



**MY EU. Youth in the move Portal to active citizenship
of the European Union**

Type of action: REC-AG

Proposal number: 767317



EXIT STRATEGY for the MyEU Partnership

*Recommendations for future activities aiming at delivering
sustainable support for civic and political activity of the mobile
Europeans*

WP4, D4.2



*Project co-funded by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship
Programme (2014-2020).*



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Exit Strategy for the MyEU Partnership

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The Exit Strategy was developed within the **“MyEU. Youth in the move Portal to active citizenship of the European Union”** project, realized in the period January 2018 – June 2019, co-funded by the European Union’s Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme (2014-2020)

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction to the MyEU Project

This Exit Strategy was developed as a part of the project “**MyEU. Youth in the move Portal to active citizenship of the European Union**”, co-funded by the Rights, Equality, Citizenship Programme of the European Union (2014 – 2020). The project was being realised between January 2018 and June 2019.

The main challenge MyEU addressed was low level of engagement and democratic participation of the European Union citizens in the political, civic and democratic life of their EU host countries. This is especially relevant for young people.

The main target audience of the project activities were young people (18 – 35 years old) who have already moved to live, study, work, volunteer or train in another EU country or who are planning to do so.

The project activities were aimed at three various groups of young people, namely those:

1. In vocational training and vocational counselling in their host countries (educational mobility).
2. Planning to work, or already working, in another EU country (job mobility).
3. Who are using, or planning to use, the opportunities for volunteering abroad to improve and develop their transversal and soft skills (such as group work, communication skills and motivation) that will then help them to find their place in the job market. Volunteering, which often means taking part in activities of the civil society organizations (NGOs), fosters social and political life activity.

The general objective of the MyEU project was to increase the level of engagement and democratic participation of European Union citizens, especially young people, in the political, civic and democratic life of their host EU countries through promoting opportunities, tools and benefits for active democratic participation.

To achieve this, the project partners realised:

1) Analytical activities, including open, international on-line research and a series of interviews, in order to develop:

- Comparative Report on State of the Art concerning experiences of exercising EU citizenship deriving rights as well as diagnosis of the needs for information/knowledge/tools supporting mobility in Europe. The research was realized in Poland, in Italy and in Hungary in the spring 2018. Also citizens from France, Spain, Slovenia, Georgia, Armenia, Slovakia and Romania answered





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our questions.

The report may be found [HERE](#)

- Report on Good Practices and success stories of social and political activity of young EU citizens in their hosting countries.

The interviews and desk-research were realised in the spring 2018 in Poland, in Italy and in Hungary. In the report there are 15 good practices concerning EU mobility described.

The report may be found [HERE](#)

- Reports on three national Youth Citizens Forums (YCF), describing the feedback on the research results, needs areas for information/knowledge/tools for active citizenship and recommendations for the MyEU Portal.

The Polish YCF Report may be found [HERE](#)

The Italian YCF Report may be found [HERE](#)

The Hungarian YCF Report may be found [HERE](#)

2) Developing, implementing, testing and running the MyEU Portal.

The aim of the Portal is to gather and organize (on one website) information from across Europe to help people better understand the rights they have as EU citizens when living in other EU countries. This information is useful and should be universally accessible.

The portal was developed in four language versions: Polish, Italian, Hungarian and English.

The MyEU Portal is available here: <https://www.myeuportal.eu/en/>

3) Educational and information support available through the MyEU Portal.

Apart from filling the MyEU Portal with useful links to information and institutions/organisations supporting mobile Europeans at exercising their rights deriving from the European Citizenship, there were offered:

- **Answers to most frequently asked questions** concerning European mobility, living in the host EU country, exercising European Citizenship rights.
- **Webinars on the three main thematic areas: Working in the EU, learning in the EU and volunteering in the EU.**

In order to propose most needed subjects of the webinars, there was a training needs analysis conducted in all three partner countries: Poland, Italy and Hungary.

