



UK
young
ambassadors

2018

Youth in Europe: What's next?



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1. Background

The British Youth Council believes that young people are agents of social change. As the national youth council of the UK we bring young people together to find their voice and use it for social and political change. We support young people to get involved in their communities and democracy locally, nationally and internationally, making a difference as volunteers, campaigners, decision-makers and leaders.

The UK Young Ambassadors programme gives young people in the UK a voice on an international platform. UK Young Ambassadors provide a bridge between young people in the UK and people making decisions around the world.

Youth In Europe - What's Next?

During the winter of 2017, the UK Young Ambassadors, supported by local groups and individuals, ran a UK wide consultation on the theme of the future of Europe. The consultation was shaped and supported by the National Working Group on Structured Dialogue, which includes representatives from Government, funders and the voluntary sector.

In this report you can learn more about:

- The Structured Dialogue on Youth process
- The UK Young Ambassadors
- Our research in the UK
- Results - UK & Europe
- Next steps



UK young
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2. Structured Dialogue On Youth

What is it?

The Structured Dialogue on Youth is a long-term consecutive process. It was established by the European Commission in order to facilitate a space where young people can interact with policy-makers from local to European level. Through this process, young people are invited to the decision-making table, and their views are taken into account when designing local, national and European policies for young people.

The topic for cycle VI of the Structured Dialogue is **‘Youth in Europe: What’s next?’** focusing around the issues that young people want to see tackled in the EU for the future long-term, over the course of the Estonian, Bulgarian and Austrian presidencies of the EU. This cycle further serves as a foundation for the new EU Youth Strategy 2020/2030, and for the reforms and creation of a new, better and improved Structured Dialogue process, to be re-named into EU Youth Dialogue.

The British Youth Council engages in this process through the UK Young Ambassadors. This ensures that the process is youth-led and young people’s opinions, needs and priorities are the driving force behind the programme of work. In this report we will showcase their work and how it feeds into the wider work of the British Youth Council. The Structured Dialogue on Youth does not only co-create EU policy, but also has a mandate of influencing the design of national policy too. To enable this to happen the British Youth Council established and chaired a National Working Group, in order to review the outcomes of the work and to explore possibilities for integration with national policy.



Young people are invited to the decision-making table, and their views are taken into account when designing local, national and European policies for young people





The UK National Working Group currently consists of:

- British Youth Council, represented by the relevant staff member and the appointed UK Young Ambassadors;
- Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport as the Government department responsible for youth;
- British Council (National Agency for the Erasmus+ programme);
- Ad hoc representation from other relevant youth, youth organisations, academics, experts, etc.

On an EU level the process is governed by the European Steering Committee which is renewed for every cycle, and consists of:

- Youth Ministry representatives of the three EU Presidency countries;
- Representatives of national youth councils of the three EU Presidency countries;
- Representatives of the Erasmus+ National Agencies of the three EU Presidency countries;
- Representatives of the European Commission;
- Representatives of the European Youth Forum (role of chair of the committee).

How it runs?

The Structured Dialogue on Youth is organised into an 18 month long cycle, divided into three working phases. One cycle lasts six months and the start and end of a cycle are matched with the start and end of the relevant consecutive presidencies of the Council of the European Union. Each phase has a different focus of the process and to which it devotes its resources.

Phase 1



Mapping the issue and planning - Estonia

During the Estonian presidency, young people and decision makers from all around Europe collected data and evidence on the topic, mapping the current state of play. Half way through the Estonian presidency, the 1st EU Youth Conference took place in Tallinn, where all the young delegates and decision makers agreed on a common framework that would guide the national consultations on the designated topic in each country.

Phase 2



National consultation - Bulgaria

During the Bulgarian presidency, young people designed and ran the national consultations. This represents the most intensive phase of the Structured Dialogue on Youth. After the collection of data nationally, the analysis of the results was completed and submitted centrally, so that the results from each nation could be synthesised into a common report. This was presented at the EU Youth conference that took place in Sofia, Bulgaria. During the conference, young delegates and decision makers from all over Europe engaged in the drafting of a list of Joint Recommendations for the development of youth policy, based on the results from the consultation.

