

National report: First cooperation cycle of the EU Youth Strategy 2010-2012

POLAND

SECTION 1: GENERAL YOUTH POLICY

1. Does your country have a 'youth law' or legislation that specifically refers to youth issues, or laws containing a section addressing the needs and/or rights of young people?	Yes
2. Please provide references for the law (title, adoption date, validity, etc) in your national language as well as in English	There is no one single act that refers to young people, apart from the Polish Youth Strategy for the years 2003 - 2013 adopted by the Council of Ministers. It describes the general aims of youth policy that should be mainstreamed to the other policy areas. The example can be act on education from 1999 and act on promotion of employment. Young people are the core group in these laws. Act of law of 20 April 2004 on promotion of employment and labour market institutions (Ustawa z dnia 20 kwietnia 2004 r. o promocji zatrudnienia i instytucjach rynku pracy) - contains reference to youth under 25 years who are unemployed - as a group entitled to specific actions performed by local employment office. In September 2011, the report on Youth 2011 was released by the Prime Minister's Chancellery in Poland - it is to start the debate on the situation of young people and the direction of youth policy in Poland.
3. Is the document available in other languages, in full or abbreviated version?	Yes
If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy of the law in available languages together with this national report.	
4. Does your country have a National Youth Strategy and/or Action Plan, or a cross-sectoral strategy specifically referring to youth issues?	Yes
If YES, please provide references (title, adoption date, validity, etc) to this strategy or action plan	Polish Youth Strategy for the years 2003 - 2013 adopted by Ministers' Council on 19 August 2003 (RM-000-34-03) "Youth 2011" - Report published by the Chancellery of Prime Minister (September 2011)
5. Is the document available in other languages, in full or abbreviated version?	Yes

<p>If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy http://zds.kprm.gov.pl/en/youth-2011 of the document in available languages together with this national report.</p>	
<p>6. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy, adopted in November 2009, has influenced youth priorities in your country at the NATIONAL level?</p>	<p>A: It has reinforced existing priorities</p>
<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>It is important that youth policy also have the framework and the activities undertaken in the European cooperation in the youth field are strategic. It is however difficult to say whether the impact on the national priorities was very big. Still, the priorities in different member states result from the actual problems and needs. The strategy is very inspiring for different initiatives undertaken in the youth field.</p>
<p>7. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy has influenced youth priorities in your country at the LOCAL and/or REGIONAL level?</p>	<p>C: It has had little or no impact on local and regional youth policy</p>
<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>Some regions prove to use the strategy a lot, but in most of the cases it had little or no impact. The visibility of the act is still challenging.</p>
<p>8. Does the government of your country support and promote cross-disciplinary research relating to young people and their living conditions in line with the Council resolution on active inclusion, having regard to the socio-economic environment and the opportunities and obstacles this poses for the social inclusion and employability of young people?</p>	<p>YES, the Government has supported and promoted such cross-disciplinary research since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Policy - Labour Market Department is responsible for development studies to assess the situation and the existing legal solutions for the promotion of employment and labour market institution. In both 2009 and 2010 the Ministry has published the study on situation of young people on the labour market. In 2011 the report on youth was released - the authors of this report were mainly researchers.</p>

<p>9. Is there an institutionalised and regular cooperation between the Ministry responsible for Youth and the youth research community in your country?</p>	<p>YES, such cooperation has existed since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>The Ministry is cooperating with youth researchers appointed in different universities in the whole country. They are active as advisors and experts on the topics related to the youth policy. This cooperation is not institutionalized and it is more ad hoc way of cooperating, according to the needs.</p>
<p>10. Does your Government have an inter-ministerial working group on youth or any other institutionalised mechanism for ensuring a cross-sectoral approach to youth policy?</p>	<p>YES, such an institutional mechanism has existed since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>An interdisciplinary team has been working in the period of 2009 - 2011 led by Minister Michał Boni, in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. The final result of its work is a report “Youth 2011” which sparks on a debate on the situation of young people in Poland. There is also Interministerial Group of Children and Youth, but it has not been active till now. As Poland has already got the Youth Council it is possible that the Group will be active again in the changed formula. The discussions on this issue are ongoing.</p>
<p>11. Has your Government carried out specific initiatives targeting young people or the field of youth policy utilising EU funding opportunities through the European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund and/or the Rural Development Fund, or any other relevant EU funds or programmes such as PROGRESS[1]? [1] Please note that the question does not refer to EU programmes such as the Lifelong learning or Youth in Action programmes.</p>	<p>YES, we have carried out youth initiatives or projects utilising the general EU funding opportunities mentioned above in the past, before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, but they are now finalised.</p>

