

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

UNITED KINGDOM

SECTION 1: GENERAL YOUTH POLICY

1. Does your country have a 'youth law' or legislation that specifically refers to youth issues, or laws containing a section addressing the needs and/or rights of young people?

Yes

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

The Children Act 2000 .  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents>.  
 Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009  
 Wales Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011. On the 31 March 2012, the first Draft Children's Scheme will be laid before National Assembly for Wales.  
 Scotland The Commissioner for Children & Young People (Scotland) Act 2003

3. 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 law in available languages together with this national report.

4. Does your country have a National Youth Strategy and/or Action Plan, or a cross-sectoral strategy specifically referring to youth issues?

Yes

If YES, please provide references (title, adoption date, validity, etc) to this strategy or action plan

The Government is developing a new vision for youth services. A number of discussion papers and an overall narrative summary have helped inform the consultation on the statement. All details can be found at [www.education.gov.uk/positiveforyouth](http://www.education.gov.uk/positiveforyouth)  
 Scotland Moving Forward: A Strategy for Improving Young People's Chances Through Youth Work. 2007. [www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/169328/0047167.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/169328/0047167.pdf)  
 Valuing Young People - Principles and Connections to Support Young People Achieve their Potential. 2009.  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/04/21153700/0>  
 Wales The National Youth Service Strategy and Action Plan for Wales 2007 provided the vision for Youth work. A review of the outcomes and impact of this strategy was conducted in the autumn of 2010.

<p>5. Is the document available in No other languages, in full or abbreviated version?</p>	
<p>If YES, please provide a web-link or a copy of the document in available languages together with this national report.</p>	
<p>6. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy, adopted in November 2009, has influenced youth priorities in your country at the NATIONAL level?</p>	<p>A: It has reinforced existing priorities</p>
<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>The EU youth framework 2010 - 2018 has completed and reinforced national activity on youth, in particular the emphasis on youth employment, volunteering and participation.</p>
<p>7. Please indicate how the EU Youth Strategy has influenced youth priorities in your country at the LOCAL and/or REGIONAL level?</p>	<p>A: It has reinforced existing priorities</p>
<p>Please specify your answer.</p>	<p>As for question 6</p>
<p>8. Does the government of your country support and promote cross-disciplinary research relating to young people and their living conditions in line with the Council resolution on active inclusion, having regard to the socio-economic environment and the opportunities and obstacles this poses for the social inclusion and employability of young people?</p>	<p>YES, the Government has supported and promoted such cross-disciplinary research since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>

## United Kingdom

Please specify your answer.

The Department for Education has 2 main Strategic Objectives in this area: To promote children's rights, take steps to eradicate child poverty, improve the life chances of the most disadvantaged and ensure better opportunities and support for young people so they can contribute to society and to ensure better opportunities and support for young people so they can contribute to society. The Department's Child Poverty Unit (CPU) was established in 2007 to focus on taking forward the Government's strategy to eradicate child poverty. As part of their work a series of pilots were set up to test different and innovative approaches to deliver on, and reduce, child poverty. The Government is currently piloting the National Citizen Service to support young people's personal and social development and help to build a more integrated, responsible and engaged society. This offers a common experience to 16 year olds through a demanding programme of high quality personal and social development and volunteering activity. It challenges young people to develop the skills needed to be active, responsible citizens and make a difference in their communities. Wales The Welsh Government has published the Children and Young People's Wellbeing Monitor for Wales on two occasions to date (2008 and 2011). The aim of the Monitor series is to report on the wellbeing of children and young people aged 0-25. The next in the series is due to be published in 2014.

9. Is there an institutionalised and regular cooperation between the Ministry responsible for Youth and the youth research community in your country?

YES, such cooperation has existed since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.

