



Hertie School
of Governance



Left Behind? New Realities for European Youth

EPPC 6th European
2014 Public Policy
Conference



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Panel Discussion Disengaged and Turning away



EUROPEAN PUBLIC POLICY CONFERENCE 2014



Interactive panels, challenging debates, EPPC is quite a unique opportunity for future policy-makers to engage with prominent political leaders and experts.

**EPPC IS QUITE A
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
FOR FUTURE POLICY-
MAKERS TO ENGAGE
WITH PROMINENT
POLITICAL LEADERS
AND EXPERTS**

The EPPC, or European Public Policy Conference, is one of a kind. This fully student-run event takes place annually, each time in a different European city. Originally initiated by scholars of the London School of Economics and Sciences Po Paris, it is now regularly organised by those from the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, as is the case for this sixth edition. Thanks to interactive panels and challenging debates, EPPC is quite a unique opportunity for future policy-makers to engage with prominent political leaders and experts, while also allowing for some networking. But above all, it aims to address the pressing challenges that we face in the twenty-first century.

This year's conference was entitled "Left Behind? New Realities for European Youth". Young people in Europe face staggering challenges: record levels of unemployment have pushed an increasingly educated youth into an economy with few prospects. Temporary contracts and unpaid work are normalising into a precarious new labour market; and skilled young people are emigrating en masse from crisis-stricken nations, setting up lives in difficult new circumstances. How are European youth responding to this new reality? Does this underlying situation threaten to derail economic prospects in Europe? How should policy makers react? Can the "left

behind" generation catch up? The 6th European Public Policy Conference aimed to address these pressing challenges that are already shaping the future of European society. The conference's programme addressed three of the most challenging problems for Europe today: youth unemployment, political disengagement and the generation gap.

Youth Unemployment

Youth unemployment stands at nearly 25% across the European Union, reaching highs of over 55% in Spain and Greece. Amid such alarming numbers, talk of a so-called Lost Generation of Europeans

has propelled policymakers into action. Will the EU's plans for a Youth Guarantee work? What needs to be done to counter this unemployment trend?

Disengaged and Turning Away?

How are Europe's young people reacting to the crisis? Some are voting with their feet, setting up in new countries under difficult circumstances. Others are turning to growing Eurosceptic movements across the continent, to protest parties, or even to the re-emerging far right. Others again are disengaging altogether from public life. What are the risks and opportunities of this crisis for

political and social culture among Europe's youth?

The Generation Gap

As austerity measures press on across the continent, young people are increasingly being shut out of permanent, stable employment in favour of short-term contracts and unpaid work. Is this generation facing fundamentally different prospects from that of its parents? And as welfare states struggle to adapt to precarious new labour markets, are older generations' entitlements being protected at the expense of future ones?

GUEST SPEAKERS

GEORGE PAPANDREOU

Former Prime Minister of Greece



George Papandreou is the former Prime Minister of Greece. He was the leader of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party from February 2004 until March 2012, and is the current President of the Socialist International. Mr. Papandreou has a BA degree in sociology from Amherst College in Massachusetts and an MA in sociology from the LSE. He was a researcher on immigration issues at Stockholm University in 1972–73. He was also a Fellow of the Foreign Relations Center of Harvard University in 1992–93. As Prime Minister of Greece from October 2009 to November 2011, George Papandreou has been at the forefront of the global financial crisis. He was named as one of Foreign Policy magazine's Top 100 Global Thinkers in 2010 for "making the best of Greece's worst year."

TITO BOERI

Professor of Economics at Bocconi University, Italy



Tito Boeri is a professor of economics at Bocconi University, Milan. He also acts as a Scientific Director of the Fondazione Rodolfo De Benedetti. After obtaining his Ph.D. at New York University, he worked as a consultant to the European Commission, International Monetary Fund, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank and the Italian Government. He is a research fellow at the Centre for Economic Policy Research, Institute for the Study of Labor and Igiier-Bocconi and one of the founders of the economic policy websites Lavoce.info and Voxeu.org. His field of research is labour economics, redistributive policies and political economics.

