

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

SPAIN

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? No (skip the next two questions)

2. Please provide references for the law (title, adoption date, validity, etc) in your national language as well as in English

At national level there is no Youth Act, as in our system of decentralized state, the Autonomous Communities have exclusive competence for youth. However, the main national standards that form the legal framework of the rights of young people in Spain are: - The Spanish Constitution of 1978. - The Organic Law 1 / 1996 of June 15 for the Legal Protection of Minors. - The Civil Code and Civil Procedure Act. - The Organic Law 3 / 2007 of 22 March on effective equality between women and men. - In education, the main regulations are the Organic Law 2 / 2006 of May 3, Education (LOE) and Law 27/2005 of November 30, the promotion of education and culture of peace. - In labor, the main rule is the Statute of Workers. - In criminal matters it is noteworthy the Organic Law 5 / 2000 of January 12, on Criminal Responsibility of Minors amended by Organic Law 8 / 2006 of December 4 and the Organic Law 10/1995 of November 23, Penal Code. It should also be mentioned the Law 18/1983 of 16 November, establishing the Youth Council of Spain as autonomous body. At regional level there exists specific legislation on youth, such as training, employment, health, housing, education, environment, culture, sports, tourism and recreation, associations, voluntary work, etc. Since 2002, a new concept of legislation relating to youth began to be implemented, from a unifying perspective, comprehensive of all areas of participation of young people, with the enactment of youth regional laws.

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.

The regional youth laws are available in Spanish excepted four those of the Balearic Islands, Catalonia, Valencia, Navarra and the Basque Country (draft) that are also available in their co-official languages.

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	<p>In this last parliamentary term (2008-2011), there wasn't one. Although previously, since 1993, there has been such an intersectoral strategy and Interministerial Youth plans have been carried out in each legislative term, defined as a government's commitment to young people so that the set of actions aimed at this group from different ministries would have the same goals and priorities. In the last term the White Paper on Youth Policy in Spain 2020 has been on process. In 2009 the full Senate agreed to create a study Committee to prepare the White Paper. After the completion of the tasks of this Committee, the Senate approved its report on April 27, 2011, with the aim of promoting a great social and institutional debate on youth policy for the development of the White Paper. The White Paper on Youth Policy in Spain 2020 will establish a comprehensive, nationwide strategy to respond to the needs, problems and demands of young people, proposing and also giving a youth dimension to the different sectoral policies, establishing the role of each of the stakeholders involved in public policies that affect youth. All this, raised from a maximum respect regional and local competences in youth and considering the concept of plural and diverse understanding of youth policies and of all forms of youth associations, and with the participation of all affected parties. Presently the draft is finalized, pending final approval after the General Election of November 20, 2011.</p>
5. Is the document available in other languages, in full or abbreviated version?	No
If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy of the document in available languages together with this national report.	
6. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy, adopted in November 2009, has influenced youth priorities in your country at the NATIONAL level?	A: It has reinforced existing priorities

Please specify your answer.

The Renewed Framework has deeply influenced both the structure and the way how the White Paper on Youth Policy has been carried out. This White Paper is still a draft at the moment, as it has not yet been approved by the Parliament. The White Paper on Youth Policy in Spain, which has been worked during this last term of the Parliament, is expected to offer the guidelines for the Spanish youth strategy and policy up to 2020. A study group was created in the Senate to analyse the current situation of Spanish's young people and how their situation and needs can be improved. In order to do so, members of several institutions have appeared before this group, according to the principles of mainstreaming and cross-sectoral approach foreseen in the Renewed Framework. Mr. Piere Mairesse, as responsible for Youth in the European Commission, made the opening speech for the study group; the president of the Spanish Council for Youth and the one from the European Youth Forum offered their views on this issue, as well as representatives from different ministries and public administrations on the regional and local level. This White Paper is in line with the spirit and the structure of the Renewed Framework, referring to issues as employment, participation, volunteering, health and well-being, social inclusion, etc.

The influence of the Renewed Framework is expressly mentioned in the draft of this document.

7. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy has influenced youth priorities in your country at the LOCAL and/or REGIONAL level?

A: It has reinforced existing priorities

Please specify your answer.

The Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) has fulfilled its role as an informant to the regions in the Inter-Territorial Youth Council, which brings together youth Director Generals of all regions. In January 2010, at the beginning of the Spanish Presidency of the European Council, the Autonomous Communities were informed of the resolution and the implications that the new framework could have on the youth policy that the regions carried out. At the regional level, the INJUVE and the Youth Organizations of the Autonomous Communities are signing annual agreements to promote equal opportunities for youth since the early 90's, whose implementation lies with the power sphere of the regions that developed their projects in priority areas. Since 2005, the Spanish Institute for Youth supports Youth Emancipation through the development of employment, training, entrepreneurship and housing programs which will lead to a Network of Emancipation Offices modelled and designed by the Spanish Institute for Youth being the Autonomous Communities responsible for its implementation. Regarding the local level, the Spanish Institute for Youth and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP), an association of the majority of municipalities of Spain, sign an annual agreement for the implementation of local actions. Since 2010, programs considered a priority and therefore for funding are: gender violence prevention ; sexual and reproductive health; and youth empowerment.

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?

YES, the Government has supported and promoted such cross-disciplinary research since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.

<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>Spain's Youth Observatory -under the Spanish Institute for Youth- conducts research in social and psycho-educational aspects on the lives of young people in our country. At the time of completing this questionnaire (nov2011) the quadrennial survey has just been made (5,000 interviews, a sample of young people between 15 and 29 years) leading to the preparation of Youth in Spain Report 2012, which will include, among other issues, data and analysis on training and youth employment, as well as on the obstacles that hinder or prevent the social inclusion of young people. Moreover, in line with the recommendations of the Council resolution on active inclusion of young people, we have established a data base system 'youth employment and empowerment' which is updated quarterly, from the Labour Force Survey. The main indicators of the work are as follows (with disaggregation by gender): Total young people. Percentage in the entire Spanish population. Youth rate in the working and non working population. Activity and inactivity rates. Young people working Employment rate. Young people seeking their first job. Young people self-employed. Young employees with permanent contracts and temporary contracts. Temporary rate. Young people unemployed. Unemployment rate. Emancipated youth. Emancipation rate.</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>There is permanent contact and collaboration with the majority of experts in the sociology of youth and in other aspects of this sector of the population. In fact, the number of specialists that have been working with the Spanish Institute for Youth Observatory, only during the last decade is over 400 people. There is also an established systematic collaboration with the Center for Sociological Research (CIS).</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>

Spain

Additional comments.