“ The Structured Dialogue on Youth is organised into an 18 month long cycle, divided into three working phases ”



Phase 3



Towards implementation - Austria

During the Austrian presidency and final phase of the VIth cycle of the Structured Dialogue, the process focuses on the national state of play and works to incorporate the outlined recommendations into national policy. This is done through the established National Working Group whereby the UK Young Ambassadors drafted an advocacy plan for implementation, and together with the other stakeholders, have agreed on a common and feasible approach. At the final conference in Vienna, the different delegations presented and debated their plans of action with the Youth Ministers, before the final endorsement and action. These plans continue being implemented differently in each country, and work will continue beyond the end of the cycle of the Structured Dialogue on Youth.

The final list of recommendations for development are approved and endorsed from the EU Council of ministers, creating an approved and recognized EU Council Resolution, which addresses different level of governance, including regional, national and local.

3. UKYAs and Other Contributors

UK Young Ambassadors

The UK Young Ambassadors are a group of young people who lead the international work of the British Youth Council. In this pool of young people we have two elected representatives for the European Youth Forum, two elected representatives for the Commonwealth Youth Council and three appointed representatives for the Structured Dialogue on Youth. Whilst they work on three different portfolios, they are a unified working group of the British Youth Council, and they coordinate important processes, outcomes and recommendations among themselves. The national diversity of the UK is respected by having young people from the four nations across the three programmes.

The UK Young Ambassadors for the Structured Dialogue On Youth are a group of young people selected to act as a steering group of the process both nationally and internationally. The reason they are selected and not elected lies in the fact that the mandate for their representation derives from the national consultation they are conducting. For each cycle, a new set of UK Young Ambassadors is appointed, keeping in mind the regional diversity

and nations representation within the wider group. The UK Young Ambassadors represent the link between the National Working Group and young people in the UK. They support the design and delivery of the national consultation, support the data evaluation and the creation of this report, and represent young people in the three consecutive EU Youth Conferences.

The UK Young Ambassadors behind the VIth cycle of the Structured Dialogue are:

Lucy Boardman



Susanna McGuinness



Bronagh Hughes



National Working Group Wider Sector Network

The NWG-WSN has been an integral part of the implementation of the VIth cycle and its success. The group has served as support and taken on the role of advising, disseminating and co-designing outputs with us. As such, the work would not have been the same without them, and we would like to extend our gratitude towards: Interfaith Network, London School of Economics and Social Science, Scottish Youth Parliament, Young European Movement, National Union of Students, MyLifeMySay, The Scout Association, Eurodesk, UK Youth, Young Minds and European Student Network.

Structured Dialogue Champions

The Structured Dialogue Champions were recruited to be grass-roots activists in the different areas of the UK. They have been a crucial part of the consultation process, serving as focal points for the dissemination of the survey, and as facilitators for all the focus groups that were conducted locally. In this way we have ensured that the consultation has not only been designed by young people, but also conducted by them as leaders in their local communities. Big thank you notes go to: Abigail, Alistair, Brahmpreet, Caitlin, Cas, Charlie, Esther and Kelly for giving their time as volunteers to serve as local multipliers of the Structured Dialogue on Youth.

Implementation Task Force

As part of our advocacy efforts, we have been also working with a task force recruited from the British Youth Council's Membership Organisations. The task force has supported the creation and implementation of our conference called 'Equality for Us - Inclusion for All'. This has ensured that our advocacy efforts are youth-led as well. Big thank you notes go to: Maddie, Charlotte, Elif, Eva, Lucy, Thrinayani, Rae and Kelly.