ANKE HASSEL

Professor of Public Policy at the Hertie School of Governance, Germany



Anke Hassel is Professor of Public Policy at the Hertie School of Governance. She studied political science, economics and law in Bonn and at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE). In 1996, she joined the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne, obtained her PhD in 1998 and completed her postdoctoral lecture qualification in 2003. She was a visiting scholar at the Social Science Research Center Berlin and King's College, Cambridge, UK. In 2003/2004, she worked for the Planning Department of the Federal Ministry of Economics and Labour (BMWA) and then joined the Jacobs University Bremen as Professor of Sociology. She is also an adjunct professor of the Graduate School of Social Sciences at Bremen University.

ANTÓNIO MARTINS DA CRUZ

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal



Ambassador da Cruz's distinguished career began in 1972 during his time in the Portuguese Foreign Service. Before becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2002, he served as Portugal's Ambassador to NATO, the Western European Union and Spain. He has also chaired the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), one of the world's largest security organizations. Ambassador da Cruz is currently Chair of the International Relations and Defense Commission in Portugal's Social Democratic Party. He is currently the President of the Portuguese Commission of the European League for Economic Cooperation.

MEHMET DAIMAGÜLER

German lawyer, author and strategic advisor



Mehmet Daimagüler is a German lawyer, author and strategic advisor. He was member of the federal board of the Free Democratic Party in Germany and organised the EU election campaign of this party. He received his MPA from Harvard Kennedy School, is a Yale World Fellow and was chosen as Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum in 2005. He is currently attorney of the joint plaintiffs in the widely media-covered NSU-case in Germany. An outspoken advocate for "modern" Islam compatible with democracy in Germany, he founded the first political advocacy group for Turkish immigrants in Germany in 1994. Due to his Turkish-German background, Mr. Daimagüler is not only an expert on integration and the re-emergence of nationalist movements, but he also builds bridges between different cultures and countries.

ANDREA DE PETRIS

Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law at LUISS, Italy



Andrea De Petris has a PhD from University “La Sapienza” in Rome. From 1997 to 1998 he held a research fellowship at Regensburg University in Germany. Further, he was also grant holder of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), at Heinrich-Heine University in Düsseldorf, Germany. He is a former Fulbright Research Fellow (2002) at the Center for Study of Democracy at the University of California-Irvine. Since 2003 he is working at the Law Department at LUISS Guido Carli University, as Professor of Constitutional law. From July 2006 he was Professor at the “Augsburg Summer Program in European and International Economic Law”, University of Augsburg, Germany. Main topics of his numerous publications include the issue of Italian fiscal federalism, German Reunification implications from a fiscal and constitutional perspective and several analyses of elections’ outcomes both in Italy and Germany.

DANIEL MATTEO

President of the Young European Federalists in Germany



Daniel Matteo is the president of the Young European Federalists in Germany. The organization has about 25.000 members and promotes united Europe with a federal structure. At the centre of YEF’s political program is the demand for a federal constitution for Europe, whose core element is a two-chamber Parliament (consisting of a directly elected chamber and a chamber of states).

WOLFGANG GRÜNDINGER

German author and “lobbyist for future generations”



Wolfgang Gründinger is a German author and so-called “lobbyist for future generations“. He has published numerous books, articles and position papers on climate change, inter-generational justice, pension systems and demographic change. After receiving his B.A. in Political Science at the University of Regensburg, he studied Sociology at Humboldt-University in Berlin and the University of California, Santa Cruz and is now an associate at the Berlin Graduate School of Social Sciences. He is currently working on his doctoral thesis, is a member of the Club of Rome Think Tank 30, and spokesman of the Foundation for the Rights of Future Generations. He was considered a “Leader of Tomorrow” at the 2012 and 2013 St. Gallen Symposium and has received many other prizes in the areas of climate change and inter-generational justice.

JAN BURDINSKI

Managing Partner of Berlin Kommunikation and Campaign Strategist



Jan Burdinski has founded numerous businesses. Among them tech-start-ups, think tanks and political consultancies. With over 15 years of experience in public relations and public affairs, he has successfully developed and implemented communication, positioning and campaign strategies for corporate clients and NGOs in the United States, Asia and the European Union. Mr. Burdinski is the Managing Partner of Berlin Kommunikation.