<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>In Jan 2010 the Department for Education established three new Research Centres. They are an integral part of our overall research programme, bringing together consortia of leading experts from academic, commercial and not-for-profit organisations to provide independent research, analysis and advice to the Department. The Centre for Analysis of Youth Transitions (CAYT), one of the three centres, is working to improve our understanding of the national and international evidence on young people’s transitions (involving different qualifications and routes) through compulsory and post-compulsory education and wider adolescence into the labour market and adulthood. This has included provision of background evidence for national reviews. CAYT is a consortium of three partner organisations, each bringing different expertise to the centre: educationalists and social scientists from the Institute of Education (IoE), economists from the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) and social researchers at the National Centre for Social Research (NatCen). The emphasis of the three centres is on secondary analysis although they can undertake exploratory or small-scale fieldwork. When the Department commissions external research and evaluation, a project steering group is often established to oversee the work. The membership of the steering groups usually consists of external research experts i.e. academics, consultants, analysts from other Government Depts, practitioners and policy officials.</p>
<p>10. Does your Government have an inter-ministerial working group on youth or any other institutionalised mechanism for ensuring a cross-sectoral approach to youth policy?</p>	<p>YES, such an institutional mechanism has existed since before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>The Government is committed to developing a cross-government approach to youth policy. Regular meetings involving Ministers across government and a wide range of stakeholders, including young people and representatives from Local Authorities, businesses and the voluntary and community sector have informed the forthcoming Positive for Youth statement.</p>

United Kingdom

<p>11. Has your Government carried out specific initiatives targeting young people or the field of youth policy utilising EU funding opportunities through the European Social Fund, the European Regional Development Fund and/or the Rural Development Fund, or any other relevant EU funds or programmes such as PROGRESS[1]? [1] Please note that the question does not refer to EU programmes such as the Lifelong learning or Youth in Action programmes.</p>	<p>YES, we have carried out youth initiatives or projects utilising the general EU funding opportunities mentioned above in the past, before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, but they are now finalised.</p>
<p>Additional comments.</p>	<p>This applies in Scotland and Wales. Wales benefits from European Social Fund (ESF) funding under the convergence programme. Elements of this are being targeted at 11-25 year olds.</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>Positive for Youth acknowledges the importance of youth work. A specific discussion paper on youth work was compiled to inform the Positive for Youth consultation - and views will be fed into the forthcoming policy statement. The discussion paper can be found at <a href="http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/Positive%20for%20Youth/b0077531/positive-for-youth-discussion-papers/a-narrative-for-youth-work-today">http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/Positive%20for%20Youth/b0077531/positive-for-youth-discussion-papers/a-narrative-for-youth-work-today</a></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?

The Government looks to organisations, individuals and employers within the sector to take the lead in working together to develop and deliver a strategy for workforce development which meets their needs, making use as appropriate of existing tools and resources. In order to support the voluntary and community sector in this period of transition, the Government has provided funding to the Catalyst Consortium. The Consortium's plans include a strand to address workforce needs comprising a range of interrelated projects aimed at facilitating collaboration at a strategic level and at developing sector skills. The local authority sector has some established mechanisms for collective identification of priority needs through the Local Government Association, which funds National Youth Agency for an annually agreed programme of work to support improvement of services to young people and which includes some support for workforce development. The Government also initiated a consultation exercise to determine what more might be done to put effective employer-led national arrangements in place to support workforce development. Wales The workforce development plan, which has been the subject of much consultation with the sector during 2007-8 is a major focus of the National Youth Service Strategy . Voluntary and Statutory organisations deliver youth work with young people age 11 - 25 in Wales. The Youth work Curriculum Statement for Wales underpins all delivery of youth work

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?

Awaiting further response

<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>The Government regularly shares any EU youth activity and information regarding the EU youth framework with the British Council which is the national agency for Youth in Action. Government has maintained regular contact with the National Youth Council (British Youth Council) for the purposes of information sharing and policy dialogue. In turn the British Youth Council communicates the EU Youth Strategy to young people and youth organisations across the UK, including delivering workshops and training on European policy making and advocacy. In particular, the Government supports the structured dialogue process and is part of the National Working Group which includes the National Youth Council</p>
---	--

<p>16. Has your Government carried out any actions to measure the impact or success of the implementation of the EU Youth Strategy at the national level?</p>	<p>No</p>
---	-----------

<p>17. According to the principles of the EU Youth Strategy and in line with previous practice, Member States are asked to involve young people and their organisations in responding to this National Report. Please outline the various ways how young people have been consulted.</p>	<p>The British Youth Council has been involved in this report and their involvement is one of the ways we reach out to young people and ensure their voices inform our work.</p>
--	--

**SECTION 2a: PRESIDENCY PRIORITIES On youth employment & entrepreneurship**

<p>18. To take the specific situation of young people into account when devising flexicurity strategies?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
--	--

United Kingdom

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.