Yes, the Interministerial Commission for Youth. In November 2008, the Interministerial Commission for Youth was established, as the specific body for youth programs of the National State Administration under the Ministry of Equality. The Committee is presently chaired by the Minister of Health, Social Affairs and Equality, and replaces the previous Interministerial Commission for Youth and Children. It comprises a senior representative of each ministry and the President of the Youth Council of Spain. The Interministerial Commission for Youth performs the functions of: Proposal to the Government of policy programs for youth to articulate all factors, economic, social, political, cultural and training that affect the process of active social inclusion of young people; study of youth problems and proposing programs and measures that contribute to solving them; coordination of the different departments actions specifically related to youth; Follow up of the proposals and initiatives put forward by the Youth Council of Spain. Although the Commission was established in 1986, its current configuration was set by Royal Decree 1923/2008 of 21 November, establishing the Interministerial Commission for Youth, regulating its role, functions, composition and functioning.

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.

YES, we are currently carrying out youth initiatives or projects utilising the general EU funding opportunities mentioned above.

<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>Regarding the European Social Fund, young people has always been an important collective in many of the priority axes of the Fund. They can get subventions in the area of training, entrepreneurship, unemployment, self-employment, and so on. The National Framework for Rural Development, with funding from the European Regional Development Fund has also a specific project called settlement of young farmers (for people under 40). This measure, which is part of the current National Framework 2007-2013, has been implemented also in prior plans, in order to foster a generational shift in the field of agriculture. This Framework also encourages the relieving of retired people working in the agriculture sector by young people, although there is not specific measure for this in the plan. Finally, counselling and training for young people working in the field of agriculture are also foreseen in the plan.</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>YES, we already had such a strategy in place since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>Yes. Up to now the priority has been to recognize and praise different career profiles existing in the youth field through the system of professional qualifications. The National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications sets and regulates qualifications and establishes the related training associated with each one of them, as well as the reference for the accreditation of professional skills acquired through work experience or non-formal training. In May 2011, three new professional qualifications were published in the State Official Gazette (BOE) that were related to the work being done by youth agencies: "Management and coordination of educational leisure activities for children and young people"; "Stimulation of educational leisure activities for children and young people"; and "Youth Information".</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?

It must be said that the vocational training system in Spain is based on three pillars: education system degrees (Vocational Training), certificates of professionalism awarded by the training for employment system and the procedure of recognition of skills acquired through work experience. Therefore, on these subsystems the development of professional qualifications of the youth work skills will have to be integrated: Within the education system, in the three degrees of vocational training which content is in process right now: Advanced Technician in Socio-Cultural and Touristic stimulation (vocational training higher degree) Advanced Technician in Socio-Cultural and Touristic training and stimulation (vocational training higher degree) Technician on Natural Environment and Leisure Guide (vocational training medium degree) Within the system of training for employment, there are three professionalism certifications in process (official instrument for qualifications in the work field that certifies training for the performance of a work): Stimulation of educational leisure time activities for children and young people Certificate (level 2) Youth Information Certificate (Level 3) Management and coordination of educational leisure activities for children and young people Certificate (level 3) Also, in the near future it is foreseen the launching of the process of recognition of professional competences acquired by work experience related to these three qualifications.

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?

Political power in Spain is organized as a central government with devolved power for 17 autonomous communities (Comunidades Autónomas). There are also 2 autonomous cities. These regional governments are responsible for the administration of many public competencies, such as justice, health, education, social services, culture, urban and rural development, and also youth policies. The Spanish Institute for Youth is the National Government agency responsible for youth issues. It has a coordination and communication role within the system. Each Region establishes its own youth policy, carried out by its youth institute or similar institution, following the region political priorities. And, in many cases, local powers also have their own youth departments, especially in important cities, that develop their own youth policies as well. Therefore, the answers given in this questionnaire reflect only a part of the whole picture. The system complexity and the multiplicity of actors make more laborious and slow any progress in decision making and in implementing measures. On the other hand, the economic and financial crisis that is taking place in our country since the beginning of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy has changed the priorities of public policies and forced to focus on more immediate goals. Initiatives in youth policies planned or already in action have been suspended by many youth institutions at different levels.

<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>-To the regions and local powers: According to the Spanish political system, youth policies are in the hands of regions, which are also responsible for the local powers. As a coordination body for youth policies, the Interregional Youth Council is the institution for cooperation between national and regional governments on youth. It is coordinated by the Spanish Institute for Youth, as the National body in charge of Youth, who communicated to the regions' representatives of Youth the EU Youth Strategy, in its meetings of March and June 2010. -To all the ministerial departments: According to the cross-sectoral approach on Youth Policy or mainstreaming initiatives stressed in the UE Youth Strategy, all National ministries are involved in youth issues through the Inter-departmental Commission for Youth, as the specific organ for youth of the National Public Administration. The Government set the priorities for this semester, which were among the fields of action of the UE Youth Strategy: Employment and Social Inclusion. -To young people, through the Spanish Youth Council and through digital media: During the Spanish Presidency of the European Council, in 2010, Spain hosted the Youth Conference of the EU Youth employment and social inclusion, within which there was a meeting with Spanish young people to inform them about the EU Youth Strategy, involving more 2000 young people in the forum Employment, Youth and Europe.</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>Not at the moment. The National Government, through the Spanish Institute for Youth, has been working together with all stakeholders to implement the UE Youth Strategy, but the early call for elections left unfinished this initiative. And it will be a task of the new government doing this measurement.</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.

The Youth Council of Spain (YCS) is a platform for youth organizations, created by law in 1983. To promote youth participation in political, social, economic and cultural life of our state is our essential goal. The YCS works to make a plural platform that encourages reflection and exchange of ideas and experiences between the different sensibilities and ideologies that shape the reality of our state youth associations, as well as to put forward the proposals, claims and complaints of youth to the Administration, the social partners and the media. The task of the Youth Council of Spain, as a representative of the interests of youth, is to put forward their alternatives to the problems of youth. In this line, the Spanish Institute for Youth (SIY) works together with the YCS in all fields of activity. And this questionnaire has been fulfilled by a group of experts of the SIY and YCS representatives.

SECTION 2a: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth employment & entrepreneurship

18. To take the specific situation of young people into account when devising flexicurity strategies?

NO, but we plan to take concrete measures in this field in 2012.

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.

Since the new government has been in office only for one month, we don't have information on the concrete measures to be taken in these matters.

19. To promote cross-border professional and vocational opportunities for young people?

NO, but we plan to take concrete measures in this field in 2012.

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.

Since the new government has been in office only for one month, we don't have information on the concrete measures to be taken in these matters.

20. To develop career guidance and counselling services?

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

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.

21. To promote quality internships and apprenticeships to facilitate the entry to, and progress within, the labour market?

YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.

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.

The Government agreed the Royal Decree 1493/2011, of 24 of October, establishing the terms and conditions for the inclusion in the Social Security of all those who participate in training programs following the third additional provision of the Updating, adaptation and modernization of the Social Security system Law 27/2011, of August 1. This way the government shows that young people are a priority, by giving recognition to the work carried out in corporations, foundations or universities as eligible for social rights and benefits as what other workers do. Since the measure is retroactive it will benefit around 200,000 young people having participated in training programs, and 30,000 others who are presently following scholarships.