ANTONIO LA SPINA

Professor of Sociology and Public Policy Evaluation, Italy



Antonio La Spina is a professor of sociology at the University of Palermo. He also teaches public policy evaluation at the Faculty of Political Science, LUISS University “Guido Carli”, Rome. He is also an expert on political communication, Anti-Mafia policies and regulation on the national and European level. Among other occupations, he was Jean Monnet fellow at the Law Department of the European University Institute, Florence and research fellow at the Social and Political Sciences Department, EUI, in the project “Regulating Europe” directed by G. Majone.

WALTER VAN TRIER

Chair of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth



Walter Van Trier has a PhD in Sociology (KU Leuven). Formerly attached to the Research Unit on Labour Economics of Antwerp University, he now works for the Social Economy Research Unit at Ghent University and for HIVA, the Research Institute for Work and Society of the Catholic University of Leuven. From 1996 onwards, he continues to coordinate an inter-university and inter-disciplinary research team on the transition from education to the labour market in Flanders, financed by the Flemish government in the framework of the Policy Research Center on School and Educational Careers. Since 2004, Walter Van Trier chairs the scientific committee of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth.

Foreword by former Chancellor of Germany, Gerhard Schröder



**THIS CRISIS UNDOUBTEDLY
IS THE GREATEST
CHALLENGE THE EUROPEAN
UNION HAS FACED SINCE
ITS ESTABLISHMENT.**

--- Gerhard Schröder

The sixth European Public Policy Conference focuses on the question “Left Behind? New Realities for European Youth”. The young generation in Europe faces grave challenges. Youth unemployment rates in Spain have risen to 60 per cent, Greece faces similar numbers. In Italy between 30 and 40 per cent of the people that are 25 years and younger are unemployed, in France around 30. This crisis undoubtedly is the greatest challenge the European Union has faced since its establishment.

Yet the European Union is of invaluable importance for your generation. Between international superpowers like the USA and China, no single European nation state will prevail. In a multipolar world, our common attributes and values - prosperity, social security, freedom and democracy - can only be secured if we act together. Striving for a united and strong Europe is the consequent answer to globalization.

It is thus imperative to overcome the current difficulties. I believe that the way out of Europe’s crises leads through growth and further integration. It has been our experience in Germany that growth can be generated through structural reforms. Of course, such reforms must be balanced by effective measures to combat youth unemployment. Further integration, on the other hand, calls for a common financial, economic and social policy. Finally, the ultimate step needs to lead to the establishment of a true political union.

This conference is a great opportunity to discuss these matters among members of your generation from all over Europe and the world. After all, it will be your decisions that shape the future of our continent. Therefore, I am wishing you a wonderful three days with productive panels and many meaningful encounters.

Gerhard Schröder was Chancellor of Germany from 1998 to 2005.





FOREWORD BY IPLI DIRECTOR, TIMOTHY RENO

WELCOME NOTE BY THE CONFERENCE CHAIRS

Dear EPPC 2014 Participants,

It has been several years since the EPPC initiative was first launched in 2009 in Athens, Greece. What started then as a modest undertaking organized by a handful of enthusiastic and ambitious students has blossomed into an annual academic event that improves with every passing year.

Having participated in each EPPC to date in different capacities, first as a participant (2009), then as a chairperson (2010) and most recently as a sponsor through IPLI (2011-present), it has been my distinct privilege to witness EPPC progressively build a tradition of achievement.

EPPC is designed to serve as a self-guided learning experience for public policy students. What is remarkable and unique about EPPC is that it is entirely conceptualized and

orchestrated thanks to the tireless efforts of the student organizing committee at the Hertie School of Governance. The organizing committee is wholly responsible for selecting the country where the event is held, the conference topic, and the speakers who participate.

EPPC thus ensures that the public policy issues that are most concerning the students are debated at each new edition of the conference. Through its continuing support of EPPC, IPLI hopes to assist in a small way in the development and intellectual growth of Europe's leaders of tomorrow.

I heartily extend IPLI's thanks to the Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali for hosting EPPC this year as well as to the impressive array of panelists who agreed to graciously donate their time and wisdom to the next generation of policy makers. Without this support, EPPC would not be as successful as it is today.