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

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.

United Kingdom

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.

Scotland The Scottish Government is committed to all-age, universal careers services with more and better support for those who need it most; services which are independent, high quality, impartial, informed, supportive of equal opportunities and confidential. The Government's strategy to redesign and improve careers services was published in March 2011 [2]. Its primary focus is on giving individuals the support that is right for them, enabling them to achieve success for themselves and for the economy. Whilst re-asserting the Government's commitment to the provision of universal careers services, the framework places an emphasis on self-help - through developing people's ability to manage their own career and through a multi-channelled service including the use of new technologies, with more intensive support for those who need it most. The largest provider of careers services is Scotland's national skills agency, Skills Development Scotland (SDS). In August 2011, SDS launched a new significantly enhanced careers web-service My World of Work [3]. As part of a range of channels, My World of Work will help people comfortable with the web to self-help and enable SDS careers professionals to target their efforts at those who need support most. Wales Careers Guidance and Counselling services have had a statutory basis since the Employment and Training Act 1973

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

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.

Wales Our all-age Apprenticeship programme has been re-focused to ensure we get the balance right between serving the needs of young people entering the jobs market and keeping options open for adults to either obtain a full apprentice framework or gain a single qualification from within an apprenticeship framework. Apprenticeship success rates have improved - more than 75% of learners achieved a full apprenticeship certificate. Our goal is for apprenticeships programmes, underpinned by high quality qualifications and the wider curricula, to become acknowledged as the ‘gold standard’ for vocational competence in Wales. The Department for Education and Skills has developed and is delivering the following creative apprenticeship solutions: - Rolling out the Apprenticeship Matching Service across Wales, which is a web-based apprenticeship vacancy system hosted by Careers Wales already actively used by both employers and prospective apprentices. -Sharing apprentices between employers in specific sectors by building on the most successful aspects of the shared apprenticeship pilots. This includes mainstreaming this approach as part of the new work based learning contracts. - Giving employers access to a group of pre-trained young people, who are able to become productive within the work place, through the Pathways to Apprenticeships Programme. This Pathways to programme is a one year intensive college based training leading to accelerated completion of an apprenticeship

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.

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

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.

Wales Entrepreneurship has been identified by the Welsh Government as important for its vision of a prosperous economy that is dynamic, inclusive and sustainable. The Youth Entrepreneurship Strategy (YES) Action Plan 2010-15 seeks to equip young people with a “can do” attitude and a drive to create opportunities for themselves. The YES Action Plan outlines measures for the main audiences: young people, education, business and community within 3 action areas - Engaging: Promoting the value of entrepreneurship to create opportunities and develop young people - Empowering: Providing young people with entrepreneurial learning opportunities - Equipping: Supporting young people to create and grow businesses

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.

United Kingdom

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 believes all young people should have a positive and active role in their communities and wider society. Giving young people a clear role can help engage them in a positive relationship with their communities and make sure that services meet their needs. The ambition is to embed the principles of involving young people in more formal decision making and governance so that it becomes a routine way of doing business. However, it is recognised that a contribution from Government is required to keep up momentum. The Department for Education has given grant funding of £850,000 in 2011-2013 for British Youth Council to provide support for youth participation in England, both nationally and locally, including support for the UK Youth Parliament. This support is intended to be on a progressively reducing basis, reflecting not only the current financial climate but the opportunities that should be taken to increase corporate and other sponsorship where that is appropriate. At a local level, local authorities decide how to engage/ involve/consult local young people. They make arrangements that most suit their particular needs locally and may also provide support for young people to help them engage in designing and influencing policies. Scotland The Scottish Government promotes youth engagement and participation. By working with national agencies including Young Scot they involve young people in consultations and share their views on national policy.

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.

Wales Guidance for local authorities on consulting with and involving young people in decision-making has been in existence since 2007, and will become statutory in 2012.

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.