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?

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

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.

The approval of the Organic Law 3/2007, on equality between men and women, was a turning point for changing the legal framework and remove obstacles to create effective equal responsibility between men and women, and the reconciliation of professional and personal life. One of the most important points of the Law provides a series of measures that, even though with no age limit making specific consideration for young people, have a greater impact on this group: - Right to paternity leave of 1 month duration - Inclusion in the university curricula of courses related to the promotion of equality - Requiring large companies to negotiate equality plans that address the major issues affecting the gender balance - Training against stereotypes In addition, the 2008-2011 Strategic Plan for Equality, does include awareness raising measures specifically aimed at young people looking to promote the development of a of family and social model gender balanced, in the pursuit of an effective equal responsibility between men and women.

23. To promote entrepreneurship in the field of sustainable development?

YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.

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.

Yes. The Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade has set up in 2010 and 2011 a series of actions to promote an entrepreneurial culture through the Action Plan to Support Entrepreneurship, including, on one hand, efforts to promote entrepreneurship through the initiative "Entrepreneurship Together" and, on the other, a specific funding line to encourage entrepreneurship of young entrepreneurs. All this done with sustainable development criteria. The initiative "Entrepreneurship Together" promotes the celebration of the "Entrepreneur Day", with the collaboration of regional and local entities within their respective territories, with the aim of fostering an entrepreneurial culture and to highlight the important contribution of entrepreneurship to economic and social development of Spain. This initiative has been selected as a good European practice. The specific funding line managed through the National Innovation Enterprise (ENISA) gives access to preferential financing without guarantees and provides funding for the acquisition of fixed or current assets needed for the development of the company's activity. The maximum loan amount is 50,000 Euros.

Spain

From its launch in April 2010 to February 2011, 302 business projects have been funded for a total amount close to 12 million Euros. In the field of youth organizations various programs are also being conducted with the same goals.

Additional comments on employment
& entrepreneurship

SECTION 2b: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth participation

24. to develop mechanisms for dialogue with youth and youth participation on national youth policies?

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

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.

Under the structured dialogue process in the European Union, it was established the National Working Group in early 2010. Currently, it is chaired by the Youth Council of Spain (YCS) and is composed of representatives of Spanish youth associations from all areas and levels (local, regional and national) and of the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE)/Spanish National Agency of the Youth in Action Program. The National Working Group may invite people who could make a solid contribution to the process of structured dialogue (researchers, experts in youth, youth clubs ...) According to the cross-sectoral approach on Youth Policy or mainstreaming initiatives stressed in the UE Youth Strategy, all National ministries are involved in the Inter-departmental Commission for Youth in which the president of the Spanish Youth Council is a permanent member. The INJUVE is conducted by a steering council (Consejo Rector), of which the youth organisations are a most relevant part, with six seats. Also, the president of the SYC as representative of youth organisations is a member of official delegations in international meetings. The YCS together with the Spanish Institute for Youth prepared the White Paper on Youth in Spain 2020, maintaining a similar structure to that of the structured dialogue. This paper intended to be the roadmap of the Youth policy in Spain for the coming years, and came from the report of the youth commission established in the Senate in 2009.

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?

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

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.

The Spanish Institute for Youth Information Service has carried out activities, both in previous years and in 2010, of youth information, to ensure quality, through the National Meetings of Youth Information Services. These are held every two years, bringing together information workers of different information centers in Spain, both veteran reporters and new ones, gathering about 200 people. The last three editions for 2006, 2008 and 2010 were as follows: -XII National Encounters of Youth Information Services. Motto: "Network+Youth = +NETWORK." Topic: youth participation in the process of information of youth information services: to promote and share best practices of youth participation in the process of information of the services as well as providing a meeting place for professionals in the Network and young people involved in it. -XIII National Encounters of Youth Information Services. Motto: New times. New Information Topics: New Young, new information content; tools and strategies for working with creativity; new forms of content presentation: networking experiences; resources and next-generation Web applications useful for young reporters. -XIV National Encounters of Youth Information Services: Motto: From Information to Communication on Social Networks Topic: the role of social networks as a meeting point between youth and youth information professionals with an evolution of mere information to communication.

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?

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

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.

Within the scope of the Youth Council of Spain and addressed to its member organizations, a series of support and funding programs are being carried out for projects or campaigns in specific work areas such as the stock of Co-management for projects around World AIDS Day that have been developed in recent years. The Spanish Institute for Youth conducts an annual call for grants for youth associations. Among the programs identified as priorities are: - Programs aimed at supporting the youth association movement and social participation. The programs are designed to assist in the maintenance, operation and equipment as well as in the regular activities of the agencies and organizations. The maintenance and operation funding includes the following expenses: - The recruitment of personnel for the entity. - The meetings of the governing bodies. - Those arising from membership in international bodies. - Costs of the premises where the headquarters of the association are located. As well as supplies, office supplies, telephone, mail and the like.

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?

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

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.

The Spanish Institute for Youth has made a significant effort to defend the role of youth association movement at national level, increasingly strong and well maintained in 2011 despite the economic situation, with the call for grants for youth associations with an amount of EUR 2,800,000. Youth association movement plays a crucial role in Spanish today's society, with an important number of young people participating in different purpose organisations. The fact that young people are organized around a collective goal for defending their ideas and claims or for pursuing a particular social work demonstrates the commitment of many of our youth. All actions taken by the Youth Council of Spain in collaboration with the Spanish Institute for Youth are geared towards promoting youth participation, having a significant impact on democratic participation. As it was already mentioned, the consultation process, funding support for youth organizations through grants and all the rest of initiatives that both institutions launch in this line.

<p>28. to make effective use of information and communication technologies to broaden and deepen participation of 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>The Youth Council of Spain (YCS) collaborated with the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) in organizing the First National Forum of Politicians for Participation, held in Seville from 20 to 22 March 2011, by spreading the initiative and helping in the organization. The Forum aimed at promoting the exchange of innovative experiences developed by professionals of the Youth work field (associations, technicians, volunteers, policy makers and others), in order to foster young people's participation by giving a key role to the information and communication technologies. Therefore in the past two years it has taken concrete measures as well as forums, workshops and activities that impinge on effective use of information and communication technologies through formal and non-formal education. In this regard, the Government of Spain has launched together with the Autonomous Communities the Project "School 2.0" that aims to equip primary school students in Spain with a laptop for work in class and at home giving an effective use to new technologies as well as to equip classrooms with electromagnetic blackboards and Internet connection as well as training teachers in using ICT to teach their classes.</p> <p>The INJUVE launched a Forum on Education and ICTs, which aims to train youth in the proper use of socialization networks and applications that can be found on the web pages such as Wikipedia.</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>

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.