I look forward to a thought-provoking series of discussions, and I hope that all participants will continue to support the EPPC tradition well into the future.



Respectfully, **Timothy Reno**
IPLI Director, www.ipli.eu

Dear EPPC 2014 Participants,

Welcome to the 6th European Public Policy Conference in Rome, Italy. The EPPC 2014 Organizing Team cannot wait to be part of great panel discussions and student led workshops over the course of this conference.

The current youth faces hard challenges. Although better educated than ever before, finding a job seems to be on the verge of the impossible in some European countries. Being able to tackle the issue of "Left behind: New realities for European Youth" from an interdisciplinary point of view, together with speakers from academia and policy makers, represents a great opportunity for you as a participant and us as organizers.

Since its launch in 2009, EPPC has brought together hundreds of students, engaging in fruitful exchange of ideas.

As a conference that is entirely organized by students for students, EPPC presents a unique opportunity that is only made possible thanks to the hard work of an amazing organizing team.

The past few months of preparing EPPC have been as challenging as they have been rewarding for all of us and we are very proud of the outcome of all the long hours of planning and preparation! Aside from this unparalleled effort, EPPC would not have been possible without the generous support of the International Policy and Leadership Institute, the Hertie School of Governance, ESS Roma LUISS and numerous other individuals who have encouraged us from the beginning and who provided us with valuable guidance.

By working together with people you have never met before, and by seeking solutions to problems, try to contribute to constructive result-oriented debates and always be aware of the responsibilities you might bear in the future. Let us build bridges between various cultures, languages and mindsets and make the best out of EPPC 2014! To a great conference!

Ayjerren & Paul
Conference Chairs

Keynote speech by George A. Papandreou



Europe was divided when I was young. But as things changed, Europe became a place of freedom, democracy, peace and prosperity. If you applied yourself diligently, it would pay off and there were chances of improving your life. Later when I became a foreign minister, I realized that the power of Europe consisted in its ability to unite. All of a sudden, Europe became a house of common values where regardless of which part of Europe one came from, the basic rights, basic standards of life were guaranteed. Borders did not matter since we respected them, differences did not matter since we respected them. All of it became part of this great diversity within Europe. Other than learning about the possibilities given by Europe, I learned something about politics. It was a sudden revelation that people did not have to blindly follow their fates or kings anymore; they did not have to fear them. The human beings actually had the power to change and shape societies they lived in.

But today we are facing challenges that might undermine the idea of Europe. That is why we need the younger generation in Europe to actively participate in the policy processes to create a sustainable future. The European democracy dimensions need to be strengthened: while it can provide freedom, prosperity and security for now, it disempowers individuals and limits their participatory potentials, thereby not only interfering with the rights of voters but also the youth that is to participate in the years to come. These trends lead to a paradox situation: humans have greatest potentials, many resources and good education, but their rights are limited and the unfolding of their potentials hampered. The crisis reminded us of how important it is to invest in structural issues to

make change sustainable. The Greek crisis, in particular, shows that reforms need to target younger generations, their education and more general structural pitfalls of the economy. Democratic participation, however, must become the focus of discussions on the measures to take and the visions to follow. Deep democratic problems concern the forms of engagement, the extent of participation, the representation of diversity, the shifts in democracy due to technology innovation as well as the motivation, the latter that should be originating in the idea of inspiration and impetus for innovation. Europe and the EU could potentially become a spiritual ideal for a sustainable youth, inspiring collective action, making Europe more

independent and creating jobs through competitive quality of its products. Further we need to change the European mindset in terms of collective thinking and concerted actions. The Europe as made of nation states hinders this process and the fragmentation by borders is reflected in each of the policies. It leads to wealth centers in Europe and undermines the European social contract. Being united bears a huge potential and force. We need to redefine European citizenship, the ways of participation and constitutional patriotism to revive the European idea and push the EU beyond its announcements, towards more proactive action.

George Papandreou was Prime Minister of Greece from 2009 to 2011.