<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>As a national contact point for employment and social solidarity community programme - PROGRESS, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy has disseminated among public employment services and research institutions the information and publications on the programme scope and objectives, as well as on the calls for projects organized in its framework. National contact point has also provided a support in matching the partners for projects realized within PROGRESS programme.</p>
<p>12. Does the Government of your country have a strategy to acknowledge, raise awareness of, and reinforce the role of youth work in society, in line with the Council Resolution on Youth Work (2010)?</p>	<p>NO, the Government is not planning to set up such a strategy.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>No strategy is planned, but there are many activities in place on promoting youth work.</p>
<p>13. What are the main measures implemented by your Government in order to improve the recognition and support the development of governmental and non-governmental youth work?</p>	<p>Youth work is promoted thank to outsourcing some of the activities to be done by the government to the non-governmental organizations, including youth organizations, which means that a financial support is also provided to them. This concerns both the central administration as well as local governments. Financial support is also given to the institutions supporting youth work locally in different sectors (culture, sport). Youth work is a form of activity which is not professional in Poland (based on the activity of volunteers), although has a growing role.</p>
<p>14. What are the main challenges and/or obstacles that your Government has been confronted with during the first three years of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy?</p>	<p>The main challenges are: raising the visibility of the European cooperation in the youth field - also among the governmental actors, involving more stakeholders (particularly young people) to the implementation of the strategy, development of the structured dialogue,</p>
<p>15. Which measures and/or actions have your Government carried out in order to communicate the EU Youth Strategy to relevant stakeholders?</p>	<p>Close cooperation with National Agency of “Youth in Action” programme, organisation of conferences, meetings and seminars with/for young people, promotion on the dedicated websites, press and via social media.</p>
<p>16. Has your Government carried out any actions to measure the impact or success of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy at the national level?</p>	<p>No such actions are planned.</p>

<p>17. According to the principles of the EU Youth Strategy and in line with previous practice, Member States are asked to involve young people and their organisations in responding to this National Report. Please outline the various ways how young people have been consulted.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Education (Youth Department) asked the representatives of the National Working Group for the structured dialogue with young people to contribute to some chapters of the National Report questionnaire. These youth are at the same time involved in the works of the Polish Council of Youth Organisations (PROM) and active in their own youth organisations.</p>
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SECTION 2a: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth employment & entrepreneurship

<p>18. To take the specific situation of young people into account when devising flexicurity strategies?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Employment policy is addressed in a particular way to young people. Persons under 25 years are offered additional support forms which are not available to all unemployed, such as internships. Periodically, depending on the current needs, there are additional programmes realized contributing to the employability of young people. Another component of flexicurity is lifelong learning, providing better adaptation to the labour market.</p>
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<p>19. To promote cross-border professional and vocational opportunities for young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>EURES services in Poland are being provided by EURES Advisors and Assistants from the Voivodeship Labour Offices as well as by Job Placement Officers from the Poviats Labour Offices, whereas coordination of participation of Polish Public Employment Service in EURES network and development of EURES services remains the responsibility of the Labour Market Department in the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The activity of the EURES network in Poland is, among others, organization of international job fairs and exchanges, accompanied by presentations on living and working conditions in the selected EU/ EEA states and job interviews of the foreign employers with the Polish candidates. Cooperation within EURES has initiated a number of international projects and initiatives.</p>
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<p>20. To develop career guidance and counselling services?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Young people over 18 years can consult Centres for Information and Career Planning which are based in regional employment offices. They can explore their career interests and preferences with the use of electronic tools, such as questionnaires and have access to career information resources.</p>
<p>21. To promote quality internships and apprenticeships to facilitate the entry to, and progress within, the labour market?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Local employment offices offer: training courses, work practices (giving the unemployed young people an opportunity to gain practical skills by performing job tasks, apprenticeship for adults and scholarships for those adults who decide to continue their education on post-primary or post-secondary level.</p>
<p>22. To promote sharing of responsibilities between partners in order to facilitate reconciliation between professional and private life for both young women and young men?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Since January 2010 men who are employees have right to one week of paternity leave. Since January 2012 the length of paternity leave is extended to two weeks.</p>
<p>23. To promote entrepreneurship in the field of sustainable development?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Promotion of entrepreneurship of young people is assured by certain instruments of the labour market, such as granting for unemployed person who is planning to open her or his own business, to establish or to join the social cooperative. Polish Agency for Enterprise Development (running under Ministry of Economy) support entrepreneurship through implementation of actions aimed at using innovative solutions by entrepreneurs, development of human resources, expansion on international markets, regional development. PARP is actively participating in creation and effective implementation of the state policy regarding entrepreneurship, innovativeness and human resources adaptation, with the purpose of transforming into a key institution responsible for creating the environment supportive of entrepreneurs.</p>
<p>Additional comments on employment & entrepreneurship</p>	<p>http://www.bgk.com.pl/program-pierwszy-biznes Loans from the Program “First Business” are designed for unemployed under 25 and unemployed people who have a university degree and are under 27 up to one year after obtaining a degree. The loan can apply for both, a person entitled, as well as a group of persons entitled who want to start a business together.</p> <p>http://www.inkubatory.pl/en/about-us/mission The mission of Academic Business Incubators ABI) is to facilitate the advancement of entrepreneurship among the younger generation in Poland.</p>