The Government has protected the distinct identity of the UK Youth Parliament (UKYP) reflecting its unique role in mirroring the UK's national democratic processes, its contribution to democratic civic engagement and its relationship with Parliament itself. Parliament has formally committed to UKYP holding an annual debate in the he House of Commons Chamber for the life of this Parliament. It is important to the Government that the nature of support provided is not dictated centrally, but led by young people themselves. Scotland The Scottish Youth Parliament (SYP) was established in 1999 and currently (2011-12) receive funding from the Scottish Government - but operate independently. A democratically elected voice of Scotland's young people - led and informed by young people themselves, and recognised by the Scottish Parliament. Wales The Welsh Government supports Funky Dragon, the Children and Young People's Assembly for Wales, through an annual grant. Funding for Youth Forums is delegated to local authorities through the Revenue Support Grant, and participation is linked to local authority planning and priorities.

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.

Wales The issue of diversity has been taken into account in the development of National Standards for Children and Young People's Participation in Wales, and also in drafting guidance for Local Authorities.

28. to make effective use of information and communication technologies to broaden and deepen participation of 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.

Young Scot, working in partnership with local authorities and the Scottish Youth Parliament (SYP), has developed an online platform to enable young people to vote electronically using Scotland's Youth Smart Card (the Young Scot NEC). In March 2010, young people aged 12 to 25 in nine local authority areas had the opportunity to cast their vote online via [www.youngscot.org](http://www.youngscot.org) to elect a representative to the SYP. Over 21,000 votes were cast online. The e-Voting platform has also recently been used to support a participatory budgeting exercise in Shetland, with young people voting using their cards to choose projects to be funded. Young Scot are continually looking at means to promote young people's engagement and are developing their methods including the use of social media.

Wales CLIC is the Welsh Government's national information and advice project for young people aged 11-25. The project provides high quality information and advice to young people across Wales (relating to Articles 13 and 17 of UNCRC) which is essential in helping them to be in a position to make informed choices about their lives e.g. health, education, career. It provides important support to assist young people's continued engagement in education, employment training and the lives of their communities. As well as providing a pan-Wales information and advice service, the CLIC project is working with young people and Children and Young People's Partnerships (CYPP's) to develop local websites and local and national young people led editorial boards. The project provides young people with a range of opportunities to gain skills (literacy, numeracy, utilising new technology, reporting interviewing etc) and experiences which make a valuable contribution to enhancing future employment opportunities. Policy officials undertook extensive consultation with stakeholders to develop the requirements of the current information and advice project. CLIC is the 3rd project of this nature and is by far the most advanced at using new technology.

<p>29. to support various forms of learning to participate from early age through formal education and non-formal learning?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>30. to further develop opportunities for debate between public institutions and 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>At a national level - Government has worked closely with young people on the development of a new statement on youth policy (Positive for Youth) and is committed to involving young people in future discussions. At a local level, local authorities will want to decide how to engage/ involve/consult local young people. They will be able to consider the range of options that are available to them and to put in place the arrangements that most suit their particular needs.</p>
<p>Additional comments on participation (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	

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

<p>31. To create more opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?</p>	<p>YES, such measures 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>Scotland The Scottish Government's MV Award Scheme aims to provide opportunities for young people aged 16-25 to take part in voluntary work within their communities. The scheme, which can assist personal development and enhance young people's chances of getting a job, recognises the contribution made by the young person with the award of certificates for 50, 100 and 200 hours of volunteering. As part of EYV2011, from April 2011, in 7 local authority areas the new 'Saltire Awards' are being piloted. The key features of the new 'Saltire Awards' include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lowering the qualifying age to 12.</li> <li>• Ensured local delivery.</li> <li>• Increased opportunity for recognition and development via certificates for a wider time range of volunteering - 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 hours.</li> </ul> <p>In 2011/12 the Scottish Government is providing funding of £8m to the 32 Third Sector Interfaces across Scotland to deliver 4 key functions, one of which is the promotion and development of volunteering across Scotland. Funding of £800k in 2011/12 to Volunteer Development Scotland (VDS) to develop, promote and enhance volunteering across Scotland. VDS's Volunteering Scotland Website is the national portal for volunteering and offers thousands of volunteering opportunities from small, local organisations to large scale international agencies. Wales In Wales we aim to increase the number and diversity of young people who volunteer through a wide variety of initiatives predominatly led by GwirVol.</p>
<p>32. To raise awareness about opportunities for mobility of young volunteers?</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>Scotland The Volunteer Scotland website offers thousands of volunteering opportunities - from small, local organisations to large scale international agencies</p>
<p>33. To assure quality through the development of self-assessment tools?</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>Scotland VDS has developed the Volunteering Impact Assessment Toolkit which provides a comprehensive selection of methods and tools which measure and assess the effects of volunteering under the following areas; physical, human, economic, social and cultural capital. Wales The National Youth Service Strategy for Wales contains an objective for improving the quality of youth work delivery. Integral to this process is the effective planning, self- assessment, monitoring and evaluation of youth work delivery Estyn the Educational Inspectorate for Wales has a process of self-assessment which involves children and young people partnerships to review their practice, produces a self-assessment report and commit to short, medium and long term improvements</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>
<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>Activity has taken place via the EU programme, Youth in Action. Wales The Welsh Ministers have focus recently on the need for collaborative working and this has been core to the Programme for Government document. The National Youth Service Strategy includes key objectives for partnership working between the statutory and voluntary youth service. In order to translate this into practice the Youth Work Strategy Branch provides funding to the sector for regional working, joint funded initiatives and national programmes that ensure cross-border mobility</p>
<p>35. To give particular attention in this context to young people with fewer opportunities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Wales The youth service predominantly works with disadvantaged groups of young people. Although the strategy ensures universal provision youth workers actively target young people who may be excluded for different reasons</p>