Youth unemployment: the “Jobless generation”

GEORGE PAPANDREOU

Former Prime Minister of Greece



Panel Discussion

As austerity measures press on across the continent, young people are increasingly being shut out of permanent, stable employment in favour of short-term contracts or unpaid work. Youth unemployment stands at nearly 25% across the European Union, reaching historical highs around 55% in Spain and Greece. Amid such alarming numbers, talk of a so-called “Lost Generation” of Europeans has propelled policymakers into action. The EU has imagined the Youth Guarantee but will it work? What needs to be done to counter this trend? Can structural reforms fix the problems? Such are the wonders that animated our panel discussion.

Former Foreign Affairs Minister of Portugal, Ambassador Antonio Martins Da Cruz presented political perspectives. Comparative political economist Anke Hassel from the Hertie School of Governance alongside with her colleague Professor Tito Boeri from Bocconi University suggested that the current situation cannot be resolved unless reforms in the areas of European integration and labour mobility are enhanced.

It was generally agreed that reforms are needed to align policies with long-term goals, in a search for stability. But a trade off exists between short-term costs and long-term expected profits. Indeed, if austerity may yield benefits over time, these cannot be reaped in the near future.

It was also observed that if austerity is understandable in times of crisis, cuts and hold-backs are much harder to justify once the crisis is supposedly over. And as a matter of fact, that is what happens now. The crisis may be over in economic terms, but people still feel threatened or pressured at a personal level.

Again, although austerity could be considered as a potential remedy in times of crisis, although it can be held by some as a long-term solution, short-term necessities still prevail in countries like Spain or Greece, where policy-makers are facing unprecedented, extremely high youth unemployment rates. Mr. Papandreou advocated for mutual trust and cooperation to reinforce EU institutions and instruments while Mr. Boeri pointed the need for a new European leadership to help people feel empowered.

Eventually, there were more wonders than definitive answers and the panel discussion ended with some unanswered but interesting questions. How will EU’s approach to austerity evolve over time? How can such a European approach be scaled to a national level? Indeed, for now, national governments remain the forefront policy actors and implementers.

Workshop

There are structural differences between the youth labour market and the general one. Problems are not the same. Youth face greater employment volatility and less protection than established employees.

The so-called skill gap - that is the mismatch between the skills provided by the educational system and the real needs of the economy - needs to be addressed. The participants ask the European polities to create new platforms and to extend the existing ones to allow for an actual dialogue between representatives of the education systems and those of economic associations. These representatives should coordinate to get the educational content match the job market needs.

The conference participants generally perceived a reduction of working hours and a decrease of wages for established employees as a potential solution to help more Europeans access the labour market.

Eventually, despite the controversies of arguments, most attendants said they would appreciate a political discussion of the long-term prospects, of potential reduction in working hours. Some seize the opportunity of EPPC 2014 to call for wide labour market reforms that would aim to reduce the persistence of temporary contracts and to provide secure entry options.

ANTONIO MARTINS DA CRUZ

Ambassador Da Cruz, President of the Portuguese Commission of the European League for Economic Cooperation, Portugal



ANKE HASSEL

Professor of Public School of Governance, Germany



TITO BOERI

Professor of Economics, Bocconi University, Italy



Disengaged and Turning away?

Workshop



The growing youth disengagement from political life throughout Europe does not just mean lower voter turnout and democratic deficits that could break Europe apart, it also means that policies are not addressing the issues that plague this generation. A vicious cycle has developed into a widening gap as young Europeans and European politics distance themselves increasingly.

The future policy-makers participating suggested a few ideas and potential solutions to fix democratic deficits or reintegrate the young ones into the European civil society in full.

The MEPs and other European leaders need to actively come together in addressing the youth issue. For instance, reinforcing the mobility and education of young people across Europe could but help reinvigorate a shared European identity, which could in turn inspire collective political action.

Participants also regretted to see how social media are far too often overlooked despite their potential in re-engaging youth in the civil society. Youngsters use them a lot to organise protests and collective action, or to get informed. So then why has German Chancellor Angela Merkel yet to sign up to twitter?