The Report on Training Needs Analysis may be found [HERE](#)



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The following webinars were realised (recorded and published) in the three partner countries, in the three national languages:

Poland:

1. LEARNING IN THE EU. MY RIGHTS – MY OBLIGATIONS - MY OPPORTUNITIES.

The recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

2. WORKING IN THE EU. MY RIGHTS – MY OBLIGATIONS - MY OPPORTUNITIES.

The recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

3. VOLUNTEERING AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY AS A WAY TO SELF-FULFILMENT. VOLUNTEERING IN THE EU.

The recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

Italy:

1. STUDIARE IN EUROPA – Mobilità per l'apprendimento / STUDYING IN EUROPE – Learning Mobility.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

2. LAVORARE IN UE / Working in EU.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

3. VOLONTARIATO E ATTIVITA' SOCIALE COME OCCASIONE DI REALIZZAZIONE PERSONALE - Volontariato all'estero / Volunteering and Volunteering Mobility as Social Activity.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

Hungary:

1. MyEU webinar: Studying in other EU countries.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

2. MyEU webinar: Working in another EU country.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

3. MyEU webinar: Volunteering in other EU countries.

Recording of this webinar is available [here](#).

- **Knowledge Pills in the three main thematic areas: Working in the EU, learning in the EU and volunteering in the EU.**

Knowledge Pills are short answers to specific questions, recorded in a video/audio/multimedia form.

There were the following Knowledge Pills (KP) recorded and published in the three partner countries, in the three national languages:

Poland:

1. Where can I seek information concerning protection of my rights as a volunteer and EU citizen?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

2. What are the responsibilities of the sending organisation towards volunteers?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

3. How to get involved as a volunteer in changing EU law?



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Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

Italy:

1. What EUROPASS is? – Che cos'è EUROPASS?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

2. How to organize an ERASMUS mobility? - Prepararsi per una partenza ERASMUS?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

3. Different kind of learning opportunities - Studiare all'estero, quali le opportunità?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

Hungary:

1. What exactly the principle of equal treatment means?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

2. If I go to work in another country for a year, do I have to pay my taxes in that country?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

3. If I work in another EU country, where do I have to pay my social security?

Recording of this KP is available [here](#).

4) Developing the Exit Strategy for the Partnership.

To conclude the project activities, in order to develop recommendations future activities aiming at delivering sustainable support for civic and political activity of the mobile Europeans, there were working group meetings with participation of the civil society leaders organized in each partner country.

The meetings took part in Poland, Italy and Hungary in June 2019. The recommendations gathered during these meetings were described in a Report. The report may be found [HERE](#).

The MyEU project was being realised by the Partnership composed of three non-governmental organisations from three European countries – Poland, Italy and Hungary. The project partners were:

Fundacja Alternatywnych Inicjatyw Edukacyjnych (PL) www.fundacjaie.eu (Coordinator)

Cooperativa Sociale COOSS MARCHE ONLUS scpa (IT) <http://www.cooss.it/it/>

Magyar Nepfoiskolai Tarsasag (HU) www.nepfoiskola.hu



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Methodology

There are three main sources the presented Exit Strategy is based on:

1. The basic source are the conclusions from the working groups meetings, involving civil society leaders, that gave recommendations for delivering sustainable support for civic and political activity of the mobile Europeans. The working group meetings took place in Poland, Italy and Hungary in June 2019.

This reasoning was supplemented by:

2. The conclusions from the impact evaluation, that was conducted in all three partner countries in June 2019, in a form of questionnaires and interviews with the representatives of the direct (the youth) and indirect (other stakeholders) target groups of the MyEU project, who took part in the project events and activities. The opinions of the 15 interviewees from the three partner countries, giving recommendations what more could be done to achieve the MyEU project goals, were summarised. (The results of the impact evaluation are described in a separate document – the Evaluation Final Report, D5.5).

3. Desk research in the context of the EU sectoral policies concerning the youth and civic activity, where the current European documents and recommendations issued by the Council of the European Union and the European Economic and Social Committee were analysed.