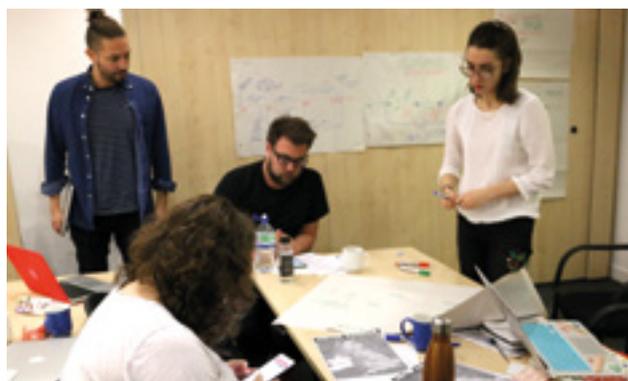
4. The Research Methodology And Data/ Demographics

The National Working Group, together with the UK Young Ambassadors and supported by the Wider Sector Network, went through an extensive process of designing a comprehensive, wise and inclusive national consultation for young people. As part of it, we recruited Structured Dialogue champions to help us reach to the grass-roots and ensure every young person has a chance to participate in the consultation.

What did we want to find out?

The Topic

'Youth in Europe - what's next?' - was very broad and aimed at understanding what the needs of young people are in all the different policy aspects of the EU. In the UK we aimed to pick the topics which would resonate most to our young people and the issues they face. As such, the national consultation aimed to find out the following:



- What skills young people want to have developed in school, but don't get the chance to, for their future endeavours;
- What can be further done to support young people in regards to their mental health and wellbeing;
- How to promote and integrate young people in rural areas, with a special focus on improving transport issues;
- How to promote better nationally the programmes and services the EU offers for the development of young people;
- What is the best way to achieve equality and inclusion of marginalised groups, with a focus on young women and LGBTQI groups;
- How can we further progress youth democratic participation, with a focus on lowering the voting age to 16.



Methodology

Survey

We designed an extensive survey that tackled the issues identified in coherent and understandable questions designed for our target group. We ensured there is an opportunity to fill out the survey both online and offline, to avoid any unwanted exclusion.

Focus Groups

With the help of our Structured Dialogue Champions we were able to enrich the results of the survey, with more in-depth knowledge gained through focus group settings. The questions used were similar to the survey, but more inviting for the young participants to develop them further in a debate. We delivered focus groups in the following cities: Edinburgh, Cardiff, Reading, London, Birmingham, Nottinghamshire, Leicester and Derry/Londonderry.

Working Groups

We also utilised existing opportunities where the British Youth Council had events connected to other programmes of work in order to consult more young people. Within these settings, young people also had the chance to further develop the ideas into a group debate with everyone included. We managed to conduct two working sessions in York and London.

Demographics

Through the survey, both online and offline 1,815 young people took part and expressed their opinion. Through the focus groups, 43 young people took part and discussed the issues raised. Finally, through the working groups, we got additional 40 young people who engaged with our consultation. That resulted in 1,898 young people who took part in our national consultation in total. Below is some of the relevant demographic data.

Breakdown of participants

Gender of young people who participated

Number of males:	588
Number of females:	1,229
Number of other gender:	36
Number not disclosing/Not known:	45

Number of young people with disabilities

Number who identify not having a disability:	1,073
Number who identify as having a disability:	103
Number not disclosing/Not known:	722

Age of young people who participated

Number aged under 15:	570
Number aged 16-18:	815
Number aged 19-25:	210
Number aged 26 - 30:	21
Number not disclosing/Not known:	282





1,898 young people took part in
our national consultation in total



Ethnicity

Number of young people from the majority ethnic group:	1,047
Number of young people from minority ethnic backgrounds:	402
Number not disclosing / Not known:	449

Sexuality of young people

Number who identify as heterosexual:	1,046
Number who identify as homosexual, bisexual or other sexuality:	348
Number not disclosing / Not known:	504





5. The Results

The results outlined here are the main points extracted from the results collated by the UK Young Ambassadors. These results have been carried forward to the European setting, and have contributed to the development of the European recommendations. They also serve as a basis for our national work around youth empowerment and advocacy.

