Position paper

Recommendations from the main European Youth Information and Mobility networks on the new EU Youth Strategy

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Foreword // In the course of their transition to adulthood, young people have to make certain decisions that will have a significant impact on their lives. Therefore, having **equal access to quality and free information** is a prerequisite for them to make use of their rights, to make responsible decisions and to participate in society in its social, economic and political dimensions. This is why the right to information is widely recognised in major legal and political documents at national, European and International level[1]. **Youth mobility** is, at the same time, one of the most effective ways to enhance youth autonomy, responsibility, learning possibilities, and active citizenship. It highly contributes to broaden one's horizon, stimulates creativity and develops the necessary competences to interact in a multicultural society. Mobility for educational purposes (formal and non-formal), for work and for volunteering are the most relevant forms of mobility and have the biggest impact on young people's lives.

The European Youth Information and Counselling Agency (ERYICA), the European Youth Card Association (EYCA), and EURODESK have decided to join forces in order to share their views on how to make the renewed EU Youth Strategy for 2019 a success. Our networks represent thousands of youth information services, associations and institutions present in all EU countries and beyond that work with young people on a daily basis. We call for a comprehensive and coordinated approach to youth information and youth mobility as an integrated and overarching aspect of youth policy at local, national and European level. We believe that our wide expertise in youth work and youth policy and our grassroots experience can contribute to build an even stronger European policy in the field. This expertise must be considered a critical contribution to the consultation process on the development of the new European Youth Strategy.

[1] The Universal Declaration of Human Rights , the Convention on the Rights of the Child , the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms , the Recommendation No. (90) 7 of the Council of Europe concerning information and counseling for Young people in Europe and the CM/Rec(2010)8 on youth information, the European Commission White Paper, A new impetus for European youth (2001). This right is also the basis for youth information activities undertaken by the European Union.

What is youth information ?

The delivery of youth information is a central function of youth work and shares its key values: it aims to be open to all young people and to act in their interest by covering issues that matters for them and by providing a large spectrum of activities (informing, counselling, advising, supporting, coaching and training, networking, and referral to specialised services). These activities may be delivered by youth information centres, through youth information services, Youth information workers and other structures, through peers, using face-to-face and/or through digital environments with the development of digital services.

Youth information aims to [2]:

- provide reliable, accurate and understandable information,
- give access to different sources and channels of information,
- give an overview of the options and possibilities available on all relevant topics,
- help young people sift through the information overload they face today,
- ensure that young people are aware of all the rights and services available to them and that they know how to access them,
- provide support in evaluating the information obtained and in identifying quality information,
- guide young people in reaching their own decisions and in finding the best options open to them,
- offer different channels of communication and dialogue in order to directly support young people in their search for information and knowledge,
- contribute to the media and information literacy of young people by supporting them in developing critical thinking.

2 Youth information, Historical reminder and main achievements, Compendium of Youth Information Texts, Council of Europe and ERYICA, 2012

Challenges addressed by this paper

Limited social, economic and political participation // Youth information supports young people's access to youth rights and opportunities (i.e. mobility), and enhances their active citizenship and participation in decision-making processes (i.e. structured dialogue).

Diverse and rapidly changing needs of young people // Youth information workers must be equipped with the right competences and resources to address the changing needs of young people and to build their capacities to make informed and autonomous decisions. Priority should be given to reach out to young people with fewer opportunities.

Overload of information in the digital era // Youth information services play an important role in enhancing critical thinking and media literacy of young people. Building young people's capacity to question the information they find and to create and disseminate information in a mindful manner helps address current societal challenges (i.e. youth radicalisation and violent extremism).

Mobility only benefits a minority of young people // Despite the proven benefits of learning mobility opportunities are still only accessible to a minority group. Mobility should become the norm not the exception in order to improve the life prospects of any young person, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Having access to the right information at the right moment supports more equal distribution of mobility opportunities.

Lack of data on the impact of youth information and mobility // Research is needed to better understand the needs of young people, the impact and effectiveness of youth information, the added value of mobility, and to support more evidence-based policies and practices at all levels.

Fragmented policy delivery // There is a need for more coordination and coherence together with concrete cooperation mechanisms to consult stakeholders and to create synergies between and within public administrations at all levels.

What is youth mobility?

