

Abstract

The academic discussion on “Europe 2020, inclusive growth: the Italian case” is an analysis about the Strategy of Lisbon, while in the second part there will be a focus on the youth unemployment and poverty in Italy.

The thesis is divided into two parts: the first part talks about the Italy and Europe way on Lisbon Strategy followed by a discussion about the “Europe 2020”. Quoting the French politician Jacques Delors, “Europe is like a bicycle, if you don’t ride you fall down”. By this image the Lisbon Strategy can be described, his revamp in 2005 and in the end his evolution in “Europe 2020”. After that, in the second part, there will be explanation about the inclusive growth on the European Union vision and a clarification about three indicator used in this thesis: employment rate, unemployment rate and poverty rate.

In the last part of this paper, it will center on the Italian case, in particular on youth unemployment and on the phenomenon of the Neets (Not in Education, Employment or Training). Finally, there is an evaluation about youth guarantee and his quality and deficiency.

The conclusion will comment the poverty in Italy with the last report of Censis and an analysis on citizen’s income and his possible application.

Chapter 1: The Lisbon Strategy for the inclusive growth:

The first chapter will discussed about the born of Lisbon Strategy and his principal objectives. The goals are 70% in overall employment and 60% for women and an economic growth at 3%. Later on, it will discuss about the revamp in 2005 and the creation of the seven flagship initiatives: innovation union, youth on the move, digital agenda for Europe, resource-efficient Europe, industrial policy for the globalization era, agenda for new skills and jobs and finally the European Platform against Poverty.

Afterward, there will be an analysis on the Italian way since 2000 until nowadays. Developing an explanation about the inclusive growth on the European Union vision and a clarification about the three indicator used in this thesis: employment rate, unemployment rate and poverty rate.

Chapter 2: the Italian case and the principal obstacles and opportunities

In the second chapter, there is a focus on the Italian case, in particular on youth unemployment and about the phenomenon of the Neets (Not in Education, Employment or Training) with an evaluation of the youth guarantee. In conclusion, there is a comment about the poverty in Italy with the last report of Censis and an analysis about citizen’s income and his possible application.

Conclusions

In conclusion, we can say that we have reached a point of no return and the economical and cultural crisis, requires appropriate policies to deal with it permanently.

Apart from this, it also serves a political will to get out of the quagmire in which we find ourselves. The main goal is keeping Europe to face Populism. Avoiding a sterile chanting "We want more Europe," but making visible the benefits of integration, that are enjoyed by everyone, even people who are disappointed and are opposed to the idea of European unity.

The troubles of today are yesterday's mistakes: having left with the Treaty of Maastricht, the stability of the Euro in an intergovernmental system, without having equipped Brussels with the necessary tools to make our governance more participatory and effective. For the incompleteness of the European construction, the principle of equality between States has lost its value and ideal, leaving that governments strongest subjugate weaker ones. No tools have been created to cope with the possible shocks which then be derived from the non-convergence of different countries.

With the crisis in fact the intergovernmental aspect has prevailed over the Community integration, giving the last word on European decisions to the states. This has increased the popularity of those who are against the EU and its currency.

As described in this thesis, the path from the Lisbon Strategy to date has been very accidental but it should not be missed that initial spirit with which it has been built this Union. You have to convince Europeans that the benefits outweigh the costs. Starting afresh from policies that restore momentum to the added value of Europe and provide a secure future for young people.

The phenomenon of rampant NEETs in Europe with the negative record of our country should give pause for future labor policies that take into account the intergenerational factor. In addition, the aftermath left by the crisis of poverty may be a factor of rapprochement between the European institutions and citizens. More policies that solve the problems of the millions of Europeans who suffer can do as a liaison to recreate the lost confidence.

This requires men and women, which are capable of vision and boldness, bear the banner of a new Europe and know how to convince Europeans to prefer Europe. To put it as the former of the President Ciampi, "we must mobilize the best energies of the country, like a constituting spirit."