Yes. The Childhood Observatory, established by the Council of Ministers, under the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality, is based on a centralized and shared information system with the capacity to monitor and track the well-being and quality of life of children and the public policies that affect children in relation to their development, implementation and effects on children. It comprises representatives of the different levels of public administration and of the most representative organizations for childhood in Spain. The purpose of the Childhood Observatory is working in a network, from the perspective of intersectoral collaboration and coordination of all public and private institutions, for the defense and promotion of child rights. One of the objectives of the Childhood Observatory is to track those social policies that affect children and adolescents and to make recommendations regarding those same public policies. Within these objectives, a work project is now running aimed at ensuring the exercise of effective participation of children and adolescents as full citizens in order to further their social integration and participation in all decision-making processes affecting them (Objective 11 of the National Strategic Plan for Childhood).

30.to further develop opportunities for debate between public institutions and young people?

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

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.

We must point out the topics discussed during the structured dialogue or in similar processes of consultation, in which the main priority is the dialogue between the institutions and young people, making reference to the stable collaboration between the Youth Council of Spain and the Spanish Institute for Youth. In these processes the questions have been addressed directly to young people related to issues that affect them or are part of youth policies. However, the Youth Council of Spain has as one of its fundamental tasks the participation in the preparation of policies that directly or indirectly affect young people and also to provide alternatives for the problems of the different groups of young people to public institutions. As well as being an intermediary between young people and public powers and society itself, to get the youth's concerns heard. No specific measures or activities have been taken because we believe that is a crosscutting issue of the Youth Council of Spain's work as the national youth council, working closely with the various public institutions, and especially with the Spanish Institute for Youth.

Additional comments on participation (for example references, web-links, project examples).

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

31. To create more opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?

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

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.

In Spain there has long been an international volunteer program (working camps), developed in collaboration with the Autonomous Communities, which consists of an exchange of places in working camps, in which it offers Spanish youth about eight hundred posts a year in different countries of the world and about six hundred places for foreigners in Spain, so they can perform volunteer activities during the summer months, lasting from 15 to 20 days. The tasks of young people are varied. Among them we highlight the following: reconstruction of cultural heritage, environment, archeology and working with children. The Spanish Institute for Youth, through the International Voluntary Service, coordinates the exchange of places in working camps offered by foreign associations to young Spanish people and the places which the youth organizations of the Autonomous Communities provide for young foreigners. To carry out this activity, the International Voluntary Service is a member of "Alliance of European Voluntary Service Organisations", which is composed of organizations responsible for developing youth volunteer programs.

32. To raise awareness about opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?

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>-The European Voluntary Service (EVS) supports transnational voluntary work for young people through activities organised jointly between legally established organisations, which send or host volunteers. The volunteers take part in their activity in a country different from their country of residence. This activity, unpaid and non-profit, is carried out on a full-time basis for a specified period and for the benefit of the community. -The International Voluntary Service (IVS), in Spain is administered by the Spanish Institute for Youth, which in collaboration with regional governments makes it possible to enter the field of volunteering for many young people between the ages of 18 and 26 to develop a short-term volunteer experience in another country. It consists of an international exchange of places in work camps for youth, for stays of several weeks, in a different country, in work camps set out to work on projects devoted to the environment, restoration or conservation of heritage, and other social issues in which young people work voluntarily. -During the European Year of Volunteering 2011, it was launched the Program "Universitour" Volunteering and University. It was a volunteer promotion project within the university through various activities, backed by the Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.</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>The issues related to volunteerism, not only of the youth, but volunteering at all age brackets, are managed by the General Secretariat of Social Policy, Ministry of Health, Social Policy and Equality. The Volunteer State Strategy 2010-2014, approved by resolution of the Council of Ministers of December 23, 2010, is the strategic document that provides strategic lines for the coming years. This Strategy addresses the need for an adequate training of volunteers, which are set out in matters concerning the training of volunteers, development of self-assessment tools. As regards to young people, it is mentioned in the Strategy as one of the lines to further develop in the future, in order to promote an active citizenship through volunteering.</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>

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.

Under the Protocol of Cooperation in the field of youth, signed between the Portuguese Youth Institute and the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), in 10 January 2008, both agencies decided to start an Emancipation Office located in Cáceres, to offer information and advice on youth employment and housing, in Spain and Portugal, with the support of the Department of Youth and Sport of the Junta de Extremadura and the Youth Institute of Extremadura, to encourage mobility of young people in Spain and Portugal, by meeting the demands required by young people in employment, housing and training. Funded between the Spanish Institute for Youth and the Junta de Extremadura and is aimed at promoting equal opportunities for youth through access to employment and housing. In the EMPLOYMENT field, the Border Bureau provides, through the web of youth empowerment of Extremadura and on site: 1-Career guidance for young people seeking employment. 2 - Advice for the implementation of entrepreneurial ideas and business projects for young people. In the HOUSING field, the Border Bureau provides: 1 - Information and guidance for access to housing. 2 - Economic and legal advice for access to housing. 3 - Public aid and subsidies. In the field of TRAINING MOBILITY, the Border Office provides: 1 - Information about training and validation between Spain and Portugal. 2 - Advice on trainees in companies.

35. To give particular attention in this context to young people with fewer opportunities?

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

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.

These activities are performed through calls for grants:

- Annually, the Spanish Institute for Youth calls for grants considering the priority programs aimed those that seek a direct intervention of the youth associations and organizations providing services to youth in different areas with high risk of youth social exclusion, through a series of actions among which are those that promote youth participation through associations and those that strengthen volunteerism as part of the promotion of public participation and raise awareness on its value and importance.
- With tax allocation under the Income Tax of Individuals, the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality calls every year for grants and subsidies for the implementation of cooperative and voluntary programs of general interest, aimed at meeting situations of need and/or marginalization, for various groups, including the collective of young people; and also integrated actions against social exclusion and the eradication of poverty; as well as other social solidarity actions to meet needs of general interest. Among the programs for the care of general social needs that are considered a priority in youth, there are programs that encourage the participation of young people in youth associations and volunteer activities in order to increase their interest for such activities, conveying young people of the opportunities of volunteerism from a personal and professional side.

36. To promote the recognition of skills acquired through voluntary activities through instruments such as Europass, Youthpass and Member State instruments?

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

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.

Through the Youth in Action Program training courses are held periodically for the dissemination of these instruments meaning official recognition of the youth work carried out by youth organizations. As mentioned before, there is a procedure for recognition of professional competences acquired through work experience. By Royal Decree 1224/2009, the Government established the procedure and requirements for assessment and accreditation of professional competences acquired by individuals through work experience or non-formal training, as well as the effects of this assessment and accreditation of competences. This method of assessment and accreditation of professional competences comprises the set of actions aimed at assessing and recognizing these competences acquired through work experience or non-formal training. The recipients of these processes include workers or volunteers or trainees, whose work must be certified by the organization in which they provided the assistance stating, specifically, the activities and functions performed, the year in which it was made and the total number of hours devoted to them. Also included are professional competences acquired through non-formal training.