Mobility is a live concept, constantly changing and expanding together with the needs of young people. Mobility, in many ways, has been regarded as an effective way of helping young people develop personally while aslo improving their employability.
We understand by opportunities for youth mobility the "physical mobility", whereby the young person will stay in another European country to study, do an internship, volunteer or carry out other training. In the educational context, 'virtual mobility' may also contribute to the mobility of young people. Through mobility, young people may develop their skills and competences, thus improving their versatility and employability"[3]
Young people benefit from mobility in various forms, among which:

- they become more autonomous and responsible as individuals and citizens, making the transition to adulthood smoother,
- they develop competences to interact, work and live in multicultural enviroments,
- their chances to be employed are higher if they experienced living, woking or studying in a foreign country,
- they become more likely to be socially included and to support social inclusion of disadvantaged people or persons of different cultures.

3 Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council of 21 November 2008 on youth mobility [Official Journal C 320 of 16.12.2008]

Right to information: providing quality youth information to all young people across Europe

1. Youth information: a tailored-made service for young people (with young people)

A speciality and great asset of youth information is a certain form of translation. Often, and especially when it comes to complex information and topics that concern rather formal or legal issues – such as education, family affairs, contracts, rights and duties – the information provided is not easy to access and understand. In those situations, youth information does not create the information itself but **acts as an interpreter and facilitator**.

Youth Information has to consider individuals´needs; its methods and enviroments must be flexible, welcoming and adaptable to the needs of different kinds of young people. One of the tasks of youth information is therefore to inform young people about all the services that are tailored for them to strengthen their knowledge about them so that they can grasp related opportunities.

Youth information plays a crucial role in the curation of information because "…young people are finding it difficult to effectively process, use and critically evaluate information. They may lack the competences to navigate the **overload of information** which is not always reliable, accurate and does not meet the needs of the individual"[4]. It is therefore essential to offer young people accurate, reliable and youth-friendly information directly targeted at them. However, it is important that we do not rely on technology as the sole supplier of information, but that we provide human resources to accompany young people in discerning the veracity and quality of the information they receive, produce and disseminate digitally.

[4] Guiding Framework of the Vth Structured Dialogue Cycle, EU Youth Conference organised by the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the EU in Amsterdam in March 2016

RECOMMENDATION 1
To offer free accurate, reliable and youth-friendly information for all!

Take necessary steps to ensure the access of young people to youth information and counselling services and the sustainability of these services in order to contribute to the full enjoyment of their rights.

1.1 The EU and its Member States should support existing **European networks of Youth Information Services** that are present at the grassroots level, in direct contact with young people and staffed with qualified youth information workers. We need to ensure that these services are accessible and available to all young people.

1.2 Recognise the key role that EYCA, ERYICA and EURODESK play as main European youth information networks in enhancing the quality of these services by supporting capacity building, training, and peer-learning; as well as by pooling resources to ensure (cost) efficiency and a strong multipliying effect and impact.

1.3 We call for a renewed European Youth Portal that provides youth-oriented information, especially regarding youth mobility opportunities with local, regional, national and EU sources of information. It shall ensure that young people are aware of their rights and the services available to them by offering a "one-stop-shop".

1.4 Support and implement **youth participation mechanisms** so that young people are involved in youth information creation and provision, and have the resources to empower themselves.

2. Towards a comprehensive and integrated approach to youth information

There is a visible necessity to raise awareness among young people about the importance of their right to accurate and reliable information in the exercise of their rights and freedoms. Youth information and counselling should be a **transversal priority** of European and national/regional youth policies. The principles of the European Youth Information Charter[5] constitute a basis for **minimum standards and quality measures** which should be established in all countries as elements of a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to youth information work, which is an integrated part of youth policy.

In order to release the potential of youth information in Europe, it is necessary to gain a **deeper understanding of the information behaviour of young people** to design and deliver the best possible services adapted to their needs. Research on youth should underpin youth policies and youth work. It can encourage a deeper reflection on the role of youth information services and on the competences required by youth workers (professionals and volunteers) to effectively support young people.

We also call for **further research on the needs of young people**, especially those with fewer opportunities, on the **impact and effectiveness of youth information and the added-value of youth mobility**. ERYICA, EYCA and EURODESK regulary collaborate with researchers, thanks to Horizon 2020 projects (i.e. MOVE, EUth) and the European Platform of Learning Mobility (EPLM). They emphasise the need to strengthen this cooperation and give the field of youth information the opportunity to propose areas for further research and enquiry.