Panel Discussion

MEHMET DAIMAGÜLER

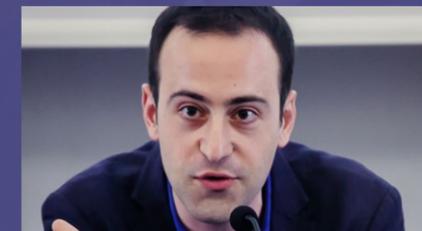
German lawyer, author and strategic advisor



I am not entirely sure that the way we approached the discussion so far is quite right. I remember when I started being interested in politics, I was about your age. Everyone in my party complained about the youth not being interested in politics. It sounds like an eternal truth. Actually, hard core politics have always been the project of a minority. Politics have never been a business for the masses, at least in large societies. But still I cannot believe that people are fatigued of politics. What lacks is a new definition of politics. Party politics proves rather restrictive. To those among the younger generations who would be interested in politics, who would eagerly engage in the political life, I would tell them that politics is not about fun. First, it needs a big attention span. It also includes quite a few meetings, it includes writing papers every once in a while. Besides, we cannot talk about the disengagement of the younger ones, without mentioning the new technologies. Today, everybody can have a voice and get heard.

DANIEL MATTEO

President of the Young European Federalists in Germany



As an NGO and civil society organization, the young European Federalists have expanded over the last couple of years. I believe that for youth to be interested in political parties, traditional politics need to gain credibility. People want to participate, but they also want their vote to have an impact. The upcoming EU elections promise to be different in that respect, since people's votes should influence the choice of the next President of the European Commission. Let's just hope that this will actually happen. Hopefully, the European Council will suggest somebody who is actually running, somebody who actually represents the votes. Should it fail to, as a young person, I will feel like a fool and truly disempowered.

ANDREA DE PETRIS

Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law at LUISS, Italy



Yes, today youth is highly disengaged in traditional party politics. Indeed the participation in core political activities is very low across Europe with only 5% of youth who are members of political parties. But at the same time, it is interesting to note that the number of young people attending other organizations like sports or art clubs has increased over the years. So it actually means that youth do participate, they simply participate in a different way, in other activities.

The Generation Gap

PANEL DISCUSSION

WOLFGANG GRÜNDINGER

German author and "lobbyist for future generations"



Our generation is lucky in the sense that, unlike our parents, we have never lived in times of war. We all had a roof over our heads, we never faced hunger, we have access to the internet and its flow of information. So indeed, in a sense, our generation is rather better off. Nevertheless, we should not ignore the problems or challenges we face. I would say that intergenerational justice is making sure that following generations have equal or better chances. Thus, each generation should preserve what it inherits, the environment for instance.

JAN BURDINSKI

Managing Partner of Berlin Kommunikation and Campaign Strategist



I do not think any of you, participants, is actually left behind. Every single one of you has a brilliant future ahead. And all this thanks to the redistributive policies set by the previous generations. The previous generation invested heavily in today's youth, be it the public sector schooling system or your parents who supported you to pursue higher education. And all that investment allows you to gather and play around with ideas at a conference like this.

WALTER VAN TRIER

Chair of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth



First, our generation should not leave the world in a worse condition. But intergenerational justice should also take into account other factors. Indeed, today's youth inherited higher levels of productivity and much economic growth. Productivity, economic growth and environmental issues are all interrelated. Also, one should only be blamed if he or she knew ahead what kind of consequences his or her actions would bring about. And I believe that our generation did not foresee the implications of its actions, especially in terms of climate change. Still there is no doubt that injustice happens today, especially if we look at inequalities.

ANTONIO LA SPINA

Professor of Public Policy Evaluation, LUISS, Italy



This is true, there is a global trend of rising inequalities. Today, labour markets greatly reward some very specialised parts of the labour force while they require a big chunk of unskilled workers that are not rewarded as much. Now this tendency can also be related to that of social distribution. Social distribution always happens between groups, some benefit, some are left aside. So the problem is more that of the liberal neo-welfare system. It was supposed to fix this by guaranteeing social protection to marginalised individuals but it does not seem to work effectively.

IPLI Best Paper Award

IPLI BEST PAPER AWARD

At the conclusion of this year's EPPC, IPLI was pleased to present the third annual IPLI-EPPC Best Paper Award. This award recognizes the best academic paper submitted for the conference. By doing so, the award highlights the exceptional work of an up and coming public policy professional. This year's award was presented to Sciences Po Paris graduate Tanguy Séné. Mr. Séné's paper was focused on intergenerational justice and potential policy options.