SECTION 2b: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth participation

<p>24. to develop mechanisms for dialogue with youth and youth participation on national youth policies?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Following the guiding principles for the structured dialogue described in the Annex III to the Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010 - 2018), the National Working Group for structured dialogue has been established in order to coordinate the national consultations and propose their own initiatives in this area.</p>
<p>25. to encourage use of already existing, or development of, guidelines on youth participation, information and consultation in order to ensure the quality of these activities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>There are no specific guidelines, but thank to civic education in the curricula at schools make it possible for young people to explore the issues on participation in democratic life.</p>
<p>26. to support politically and financially youth organisations, as well as local and national youth councils and promote recognition of their important role in democracy?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The examples of systematic cooperation between the Ministry of Education and youth organisations are as follows: agreements concluded with scouting organisations and support for the process of appointing the national youth representation. In 2010-2011, the Minister of National Education signed an agreement on cooperation with the scout organisations operating in Poland, which for many years have been an important partner for the schools and educational units, developed successful methods for educating youth and children and developing their talents and skills. On 4 April 2011, a founding meeting of the Polish Council of Youth Organisations (PROM) was held. The Polish Federation of Youth Organisations was founded as a result of over one year of efforts of the Ginger Group, involving over forty youth organisations and youth unions - from small local associations through to the largest ones, with dozens of thousands of members. The Ministry of National Education has supported the process of establishing the Polish Federation of Youth Organisations and offered full freedom to the social organisations to form the Federation as an organisation independent of the state structures. These activities confirm involvement of the Ministry of National Education in establishment of the European social dialogue standards. The remaining challenge is cooperation with the non-formal youth groups and preparing activities to stimulate increased participation of individual units.</p>
<p>27. to promote the participation of more and a greater diversity of young people in representative democracy, in youth organisations and other civil-society organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Ministry has been providing content and logistic support for youth organizations in Poland in the process of creation of the Polish Council of Youth Organization. Each year the Ministry announce a call for projects in order to support youth leaders in their local activities addressed to young people. In the context of the formal education, there is at schools' curricular (on all three levels of compulsory education) the path civic education that aims to teach the pupils and students how: - to engage in civic initiatives - pupils should become more engaged in active participation; - to be more socially sensitive - pupils see injustice and reacts to it. - to be more responsible - pupil engages in one's community and constructively reacts to conflict situation - to realise his/her identity and bonds - pupils realises bonds with local, national, European and global community, knows what a open-minded patriotism is - to be more tolerant - pupils respects other opinions or styles of living or traditions, if they do not constitute danger to others, pupils opposes discrimination. Civic education should be taught using interactive methods (simulation of elections, debates, realizing education project solving real existing problem). One of the possibility is to organize the simulation of the parliamentary elections (to the national or European Parliament) at school. School should also give students possibility to actively participate in some voluntary actions.</p>
<p>28. to make effective use of information and communication technologies to broaden and deepen participation of young people?</p>	<p>NO, we do not have any current plans to carry out measures in this field.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>29. to support various forms of learning to participate from early age through formal education and non-formal learning?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Formal education: Students councils and pupils councils should be democratic organizations with a structure which reflects the students / pupils wills and needs. They have right to exist in each school in Poland - according to the Law in the Education System. Although such council has no real powers, the law requires school authorities to seek its opinion on certain matters, such as deleting a student from a list of students, or school educational program. Non formal learning: government is providing financial support to non-formal education activities; every year there are certain priorities and promoting youth participation and "learning to participate" is one of the most important one.</p>
<p>30. to further develop opportunities for debate between public institutions and young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Structured dialogue has reinforced this debate and in Poland establishment of PROM makes it possible to support this debate in future. It is to emphasize that in Poland there are existing results of research on the mechanism of consultations and dialogue between public and non-governmental sector. These results and the recommendations will be implemented in 2012. There is also Interministerial Group of Children and Youth, but it has not been active till now. As Poland has already got the Youth Council it is possible that the Group will be active again in the changed formula. The discussions on this issue are ongoing. The Group will provide more opportunities to organize the debate between public institutions and young people</p>
<p>Additional comments on participation (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>http://www.civispolonus.org.pl/ "Civis Polonus" Foundation aims to develop citizenship, allowing individuals to actively participate in public life and has a large number of projects addressed to young people in order to strengthen their participation in public life on local level. On 16-20 May 2011, in all the districts of Warsaw took place the debates in the framework of the project "European Youth Week 2011 - Warsaw to it."</p>