[5] European Youth Information Charter, Adopted in Bratislava (Slovak Republic) on 19 November 2004 by the 15th General Assembly of the European Youth Information and Counselling Agency (ERYICA)

RECOMMENDATION 2
To ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to the provision of youth information

Ensure a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to youth information delivery as an integrated and overarching aspect of youth policy at all levels. Such policies should be developed in partnership with youth information services and structures, youth organisations, youth researchers, and young people through efficient consultation channels.

2.1 We call for an **ambitious Youth Information Strategy** targeted at young people and especially aimed at reaching out and involving young people who are further away from the opportunities offered. This strategy should be a pillar of the upcoming EU Youth Strategy and build on the success and lessons learnt from the current one. Our networks are ready to join forces to contribute and implement such a strategy.

2.2 The EU and its Member States should support **research and studies at national and European level** aimed to gain a deeper understanding of the information needs of young people, the way they access information and communicate, the sources they trust, how they create and disseminate information, and the role that professionals and volunteers in the youth field play or can play in the process. Recommendations can be drawn from this research to support **evidence-based policy-making and practices**.

2.3 The EU and its Member States should offer all young people **easy access to free, comprehensive, coherent and coordinated youth information services** by supporting youth information structures on European, national, regional and local level. The EU Structural Funds should support the setting up of youth information services where gaps exist while the Erasmus+ programme should support the exchange of good practices.

3. Ensuring that young people know and exercice their rights and develop critical thinking

ERYICA, EYCA and EURODESK conceive the **right to information as instrumental** as it enables the assertion of youth rights. Youth information builds on the fact that it is not possible to make a sound decision without being informed about one's options and opportunities. In this context, it provides young people with guidance and support, which will help them lead their choices constructively, develop critical-thinking and enhance their autonomous decision-making.

A function of youth information, that has become ever more important over the years, is **contributing to the information and media literacy of young people**. Young people have to be aware of the necessity to challenge the information they find, of how information can be biased and manipulated, by developing their critical thinking. "Without access to proper information and competences, young people can be misled and negatively influenced in their life options, opinion formulation, access to rights and the ability to exercise their active citizenship".[1]

In the digital era, a critical approach to information has become even more important as a significant part of young people's life takes place online. Young people are not only information users, they also play a key role in creating and disseminating information. Therefore, there is an urgent need to enhance their ability to challenge the information they have access to and to provide them with the necessary skills to produce and disseminate information in a mindful manner.

Youth information Services strive to integrate media education, not only in their own work, but also in developing different methods and environments aimed to **transmit the relevant life skills** to young people themselves. In this sense, these services fulfil a remarkable **educational and preventive function** that constitutes a great added value to society; for instance, youth information can play a key role in the fight against youth violent extremism and the spread of radical propaganda and hate speech online. However, it is essential to allocate sufficient human resources and develop/support digital environments that address this challenge by offering non-formal and informal media education. Youth information workers should be equipped with the necessary competences to accompany young people in this learning process.

RECOMMENDATION 3
To prioritise media literacy and critical thinking of young people

The Council[2] recently acknowledged the importance of supporting young people in enhancing their media and information literacy skills in order to develop critical thinking and to understand the sources and agendas behind the information obtained, including propaganda and hate speech. Youth information services play a key role in that respect, including supporting young people as responsible media content producers.

3.1 Recognise the importance of actively **encouraging young people** to develop a critical use of media and **information skills** thereby enhancing their autonomy and resourcefulness. **Media education** should be a key element of youth policy.

3.2 Reinforce youth information services' capacity to deliver non-formal learning to young people, especially related to information, media and digital literacy. Partnerships between youth information services and non-formal and formal education providers, should be particularly supported, notably within the Erasmus+ programme.

[1] Guiding Framework and Guiding Questions of the Vth Structured Dialogue Cycle - EU Youth Conference Amsterdam, 2016

[2] Conclusions of the Council and of the Representatives of the Governments of the Member States, meeting within the Council, on the role of the youth sector in an integrated and cross-sectoral approach to preventing and combating violent radicalisation of young people (9041/16)

4. Guidance and Counselling: reaching out to all young people and providing them with a life compass

Inclusion is a common principle of youth mobility and youth information/counselling. Despite different youth work policies and role given to youth information in EU countries, there is common ground on the principle that the starting point is addressing young people's needs and seeing information as a catalytic tool making participation and inclusion possible. Therefore, youth information has to be understood as a tool that can support an **equal distribution of opportunities**.