Youth Parliament
MAKING OUR MARK



MAKING
OUR
MARK



1. What are the most important competencies that young people require from education, for their lives in a future Europe?

Young people expressed that they are not fully satisfied with the way education is structured and have offered viewpoints on how it can be improved to reflect the needs young people. Around 60% of the survey respondents identified the need to have individual capacity for development, languages, internet and media literacy, adaptability to different contexts, democratic participation, intercultural dialogue and basic maths skills as very important to have in school curriculums. Below are the most prominent examples of subjects young people would want to see being taught in schools:



- Economy/Finance subjects – taxation, mortgages, how to support yourself after leaving home, choosing housing and billing management, general life skills;
- Politics/Philosophy/History subjects – Less UK focused history classes – more of the impact of British interventions in other nations, government mechanisms – how it works – and how to get involved, how to vote, global politics, current issues across the globe and how to respond to them, ethical, political and moral personal beliefs, Religious studies;
- Health subjects – Mental Health knowledge and awareness, alcohol and drug education, sexual and reproductive rights education, First Aid, psychology;
- Social Inclusion subjects – LGBTQI movements and awareness, anti-hate speech, Gender studies, women empowerment awareness, anti-bullying, sexual assault and harassment to be addressed in school;
- Employment – employee rights, how to apply for jobs, CV writing, public speaking, less university focused – more exploration of life without university;
- Languages – diverse set of language options, learning about the different cultures as well – not only languages.

“ Young people expressed that they are not fully satisfied with the way education is structured ”

Young people felt incredibly unsupported when it comes to applying for jobs



2. What can prepare young people for the forms of work that are likely to exist in the future?

What can prepare young people for the forms of work that are likely to exist in the future? Young people felt incredibly unsupported when it comes to applying for jobs. They generally expressed that in order to be more prepared, they would appreciate having better knowledge on how to prepare for an interview, where to search for jobs and how to write a good CV. Work-life balance and time management were further noted as missing from the current education system. They also indicated that leaving some flexibility to teachers to design their curriculum could be an answer, rather than following a strictly defined curriculum. Vocational and technical training is something young people have lacked as well, along with communication and research skills.

There is a predominant feeling of disorientation among young people once they finish their education as they do not know many of the practical life skills, such as how to get a mortgage, how to rent a house, how to manage their finances most effectively, how to open a bank account, and how to pay taxes. This highlights the importance of embedding a curriculum to prepare young people for life into the education system.

More than 40% said that access to careers advice, job centres, employer's advices, access to internships and work experience, access to part-time jobs while studying, non-formal learning courses and volunteering are very important for them. Additionally, over 60% felt that training and education from employers and support from schools around career choices, are even more important in terms of preparation for the forms of work that are likely to exist in the future.

3. What would enable young people to have a respectful and non-violent dialogue with those who hold very different opinions from them?

Young people expressed a range of opinions on what can be done in order to facilitate better forms of non-violent dialogue. Some of the measures include having debating classes as part of the school curriculum while others felt that being open to diverse environments would make one more sensitive and understanding when communicating with those they disagree with. Young people reflected that this gets more difficult when the issues discussed affect them directly and so young people should practice more empathy and placing themselves in the shoes of others. Receiving all the necessary background information in order to have an informed conversation in an unbiased way was one of the conditions of success.



Young People also mentioned that they learn by example, and especially in politics, where they see politicians not being able to have a respectful conversation, which contributes towards a similar culture among young people. In addition was a reflection that social media is more of a foe than a friend in these situations and they feel that it is generating more hate than compassion. Being open and ready to change your mind has been an important for many young people, along with having a safe environment in which to explore these issues.

Less than 40% of young people believe that having subjects in school on communication, learning about communication tools using non-formal education and having trainings on digesting online information in a meaningful manner is very important in overcoming stressful situations, while less than 30% find sports an important tool for dealing with their personal crises.