SECTION 3: ON VOLUNTEERING and the implementation of the Recommendation on the mobility of young volunteers

<p>31. To create more opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The actions of Polish Presidency in the field of youth during the second half of year 2011 were focusing on the Youth and the World priority - one of the fields of action defined in the Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018). Youth and the World priority assumes accomplishment of many different tasks, among which one concerns encouraging youth to get engaged in voluntary service. More precisely, Polish government is focusing on promoting youth participation in mobility, mainly as part of non-formal education and voluntary activities, with a particular focus on cooperation with neighbouring countries of the European union - the Eastern Europe and Caucasus.</p>
<p>32. To raise awareness about opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Poland stays an active member of the Expert Group on the Mobility of Young Volunteers and has already took part in several multi-lateral meeting and seminars organised by other Members States (Czech Republic, Germany), as well as has hosted the Expert Group in Warsaw in October 2011. The meeting was accompanied by the study visit in one of the organization hosting volunteers which use different funds and channels to send and host volunteers from abroad. (YiA programme and bilateral PL-DE fund).</p>
<p>33. To assure quality through the development of self-assessment tools?</p>	<p>NO, we do not have any current plans to carry out measures in this field.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>34. To promote cross-border mobility of youth workers and young people in youth organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

Poland

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The activities of youth related to non-formal European education and mobility are supported by international initiatives led nationwide by the most important “Youth in Action” programme. Other programmes based on bilateral cooperation, such as the Polish and German Youth Cooperation or the Polish and Lithuanian Youth Exchange Fund provide financial and content-related support for the ideas of young people; their main role is to encourage friendly relationships between the countries and inspire young people to engage in activities allowing them to get to know one another and establish lasting contacts and friendships.</p>
<p>35. To give particular attention in this context to young people with fewer opportunities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>36. To promote the recognition of skills acquired through voluntary activities through instruments such as Europass, Youthpass and Member State instruments?</p>	<p>NO, but we plan to take concrete measures in this field in 2012.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Poland will actively contribute to the works on the Council Recommendation on validation of non-formal and informal learning - which is going to be adopted under Danish Presidency.</p>
<p>37. To promote intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities?</p>	<p>NO, but we plan to take concrete measures in this field in 2012.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Voluntary activities will be an important element of the National Working Plan for the Year of the Active Ageing and Solidarity between generations.</p>

<p>Additional comments on volunteering (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>Polish Presidency coincided with the European Year of Volunteering and pursuant to the decision of the Council of the European Union of 27 November 2009 (2010/37/EC), an Intersectoral Working Group for European Year of Volunteering was appointed, which consisted of representatives of the public administration institutions and non-governmental organisations active in the field of volunteering. http://erw2011.gov.pl/en/</p>
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SECTION 4: On the implementation of the additional fields of action of the EU Youth Strategy