<p>36. To promote the recognition of skills acquired through voluntary activities through instruments such as Europass, Youthpass and Member State instruments?</p>	<p>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>Scotland The Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) has recently launched the Award in Volunteering Skills at SCQF levels 3, 4 and 5 which provide formal recognition of volunteering activity. Through participation in volunteering activities, candidates will develop a range of skills and personal development experiences which will help to prepare them for responsibility and employment. On behalf of the Scottish Government, VDS developed the SQA Employability Award (Vskills). Employability skills are a set of attributes, skills and knowledge that everyone needs to be more employable and more effective at work. They include self-management, team working, problem-solving, communication and numeracy</p>
<p>37. To promote intergenerational solidarity through voluntary activities?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>Additional comments on volunteering (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	

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

<p>38. To support the development of youth work and other non-formal learning opportunities as a way of addressing early school leaving?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
--	--

<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>Scotland We are encouraging the recognition of non-formal learning through our development of Activity Agreements across Scotland. Activity Agreements are a new approach to supporting young people who are learning in a community or third sector setting. They are focused on the most vulnerable young people and on improving the way they are supported, the way their progress is measured and recognised, and the way the learning they are engaged in is paid for and commissioned. This is a bold change and for the first time, treats learning in a community or third sector setting as a genuinely mainstream offer for young people. AAs were previously piloted in ten local authority areas and are now being rolled out. We are investing £4m in this development and expect that all local authorities will offer AA in one form or another.” We also know that keeping young people in learning post-16 is the best means of improving their long term employability. Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) and 16+ Learning Choices (16+LC) are working to support this. We have rolled out 16+LC across Scotland to ensure an appropriate offer of post-16 learning for every young person who wants it - school, college, university, training, volunteering, non-formal learning or employment. Although a universal model 16+LC gives systematic priority to those at risk of moving into a negative destination. It is a key mechanism for preventing youth unemployment.</p>
<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>Wales The National Youth Service Strategy for Wales contains quality standards for youth work. Included in this is the need to accredit and value the achievements of young people through informal and non-formal learning. All local authorities and voluntary youth organisations undertake this role through a range of processes which include: Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme Bronze, Silver and Gold scheme. Agored Cymru / Open College Network qualifications. ASDAN The introduction of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) , European Quality Assurance in Vocational Education and Training (EQAVET) and the European Credit System for Vocational Education (ECVET) are all tools being implemented in Wales to promote transparency, quality assurance and mobility for the youth in Wales.</p>