ABSTRACT

Intergenerational justice will be the issue of the coming decade. Today's combination of strikingly high youth unemployment rates throughout most EU countries with on-going financial pressures on pension systems make this concern legitimate. This essay attempts to avoid facile diagnoses and policy options. While some tend to trust the "crowding-out" hypothesis, that is more jobs for the seniors would entail fewer jobs for the juniors, it shows that senior workers are also confronted with the double-whammy of unemployment and lack of social contribution record, and do not represent threatening substitutes for the young on the labour market. The policy option that is proposed consists in age-dependent credits associated with an individual training account, drawing inspiration from a recent French reform.

**INTERGENERATIONAL
JUSTICE WILL BE THE
ISSUE OF THE COMING
DECADE.**

--- Tanguy Séné

EPPC 2014 Organising Team

CONFERENCE CHAIRS

Ayjeren Rozyjumayeva, Turkmenistan
Paul Berenberg-Gossler, Austria

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Kristina Mueller, Chair, Germany
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Georgina Collins, Australia
Christopher Ellis, Canada
Francesco Gottardo, Italy
Kyle Ott, USA



CONFERENCE CHAIRS



AYJEREN ROZYJUMAYEVA

Conference Chair, Turkmenistan

Ayjeren holds a Bachelor in Political Science and European Affairs from the American University of Bulgaria, Sofia. Eager to see how other young people of her age perceive the issues of their generation, she considers that the EPPC 2014 allows to ask relevant questions about the EU. Ayjeren speaks Russian, Turkmen, English, French, Farsi, Turkish and basic German.



PAUL BERENBERG-GOSSLER

Conference Chair, Austria

Paul holds a Bachelor in Economics with a major in Industrial Organisation from the University of Paris Panthéon-Assas. Particularly interested in policy analysis, he hopes to contribute to an environment where different, deliberated opinions are able to emerge out of fruitful discussion. Fluent in German, French and English, Paul will pursue his studies at Sciences Po Paris.

FINANCE COMMITTEE



FRANCISCO BÄCHLER

Chair, Chile

Having studied in Chile and Spain, Francisco holds a Bachelor in Sociology. He worked for over two years for both NGOs and the government. With previous experience as a finance officer as Chief of Sponsorship of his University's Students' Federation, Francisco involved in the EPPC 2014 organisation to learn on the relationship between private and non-profit initiatives. He speaks Spanish, English, German and Catalan.



MORITZ VOELKERLING

Germany

Moritz holds a Bachelor in Economics from the University of Bonn, where he focused on finance and monetary policy. Also a trained banking specialist, he worked for three years in the banking sector. Thanks to his position as a student assistant for an economic research institute and to his political engagement, he got in touch with the organisation of several events. He joined the EPPC 2014 team to help the conference be a great success with interesting debates and ideas. Moritz speaks German, English and French.

EPPC 2014 Organising Team

LOGISTICS COMMITTEE



KRISTINA MUELLER

Chair, Germany

Kristina holds a Bachelor in Social Science from the Heinrich-Heine-Universität in Düsseldorf. Several internships and her work as a student assistant helped her gain experience in preparing workshops and conferences. In 2014-2015, Kristina takes a leave to intern with GIZ in Manila. She speaks German, English and French.



JULIA HEIN

Belgium

Julia holds a Bachelor in Political Economy from the University of Heidelberg, Germany. Through work experience at the Federal Court of Australia, at the German Representation to the European Council and at several NGOs, she was involved in the organisation of numerous events. She speaks German, English, Dutch, French and Italian.



NATHAN JAMES BASSET

USA

Nathan holds a Bachelor of Finance from the University of Utah. He previously worked in retail and procurement for over a decade for a major American retailer. He enjoyed helping manage the logistical operations in Rome, and will soon intern in campaign finance.



FRANCESCO GOTTARDO

Italy

Francesco holds a Bachelor in Economics and Social Science from Bocconi University, Milan. Having also attended courses at Northwestern University, Chicago, Francesco has a deep interest in politics and was member of a student caucus in Milan to do campaign support.