37. To promote intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities?

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

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.

In Spain, the matters such as voluntary activities are a devolved policy of the regions (Autonomous Communities). Therefore, it does not exist a national policy for promotion of intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities. Nevertheless, at regional level, and within the sphere of regional and/or local powers and universities, there are programs to promote intergenerational solidarity through the sharing of accommodation among young and old people in a model that seeks to find the exchange, knowledge and strengthening of bonds between generations. This sample program is intended for university students, who are offered to share home with elderly people living alone, and that in return for cooperation in housework and a human and emotional support have to pay a very low income or do not have to pay any. This model is having a remarkable success and is spreading to more and more regions, based on an exchange between people of different generations, who see their needs met and that in turn promote a strengthening of social cohesion in the transmission of values, which is beneficial for all and for society as a whole.

Additional comments on volunteering (for example references, web-links, project examples).

SECTION 4: On the implementation of the additional fields of action of the EU Youth Strategy

38. To support the development of youth work and other non-formal learning opportunities as a way of addressing early school leaving?

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

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.

Within the annual calls for subsidies to youth associations and to organizations providing services to youth held in the Spanish Institute for Youth, those intervention programs that enable autonomy and promote equal opportunities for young people are considered as a priority. The programs seek a direct intervention of youth associations and organizations providing services to youth in different areas with high risk of youth social exclusion through activities that facilitate the empowerment of young people through access to training, employment and self employment.

<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>
<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>Yes. The Government has established the Interministerial Commission for monitoring and evaluation of the procedure of recognition of professional competences acquired through work experience, under both the Ministry of Education or the Ministry of Employment and Immigration on a rotating basis, which purpose is: to promote and disseminate in the Spanish society the process of evaluation and accreditation of professional competences acquired through work experience or non-formal ways, as well as enhancing the development of actions and measures that make it up; working together with the Autonomous Communities to coordinate all activities nationwide and agree on proposals for joint actions to develop the procedure; and do the monitoring and evaluation of the procedure of assessment and accreditation of professional competences. The Spanish Institute for Youth has transmitted to this Commission its proposal (and special interest) that European instruments such as the Youth Pass are taken into account.</p>

40. To promote learning mobility of all young people?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.
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.	Spain, through its public bodies and agencies, supports several mobility programmes. Here are selected some of the most important mobility schemes: - Ministry of Education (MEC): MEC scholarships “Becas MEC” to support language courses abroad during the summer. -The Foreign Trade Institute “ICEX”, gives grants every year to support internships abroad for young graduates; it provides a solid training in international commerce through courses and placements within the Spanish Commerce Offices, Spanish companies and international institutions all over the world. It has three categories: International grants, companies’ placements and IT grants. - Ministry of Culture, internships and study grants in USA and Latin America. - The Spanish Research Council “CSIC”, has its research grants and scholarships abroad and the BioHesperides grants (research in a boat all over the world) in close co-operation with other research institutions and national agencies all over the world - Faro Grants, internship grants for university students in their final years. - Ministry of Foreign Affairs -Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation, offers one academic year abroad in an internship and grants in Latin America and other developing countries. The Ministry also publishes some other grants in order to develop an internship in and International Organisations and training grants in cultural management and cooperation as part of the Spanish cultural strategy and policy.
41. To make the broader public aware of the value of non-formal learning?	YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.
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.	Recognizing the professional competences acquired through non-formal training. As already mentioned, by Royal Decree 1224/2009, the Government established the procedure and requirements for assessment and accreditation of professional competences acquired by individuals through work experience or non-formal training.
Additional comments on education & training (for example references, web-links, project examples).	

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>
<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>-Bureau of School Age Sports. Creation of a institutionalized specific working group for coordinating physical activity and sport in school, with representatives from all the Autonomous Communities. -Sporting Centre Project. Schools constituting as centers promoting physical activity and sport should do so on the basis of a sport and physical activity project closely linked to the school's educational project. -Guide for Educational Centers Developers of Physical Activity and Sport: Guidance for the development of the Centre Sports Project. -Regarding the recommendations of the European Parliament (2007), advising the practice of five hours per week, it is important to raise awareness in public administrations about the fact that habits related to physical activity and sports among school-age population have changed, evolving into a more sedentary, with the need for education on extracurricular sport of at least an hour a day. -National Network of Cities and Schools for the promotion of sport in school. -Local benchmarking programs to promote sports in youth - Physical activity and sport Educator Profile -National meetings for teachers and students of centers promoting school physical activity</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/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</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.

The Government launched the "National Agreement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors," which seeks to involve the whole society in the prevention of alcohol use among adolescents. Stakeholders from various social, educational and business sectors have signed the manifesto committing to nationally work side by side to achieve zero consumption of alcohol by under-18s. It includes among other measures, an information campaign on the effects of alcohol at an early age (www.alcoholenmenoresnoesnormal.es). The Plan also gives priority to underage alcohol prevention programs, in order to financially support both the autonomous regions, municipalities and NGOs. For prevention of smoking and its consequences in young people, the Government of Spain has collaborated with the Spanish Association Against Cancer (AECC), the Youth Council of Spain and the Healthy Universities Network to launch an awareness campaign with the slogan "Break the snuff" presented in both 2010 and 2011, to mark the World No Tobacco Day (May 31). The Government also works in the NAOS Strategy (Strategy for Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention), namely the Ministry of Health, through the Spanish Food Safety and Nutrition Agency (AESAN) for promoting healthy lifestyles, healthy diet and regular practice of physical activity, that was recognized by the European regional office of the World Health Organization which gave the NAOS Strategy one of its prizes.

44. To increase knowledge and awareness of youth workers and youth leaders of health issues?

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

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.

The Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), has created a new service, the “Center for Sexual Health Injuve” aimed at young people under 29 years for the prevention of unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), through sex education, with the commitment of making this information more accessible to young people and eliminating taboos. The Youth Council of Spain (YCS) is working in two initiatives: a campaign aimed at HIV prevention among young people, supported by the National AIDS Plan developed mainly with information and ads and through the work carried out by youth organizations and other entities; and in 2011, carried out the training of trainers program, a module for HIV prevention, taught by professionals in the field. Condonéate (condom you) Campaign is focused in providing information and raise awareness on disease prevention among young people and in the most appropriate means for its prevention, with materials and information, as well as with male and female condoms, freely distributed to organizations that request them. The YCS with the National Drug Plan works on the situation of alcohol and young people. It has also worked on campaigns for the smoking prevention by youth, collaborating with the Spanish Association Against Cancer, the INJUVE and the Healthy Universities Network.

45. To encourage peer-to-peer health education?

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

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.