WORKING GROUPS MEETINGS – SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Recommendations **how to encourage, strengthen and support active democratic citizenship of the young Europeans** (i.e. being aware of the EU citizenship rights, having knowledge how to use them and being motivated to use the rights deriving from the European Union citizenship):

Citizenship education should be present in/should be included in all (or at least – in as much as possible) spheres of the Europeans lives.

Citizenship education should be a focus in schools, at each educational level. Interactive methods facilitating participation, involving internet and social media are recommended – since most of the young persons are active there. Still – the citizenship education should not only be limited to the young persons – also the people in their surroundings should have access to it – especially the parents and the family members.

Apart from stronger including the subjects related to the European citizenship in the school curricula, there should be awareness-rising and good practices sharing events organised, involving all age groups, being organised by various social and political life actors – such as NGOs, experts, decision-makers, employers. The focus should be on activity, cooperation, creativity.

It is essential to integrate the formal, non-formal and informal education – including life-long-learning (adult education) – since they are complementary.

More general promotion of the European citizenship and the European issues, from the public authorities level, involving both the official media (TV, newspapers) as well as social media, was also recommended.

- 2) Recommendations **how to provide European public space where the issues connected with the European citizenship and deriving rights could be discussed and debated** from a mobile European citizen standpoint through national and European consultancy process:

There were several propositions given by the working group meetings participants. The European public space could be provided through:

Events including direct meetings with persons who have experienced living in some other EU countries. Either discussion panels, conferences, workshops, cyclical information meetings or artistic activities – the key is to create an opportunity and space for first hand sharing of experiences. Organising local events in smaller towns was especially recommended.

In the virtual world – such spaces could be created in a form of on-line platforms for exchange of ideas and thoughts concerning new initiatives and for perfecting those existing ones. In general - use of the social media (Facebook, Instagram) as a forum for discussing rights is recommended,





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since these are the media that the young people are especially comfortable with.

One of the recommendations were to further develop the MyEU Portal and continue with delivering webinars – with a focus to reach to wider audience, especially in the countryside and the lower income areas. The idea also is to encourage other local and national organisations to include European citizenship related information on their webpages.

The European common public space could be also created through cooperation between the NGOs and local schools, colleges, universities - to hold events on active citizenship and sharing experiences of living, working and studying in other EU countries. For example, well-designed information points (offering 'guides to the European Union'), involving students and young people at universities to disseminate such knowledge could be created.

More formal proposition includes Table of Youth at EU level.

3) Recommendations how to support successful inclusion and participation of the EU youth citizens in their host country and its civic and political life:

First stage would be to inform and to increase awareness before they go.

Again – one of the solutions is organizing various kinds of information events before people leave to live in some other country – in schools, colleges, at universities, youth centers etc....The events should focus on the benefits of active participation in social, civic and political life and give occasion to meet people who have already experienced living in some host EU country (for ex. the EVS volunteers).

These activities should be supplemented by implementing information campaigns about the possibilities for inclusion and active citizenship (raising awareness on EU initiatives and promoting participation). This would be best done online, via social media, although official media should also be included.

An idea also is to organise events with participation of some representatives of the other EU countries in a certain country – such as, for example, the British Council and Institut Francais – that would provide a chance to learn about the conditions of living in these countries before moving abroad.

It is important to reach to the province, countryside, to smaller towns.

Second stage would be to facilitate and support the first European mobilities of the youth.

Including some European mobility period during the compulsory education could be a solution – so the young people could try it in a 'safe' environment. Followed by all forms of supporting young people in being mobile in the EU. It could be some forms co-financing travel, accommodation ('special offers' for the youth, for example), assistance in completing applications (for youth exchanges for example), language support, training in interpersonal skills; making guides for various regions in order to make the young people aware of where they



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are heading to (cultural awareness, national awareness, culture, arts in a given place); etc.

Finally – as the third stage - supporting the mobile Europeans where they already are – in their host countries. This could be done through:

Organising events/groups abroad, especially organized/dedicated for the arrivers is a solution.