<p>40. To promote learning mobility of all young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Wales Urdd Gobaith Cymru a Youth Organisation designed to promote the use of the Welsh Language also organises regular exchange opportunities with Patagonia. A country in South America which has a significant Welsh speaking community as a result of resettlement</p>
<p>41. To make the broader public aware of the value of non-formal learning?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Wales The National Youth Service Strategy for Wales includes a focus on marketing and publicity. The Youth Work Strategy Branch facilitates an all Wales marketing group which coordinates a range of activities throughout the year but culminates during Youth Work Week during the first week of November The Communities First Programme operates in the most deprived communities in Wales. It promotes a wide range of opportunities, both directly through the programme and by promotion of partners activities. The programme has a high focus on raising the aspirations of young people in our most deprived communities. <a href="http://wales.gov.uk/topics/housingandcommunity/regeneration/communitiesfirst/?lang=en">http://wales.gov.uk/topics/housingandcommunity/regeneration/communitiesfirst/?lang=en</a></p>
<p>Additional comments on education &amp; training (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>	

**B. HEALTH & WELL-BEING**

<p>42. To follow up the Council Resolution on the health and well-being of young people and encourage youth fitness and physical activity by applying the EU Physical Activity Guidelines?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
--	--

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.

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?

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.

Teaching about nutrition and exercise is covered as part of the non-statutory programmes of study for personal, social, health and economic (PSHE) education. Pupils learn about how healthy lifestyles and wellbeing depend on information and making choices. This includes learning about the need for food for activity and growth and about the importance of an adequate and varied diet for health. This should help them to make simple choices about how to develop healthy lifestyles, for example by knowing the importance of a healthy diet and regular exercise. They also learn about how exercise affects the body and why physical activity is good for their health and well-being. Physical education will remain a compulsory part every pupil's schooling following the review of the National Curriculum. In addition the new School Games will create more opportunities for young people to get involved in competitive sport. This will start with more competitive sport within and between schools, a programme of county festivals of sport every year, and an annual national finals event. The 2012 national event will take place in London in May next year, with some events taking place in the Olympic Park. Wales Many centre based youth programmes are based in schools and the curriculum of activities for informal learning includes a wide range of sporting programmes. A recent survey of activity records a total of 78% of local authority youth services deliver health and wellbeing programmes.

<p>44. To increase knowledge and awareness of youth workers and youth leaders of health issues?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<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>Wales Each local authority in partnership with the voluntary sector organises a range of in service training programmes for staff to empower them to develop activities for young people.</p>
<p>45. To encourage peer-to-peer health education?</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>Wales The National Youth Service Strategy identifies peer education as a key youth work methodology and many local authorities and voluntary sector youth organisations have local initiatives. In order to transfer this concept into practice on a more ambitious and national basis an apprenticeship programme has been established. A total of 26 apprentice youth workers will be employed to engage with young people to prevent them from becoming NEET. (Not in education, employment or training).</p>
<p>46. To facilitate access to existing health facilities by making them more youth friendly?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	

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

### C. SOCIAL INCLUSION

47. To realise the full potential of youth work and youth centres as means of inclusion? 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.

Wales The Communities First Programme operates in the most deprived Communities in Wales, as identified by the Welsh Index of Deprivation. It directly supports youth work and centres in these communities to ensure the inclusion of some of the most disadvantaged young people in Wales. It aims to reduce the barriers to participation by young people in these areas by offering additional resources and involving the local community, including young people, in the decisions that affect them. There is a strong focus on Community Involvement and Empowerment with the specific aim of allowing local communities to have greater influence on decisions and future policy

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? 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>Wales The youth justice system is one of the few key areas of policy relating to children and young people which is not devolved in Wales. Strengthening these arrangements would ensure greater accountability of all partners for children and young people in the youth justice system so they can access a range of welfare, educational and other services. We will be consulting on a Prevention of Youth Offending (Wales) Bill in the summer of 2012 which aims to: Reduce the number of children and young people entering the youth justice system. Provide better support for children and young people in the youth justice system. Strengthen the accountability and co-operation of local and regional partnerships in their support for young people while they are in the youth justice system. Provide better support, aftercare and re-integration services for children and young people after a community or custodial sentence</p>
<p>49. To support the development of intercultural awareness and competences for all young people and combat prejudice?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>50. To address the issues of homelessness, housing and financial exclusion with a particular focus on young people?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>

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.

51. To promote access to quality services e.g. transport, e-inclusion, health, social 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.