The Government produced a report, “Winning health with Youth”, which analyzes the health and quality of life for youth in the age range 15 to 29, focusing on sexuality, alcohol and mental health, without prejudice to other equally relevant aspects such as nutrition, injury, drug use, physical activity, and so on, and includes a series of recommendations for the professionals and the public institutions involved in addressing them. Specifically: Looks through the strategies that can provide this population with the knowledge and skills to develop, maintain and restore health now and into adulthood. Connects the strategies recommended with appropriate intervention areas in the youth age. Makes recommendations for the short and medium term which will guide the actions of the professionals and facilitate decisions of the institutions involved in ensuring the health of this population.

46. To facilitate access to existing health facilities by making them more youth friendly? YES, such measures/initiatives were taken the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.

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.

Additional comments on health & well-being (for example references, web-links, project examples).

The objectives sought from Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) for its INJUVE Center for Sexual Health in the field of Young sexuality are:

- Provide a healthy and positive experience of sexuality.
- Approach the subject of sexuality in a comprehensive manner through personal attention, anonymous and confidential.

The INJUVE Center for Sexual Health aims to help young people to:

- Get information and solve any doubts or questions you have on sexuality.
- Understand their situation in a clearer way.
- Become aware of their attitudes.
- Identify a range of options to improve their situation.
- Develop skills and tools to cope with difficulties.
- Develop criticism and analytical skills for choosing objective and scientific information, dismantling prejudices and taboos related to sexuality.
- Learn about the different sexual and reproductive health resources young people have in their communities.

From the INJUVE Center for Sexual Health information and advice will be as complete as possible in relation to users' demands, leading young people to other resources when the query requires it. The mode of delivery is:

Online information and advice service: Response within 24 hours (excluding weekends and holidays) Website: <http://www.sexualidadinjuve.es> Office 24 hours Chat every afternoon from Monday to Friday from 16:00 to 20:00 h Telephone information and advice service: With the commitment of a telephone response within 24 hours of all queries received through voice mail and call waiting (excluding weekends and holidays). On site information and advisory service: With immediate attention, this service offers monitoring in those cases that require it or at the request of the user. Hours: Monday through Friday from 10 to 20 hours and Saturdays from 10 to 14 hours.

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>
<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>Within Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) Information Service there are two youth care centers operating: They attend consultations either in person, telephone, e-mail. It also is the national coordinator of the Network of Youth Information Services of Spain (Red SIJ) Youth Information Center: provides information on programs, projects and specific activities of the INJUVE; shows the possibilities, opportunities and resources; advises on the different alternatives that exist; identifies the information needs of young people and works to meet them. Injuve Center for Sexual Health. For the sexual and reproductive health of young people: for a healthy and positive experience of sexuality; anonymous and confidential; empowerment of decision-making about sexuality; increase the knowledge about sexuality and risk prevention. -The network (SIJ), comprises 3475 sites, structured in three levels, based on the coordination and free cooperation among institutions and the levels of public administration involved: National: INJUVE; Regional: Autonomous Communities; Local: Local Authorities Centers, NGO's, Youth Organizations and Foundations.</p>
<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>

<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 10 November 2006 the Tripartite Commission of Youth Employment was established as an ministerial collegiate body with advisory status, at that time under the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, through the Spanish Institute for Youth, which was also part of that Ministry. It comprises the National Public Administration, the main trade unions and business' organizations, of state nature, in proportion to the representation that boast. The Tripartite Commission was formally constituted on October 3, 2007. The main purpose of this Commission is to advise the Spanish Institute for Youth on matters specifically related to youth employment, enabling the participation of social partners in this area, and has the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze and study the situation of young people in the field of employment. • Monitor employment trends for youth. • Inform the different proposals received by the Commission in matters of employment. • Take measures to try to improve youth employment, labor insertion, and awareness and protection of labor rights. • Devise measures to promote entrepreneurship among young people. • Review policies, programs and initiatives relating to youth employment. <p>So far this Commission has made the following studies/reports: "Diagnosing labor market of young people. Transition system and proposals for their optimization" "Promoting entrepreneurial culture" and "Non professional trainees"</p>
<p>49. To support the development of intercultural awareness and competences for all young people and combat prejudice?</p>	<p>YES, such measures/initiatives were taken after the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</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.

The Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), under the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality, has collaborated on the initiative of the Rap Against Racism, a song, a video and a campaign promoted by the NGO Movement Against Intolerance and directed to younger people with the participation of leading representatives of the Spanish hip-hop scene as El Chojin, Locus and Nerviozzo from Dúo Kie, Gitano Antón and Langui from La Excepción, Nach, Lírico, Kase O and Sho-Hai from Violadores del Verso, Xhelazz, Titó and El Santo from Falsalarma, Zattu, SFDK and Ose. 3,000 copies of DVD's were distributed to schools with the video of the song Rap Against Racism, as well as the dissemination in all the websites and online channels of the artists' works involved in the proposal. On the Website www.rapcontraelracismo.es the video and the song's lyrics and more information about this school and youth awareness campaign can be downloaded. In addition, INJUVE together with the NGO Movement Against Intolerance launched a campaign in 2010 called "Together Against Intolerance", which aims to sensitize the youth on the prejudices that feed racism and intolerance to foster their commitment to values of respect, acceptance and appreciation of diversity, dignity and human rights. The campaign took place in city schools of Madrid, Seville, Malaga, Valencia, Zaragoza and Valladolid, with exhibitions and conferences, with direct participation of 30,000 students.

50. To address the issues of homelessness, housing and financial exclusion with a particular focus on young people?

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>Young people under 35, provides technical and legal advice in housing buying and rental; private owners place their houses in the service, with advantageous terms through the guarantees offered by insurances: multi-risk home and guarantee rent collection, free to users. The INJUVE covers the costs for the Program offices, of their legal and technical advice, and legal advocacy for service users. And the Autonomous Communities contribute to the Program with human and material resources. State Housing and Retrofitting Plan for the period 2009-2012 of the Ministry of Housing: The priority protection collectives have a special place, one of them being young people under 35:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program helps for tenants. Up to 40% of annual house rent, up to of € 3,200. • Grants for acquisition of housing to facilitate the first access to housing • Subsidies for retrofitting. Basic Emancipation Income of the Ministry of Housing: A direct state aids, managed by the Autonomous Communities for the payment of the rent of the permanent home, for people from 22 and 30, with an income less than € 22,000 per year: • A monthly allowance of 210 € for the rental costs for a period of four years. • 120 € if they constitute a guarantee of payment by a private guarantor. • Interest-free loan of 600 € for the collateral for the rent.
<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>These measures exist both at the national and the regional level. Most of the regions have special transportation discounts for young people, and some of them even provide those discounts by being cardholders of the European Youth Card, of which Association Spanish Institute for Youth is a member. Spanish Institute for Youth itself is working hard on improving some social services for young people. For instance, a new sexual information centre was created in 2011 to provide quality information, advice and counselling to young people on issues related to sexual relations and sexual health as a way to promote healthy habits. In addition, Spanish Institute for Youth is also working in more young-friendly websites, such as Youth in Action Programme one, the institutional web of the Spanish Institute for Youth and the one of the Sexual Information Centre mentioned above. We are also present in some social networks such as Facebook, Twitter and Youtube. The idea is to make information more accessible to young people, using their own language, and bearing in mind the issues that really concern them, and fighting against exclusion in the field of new social media.</p>
<p>52. To promote specific support for young families?</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 programs mentioned before in question number 50 apply as well for young families, since they are aimed at youth.</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>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>(No available data)</p>

Additional comments on social inclusion (for example references, web-links, project examples).