<p>38. To support the development of youth work and other non-formal learning opportunities as a way of addressing early school leaving?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Voluntary Labour Corps http://www.ohp.pl/en/ is a state organization functioning under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The primary objective of VLC is to create adequate conditions for proper social and vocational development of young people, including special actions that are addressed to disadvantaged young people who are supported by VLC and such support consists in organization of various forms of going out of poverty, unemployment, and social pathology effects. Actions taken by VLC are addressed to three groups of young people aged 15-25 years. VLC offers educational model that merges school education and vocational training. While attending public elementary or grammar school, he or she is trained in a particular profession or acquires occupational qualifications at the level of basic vocational school. VLC participants are paid for both work time and study time (employers can have wages paid to students refunded).</p>
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<p>39. To strengthen the use of the range of tools established at EU level for the transparency and validation of skills and the recognition of qualifications?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Poland has been actively involved in the process on the European level together with all the member states.</p>
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<p>40. To promote learning mobility of all young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>41. To make the broader public aware of the value of non-formal learning?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>Additional comments on education & training (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>The conference on „Mobility as a tool to acquire and develop competences from childhood to seniority”, organised by the Polish presidency of the Council of the EU and the European Commission was held in Sopot on 17 - 19 October 2011. The conference was dedicated to the mobility in the EU programmes in the field of education and training as well as the youth and role of the mobility in the process of acquiring and developing competences. Final declaration „Mobility as a tool to acquire and develop competences from childhood to seniority“: http://konferencje.frse.org.pl/img/Mfile/377/file.pdf</p>

B. HEALTH & WELL-BEING

<p>42. To follow up the Council Resolution on the health and well-being of young people and encourage youth fitness and physical activity by applying the EU Physical Activity Guidelines?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>- Agreement on cooperation between the Minister of National Education, Minister of Health and Minister of Sport and Tourism on health promotion and prevention of problems of children and young people - since November 2009; - Agreement on cooperation between the Minister of Sport and Tourism, Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration, Minister of Education and the Minister of Health on the implementation and promotion of the idea of “prevention trough sport and pathology of aggression among children and young people” - since November 2008; - Promoting positive behaviour in sport in the idea of “Fair Play” and shaping the attitudes of respects for the existing legal during sport mass events;</p>
<p>43. To encourage healthy lifestyles for young people via physical education, education on nutrition, physical activity and collaboration between schools, youth workers, health professionals and sporting organisations?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>In Poland the network of Health Promoting Schools exist in all provinces and include 1 200 schools. There have been developed model and standards of health promoting school. The programme “Fruit at School” is aimed at increasing the share of fruits and vegetables in the diets of children and shaping their eating habits through health education. The effect of long-term actions will improve population health and will reduce medical expenses resulting from proper diet. The program, with the use of the EU funds, has been implemented in primary schools in 2009 and continues. The Council for Diet, Physical Activity and Health is an advisory body of the Polish Ministry of Health in the areas of food, nutrition and physical activity. It has been established to prevent overweight and obesity by stressing the role of healthy diet and physical activity. What is more, since 2011 ministry of education has been providing funding for organizations promoting healthy lifestyle in form of non-formal education and out-of-school activities.</p>
<p>44. To increase knowledge and awareness of youth workers and youth leaders of health issues?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

Poland

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Agreement on cooperation between the Minister of National Education, Minister of Health and Minister of Sport and Tourism on health promotion and prevention of problems of children and young people - since November 2009.</p>
<p>45. To encourage peer-to-peer health education?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>HEPS (Healthy Eating and Physical Activity in Schools) aims to prevent obesity by changing diet and physical activity and support children and adolescents who are overweight by the school. In Poland, the HEPS project implementation is tailored to the situation and needs of our country and have been implemented since 2011 in the first place in schools to promote health, and then widely disseminated.</p>
<p>46. To facilitate access to existing health facilities by making them more youth friendly?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Pregnant Teens - a guide for health care on taking care of minors who are pregnant, Guide for parents regarding child and available pediatric care, National network of hospitals promoting health provides for mandatory the following tasks: the inclusion of health promotion unit in the structure of the hospital, involved in health education, taking action on healthy eating, anti-smoking and anti-alcohol activities, cooperation with the local community.</p>

