

Public Consultation for the EU Youth Strategy post-2027

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Introduction

The 2019-2027 EU Youth Strategy is coming to an end. The strategy supports social and civic engagement for young people. It also aims to improve policy decisions and their impact on young people.

The aim of this public consultation is to gather views and suggestions to inform the European Commission's proposals for the post-2027 EU Youth Strategy.

About you

* Language of my contribution

- ☐ Bulgarian
- ☐ Croatian
- ☐ Czech
- ☐ Danish
- ☐ Dutch
- ☒ English
- ☐ Estonian
- ☐ Finnish
- ☐ French
- ☐ German
- ☐ Greek
- ☐ Hungarian
- ☐ Irish
- ☐ Italian

- ☐ Latvian
- ☐ Lithuanian
- ☐ Maltese
- ☐ Polish
- ☐ Portuguese
- ☐ Romanian
- ☐ Slovak
- ☐ Slovenian
- ☐ Spanish
- ☐ Swedish

* I am giving my contribution as

- ☐ Academic/research institution
- ☐ Business association
- ☐ Company/business
- ☐ Consumer organisation
- ☐ EU citizen
- ☐ Environmental organisation
- ☐ Non-EU citizen
- ☒ Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- ☐ Public authority
- ☐ Trade union
- ☐ Other

* First name

Nina

* Surname

Portolan

* Email (this won't be published)

nina.portolan@enil.eu

* Organisation name

255 character(s) maximum

European Network on Independent Living (ENIL)

* Organisation size

- ☒ Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- ☐ Small (10 to 49 employees)
- ☐ Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- ☐ Large (250 or more)

Transparency register number

Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

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* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

This list does not represent the official position of the European institutions with regard to the legal status or policy of the entities mentioned. It is a harmonisation of often divergent lists and practices.

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|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☐ Afghanistan | ☐ Djibouti | ☐ Libya | ☐ Saint Martin |
| ☐ Åland Islands | ☐ Dominica | ☐ Liechtenstein | ☐ Saint Pierre and Miquelon |
| ☐ Albania | ☐ Dominican Republic | ☐ Lithuania | ☐ Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| ☐ Algeria | ☐ Ecuador | ☐ Luxembourg | ☐ Samoa |
| ☐ American Samoa | ☐ Egypt | ☐ Macau | ☐ San Marino |
| ☐ Andorra | ☐ El Salvador | ☐ Madagascar | ☐ São Tomé and Príncipe |
| ☐ Angola | ☐ Equatorial Guinea | ☐ Malawi | ☐ Saudi Arabia |
| ☐ Anguilla | ☐ Eritrea | ☐ Malaysia | ☐ Senegal |
| ☐ Antarctica | ☐ Estonia | ☐ Maldives | ☐ Serbia |

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| ☐ Antigua and Barbuda | ☐ Eswatini | ☐ Mali | ☐ Seychelles |
| ☐ Argentina | ☐ Ethiopia | ☐ Malta | ☐ Sierra Leone |
| ☐ Armenia | ☐ Falkland Islands | ☐ Marshall Islands | ☐ Singapore |
| ☐ Aruba | ☐ Faroe Islands | ☐ Martinique | ☐ Sint Maarten |
| ☐ Australia | ☐ Fiji | ☐ Mauritania | ☐ Slovakia |
| ☐ Austria | ☐ Finland | ☐ Mauritius | ☐ Slovenia |
| ☐ Azerbaijan | ☐ France | ☐ Mayotte | ☐ Solomon Islands |
| ☐ Bahamas | ☐ French Guiana | ☐ Mexico | ☐ Somalia |
| ☐ Bahrain | ☐ French Polynesia | ☐ Micronesia | ☐ South Africa |
| ☐ Bangladesh | ☐ French Southern and Antarctic Lands | ☐ Moldova | ☐ South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands |
| ☐ Barbados | ☐ Gabon | ☐ Monaco | ☐ South Korea |
| ☐ Belarus | ☐ Georgia | ☐ Mongolia | ☐ South Sudan |
| ☒ Belgium | ☐ Germany | ☐ Montenegro | ☐ Spain |
| ☐ Belize | ☐ Ghana | ☐ Montserrat | ☐ Sri Lanka |
| ☐ Benin | ☐ Gibraltar | ☐ Morocco | ☐ Sudan |
| ☐ Bermuda | ☐ Greece | ☐ Mozambique | ☐ Suriname |
| ☐ Bhutan | ☐ Greenland | ☐ Myanmar/Burma | ☐ Svalbard and Jan Mayen |
| ☐ Bolivia | ☐ Grenada | ☐ Namibia | ☐ Sweden |
| ☐ Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba | ☐ Guadeloupe | ☐ Nauru | ☐ Switzerland |
| ☐ Bosnia and Herzegovina | ☐ Guam | ☐ Nepal | ☐ Syria |
| ☐ Botswana | ☐ Guatemala | ☐ Netherlands | ☐ Taiwan |
| ☐ Bouvet Island | ☐ Guernsey | ☐ New Caledonia | ☐ Tajikistan |
| ☐ Brazil | ☐ Guinea | ☐ New Zealand | ☐ Tanzania |
| ☐ British Indian Ocean Territory | ☐ Guinea-Bissau | ☐ Nicaragua | ☐ Thailand |