More than 50% of our respondents have rated family support and support from their friends as very important support mechanisms when overcoming stressful situations.

4. What needs to change so that more young people fully understand and support the EU and its institutions?

Young people expressed that they sometimes feel a bit detached from the EU and feel like they lack the proper knowledge needed to engage with the EU meaningfully. They further indicated that sometimes they feel like Brussels makes all their decisions for them and they lack understanding of how they can participate and express their views. In addition they mentioned how they would appreciate having a say in who their EU commissioner is as a way towards bridging the lack of democracy gap. They find it hard to get informed on who their representatives in the EU are and generally who the EU leaders are, accompanied by the lack of diversity present in the EU leadership. The mandate upon which EU leaders are elected seemed tenuous to some, while others felt that the EU Parliament does not have enough legislative power, and yet some felt that they don't like the way the EU holds legislative power over the UK.

For some young people it felt as if bigger countries have more power over smaller countries which made the whole EU feel unjust. They would also like to see more positions elected by citizens and decrease the apparent heavy bureaucracy in the EU.

When getting more informed about the EU, young people shared that they would welcome more social media information, use up-to date social media applications (snapchat, YouTube, Instagram) along with using a youth-friendly language when doing so. They would like to see the benefits of the EU being highlighted more, and have the information sources fully accessible to everyone. They would also welcome more opportunities for physical visits to the EU institutions (Brussels and Strasbourg). Young people had good ideas for EU campaigns but felt discouraged to pursue them as they did not know which stakeholders to lobby. The topic of Brexit came up a lot during the consultation, expressing how even in the light of Brexit they feel left out in a lack-of-information loop, without any insight as to how this would affect their daily lives. Some even suggested that this could potentially be part of school curriculums. Many young people expressed that they lack a comprehensive, detailed, youth-friendly website on everything the EU does and its benefits where they could get more informed.

More than 30% felt that regular news on EU processes are very important. Similarly, more than 45% felt that having regular news on concrete outcomes from EU decision-making processes, clear information sources on the basic EU principles and the administrative functioning of the EU structures is very important for them to understand and engage with the EU better.

5. What would enable girls and young women to overcome discrimination and inequality?

Young people expressed how victim blaming needs to stop. Girls and young women should be supported to be aware of their rights in order to be able to stand up for them, with an overwhelming ask that there is more women/girl empowerment present in all the structures surrounding them. Some expressed that culture plays a very big role in this and how women are perceived differently. Some also expressed the need to have more female role models, not just famous people but also everyday people. They would like more openness when pointing out discrimination, and to provide mental health/trauma support for those women who have been subject to abuse.

Some young people have suggested that workplaces have regular reporting on how women feel and whether they have been subject to discrimination. Others have expressed that traditional gender roles should be loosened up and girls should be able to choose how they want to dress and behave in public. Young people also think that it is important to work on building male support as well and raising awareness about gender equality among men and boys. The justice system needs to be more reliable so that young women are encouraged to seek further support when faced with discrimination and abuse.

An overwhelming majority of young people have said better education around discrimination can mitigate the effects of marginalisation of certain groups in society, rating this aspect as very important, while 56% believe that better laws and regulations can be an effective mechanism in dealing with discrimination. More than 45% said that non-formal education and better access to information on anti-discrimination can further mitigate this and increase the understanding of the importance of anti-discrimination among young people. Better career guidance and empowerment, as well as more volunteering opportunities have been ranked as very important when combatting discrimination by more than 40% of young people.