<p>Additional comments on health & well-being (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>Ministry website about mother and child healthcare: http://www2.mz.gov.pl/wwwmz/index?mr=m0&ms=750&ml=pl&mi=750&mx=0&ma=14858&mr=m15&ms=&ml=pl&mi=739&mx=0 “Keep fit!” is the education programme on healthy diet and physical activity and is aimed at pupils attending lower secondary school (classes 1 - 3), primary school (classes 5 - 6) and their parents. The first phase of the programme is to be realized over a period of three years. The programme has been led by the State Sanitary Inspectorate and the Polish Federation for Food Industry. The programme has been mentioned by the European Platform on Action for Diet, Physical Activity and Health. http://www.trzymajforme.pl Orliki (Eaglets) http://www.orlik2012.pl - programmes aim is “to build general-access, free of charge sports fields, called Orlik, with locker rooms and sanitary facilities, in all Polish municipalities. The idea of the Programme is to make modern sports infrastructure available to children and youngsters to allow them to take up regular sports training”, as well as “ensure that the citizens are able to practise sports, regardless of their financial or social status”. Users of Orlik are mostly boys and men, due to association of Orlik with football.</p>
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C. SOCIAL INCLUSION

<p>47. To realise the full potential of youth work and youth centres as means of inclusion?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.

<p>48. To adopt a cross-sectoral approach when working to improve community cohesion and solidarity and reduce the social exclusion of young people, addressing the inter linkages between e.g. young peoples education and employment and their social inclusion?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Such an approach is a fact as there is a system of intergovernmental cooperation and consultations - it gives possibility to the social partners, different ministries to react to the legal acts and make the approach more cross-sectoral. The challenge is how to involve more the local government.</p>
<p>49. To support the development of intercultural awareness and competences for all young people and combat prejudice?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Such issues are mainstreamed to different policy fields.</p>
<p>50. To address the issues of homelessness, housing and financial exclusion with a particular focus on young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>There is a system of special financial support (subsidies) to real estate loans for families and individuals that support housing. Young people use this system a lot as the beneficiaries may be people till the age of 35 (young families, single persons).</p>
<p>51. To promote access to quality services e.g. transport, e-inclusion, health, social services?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>52. To promote specific support for young families?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Since 2011 it is easier to create and open a nursery which is no longer treated as a health care center. The governmental programme “Maluch” (“Toddler”) aims to co-finance communal nurseries up to 2013. New act of law on nurseries also envisages the establishment of clubs for children up to 3 years. Under the same law it is possible to follow a special training in kids protection with financial contribution from the municipality. Another kind of support is provided that to the system of subsidising the real estate loans - which was also shortly described above.</p>
<p>53. To engage young people and youth organisations in the planning, delivery and evaluation of European Year of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in 2010?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>Additional comments on social inclusion (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>Narodowy Program Stypendialny (National scholarship programme) - programme aiming at equalising educational chances by financially supporting pupils (aged 6-19) with difficult economic and life situation (in 2010 460,000 pupils received such scholarship). Additionally, every year most talented pupils receive scholarships from the Minister of National Education (in 2011, 70 pupils).</p>

D. CREATIVITY & CULTURE

<p>54. To support the development of creativity among young people by following up the Council conclusions on promoting a Creative Generation: developing the creativity and innovative capacity of children and young people through cultural expression and wider access to culture?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>On 12 March 2008, the Minister of Culture and National Heritage and the Minister of Education signed a letter for cooperation in the promotion of cultural education. Under this agreement, Ministry of Education would will increase the offer of classes related to the cultural education the new core curriculum of general education while the Ministry of Culture would announce a program that will serve to enrich the offer of creative and educational activities for children and youth during the summer holidays. Ministry of Culture started design work and implementation of educational and artistic programs designed to extend the offer after-school art classes, strengthening school education. Responsible for implementing them are the cultural institutions of specialized profile, which ensures a high level of knowledge (Raszewski Theatrical Institute, National Cultural Centre in Warsaw).</p>
<p>55. To make new technologies readily available to empower young people's creativity and capacity for innovation, and attract interest in culture, the arts and science?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>56. To provide access to environments where young people can develop their creativity and interests and spend a meaningful leisure time?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The "Cultural Education and the diagnosis of culture", priority and Cultural Education (program for the promotion of cultural education is carried out from 2008) Leading theme of cultural education and artistic program is "Cultural Education and the diagnosis of culture", priority I. Cultural Education. The objective is to develop creative expression and creativity, by organizing activities in the area of cultural institutions, public space and social space. The priority you can apply for funding education and animation tasks, and tasks for media education, with the task of education and entertainment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interdisciplinary task or focused on a specific field of art, developing creativity while gaining skills • tasks of integration, based on the interaction between representatives of different age groups and backgrounds • tasks of raising the qualifications of staff and developing cultural competence in the delivery of animation and educational activities, including a component of practical use of acquired skills.
<p>57. To promote specialised training in culture, new media and intercultural competences for youth workers?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	

Additional comments on culture & creativity (for example references, web-links, project examples).