In particular, generalist youth information services at local and regional level deal on a day-to-day basis with topics that mainly concern the **inclusion of young people**: housing, employment, education, financial issues, health (physical, emotional and mental) and well-being (including suicide prevention). Through giving information, counselling and guidance to young people, they promote their access to all services and support measures available. This is particularly important as children and young people are generally considered to be one of the most vulnerable groups exposed to the risk of poverty and social exclusion in Europe and beyond.

Youth workers, youth information workers, and educators are often confronted with questions from young people, sometimes complex and sensitive ones, and by default they do not necessarily possess the skills and information to answer them adequately. It is crucial to enhance the provision of **quality youth information through trained youth information workers**, youth organisations, mentors, volunteers, civil society organisations working within the youth field, and young people themselves. In particular, research is needed to support a common understanding of the level of competences for youth information workers.

Last but not least, not all young people will be able to find the right information online or offline. Specific **"reaching out" activities and environments** should be carried out in innovative and cooperative ways in order to give the information to young people where they are.

RECOMMENDATION 4
Quality guidance to reach out to all young people

Youth information is about delivering information to all young people, which requires a specific effort in reaching out to those in vulnerable situations. It is also about the capacity of youth information services, and youth work in general, to reflect on their own practices and to adapt to the needs of various groups (including the use of peer-to-peer activities).

4.1 Support and equip those to whom young people may turn to for assistance in order to enable them to respond effectively to the changing and diverse needs of young people. They should also be prepared to cooperate in multi-sectoral/multi-professional partnerships (health, justice, employment, social affairs, etc.). In particular, EU Structural Funds should support the training of youth information workers.

4.2 Support **online and offline initiatives** aimed to reach out to young people especially those who have fewer opportunities or some limitations to use the services offered. Create a **welcoming culture** so that young people feel they can share their views in a safe and open environment without being judged.

4.3 Encourage the development, use and knowledge of **innovative methodologies and environments** aimed to reach out to targeted youth thanks to the exchange of best practices between Member States (OMC), stakeholders and youth workers through the involvement in European (research) projects and European networks.

Mobility for young people: a right, not a privilege

1. Enhancing mobility and European awareness

Mobility represents a great opportunity for young people to learn and acquire new skills and languages, and to appreciate the diversity of European cultures. There is more and more research on the effect that experiencing mobility has on personal development, on employability, on building a sense of EU citizenship and on being tolerant to diversity. Thanks to the increasing opportunities for EU citizens to travel and set up residence across EU Member States, young Europeans have become increasingly mobile and likely to work or study in another European country.[1]

However, figures vary significantly from one country to another and **not all young people benefit from such opportunities**. In fact, the percentage of young people going abroad is still relatively low, especially when it comes to **young people with fewer opportunities**. This is the case of cross-border volunteering (which we know has a major impact in youth development and employability[2]) that remains inaccessible for many young people, especially the ones with disabilities, from rural areas, or those from disadvantaged economic backgrounds.

EYCA, ERYICA and EURODESK have joined e**fforts to support and encourage youth mobility** through all available communication channels. The three platforms have been promoting mobility opportunities via their online channels, with the support of youth information workers, by engaging grassroots actors – such as educators, local authorities, front line providers of youth services or of young people themselves – and yet greater support is needed to reach out to young people with fewer opportunities. Young people are not a homogenous group; in order to meet a large variety of their needs and expectations, it is essential to **develop an efficient and diverse set of tools to encourage and facilitate youth mobility**.[3]

RECOMMENDATION 5
To make mobility accessible to all young people!

Youth mobility is a strong impetus for intercultural learning, employability, achieving higher educational goals and youth autonomy. It empowers young people to grow into fully responsible citizens. Given the current challenges of youth unemployment, raising extremism and the need for intercultural understanding, youth mobility should be part of the core EU agenda for youth.