6. What can be done to enable young people from marginalized backgrounds to fully participate in society?

On the topic of social inclusion, we asked our respondents what would help LGBTQI young people have the same opportunities as the rest of the society. Young people expressed that every institution such as church, school etc. should have separate support mechanisms for vulnerable groups. Furthermore, it is very hard to legally change one's gender in the UK and this should be improved. They further expressed the need to have better training for teachers as another support mechanism, so that these groups of people are better informed of their rights so they can fight for them. Sex and relationship education could contribute towards mitigating hate crime towards LGBTQI young people, if it is designed to avoid being heteronormative. LGBTQI groups can provide a safe space to tackle discrimination along with genuine media reporting on the issue when it arises.

7. What needs to change to ensure young people living in rural areas are provided with similar opportunities to young people in city areas?

More than 35% of young people believe that there is a need to have more schools, non-formal education and volunteering opportunities for personal development, more facilities for shopping, and a better cultural life in rural areas. More than 45% expressed that attractive and affordable housing opportunities are key in keeping young people in rural areas. More than 55% said that better IT facilities and network coverage are important, while an overwhelming majority of nearly 70% of our respondents expressed that better and more efficient public transport, better access to health facilities and quality job opportunities would encourage more young people to live or stay in rural areas.

“ Girls and young women should be supported to be aware of their rights in order to be able to stand up for them ”



8. How can European programmes dedicated to youth and organised youth activities become accessible to a wider and more diverse range of young people?



Young people felt that these programmes are already attractive because they provide out-of-school education, as they call it. Therefore, the primary need is for these opportunities to be advertised as much as possible, on all the available mediums, to make sure they reach as many young people as possible. By making these schemes less formal and more youth friendly, young people would find them less intimidating and would want to engage more. Some young people asked for the application process to be simplified, and to receive more support when applying. There is a concrete need for Eurodesk to be more active in Northern Ireland, and National Agencies who are dealing with the Erasmus+ program to be more accessible for young people to reach out to. Furthermore, having clarity on how the funding works and what costs they would have to cover themselves would help in making these programmes more accessible.

More than 55% said that interesting project topics as well as projects which would increase their employability skills, accompanied by clear and easily accessible information for the project, are very important factors in their decision to apply. More than 45% indicated that financial support for participation is very important in deciding to apply for European programmes, while more than 40% said they would apply if the project is relevant for their local communities. More than 30% said that family support for participation (eg. being able to bring a carer or your baby with you), official support for school absence, the opportunity to apply as a group and parental support (someone who could explain to the parents of the young persons applying what the projects are) are very important in their decision making.



9. What opportunities and tools do young people need to influence democratic and societal decision making as part of their everyday lives?

Through our research, young people have pointed out aspects which would support them when expressing their opinion. These ranged from providing food and basic support for participation, such as covering transport and accommodation where needed, to providing a safe and familiar space where they would feel comfortable to express their views. Having more like-minded people present would be a booster for meaningful engagement and a clear commitment to how their feedback would be implemented would further help. They prefer consultations to be clear and straightforward in a structured way. Encouragement for those young people who lack the expertise would empower more young people to feel able to provide feedback, as well as making sure these opportunities are promoted as much as possible so more young people can be aware of them.

One way of doing this is recognising and engaging with local youth councils which are an easy way to engage young people. Education was another component that could facilitate engagement, whether it's through formal schooling or non-formal opportunities. Some suggested that political parties, even though clearly partisan, should make better efforts at educating and raising awareness of youth political participation. Young people generally welcomed and enjoyed being consulted and expressed how they would appreciate more consultations, especially initiated and led by the government. They further expressed that they would like to see more opportunities for feedback on the performance of their elected MPs. Many young people expressed that lowering the voting age to 16 would be a natural booster of youth

participation, although some noted that this change needs to come with the adequate political education. Principles such as freedom of speech should be thoroughly explained and respected throughout. Finally, if young people saw an encouragement for participation from influential people, it would motivate them to get more engaged.

More than 60% of young people expressed that clear information on the matters in question are very important for meaningful participation. More than 40% indicated that having friends who are engaged, support from their teachers, as well as online tools are a key in boosting youth participation. The importance of activities of charities present in their areas is indicated as somewhat important by 26% of the respondents, while the presence of youth organisations and participatory mechanisms in schools and in local communities have been indicated by 38% as very important. More than 50% ranked Votes at 16 and support from their parents to participate as very important aspects of youth engagement.

