skills you gained and the things you accomplished through volunteering are worth emphasising in job interviews and beyond. Come discover how!

Organised by:
Youth Committee, European Disability Forum (EDF)

Living with disabilities:
My life, where I want it and how I want it!

Living alone, going abroad for work or for study or following your heart: these dreams are universal, and most young people strive to achieve them. This is no different for young people with disabilities who try to fulfil their dreams and their wishes. Yet many can’t because they are living in segregated residential institutions or with overprotective parents. How do we break this circle? Or is there nothing to break? When you want to accept a scholarship, a job, or start your own business - how does it work? How do we make sure young people with disabilities have the community support that is essential for an independent life? And what can you do to include your peers with disabilities? How can we build an inclusive society in which we can all live together? Come and share your experiences, thoughts, tips and tricks.

Studying abroad:
Dream or reality for a person with disabilities?

Erasmus+ is one of the EU’s most successful programs. Or so we think: is it really that successful if only 0.17% of its participants are people with disabilities? Why only so few? Is it possible to study or do a traineeship abroad when you have accessibility needs? What does the Erasmus+ programme offer? And what do we miss? Certain measures are available to help young people with disabilities to take part in EU programmes. But how do we make sure that the next mobility programmes include enough measures so more people with disabilities can benefit from them with adequate conditions? How do we ensure that freedom of movement is ensured for all EU citizens?