D. CREATIVITY & CULTURE

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?

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

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.

Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) Awards for Young Creation is an annual call, state-wide, aimed at young people under 30, with awards in the categories of: Visual Arts; Design; Comics and Illustration; Music Performance; Theatrical Texts; Performing Proposals; Narrative; and Poetry. Started in 1985 in the field of visual arts and drama, over the years other categories have joined to reach in 2007 to its current configuration. In addition to a cash prize, winners enjoy a publication of their work and present their works in exhibitions, concerts and theatrical performances. The award-winning works travel for a year through different countries in the world. Young Heritage Program, of the Ministry of Culture, begun in 2009, is based on education and with children and young people for the conservation and protection of heritage. Through education, with materials made by teens for teens, produced in the Young Heritage Program that are generated by young people in creation meetings or workshops held with this purpose. The Young Scientists Contest is an initiative of the General Secretariat of Universities and the INJUVE launched in 1988. Its purpose is to raise an interest in scientific research in young people aged between 15 and 21 through the granting of awards to various types of work performed by them during their Secondary or Vocational School in any of the subjects forming the official curriculum of the Ministry of Education.

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?

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>The Ministry of Science and Innovation organized in 2009, within the European Year of Creativity and Innovation, the conference "INNOVAE: innovation as a solution" a forum for debate and reflection on ideas and projects to create wealth based on creativity and knowledge, where the participation of young people had a key role. Europe Campus Party, an event launched by the Ministry of Science and Innovation during the Spanish EU Presidency in 2010 which became a for cutting edge showcase to give visibility to the talent of the network. 800 young people from 27 countries worked on projects related to science, innovation and digital creativity.</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 Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), from 2005 to 2009, has promoted through in collaboration with various local authorities, the young artistic creation through the construction and rehabilitation of buildings to house Youth Creating Spaces, for promoting youth arts initiatives and participation and partnership of young artists. A Youth Creating Space is a place for sharing of knowledge, meeting and learning where young people can develop a creative spirit with means that are usually difficult to get. It is a network of "own spaces" for young people with whom they can identify and turn it into a personal project. With versatile and alternative uses, are places to rehearse theater and music simultaneously and where to exercise arts such as painting or sculpture, for assembly, or creative leisure, convertible into concert rooms and other artistic expressions. With several areas fully equipped with the necessary for practicing creative activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehearse area: visual, dramatic, audiovisual, music, fashion, etc. • Staging area: For projection and promotion of emerging creations: concerts, exhibitions, Video-Forum, theaters, dance sessions, and so on. • Service area: a common area with the necessary services for the general operation: buffet, offices, toilets, storage, information about youth, etc.
<p>57. To promote specialised training in culture, new media and intercultural competences for youth workers?</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>

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.

It is a priority for the Government the tackling of youth approaching to ICTs, in culture, education or employment areas. Every two years the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) along with a technical advisory experts on youth carry out one week-Training Seasons for youth technicians from all over Spain on the new challenges arising in their work. The last one in 2010, focused on ICT and new media and in traditional media, it addressed the main issue of how to reach youth through ICT and how to adapt content and work of the Youth Information Centres to networks. In the last edition of National Meetings of Youth Information Services (SIJ) the topic was "From Information to Communication in social networks and the leading role of these", as a commitment to the active presence of experiences and projects of information centers in the network. "School and Media Program" of the Ministry of Education analyzes the risks to be taken into account when kids surf the Web: how to avoid some of the situations that typically arise when teens use social networks and who have responsibility for these risks. The Ministry of Science and Innovation allocated in 2009 138 million Euros to the "RedIRIS Nova": Communications Advanced Network for Spanish Research, a high-capacity optical network connecting the regional networks of all regions and major research centers in Spain with the rest of international academic networks.

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

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>In this regard, the Government of Spain has conducted an awareness campaign through activities in the specialized center "CEULAJ, Euro-Latin American Youth Center." Since 2008, the Center has been conducting various activities for youth participants that go through the CEULAJ see actions to understand the importance of behaving taking care at all time of the sustainable development of our nature. To this end, the CEULAJ has made changes that lead to the operation of this institution and that explain the reason for this change, such as changing the plastic cups replacing them with a single cup at the beginning of the activity and the participant must keep throughout the duration of the activity as well as the recycled garbage bins. Apart from these concrete measures, educational workshops have been carried out for schools where there was a workshop to raise awareness of the importance of protecting our environment. In addition, there has been an international activity in 2010 with the support of the Spanish Institute for Youth called "University Youth and Development" where more than 300 young people from over 80 countries work on issues that affect youth. The central motto of the work of this University for youth in 2010 was "Sustainable development</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>The Youth Council of Spain has attended different international fora on behalf of Spanish youth.</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>

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.

Referring to green volunteering, INJUVE promotes it through its International Volunteering Service Programme. This is a summer programme which exchanges young volunteers from Spain to work camps in other countries and international volunteers to Spanish work camps. A huge part of these work camps are related to conservation and improvement of the environment in specific areas, such as rural ones or urban areas in neighbourhoods with fewer opportunities. Here are selected some of the workcamps dealing with environmental issues: - Daroca (Aragón): conservation and maintenance of green spaces placed in different municipalities of the region Campo de Daroca: cleaning of places, parks, green areas, paths... Maintenance of the signpostings of routes for hikers. - Camino Viejo de Candelaria (Canarias): conservation and spreading of the Camino Viejo de Candelaria, by cleaning the area and removing dust, rubble and invading vegetation. To prepare an inventory of the patrimonial elements. - Cies Island (Galicia): maintenance of the island, fire surveillance, information and sensibilization tasks, and punctual improving interventions in the park, in collaboration with the environmental service staff. Cleaning of the gulfweed and other species on the sea borders.

61. To promote entrepreneurship, employment, education and volunteering opportunities with countries or regions outside of Europe?

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

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.