Creating a forum that helps people cut through the bureaucracy would be helpful, since this is often a barrier and can be overwhelming. This could be done online, possibly in the form of webinars or YouTube videos.

Creating connections with national groups or organisations that are already working in other EU countries, then creating joint programs with these groups to promote inclusion.

All in all, the knowledge concerning the European citizenship deriving rights should be present overall, everywhere and accessible for everybody.

Comprehensive activities, on all levels of education, social and political life are needed. It should be a natural and constant element of the everyday practice and the narration concerning European issues.

Multithreaded, complementary, based on cooperation activities of various actors of the education, social, political, labour fields are recommended.



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IMPACT EVALUATION – SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Asked about some points that could have improved rising the **awareness of the existence of the EU citizenship deriving rights** and the ways of exercising them, the interviewees proposed:

Organising meetings, educational games, urban games – both for the young people and adults - to present the rights, to show how the citizens could influence EU policies. Such events should offer something for the whole family, combining upgrading knowledge/raising awareness with interesting form of spending free time with family and friends.

Presence in schools, organizing regular, periodic direct-participation events. Especially for the “younger” youth, 12-16 years old, in an interactive manner, moderating their ideas rather than making presentations. The starting point should be personal values of the participants rather than ‘big words’ such as ‘active citizenship’. It would be best to involve in these events young persons who already have some experience at living in some other EU country, since young person appeals to other youth best.

What is more, information about the EU citizens’ rights should be also available through the schools/universities webpages.

The idea of addressing teenagers was motivated by the fact, that in the first classes of the secondary schools people do not need to think about final exams yet – so they have time to consider mobility. Another good moment for addressing the youth would be the first years at university.

Presence in the social media – for ex. Youtube videos - with people who had to deal (with life abroad) - how their lives have changed, etc.

If possible – giving the opportunity to participate in international events, where the young persons could meet their experienced peers and establish new contacts (in order to organize, for example, a youth exchange). The conference participants should then share the new knowledge with the whole school community by presenting what they have learned to the next groups (for ex. during the English lesson - in English).

- 2) Asked about what more/else could be done in order **to increase the level of knowledge** of the youth about the European Union citizenship rights, the interviewees proposed:

Real, life examples, presenting how someone started to act and change, providing specific examples of people who "could be envied" – motivating to achieving the same level of experience, were recommended. A good example is Greta Thunberg from Sweden and her climatic strikes – showing successful stories, effective actions.





Again, it was mentioned that the meetings with some role-models should be a part of school activities and involve large students communities – since they would reach a wide group directly. On-line meetings could also be a solution.

Another important aspect would be just to teach EU history, and the related rights deriving from the EU citizenship, since the early years of school, making it a compulsory school subject without final grade.

- 3) Asked about what more could be done in order **to motivate the youth** to check/learn about and use the European Union citizenship rights, the interviewees recommended:

Presenting real, specific examples. The theory will not motivate anyone. There should be also much practical training – role plays, simulations – to practice exercising the EU citizenship deriving rights.

Information/promotion events should involve also small groups of the youth (interest circles for example) and be organized where the youth are (in ‘their places’ instead of inviting to travel somewhere to take part in a event).

Again, pupils at early stages of education should be involved, meeting peers who could be role-models – and a source of ‘first hand’ experience for them.

Good solution for rising the motivation level would be to involve the youth in realization of their own projects and ideas – that should make the focus of all the above mentioned events – such as projects, conferences, brainstorm, discussions... Another, quite practical aspect, would be increasing the availability of co-financing for European mobilities and youth exchanges, so wider groups of the youth could participate.

Last but not least, it would be worth to upgrade the knowledge of the civil servants – persons who should advice how to make use of the EU citizenship rights – so the they would deliver reliable information and advice (which is not always the case).

- 4) Asked about what more could be done to increase **the access to to relevant information** concerning social, civic and political activity and opportunities to volunteer/study/work in some other EU countries, the interviewees advise that:

Creating next portals or web-pages related to UE citizenship and civic activity doesn’t seem as a good solution, it would be just too much. Rather - focus on disseminating information that such a portal exists [MyEU Portal], and promote it as widely as possible. In 4 languages. It would be nice - if it could be done in all EU languages.