6. Structured Dialogue Recommendations - Eu Youth Goals

From our national consultation and the the European consultation carried out by the other countries within the Structured Dialogue on Youth process, the Structured Dialogue representatives from the different Member States from the EU and Europe that were involved established 11 Youth Goals, or recommendations for government officials and policy shapers. The Youth Goals were based on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the UN. They comprise of:



1. Connecting EU with Youth

Foster the sense of young people belonging to the European project and build a bridge between the EU and young people to regain trust and increase participation.



2. Equality of All Genders

Ensure equality of all genders and gender sensitive approaches in all areas of life of a young person.



3. Inclusive Societies

Enable and ensure the inclusion of all young people in society.



4. Information and Constructive Dialogue

Ensure young people have better access to reliable information, support their ability to evaluate information critically and engage in participatory and constructive dialogue.



5. Mental Health and Wellbeing

Achieve better mental wellbeing and end stigmatisation of mental health issues, thus promoting social inclusion of all young people.



6. Moving Rural Youth Forward

Create conditions which enable young people to fulfill their potential in rural areas.



7. Quality Employment For All

Guarantee an accessible labour market with opportunities that lead to quality jobs for all young people.



8. Quality Learning

Integrate and improve different forms of learning, equipping young people for the challenges of an ever-changing life in the 21st century.



9. Space and Participation for All

Strengthen young people's democratic participation and autonomy as well as provide dedicated youth spaces in all areas of society.



10. Sustainable Green Europe

Achieve a society in which all young people are environmentally active, educated and able to make a difference in their everyday lives.



11. Youth Organisations and European Programmes

Ensure equal access for all young people to youth organisations and European youth programmes, building a society based on European values and identity.

We hope that the Structured Dialogue Youth Goals and the recommendations made within them will be taken seriously by policy makers and influence the new EU Youth Strategy (2019-2027). We will also be working actively on pushing them forward both nationally and Europe-wide. In the next chapter you will be able to see some of our ideas of how we plan to push this forward and our brief advocacy plan. If you are interested in getting more engaged in our advocacy on the EU youth goals, please get in touch: international@byc.org.uk

We hope that the Structured Dialogue Youth Goals and the recommendations made within them will be taken seriously by policy makers and influence the new EU Youth Strategy

7. What's Next?

Building from the EU Youth Goals, we want to spread them throughout every network of young people, and have been delivering workshops across the country, particularly within the British Youth Council. Our focus is to get young people to engage with the Youth Goals and to encourage them to think about 'Global Citizenship', a concept that we believe incorporates lots of the Goals that are relevant for young people in the UK. We are also working to engage with decision makers to gain their support for the EU Youth Goals within a UK context. Here are some of the concrete actions we plan to take:





Raising Awareness And Influencing Policy

- Meet with MPs
- Meet with MEPs
- Meet with NI Commissioner for Children and Young People
- Meet with DCMS
- Meet with MSPs
- Meet with Welsh Assembly Members
- Meet with members of the NI Assembly
- Meet with DfID
- Present findings in DfID CSO Youth Working Group

Raising Awareness And Training Multipliers

- Deliver Equality for Us - Inclusion for All → conference on social inclusion and equality
- Dissemination event → celebratory event to mark the end of the cycle and present and disseminate the report with the general public
- Workshops at British Youth Council conventions
- Workshops in colleges
- Workshops in youth clubs
- Developing a resource for multipliers

You can get involved by following our social media, organising your own ‘Global Citizenship’ workshops, and discussing the EU Youth goals with local, regional, and national decision makers, such as your councillors, MPs, local Mayor, and devolved representatives. If you want to get involved and contribute to the campaign, please get in touch: international@byc.org.uk



0845 458 1459

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