Spain, through the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), is a member of the Ibero-American Youth Organization (IOJ), an organization that develops policies in the area of the countries of Central and South America as well as Portugal and Spain. Presently it is part of the management team. In recent years, it has been carrying out actions promoting entrepreneurship, job search, education, sexuality, equality and young international cooperation. Launching two types of workshops: aimed at countries' professionals working with youth, and to train young people for the creation of international youth networks. For example, the Cooperating Youth program, started in 1989, serves as a gateway to the field of international cooperation to young university graduates. With funding from the Department for Employment, the Spanish Institute for Youth hires young graduates (up to 75 in the latest editions) for nine months, to provide professional services at the Cooperation Technical Offices of the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation and Development, in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Many of them remain in destination countries contracted by the very office or by NGOs engaged in various activities in the field of international cooperation. The International Voluntary Service, mentioned in the previous question, encourages young Spanish volunteering not only in EU countries, but also in other countries outside the EU and Morocco, Mexico, Taiwan, and so on.

62. To encourage young people to participate in development cooperation activities either in their country of residence or abroad?

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

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.

The Government has a yearly plan of aids to social activities in the Ministry for Health, Social Policy and Equality, with a wide range of actions, on national cooperation. Aimed at promoting experimental or new projects that have to be carried out in collaboration with the regions, implemented through NGOs or non-profit entities of social nature, such as the Red Cross. The Cooperating Youth program of the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE), in collaboration with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the State Public Employment Service is a powerful way of promoting international cooperation among youth through offering technical jobs in developing countries. The program consists of a quality nine month employment contract, with 75 posts each year offered by the INJUVE, for people under than 30 in unemployment. To develop cooperation projects in over thirty countries in America, Africa and Asia, in many different technical functions. Started in 1989, with a high success in its goals of employability and career promotion in the world of development cooperation, as well as being a means of providing technical expertise to the on site cooperation projects set out by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation.

Additional comments on youth & the world (for example references, web-links, project examples).

SECTION 5: EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE

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?

NO, we do not have any current plans to carry out measures in this field.

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.

64. Has your Government supported the establishment of a National Working Group?	Yes
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	The Youth Council of Spain coordinates and provides technical support to the National Working Group for the structured dialogue, in which the Spanish Institute for Youth participates with a representative, as agreed within the Structured Dialogue Steering Committee and the Trio of EU Presidencies (Spain, Belgium and Hungary).
65. Does the National Youth Council play a leading role in the National Working Group?	Yes
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.	The Youth Council of Spain itself has a leadership role within the National Working Group. The Council launched the call for training, funds its meetings and directs its work in relation to the programming needs and Structured Dialogue process.
66. Does the competent national ministry play an active role in the National Working Group?	Yes
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.	The Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality has an indirect role in the development of the National Working Group work, through the participation of the Spanish Institute for Youth in the Group. The Spanish Institute for Youth has been involved in the Working Group since its inception, nominating a representative who has participated in the development of periodic work of the Group.
67. Given the cross-sectoral character of the EU Youth Strategy, have other national ministries played an active role in the National Working Group?	No
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.	At the moment, the National Working Group does not comprise any other national ministries.

68. Does your Government provide financial or other support for the National Working Group?	Yes
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.	Funding for the National Working Group budget comes from the Youth Council of Spain, which in turn is a public body under the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality. The Youth Council of Spain's budget is mostly recorded in the Spanish Budget.
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?	Yes
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.	The Youth Council of Spain provides periodically information to the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs and Equality in relation to the regular consultations that we are doing within the structured dialogue. Furthermore, the Youth Council of Spain refers submissions and disseminates the findings of each phase of consultation and the recommendations agreed after each Youth Conference of the EU.
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?	No, but we intend to take relevant initiatives/measures in 2012
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.	Since the new government has been in office only for one month, we don't have information on the concrete measures to be taken in these matters.
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?	Yes

Please explain the reasons for your answer

Yes, it is being done already. Specifically, the Spanish Institute for Youth (INJUVE) and the Youth Council of Spain (YCS) developed in 2011 a process of consultation and participation for the debate and to get the maximum number of proposals for the White Paper Youth in Spain 2020. This consultation process has been twofold: -One is managed by the YCS, targeting the youth associative network with two broadcast domains: on one hand, youth organizations through discussion activities in the regional level driven by youth councils); and an on-line query addressed to young associates, what had its final phase with a national meeting to serve as a summary of this process. -The INJUVE, meanwhile, has sought proposals from Autonomous Communities' youth agencies, municipalities, experts and young people themselves (not associated) through working groups with experts, an opinion poll, a query over the Internet, and debates in representation and cooperation platforms in the field of youth policy: the Interministerial Commission for Youth; the Youth Inter-territorial Council; the INJUVE Governing Council; the Tripartite Commission for youth Employment, and the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (FEMP) Youth Commission.

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?

Yes

If your answer is NO please elaborate

We believe that the current composition of the National Working Group represents Spanish youth, being composed of different youth organizations that are members of the Youth Council of Spain. On the other hand, there is the institutional representation by the Spanish Institute for Youth. However, we consider the possibility that it could be improved by including the participation of other groups where appropriate criteria are established for entry and keeping in mind their representativeness.

<p>73. What are the methods of consultation with young people that have been applied within the structured dialogue in your country?</p>	<p>Both in the first cycle of the structured dialogue and in the second, in which we are immersed, the Youth Council of Spain has developed consultation processes that have combined the consultation meetings and the distribution of e-surveys. Electronic surveys have been disseminated through channels targeting Spanish youth by youth organizations and youth councils, as well as by local administrations, through social networks, youth information points, information programs established in public institutions, etc. The on site consultation meetings with the participation of Youth Council of Spain member institutions and other young people, staff or those responsible for youth policy of regional governments to ensure the broadest representation possible.</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>No</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>We believe that the structured dialogue has been an interesting and very useful tool to establish a stable communication among youth, organizations and institutions to bring out priorities to be taken into account in public policies aimed at young people. However, we think it didn't have sufficient social visibility for a process like this. In this sense, we would support measures to enhance the visibility and transparency of structured dialogue.</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>No</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer.</p>	<p>The National Working Group identified a number of issues that should be improved in coming processes. NWG considered that processes were performed with little time to develop the consultation and asked, whenever possible, to take into account also other criteria such as school and university calendar when establishing consultation processes. It should be a more comprehensive process to young people, to let them understand the impact their participation in these processes may have regarding the development of youth policy at both national and European level. In this regard, the paper of young people from countries outside the EU is not clear or justified (for instance, young people from Eastern countries) if their joint conclusions are supposed to be used for assessing EU youth policies. On the other hand, it would also be important to assure that non-organised young people and people with fewer opportunities are represented. As for the results, information on the impact that these instruments eventually have in youth policy should be broader and deeper.</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>Yes</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer.</p>	<p>We intend to give a more active role to not associated young people within the cycle of the structured dialogue.</p>

SECTION 6: ON EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE	
<p>Presentation of good practice # 1</p>	
<p>Presentation of good practice # 2</p>	
<p>Presentation of good practice # 3</p>	