52. To promote specific support for young families? 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.

Wales The Anti-Poverty Action Plan being developed as part of the new Programme of Government. The Plan will help establish a system of collaborative working across the Welsh Government and partners to tackle the issues causing poverty in Wales. The Child Poverty strategy sets out three strategic objectives which are centred around tackling worklessness; increasing skills; and improving the education, health and economic outcomes of children, young people and families living in low income households. Working with local authorities and the third sector through our flagship programmes, including Flying Start and Families First, is critical to delivering these outcomes. The Flying Start programme, launched in 2006-07, helps families with young children living in disadvantaged areas by providing: free quality part-time childcare for 2-3 year olds, an enhanced health visiting service, access to parenting programmes and access to language and play sessions. The Welsh Government has recently announced a £55m expansion of the programme. Families First is an innovation programme that promotes the development by local authority areas of effective multi-agency systems that support, with a clear emphasis on prevention and early intervention for families, particularly those living in poverty. Families First will focus on working age people in low income families gaining and progressing within employment. From April 2012 all 22 Welsh local authorities will participate.

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?

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.

Wales The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) was the lead Government department in the UK for the EY2010. Welsh Government officials and representatives of the other devolved administrations were involved in activities in connection with the year through membership of the National Implementation Body (NIB). The NIB was set up by DWP to coordinate and formulate the UK position and to orchestrate funding, under delegated arrangements from the European Commission, for awareness raising activity across the UK. A number of organisations bid for funding to run activities as part of the year. In Wales the Bevan Foundation successfully bid for £25,000 for funding to stage a conference to encourage the exchange of solutions to poverty and to produce short films to document the experiences of people living in poverty. Their conference included the screening of a short film made by students at Merthyr Tydfil College. As well as the activities run by the Bevan Foundation, Wales also benefited from funding allocated under the Thematic Programmes. Save the Children, who were awarded funding under the Child Poverty Theme, ran a conference where their Young Ambassadors (Moorland Road Primary School and Millbank Primary School) gave presentations on stopping anti-social behaviour and on experiences of living in their communities. There was also presentation on how to consult with children and young people.

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.

<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>Wales The Welsh Government recognises the importance of encouraging and supporting creativity amongst young people. Classroom activities range from the introduction of Can Sing programmes in our primary schools to support for national ensembles across a wide range of music genres. Through sponsorship of the Arts Council of Wales (ACW), provision of opportunities for young people is high on our agenda. Examples include: The Young Promoters Scheme working with children and young people empowering them to promote a professional performance in their community. Reach the Heights, a Welsh Government initiative aimed at reducing the number of young people in Wales aged 11 - 19 years who are not in education, employment or training or at risk of being so. The project has been developed to take advantage of the funding opportunities available from the European Social Fund (ESF) programme in Wales Splash is a programme consisting of locally run schemes based in areas experiencing high levels of crime and deprivation. ACW is a delivery and funding partner This has allowed schemes to expand the arts and craft activities that they deliver. ACW's recently published Young Creators strategy for children and young people, aims to inspire exploration of their creativity, aspire to new levels of achievement and expand their horizons. In particular through the experience of doing, inspired by the opportunity to work alongside our professional artists and art organisations.</p>
<p>55. To make new technologies readily available to empower young people's creativity and capacity for innovation, and attract interest in culture, the arts and science?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Wales Each of the 22 local authorities were involved with the Canllaw Project in 2008 which secured computing equipment from Fujitsu for informal education. Information shops were established and digital suits provided access to a young people's information service.</p>

56. To provide access to environments where young people can develop their creativity and interests and spend a meaningful leisure time?

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 January 2007, legislation commenced that requires that every local authority in England must, so far as reasonably practicable, secure for qualifying young persons in the authority's area access to: a) Sufficient educational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities; and b) Sufficient recreational leisure-time activities which are for the improvement of their well-being, and sufficient facilities for such activities. The Department for Education has introduced a new Early Intervention Grant, worth £2222 million (2011-12) and £2307 million (2012-13), to fund services for early years, young people and families. It is not ring-fenced so it enables local authorities to act more strategically. £234.2m is being invested through the Myplace programme to provide capital grant awards of between £1 million and £5 million for the development of world class youth centres in some of the most deprived areas of the country. Wales The Youth Service in Wales organises a wide range of outdoor education pursuits through both its core work and the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme. National Youth Events also help to provide young people with an opportunity to travel throughout Wales to participate in local, regional and national competitive and non- competitive events.

57. To promote specialised training in culture, new media and intercultural competences for youth workers?

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.