The EU representation, ministries should be more affordable and user-friendly. Changing the interface of web pages would be useful. Better search algorithms – so it would be easier to find the desired information.

Information should be also easily accessible in the social media.





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Schools should be more involved in development of the young people in this direction – beginning from the simplest things – as giving access to the internet to the persons who do not have it – ending in presenting support tools such as the MyEU Portal on the school websites. To achieve this it was recommended to involve the school authorities in this process.

Another idea was to distribute information (leaflets for example) in the institutions issuing the European Health Insurance Cards (such as the Polish Social Security Office] – again – an idea to reach the people where they will probably go planning to move abroad.

It would be also useful to organize meetings (in person and online) with young people and adults engaged in civic and political activities so that they can explain their motivations and encourage others to initiate/join such activity. This would decrease the distance that is often perceived on these issues and increase access to relevant information concerning social, civic and political activity and opportunities to volunteer/study/work in EU countries.

- 5) Asked about their recommendations concerning **encouraging, strengthening and supporting active democratic citizenship while being mobile in the EU**, the interviewees mentioned:

Showing the benefits of exercising the EU citizenship deriving rights. Through the language of benefits a lot can be gained. The same time – showing what may happen if you do not know your rights.

Presenting relevant, basic information in one place - rights, duties - how it affects you as a person. It could be a portal / a system /an association for national minorities working abroad, maybe combined with some system of notifications about important issues (by mailing to the registered users, for example). This should be accompanied by organizing international networking meetings for the "expats", for ex. by the labour offices in a given country.

Raising awareness through some information campaign should be a common practice.

An important aspect would be to involve the receiving organizations, employers, local offices – that should also hold the responsibility to raise awareness about the benefits of exercising the EU rights among the newcomers. Universities, local authorities should be providing links to organizations operating in EU countries. Chat support should be available.

Also initiatives of local authorities, local governments - proposing, reaching out, involving the local community - to include "guests" – would be welcomed.

Local institutions / organizations - people working in them - would have to encourage other people to get involved in their activities. It shouldn't look that way that the young person is expected to look around searching for the possibility of being active in a new environment, new surroundings.

It is also recommended to increase public debates and educational opportunities concerning



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what is already supported by scientific evidence – that taking a path of mobility abroad can help young people in managing to find a job and also feeling more tolerant, open, safe and feeling at home in Europe. The mobility experience also contributes to creating more socially and politically active citizens.

All in all, the EU citizenship deriving rights knowledge should be accessible in schools and taught in schools. Only then the knowledge can reach all the young people (since the first stage school education is compulsory in Europe). The youth workers – as the Eurodesk consultants or youth organisations members – may not be able to reach all – and the school education is compulsory.

Motivating through practical examples, with involvement of influencers is needed. The language of benefits should be applied.

The role of the local institutions and organisations related to receiving/supporting newcomers in their host countries should not be underestimated.

The main challenge in the eyes of the respondents seems to be not creating new entities – portals, webpages... - but to promote the existing ones. The main challenge is to reach the target group with information about the offer they could use.

The only way to support the active democratic citizenship in other countries of the EU is, first of all, make the relevant information clear and accessible there. The real importance of these issues must be made clear for the young people, explaining how their awareness may affect their everyday lives and their future.



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EUROPEAN FRAMES – SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to give the Exit Strategy some European-policy related context, the recommendations of the Council of the European Union and the European Economic and Social Committee, concerning strengthening the process of communication with the European Union citizens and including the role of the civil society organisations, were analysed (list of the documents analysed is annex 1 to this report).

The recommendations are compliant with the work schedule of the EU bodies until 2020, because the actions taken on their basis can help to develop: new EU Council conclusions on the youth and democracy issues and can be part of the European Compendium of good practices on mutual learning and cross-sectoral approach to work with the young people.