SANDRA RAU

Germany

Sandra holds a Bachelor in European Studies from Chemnitz University of Technology where she focused on Social Science and International Relations. She has been engaging in numerous student-run initiatives, projects and cooperation programmes for years. She speaks German, English, French, Russian, Italian and a bit of Chinese.

ACADEMICS COMMITTEE



GEORG WAGNER

Chair, Germany

Georg holds a Bachelor in Economics from Humboldt University in Berlin. He gained experience in organising events as a student representative and during internships in the private business sector. He speaks Spanish, English and German.



ISABEL BUCKNALL

UK

Isabel studied Theology at Cambridge University before working for four years on international aid transparency and open government in the UK and Kenya.

COMMUNICATION COMMITTEE



PAULYN DUMAN

Chair, Philippines

Pauly holds a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and a Juris Doctor from the University of the Philippines-Diliman. She worked for four years in the private sector and almost three years at the Philippine House of Representatives.



CLEMENT NOCOS

Chair, Canada

Clement holds an Honours Bachelor of Arts in Political Science, History, and Sociology from the University of Toronto, St. George. His most recent project involved working with outreach and communications on a federal transit policy campaign lead by a Canadian Member of Parliament.



JOHANNES SCHULZ-KNAPPE

Germany

Johannes holds a Bachelor degree in Geography from Heidelberg University. He gathered his first experience in organizing events and public relations during his internship at a strategy and communications consultancy and as he engaged in several student initiatives. Johannes speaks English, German and basic Spanish.

Partners



Founded in Paris in 2011, the International Policy and Leadership Institute (IPLI) is an organization that is focused primarily on the study of Human Security issues in Europe, the Euro-Mediterranean region and Africa. IPLI cooperates with academic institutions and think tanks with established programs in public policy and international relations. IPLI supports academic and applied research and aims to unite the policy-makers of today and tomorrow to encourage transmission of expertise from one generation to the next. For more information, please visit www.ipli.eu



The Hertie School of Governance prepares exceptional students for leadership positions in government, business, and civil society. The School also offers experienced professionals the opportunity to deepen their skills in the field of public management. A renowned international faculty with expertise in economics, business, law, political and social science take an interdisciplinary, policy-oriented approach to the School's teaching and research agenda. The Hertie School is an international centre, with a variety of first-rate academic projects and a diverse student body. The School actively engages in public debate with its range of events bringing together experts from theory and practice. The School was founded in 2003 as a project of the Hertie Foundation which remains the major partner. For more information, please visit www.hertie-school.org



IFAIR is an interdisciplinary students' initiative focused on international relations. This German based network started in the beginning of 2011 and is quickly expanding. Indeed, the challenges of the twenty-first century are of special concern for the young generation. And it is they who shape the world we are going to live in tomorrow. IFAIR does not believe in the much-alleged disenchantment with politics of our generation. Youth interest in politics and ideas rather have to be channeled appropriately. IFAIR aims to pool these interests and ideas in order to use their potential and in order to turn them practically relevant, so that they can have an impact. For more information, please visit www.ifair.eu/en/



Libera Università degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli, or the Guido Carli Free International University for Social Studies, is a private university located in Rome, Italy. It was created out of a pre-existing Roman institution, Pro Deo, between 1974 and 1978. LUISS offers an innovative educational approach at its four Departments: Economics and Finance, Business and Management, Law, and Political Science. Its goal is not simply to convey knowledge but to "instill flexibility" in young people, giving them a sense of mastery over their future. For more information, please visit www.luiss.edu



ESN Roma LUISS is a recently born section of one of the biggest interdisciplinary student associations in Europe: the Erasmus Student Network (ESN). The volunteers who created and are running this section are proudly committed to the social and practical integration of international students coming to LUISS University and are actively working under the ESN mission's principle "students helping students". The association aims to make the stay of each exchange student in Rome, especially at LUISS University, unforgettable. With this goal in mind, the association supports diversity, promotes internationalism and involves students in many fun activities. ESN also provides all relevant information for future exchange students. It always encourages them to seize the opportunity and to experience different cultures. For more information, please visit www.esn.org

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