☐ British Virgin Islands	☐ Guyana	☐ Niger	☐ The Gambia
☐ Brunei	☐ Haiti	☐ Nigeria	☐ Timor-Leste
☐ Bulgaria	☐ Heard Island and McDonald Islands	☐ Niue	☐ Togo
☐ Burkina Faso	☐ Honduras	☐ Norfolk Island	☐ Tokelau
☐ Burundi	☐ Hong Kong	☐ Northern Mariana Islands	☐ Tonga
☐ Cambodia	☐ Hungary	☐ North Korea	☐ Trinidad and Tobago
☐ Cameroon	☐ Iceland	☐ North Macedonia	☐ Tunisia
☐ Canada	☐ India	☐ Norway	☐ Türkiye
☐ Cape Verde	☐ Indonesia	☐ Oman	☐ Turkmenistan
☐ Cayman Islands	☐ Iran	☐ Pakistan	☐ Turks and Caicos Islands
☐ Central African Republic	☐ Iraq	☐ Palau	☐ Tuvalu
☐ Chad	☐ Ireland	☐ Palestine	☐ Uganda
☐ Chile	☐ Isle of Man	☐ Panama	☐ Ukraine
☐ China	☐ Israel	☐ Papua New Guinea	☐ United Arab Emirates
☐ Christmas Island	☐ Italy	☐ Paraguay	☐ United Kingdom
☐ Clipperton	☐ Jamaica	☐ Peru	☐ United States
☐ Cocos (Keeling) Islands	☐ Japan	☐ Philippines	☐ United States Minor Outlying Islands
☐ Colombia	☐ Jersey	☐ Pitcairn Islands	☐ Uruguay
☐ Comoros	☐ Jordan	☐ Poland	☐ US Virgin Islands
☐ Congo	☐ Kazakhstan	☐ Portugal	☐ Uzbekistan
☐ Cook Islands	☐ Kenya	☐ Puerto Rico	☐ Vanuatu
☐ Costa Rica	☐ Kiribati	☐ Qatar	☐ Vatican City
☐ Côte d'Ivoire	☐ Kosovo	☐ Réunion	☐ Venezuela

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|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| ☐ Croatia | ☐ Kuwait | ☐ Romania | ☐ Vietnam |
| ☐ Cuba | ☐ Kyrgyzstan | ☐ Russia | ☐ Wallis and Futuna |
| ☐ Curaçao | ☐ Laos | ☐ Rwanda | ☐ Western Sahara |
| ☐ Cyprus | ☐ Latvia | ☐ Saint Barthélemy | ☐ Yemen |
| ☐ Czechia | ☐ Lebanon | ☐ Saint Helena | ☐ Zambia |
| | | Ascension and Tristan da Cunha | |
| ☐ Democratic Republic of the Congo | ☐ Lesotho | ☐ Saint Kitts and Nevis | ☐ Zimbabwe |
| ☐ Denmark | ☐ Liberia | ☐ Saint Lucia | |

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, ‘business association’, ‘consumer association’, ‘EU citizen’) country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

☒ Anonymous

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

☐ **Public**

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

☒ I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

Additional background questions

This section aims to gather additional background information about you.

* Does your organisation/authority/other work directly with young people, providing youth work, non-formal education, support or other similar activities?

- ☐ Our organisation does not work with young people
- ☐ Our organisation works with young people from all backgrounds
- ☒ Our organisation works mainly with certain groups of young people (e.g. young people with disabilities, young people in rural areas)

Focus areas for the next EU Youth Strategy

1. To what extent should the EU Youth Strategy prioritise the following themes?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	Do not know
* Empowering young people to become active citizens and participate in decision-making and democracy	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Supporting the role of young people in peacebuilding, security and preparedness	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Promoting young people's health and well-being	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting young people's transition from education to employment	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting youth employment	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

* Promoting access to education and training, including for citizenship and digital literacy skills	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Ensuring access to information that is relevant to young people	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Protecting future generations and promoting intergenerational fairness	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Promoting sustainable policies	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting inclusion and a just, equitable society	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Strengthening youth work and non-formal education	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Strengthening civil society organisations, including those led by young people	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

Youth participation and youth mainstreaming

Youth mainstreaming involves systematically integrating young people's perspectives and needs into other policies to ensure that they are designed and implemented with their impact on young people in mind.