The recommendations that can be derived on the basis of the desk research are as follows:

Involving the civil society organisations (CSO) in the process of communication with the EU citizens is essential, because social partners, civil society, should join forces to overcome problems and provide people with the necessary advice and guidance to help make the right choices and to develop constantly their knowledge and skills for the good of the society; CSOs are crucial players in the European democratic project.

Strengthening the communication process with the EU citizens is compliant with the recommendation to strengthen international cooperation networks and to provide better information on existing support instruments.

Introducing ‘civil education paths’ is necessary, because even the most ambitious political concepts and programmes at the EU level will not contribute to overcoming the existing gap between the Union and its citizens if they are not adequately communicated. Acknowledging citizens’ legitimate concerns and boosting their democratic participation, especially those of young people, are very important. The programmes of those educational paths should include upgrading skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, ability to cooperate, creativity, computational thinking, self-regulation – that are more essential than ever before in our quickly changing society. They are the tools to make what has been learned work in real time, in order to generate new ideas, new theories, new products and new knowledge. The new educational paths would also constitute better support for educational staff in their tasks and improving their education, for updating assessment and validation methods and tools, and for introducing new and innovative forms of teaching and learning.

Inter-sectoral (educational and cultural) activities would contribute to understanding and promoting cultural heritage, integrating a cultural and creative dimension in education and supporting contemporary creation as a driver for cohesion and development of the civil society.

Civic education through culture would contribute to involving young people in activities combining social, political and cultural activities which will gather young people from different





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backgrounds. These events will foster learning and debating about the EU, its opportunities and shape its policies while having fun together.

Further development of information platforms, such as the MyEU Portal, is recommended for raising awareness among citizens about the rights they have while always promoting the direct benefit offered by EU membership. Access to reliable knowledge is the best way to counter false news, to present facts and to help develop young people's critical faculties.

Strengthening the youth dialogue in the EU is needed, which is a central participation tool for the young people in the EU and other European countries. Key elements include direct dialogue between decision-makers and young people and their representatives, consultation of young people on topics relevant to them and continuous partnership in the governance of the process at local, national and European levels.

Realization of this recommendation will contribute to increasing civic activity and better social inclusion.



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CONCLUSIONS – THE EXIT STRATEGY

Recommendations for future activities aiming at delivering sustainable support for civic and political activity of the mobile Europeans:

1. Strengthening the cooperation network with the other civil society organisations in order to popularise the knowledge concerning support instruments (including the financial ones) for the civic activity as well as the knowledge concerning the possibilities of being mobile in Europe in order to work, learn, volunteer in a host EU country.
2. Developing and implementing, in a process of international cooperation of the NGO sector with representatives of the local government, a pilotage 'educational and promotional path' in the field of civic activity and possibilities to get socially involved in the host EU countries.

The educational path should combine the cultural and creative dimensions (the co-creation idea) in order to address citizens' expectations and respond to their concerns about the future in a quickly changing world.

On the basis of respondents' opinions, an analysis should be made - whether grades (marks) should be used, because the process of raising civic competence is not quantifiable. The path of civic education should be built according to the elements indicated in the sixth key competence for EU citizens – the citizenship competence - (understanding of socio-economic, legal and political concepts, critical understanding of major events, awareness of goals, values and policies and European integration, cultural diversity, knowledge of social movements, competences concerning effective involvement in the common / public interest, ability to form arguments, critical understanding of the media).

3. Preparation of educational and cultural events at the regional, national and European level. The events should have integration and cyclical character. Information should also be available in the places where the young people are spending their free time, for example on festivals, concerts and exhibitions. There should be a space prepared for sharing good practices and exchanging experiences. It is very important to use the local potential in order to increase the level of communication in the "province" (rural areas, small towns).
4. Carrying out an analysis of barriers to active participation of the young people in the democratic and political life in the EU countries – to be able to overcome them - in order to increase their participation in the process of creating and influencing the EU policies.