Copernicus Science Centre conducts modern science communication through interactive exhibitions addressed to different groups of recipients (adults, adolescents and children), shows and workshops on scientific themes, debates and discussions as well as activities from the borderland of science and art. The mission of the Centre is to inspire curiosity, assist the independent discovering of the world, help to learn and inspire social dialogue on science. It is one of the largest and most modern institutions of this type in Europe. The Copernicus Science Centre has the status of a cultural institution that was established and is funded by the Capital City of Warsaw, Minister of Science and Higher Education and Minister of National Education.

<http://www.kopernik.org.pl/> Muzykoteka szkolna is an educational website created by the Ministry of Culture; its purpose is to raise the level of music education in Poland and to prepare young generation to be conscious consumers and active participants in the culture.

<http://www.muzykotekaszkolna.pl/>

E. YOUTH & THE WORLD

58. To raise the awareness of young people about global issues such as sustainable development and human rights?

YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>There are a number of key institutions involved in supporting and facilitating Global Education in Poland at national level. These include in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Science and the Higher Education, the Ministry of Environment and the development education working group in the NGOs co-ordinating body: Grupa Zagranica. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides leadership at national level in Global Education. It organises its own promotion of global development issues; provides Development Education funding for NGOs, universities (academia), local administration bodies and Centre for Education Development &. Since 2005 MFA announces a call for proposals for a project concerning global education activities addressed to broad groups of Polish citizens among others school pupils, students, teachers, educators, media and members of civil society organizations engaged in development education activities. The Ministry of National Education facilitates Global Education within the formal education sector at primary and secondary school levels. In 2009 the most recent curriculum reform has been introduced in elementary school and secondary school. The curriculum reform has provided a clear entre into the system at a structural level, for Global Education in all schools in Poland.</p>
<p>59. To provide opportunities for young people to exchange views with policy-makers on global issues (e.g. via participation in international meetings, virtual platforms/fora etc.)?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Ministry of Education creates regular opportunities for young people to participate in high-level meetings by organizing the calls for candidates.</p>
<p>60. To encourage young people to participate in green volunteering and "green" patterns of consumption and production (e.g. recycling, energy conservation, hybrid vehicles, etc.)?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

Poland

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>These activities are undertaken in frame of the curricula at schools on different levels.</p>
<p>61. To promote entrepreneurship, employment, education and volunteering opportunities with countries or regions outside of Europe?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The actions of Polish Presidency in the field of youth during the second half of year 2011 were focusing on the Youth and the World priority - one of the fields of action defined in the Council Resolution of 27 November 2009 on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field (2010-2018). Ministry of Education - Youth Unit is also actively cooperating on regular basis with SALTO EECA office based in Warsaw in the terms of promotion the opportunities of cooperation in the youth field between EU and EECA countries . Access to labour market for short-term workers from 5 countries (Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Georgia) has been facilitated. However this solution has not been addressed to any specific age group, the short-term employment in Poland is attractive for young people from the above countries (especially Ukraine). Ministry of Education dedicated a special call for projects “Meet your neighbour!”in order to support Polish-Belarusian youth exchanges. 21 projects received grants in 2011. The total amount of support was 1 000 000 PLN.</p>
<p>62. To encourage young people to participate in development cooperation activities either in their country of residence or abroad?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Since 2008, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been implementing the Polish Aid Volunteering Programme, aimed at supporting the direct involvement of Polish citizens to help citizens of developing countries, as well as disseminating information among Polish society on the problems facing these countries. This is a new and important element of the Polish foreign aid programme, in the framework of which Poland supports initiatives benefiting countries with lower development ranking.</p>
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<p>Additional comments on youth & the world (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	<p>Provision of training is one of the forms of implementation of the Strategy of Polish development cooperation, adopted by the Council of Ministers on October 21 2003. Under the Strategy, the main tasks of Polish development cooperation include sharing of Polish systemic transformation experience and support for the development of public administration. Accordingly, since 2006 the MFA - in collaboration with the Polish Institute of International Affairs - has organized professional training for civil servants, with particular reference to young diplomats from the developing countries and those in transition. Special emphasis is placed during the courses on the transfer of Polish experience relating to political and economic transformations. Since 2007 Centre for Education Developments engaged in a EG projects, supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which aims at developing a cascade system of in-service teacher training throughout Poland in the field of development education. In 2011 Centre for Education Development is implementing a large project concerning organization of conferences, trainings, workshops, competitions for teachers and students of the GE projects in all, sixteen regions of Poland.</p>
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SECTION 5: EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE

<p>63. Has your government carried out any specific measures or is it planning to do so based on the conclusions from the European Youth Week, which presents a number of recommendations on how the structured dialogue can be improved at the national and the European levels?</p>	<p>YES, the government has implemented specific measures responding to recommendations from the European Youth Week in May 2011.</p>
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<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>64. Has your Government supported the establishment of a National Working Group?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer. If yes, how has this been supported? If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here</p>	
<p>65. Does the National Youth Council play a leading role in the National Working Group?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is NO please elaborate and indicate who plays a leading role. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>66. Does the competent national ministry play an active role in the National Working Group?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Ministry of National Education is providing a framework for the regular meetings of the NWG. The experts from the ministry are always involved in the process of national consultations at all stages.</p>
<p>67. Given the cross-sectoral character of the EU Youth Strategy, have other national ministries played an active role in the National Working Group?</p>	<p>No</p>

<p>If your answer is YES please elaborate and indicate who plays an active role. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>68. Does your Government provide financial or other support for the National Working Group?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is YES please elaborate (maximum 300 words) If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>69. Is the competent national ministry aware of the process of consultations, and subsequent results, undertaken by the National Working Group in response to guiding questions issued by the European Steering Committee for the structured dialogue with youth?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>The experts from the ministry are always involved in the process of national consultations at all stages, they provide their knowledge, consult the topics of the dialogue and discuss with the NWG representatives on the evaluation stage. They are in touch with the NWG representatives and meet them on regular basis.</p>
<p>70. Has your Government taken any initiatives to follow up the points that were raised as priority areas in the conclusions of the structured dialogue on youth employment, as outlined in the Council Resolution on the structured dialogue?</p>	<p>No, but we intend to take relevant initiatives/measures in 2012</p>
<p>Please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Many recommendations are already included in the governmental programmes devoted to the youth employment.</p>

<p>71. Would your Government support a structured dialogue with young people and youth organisations in other fields than those covered by the overall thematic priorities, and individual Presidency priorities, agreed at European level?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer</p>	<p>The structure dialogue should depend on the needs and if there is a certain need for dialogue in any other policy area - the government is open to that.</p>
<p>72. Does your Government consider the National Working Group already established in your country to be sufficiently inclusive in its composition to ensure a participatory process open to all young people?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is NO please elaborate</p>	
<p>73. What are the methods of consultation with young people that have been applied within the structured dialogue in your country?</p>	<p>Meetings, debates and conferences, ad hoc groups, online consultations (using social media)</p>
<p>If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>74. Do youth researchers and those engaged in youth work play a role in carrying out the structured dialogue in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is YES please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>75. Would your Government support efforts to enhance the visibility and transparency of structured dialogue at national level?</p>	<p>Yes</p>

<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer.</p>	<p>National Agency of “Youth in Action” programme is very active in the terms of promotion of the structured dialogue at national level. In cooperation with the Ministry of Education (Youth Unit) a special info-pack on the structured dialogue was prepared, published and spread among the relevant publics.</p>
<p>76. Based on the experiences gained since 2010, does your Government feel that the format and working methods employed at EU Youth Conferences contribute to a successful conduct of structured dialogue?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer.</p>	<p>The experience from the EU Youth Conference organized during Polish Presidency has confirmed that.</p>
<p>77. Based on the experiences gained from the first two cycles of the structured dialogue, does your Government have particular recommendations for the further development of the structured dialogue?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer.</p>	<p>We find that the structure that has been elaborated, as well as the work that has been done so far, are going toward right direction.</p>

SECTION 6: ON EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

<p>Presentation of good practice # 1</p>	<p>At the end of 2011 new Infopack on Structured Dialogue was prepared by National Agency of the Youth in Action Programme and the Polish Council of Youth Organizations. That short guide on the Dialogue shows how the process work and how to implement is on a local level - how to prepare meetings in schools, universities or how to facilitate ones in a youth organizations. Find the InfoPack on http://www.prom.info.pl/wp-content/uploads/InfoPack_plansze_pop5.pdf</p>
<p>Presentation of good practice # 2</p>	
<p>Presentation of good practice # 3</p>	