- *2. In your opinion, what is the most effective way to get young people involved in designing and implementing EU policies? (Choose up to three)

Between 1 and 3 selections

- ☒ Strengthening the role of youth councils and youth organisations in policymaking
- ☒ Making information for young people more relevant, accessible and engaging
- ☐ Promoting the involvement of young people in EU decision-making
- ☐ Promoting digital platforms for participation
- ☐ Creating opportunities for dialogue and meetings between young people and EU policymakers
- ☐ Using online consultations and social media engagement
- ☒ Organising school or university-based discussions
- ☐ Setting up citizens panels or deliberative forums
- ☐ Other: [Please explain, max 100 characters without spaces]
- ☐ Do not know

- *3. Which of the following are the most effective ways for EU policymakers to take young people's concerns into account? (Choose up to three)

Between 1 and 3 selections

- ☐ Policymakers assessing the impact of EU policy, funding and legislative proposals on young people
- ☒ Regular dialogue and structured consultations between young people and EU policymakers
- ☐ Young people advising the President of the European Commission on issues relevant to them
- ☐ Policy discussions between young people and European Commissioners
- ☐ Stronger links between EU policymakers and youth representatives (such as national youth council representatives)
- ☒ Opportunities for young people to give feedback on EU policy at national, regional and local levels
- ☐ Appointing a central coordinator to advise EU policymakers on issues affecting young people
- ☐ Do not know

- *4. What do you think are the biggest barriers to youth participation that the next EU Youth Strategy should tackle? (Choose up to two)

Between 1 and 2 selections

- ☐ Lack of access to youth-friendly information
- ☐ Limited opportunities for young people to get involved in politics, including voting in elections
- ☐ Limited opportunities to influence policy
- ☒ Limited capacity of youth organisations
- ☐ Lack of access to quality civic education
- ☒ Unequal access to participation for young people with fewer opportunities
- ☐ Other: [Please explain, max 100 characters without spaces]
- ☐ Do not know

- *5. In which specific policy areas do you think the youth dimension should be better integrated? (Choose up to five)

Between 1 and 5 selections

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ Agriculture and fisheries | ☐ Energy | ☐ Justice |
| ☒ Asylum and migration | ☐ Employment | ☐ Peace and security |
| ☐ Consumer protection | ☒ Environment and climate | ☐ Regional and territorial development and cohesion |
| ☐ Competitiveness | ☐ Foreign policy | ☐ Research and innovation |
| ☐ Culture and cultural heritage | ☐ Fundamental rights and equality | ☐ Social policy |
| ☐ Defence policy | ☐ Health and well-being | ☐ Sport |
| ☒ Democracy | ☒ Housing | ☐ Tourism |
| ☐ Digital transformation | ☐ Humanitarian aid and crisis management | ☐ Trade |
| ☐ Economic, financial and monetary policy | ☐ International development and partnerships | ☐ Transport |
| ☒ Education and training | ☐ Neighbourhood, enlargement, and strategic partnerships | ☐ Do not know |

Strengthening youth work and support for young people

Youth work involves various social, cultural, educational, and political activities designed by, for and with young people. It sometimes includes sports and services for young people. Youth work belongs to 'out-of-school' education and leisure time activities, involving youth workers and youth leaders, and based on learning through non-formal methods.

- * 6. What types of support should the next EU Youth Strategy prioritise to encourage youth work and youth workers to help young people? (Choose up to three)

Between 1 and 3 selections

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☒ Support the recognition and professionalisation of youth work and youth workers | ☐ Safe and inclusive spaces for self-expression and personal growth |
| ☐ Support for opportunities to learn abroad | ☐ Mentorship for young people |

- ☐ Support for cultural awareness and understanding diversity
- ☒ Support to promote young people's digital literacy and responsible online behaviour
- ☐ Support for young people's active citizenship
- ☐ Support for young people's career guidance
- ☐ Support for physical and mental health and well-being
- ☐ Access to non-formal educational resources and opportunities for learning
- ☐ Accessible community spaces and building peer networks for resilience
- ☐ Structured activities that prepare young people for life's challenges and opportunities, like financial and futures literacy
- ☒ Support for disadvantaged young people
- ☐ Other: [Please explain, max 100 characters without spaces]
- ☐ Do not know

Inclusion

Some young people have fewer opportunities compared to others and may face barriers to inclusion that are linked to their identity or personal circumstances.