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5. Upgrading the skills of the teachers, trainers, lecturers, youth workers at all levels of education regarding the of EU citizenship rights and the practice of their application. An educational path implemented in a form of an online course on youth work for supporting the active European citizenship.
6. Preparing an educational programme aiming at informing young citizens about the benefits of European membership and increasing knowledge about European policies; the programme shall develop the critical thinking skills of the young people and the ability to analyse information to prevent the spread of false information and facilitate learning checking and verifying facts.
7. Developing and expanding the functionality of the new communication platform – the MyEU Portal (<https://www.myeuportal.eu/en/>) by introducing the transmission function for conducting meetings with people from various backgrounds involved in civic activities, decision-makers and interesting people who would share their experiences.
Using the opinions of young people to create a promotion strategy in the media run by the young people and a new communication strategies in order to regain young people's faith in the European project.
8. Implement an initiative to analyse the foreign language skills upgrading needs among the young adults – who are yet not entitled to use the Online Linguistic Support (available currently for VET participants, volunteers and students) – and to satisfy the needs identified. The foreign language skills are the key competences for active European citizenship.
9. Initiating the process of creating a network of civic education organizations in Europe and increasing the level of representativeness of civil society organizations at the EU level.
10. Initiating testing in practice the use of one of the tools of direct democracy in the EU as an element of stimulation to activity - lack of practical knowledge limits the possibilities of implementing interesting initiatives by the young people ("we have an idea, but we do not know how to do it").
11. Implementing pilotage programmes of study visits in other European countries as a best incentive for undertaking own mobility activities – the young persons could just “try it” in a safe environment.
12. Initiating cooperation and developing a joint initiatives with the EEA countries in the area of analysing the possibilities of strengthening the educational and information providing offer as well as building practical skills of young adults in the field of civic competences; possible exchange of experience and work on developing instruments for developing EU civic education in the context of social inclusion of young adults.



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13. Providing opinions on draft legal acts as well as programmes and policies that concern the young generation; initiating and supporting activities aimed at increasing the level of civic participation of the young people living in the European Union; creating a forum for dialogue between non-governmental organizations and other social institutions and public authorities in the field of the young generation needs and expectations; supporting the activities of civic dialogue institutions acting for the benefit of the young generation.

These activities could be included in several, complementary, future project initiatives of the MyEU partners and possibly – other actors working in the areas of facilitating active citizenship, European citizenship rights popularising and supporting the youth.

Annexes:

Annex 1. List of the EU acts and opinions of European bodies analysed:

1. **2015/C 417/02** Council Resolution on encouraging political participation of young people in democratic life in Europe
2. **2016/C 484/01** Council Recommendation of 19 December 2016 on Upskilling Pathways: New Opportunities for Adults
3. **2017/C 189/01** Council Resolution on the Structured Dialogue and the future development of the dialogue with young people in the context of policies for European cooperation in the youth field, post 2018
4. **2018/C 189/01** Council Recommendation of 22 May 2018 on key competences for lifelong learning
5. **2018/C 195/04** Council conclusions on moving towards a vision of a European Education Area
6. **2018/C 195/05** Council conclusions on the role of young people in building a secure, cohesive and harmonious society in Europe
7. **2018/C 456/01** Resolution of the Council of the European Union and the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting within the Council on a framework for European cooperation in the youth field: The European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027
8. **2019/C 189/01** Resolution of the Council and of the representatives of the Member States meeting within the Council establishing guidelines on the governance of the EU Youth Dialogue — European Union Youth Strategy 2019-2027
9. **2019/C 189/04** Council conclusions on the implementation of the Council



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Recommendation on Upskilling Pathways: New Opportunities for Adults

10. **2019/C 228/03** Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on
'Supportive education systems to avoid skills mismatches — what transition is needed?'
11. **2019/C 228/04** Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'Resilient
democracy through a strong and diverse civil society'
12. **2019/C 228/06** Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'Listening
to the citizens of Europe for a sustainable future (Sibiu and beyond)'
13. **2019/C 228/08** Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'The
Future of the EU: Benefits to citizens and respect for European values' (exploratory
opinion at the request of the Romanian Presidency of the Council of the European
Union).



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