Wales Local authority and voluntary youth services regularly facilitate training programmes which deliver on the equal opportunities agenda. This is particularly true of provision within densely populated and multi-cultural communities.

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.

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.

Wales In 2002 the Welsh Government published a guidance document 'Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ESDGC) - why? What? How? The guidance describes the purpose of ESDGC. In 2008 Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ESDGC) - A Common Understanding for the Youth Work Sector (November 2008) was developed as an information document to aid delivery of ESDGC in the youth work sector. The approach within the 'Common Understanding' covers a range of ESDGC activity to support how the work may be embedded at all levels within the sector. It provides a few practical suggestions for taking the work forward.

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.)?

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.

<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>
<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>Wales Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship (ESDGC) agenda has been in place since 2008. A revised version was put in place in 2011.</p>
<p>61. To promote entrepreneurship, employment, education and volunteering opportunities with countries or regions outside of Europe?</p>	<p>YES, such measures had already been taken before the EU Youth Strategy came into force in January 2010, no additional initiatives were necessary.</p>
<p>Please elaborate on your answer, if necessary. If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>62. To encourage young people to participate in development cooperation activities either in their country of residence or abroad?</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 British Youth Council leads on putting young people at the heart of development but does not receive financial support from Government for this.</p>
--	---

<p>Additional comments on youth &amp; the world (for example references, web-links, project examples).</p>
--

**SECTION 5: EVALUATION OF THE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE**

<p>63. Has your government carried out any specific measures or is it planning to do so based on the conclusions from the European Youth Week, which presents a number of recommendations on how the structured dialogue can be improved at the national and the European levels?</p>	<p>YES, the government has implemented specific measures responding to recommendations from the European Youth Week in May 2011.</p>
---	--

<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, through the National Working Group, which has now been formalised, there are discussions about making improvements to the Structured Dialogue process.</p>
--	--

<p>64. Has your Government supported the establishment of a National Working Group?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
---	------------

Please explain the reasons for your answer. If yes, how has this been supported? If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here

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.

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 Department for Education has only just started taking part in a reconstructed National Working Group beginning with the Danish Presidency's structured dialogue in late 2011.

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.

68. Does your Government provide financial or other support for the National Working Group? No

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.

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. Awaiting further response

<p>70. Has your Government taken any initiatives to follow up the points that were raised as priority areas in the conclusions of the structured dialogue on youth employment, as outlined in the Council Resolution on the structured dialogue?</p>	<p>No, we do not have any current plans for a follow-up</p>
<p>Please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Awaiting further response</p>
<p>71. Would your Government support a structured dialogue with young people and youth organisations in other fields than those covered by the overall thematic priorities, and individual Presidency priorities, agreed at European level?</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>Please explain the reasons for your answer</p>	<p>Awaiting further response</p>
<p>72. Does your Government consider the National Working Group already established in your country to be sufficiently inclusive in its composition to ensure a participatory process open to all young people?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is NO please elaborate</p>	

<p>73. What are the methods of consultation with young people that have been applied within the structured dialogue in your country?</p>	<p>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 British Youth Council and the National Working Group have carried out the following activities to inform the Structured Dialogue report: - National and regional youth-led focus groups - Online survey's - Expert group meetings - Desk-based research into existing information - Presentations and Q&amp;As at youth events We aim to ensure a distinct youth voice from England, Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland, as well as a UK voice.</p>
<p>If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	
<p>74. Do youth researchers and those engaged in youth work play a role in carrying out the structured dialogue in your country?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>If your answer is YES please elaborate If young people or other stakeholders who are consulted as part of finalising this National Report have a different opinion than that stated by the Government (above), their opinions can be stated here.</p>	<p>Young people lead on the structured dialogue in the UK through the British Youth Council's UK Young Ambassadors project. Young people are trained and supported as researchers and representatives to carry out the consultation and report writing.</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 value the opportunity the Structured Dialogue gives to young people to express their views and develop new skills, but do not currently have the resources to offer financial support.</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? Yes

Please explain the reasons for your answer. Awaiting further response

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? No

Please explain the reasons for your answer. Awaiting further response

## SECTION 6: ON EXAMPLES OF GOOD PRACTICE

Presentation of good practice  
# 1

Presentation of good practice  
# 2

Presentation of good practice  
# 3