5.1 We call for **youth mobility to be recognised as one of the key pillars of the renewed EU Youth Strategy**. We strongly believe that this would highly encourage all Member States to mainstream youth mobility in their national policies, thus developing programmes and opportunities that would offer access to a learning, volunteering or working mobility experience to all young people.

5.2 Every young citizen should have the **right to participate at least once in European and international mobility programmes**. This means supporting those from disadvantaged groups to overcome potential barriers to have access to mobility opportunities.

5.3 The Erasmus+ programme should be expanded as it represents one of the greatest successes of the European integration process and can enormously contribute to build a

[1] Commission Staff Working Document "Situation of young people in the EU", accompanying the Communication from the Commission "Draft 2015 Joint Report of the Council and the Commission on the implementation of the renewed framework for European Cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018)", 2015

[2] Evaluation of the EU Youth Strategy and the Council Recommendation on the mobility of young volunteers across the EU, March 2016

[3] The European Youth Card (EYC) for example enhances and promotes youth mobility, active citizenship and participation beyond borders. Being in direct contact with 6 million cardholders, their vast majority non-organised young people, the EYC is a one-of-a-kind source of information on all aspects of young people's lives and a direct channel of communication with young people across Europe.

more open, tolerant and resilient society. We therefore call for an amibitious programme for education and youth in the context of the future Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF).

5.4 We recommend to develop programmes that allow **young Europeans, migrants and refugees** to interact and **engage more with each other.** These aspects would contribute to social inclusion, to fight youth violent extremism, and eventually to build more tolerant and open communities.

2. Youth mobility and transition to adulthood

The quality opportunities for youth mobility have significantly increased youth employment across the EU. Tools such as EURES and Europass contribute to support an increased mobility of young people on the EU-28 labour market. Although these measures were not part of the EU Youth Strategy 2010-2018, they are strongly linked to youth needs and **demonstrate the added value that youth mobility brings in other sectors of our societies**. However, these opportunities remain known to a limited number of young people and do not always reach the ones that need them the most. A better **coordination between priorities of the next EU Youth Strategy and other policy measures** would contribute to stimulate youth mobility beyond the youth sector.

The modernisation of education policies should also aim for an increased recognition of competences and qualifications across countries. Indeed, an important obstacle to learning mobility is the **lack of recognition of the learning outcomes** that result from it. The validation of non-formal and informal learning is a priority of the EU[4]. Reforms of education and qualification systems have promoted an increased recognition of non-formal and informal learning and several European instruments have been developed such as Youthpass and Europass. These **tools are seldom known by young people**; overall, 3% of EU citizens say that they have heard of the Youthpass with important differences across countries and socio-economic groups, more highly educated respondents being more likely to say that they have heard of the various tools[5]. Youth information therefore plays an important role in **raising awareness about the supporting tools** aimed to an increased transparency and recognition of competences and qualifications, as well as to ensure their acknowledgement by employers and educational providers alike.

Finally, it is essential to support mobile students when it comes for instance to health and housing; to ensure they can make the best of their learning experience. Specific tools should support the social and cultural integration of young mobile people into the host country.

RECOMMENDATION 6
To enhance youth autonomy through mobility

Having a working or volunteering experience abroad represents a strong asset for any young person and significantly increases his/her employability. Moreover, a mobility opportunity develops key competences - such as intercultural understanding, negotiation skills, critical thinking - which foster autonomy, independence and self-confidence.

6.1 Recognition and validation of competences gained in youth mobility programmes highly contribute to increasing employment, social inclusion, European citizenship awareness, and participation among young people. We strongly recommend a better development of tools, as for example 'Europass Mobility', and **systematic efforts to encourage employers to recognise these evaluation instruments and the added value of youth mobility** (i.e. Pact4Youth).

6.2 Support the **development of specific mobility tools**, such as the European Youth Card, by building capacities for the organisations and institutions to constantly engage young people and ultimately facilitate their economic and social inclusion.

4 Council Recommendation of 20 December 2012 on the validation of non-formal and informal learning and Resolution of the Council of 18 May 2006 on the recognition of the value of non-formal and informal learning within the European youth field.