7. To promote the inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities, to what extent should the next EU Youth Strategy focus on the following areas?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	Do not know
* Improving access to opportunities to study, volunteer or work in different EU countries, through programmes like Erasmus+	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Improving access to opportunities for young people to have their ideas and opinions heard by policymakers	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Improving access to cultural life	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Tackling disinformation, hate speech and harassment	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting cooperation among different countries	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

* Supporting research and knowledge-building	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Fostering partnerships between organisations	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Promoting dialogue and networking among young people from diverse backgrounds	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Strengthening youth work and community-based support to foster inclusion at local level	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

Global dimension

8. To empower young people worldwide, to what extent should the next EU Youth Strategy focus on the following areas?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	Do not know
* Facilitating youth participation in international policymaking forums (e.g. UN youth events)	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Strengthening partnerships with youth organisations based outside the EU	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Supporting learning mobility, youth exchanges and international volunteering programmes with countries outside the EU	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Supporting research and knowledge-building on international youth issues	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

9. To support the role of young people in peacebuilding, security and preparedness, to what extent should the next EU Youth Strategy focus on the following areas?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	Do not know
* Promoting cooperation among different countries	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Supporting research and knowledge-building	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Fostering partnerships between organisations	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Supporting youth exchanges, youth work and volunteering programmes	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐

* Promoting young people's participation in international forums



Intergenerational fairness

10. To contribute to intergenerational fairness and benefit and safeguard the interests of future generations, to what extent should the next EU Youth Strategy focus on the following areas?

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent	Do not know
* Facilitating youth participation, activism and advocacy	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting young people's perspectives in EU policymaking	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting young people's perspectives in national, regional and local policymaking	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting long-term thinking and futures literacy in policymaking	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐
* Promoting initiatives and projects that encourage communication, cooperation and knowledge transfer between different generations	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐
* Promoting intergenerational exchanges and partnerships in society	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐

Monitoring and communication

* 11. Which methods should be used to track progress under the next EU Youth Strategy? (Choose up to three)

Between 1 and 3 selections

- ☐ European Commission reports, such as the EU Youth Report, which shares progress on youth policy
- ☒ Meetings where young people and organisations give their input and feedback on the EU Youth Strategy's progress
- ☐ Using data from sources like Eurostat and Youth Wiki to see if young people are facing new challenges
- ☐

Consulting youth councils and youth stakeholders to understand their needs and experiences

- ☐ Learning from different countries' experiences and their successful policies
- ☐ Conferences and forums where young people, experts and policymakers discuss strategies and progress
- ☒ Conducting studies and surveys to gather insights into young people's experiences and needs
- ☐ Supporting Member States in tracking progress at national, regional and local levels
- ☐ Do not know

* 12. Which methods should be prioritised to promote the next EU Youth Strategy?
(Choose up to three)

Between 1 and 3 selections

- ☐ Social media campaigns
- ☒ Public and cultural events
- ☐ Cooperation with youth organisations, youth ambassadors and multipliers
- ☒ Cooperation with schools and other educational institutions
- ☐ Newsletters and updates
- ☐ Online updates (via European Youth Portal, national websites, etc)
- ☐ High-level forums and conferences
- ☐ Regular reports
- ☒ Youth information workers, youth information services and youth organisations informing young people
- ☐ Sharing good practices and case studies
- ☐ Do not know

Closing comments

If you wish, add further comments or suggestions for the next EU Youth Strategy:
[maximum 2500 characters without spaces]

2500 character(s) maximum

The EU Youth Strategy post-2027 should focus on specific and concrete measures that guarantee:

1. Youth participation is understood as a core principle of EU policy and development, ensuring that the voices of young people, especially those who face barriers, are fully and meaningfully included in all democratic processes. Participatory processes and information about them must be accessible, easy to understand and easy to follow, regardless of one's ethnic, socio-economic or educational background.

2. That all future initiatives are free of tokenism, as well as ableism, sexism, racism or any other form of discrimination, so they prevent marginalised communities, including but not limited to youth with disabilities, being used as "examples of good practice", without meaningful support and understanding of their needs. To ensure full inclusion of marginalised youth, the Strategy should have specific, actionable goals that allow these groups to engage with the EU on all levels. An assessment of the needs of these groups should be done regularly, with and by those who work with them directly.

3. That all aspects of the Strategy are underpinned by the principles of independent living, freedom of choice and control, including but not limited to measures against institutionalisation of young people with disabilities and those without family care, support in accessing quality education and employment to all categories of youth facing barriers, and access to all opportunities through Erasmus+ and other programmes that empower young people through non formal education. To achieve this, the strategy should have both mainstream and specific support measures, in a "twin track" system, without an either/or approach to accessing opportunities.

If you wish, upload files to support your responses:

Contact

[Contact Form](#)