5 European Area of Skills and Qualifications, Special Eurobarometer 417, European Union, 2014

3. Adding new perspectives to youth mobility and youth information services

The final decision of going abroad, beyond financial barriers, is linked to a young person's **inner feeling of being mobile**, the so-called concept of "motility" related to one's attitude and behaviour in relation to mobility. Indeed, young people often hesitate about going abroad for volunteering, studying or gaining a new experience due to the insecurity that facing unknown, unfamiliar or challenging situations may cause. Especially during adolescence, changing one's life means entering in a new sphere of personal independence[1]. It is therefore important to provide quality youth information and counselling adapted to their specific needs.

The experience of youngsters who have already had an international encounter or volunteered can help strengthen motility and give hesitating young people the power to face the challenge by sharing their experience. They can also convey the benefits of intercultural experiences even to those who will not take the final step to move abroad. Our three networks strongly believe that working with **peer youth information is**, beside the existing services, **an excellent tool to motivate young people to challenge themselves through mobility.**

Young people's lifestyles are entrenched in technology. This impacts the way we design and deliver youth information services and the way of communicating youth mobility opportunities. **Innovative online services, combined with face-to-face counselling**, should be developed in order to reap the opportunities offered by new technologies in reaching out and engaging more young people. The use of testimonials, for example, can be further used on online environments in order to convey the benefits of learning mobility.

Last but not least, it is important to support young people in realising their plans by **broadening youth information services to the hosting perspective.**

[1] Eurodesk Discussion Paper "Developing a Guidance Concept. Aspects of Youth Mobility Information and Counselling", 2014. Motility can be defined as "how an individual or group takes possession of the realm of possibilities for mobility and builds on it to develop personal projects" (Flamm and Kaufmann 2006).

Our three organisations possess a Europe-wide network of local, regional, and national partners which may serve as supporting structures for mobile youth by providing guidance in aspects such as housing, legal advice, cultural activities, etc.

RECOMMENDATION 7
To reinforce the services offered by youth information

The EU and its Member States should invest more in equal and quality free youth information services that can support mobile young people before, during and after the mobility experience. In order to encourage young people to be mobile, it is also crucial to develop innovative methods, such as peer youth information and support.

7.1 The EU and its Member States should encourage the development of **combined sending and hosting youth information services**. Our networks can support such an initiative by coordinating the work of their national, regional and local members and multipliers.

7.2 Innovative methods such as the **use of peer youth information and support** within youth information services can make a difference in encouraging young people to become mobile. The EU and its Member States should support innovative practices in the field.

7.3 Young people who have experienced mobility should have the capacity to receive **specific support** (i.e. under Erasmus+) to develop initiatives and act as mobility ambassadors back in their communities.

Conclusion

Our three networks firmly believe that young people who are not informed about their rights or that do not know how to make use of them are more vulnerable to suffer from discrimination, intolerance, lack of opportunities, and negative influences.

Youth information is an essential right. Therefore, we urge the EU institutions and the Member States to ensure a comprehensive, coherent and coordinated approach to youth information. Youth information should be a pillar of the future EU Youth Strategy.

Mobility is an added value to the life of young people. All types of youth mobility should be an integrated and overarching aspect of youth policy at local, national and European level.

Such policies should be developed in partnership with all relevant stakeholders, including non-organised young people and under-reprented groups.

These recommendations express the values of the three networks and are based on our strong professional expertise of youth work and youth policy.

Foreseen impact of the measures proposed

- Increased youth active citizenship and access to rights and opportunties;
- Better trained professionals and improved services adapted to the needs of diverse groups of young people;
- Development of young people's skills to take autonomous and informed decisions, and to think critically;
- More learning mobility and participation in EU programmes such as Erasmus+;
- Improved employability prospectives for young people (effects of mobility) and endorsement of the EU2020 employment targets and Youth Guarantee objectives;
- Building a more tolerant and open society and increased participation of youth in decision-making processes (EC Communication on Radicalisation[2], Paris Declaration[3], EU Elections 2019);
- More awareness of the importance of developing validation mechanisms (2018 target, Council Recommendation on Validation of 2012[4]);
- More evidenced-based policy-making and practices ;
- Better coherence of youth policies and between actors in the field thanks to reinforced partnerships.

2 Communication of the European Commission, Supporting the prevention of radicalisation leading to violent extremism, June 2016
3 Paris Declaration, adopted at the Informal Meeting of the EU Education Ministers in Paris on 17 March 2015
4 Council Recommendation of 20 December 2012 on the Validation of non-formal and informal learning