

Youth Perspectives in action: Council of Europe's Partial Agreements after the Reykjavik Summit

Workshop on co-operation

11-12 March 2025

European Youth Centre Strasbourg



Workshop of the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card
and the European Youth Card Association

REPORT

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1.1 Setting the scene

The context of the workshop

The Council of Europe (CoE), in line with its member states' requests, has always encouraged transversal co-operation between its various sectors. The Reykjavik Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at the 4th Council of Europe Summit in May 2023 has prescribed the integration of a "youth perspective" into the intergovernmental work of the Council of Europe, this being also the case for the Partial Agreements (PAs).

In order to start the implementation of this objective and with the aim to explore new avenues of co-operation between the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card and other Council of Europe Partial Agreements, this workshop was organised on 11-12 March 2025 in the European Youth Centre in Strasbourg.

The Partial Agreement's member states, EYCA member organisations, partners (ERYICA, YFJ) and the secretariat were invited to discuss, among other things, ways of enhancing the use of the European Youth Card as an effective tool of communication and flow of information between the governments and the young people, as well as between the young people and the CoE Partial Agreements.

The EDQM, EPA, EPAS and the Pompidou Group had been identified by the Board of Co-ordination of the youth sector's Partial Agreement (52nd meeting, 12 November 2024) as the first four priority Partial Agreements for developing co-operation given their direct relevance to the concerns and needs of young people.

Objectives of the workshop

1. to serve as a platform for the stakeholders of the Partial Agreements, member states, EYCA organisations, young people and other partners to get acquainted with each other through:
 - short presentations of their structure and work;
 - sharing about respective interests, expectations, perceptions or challenges and uncertainties regarding the youth perspective;
2. to determine pathways, and if possible, concrete possibilities for co-operation within the respective work programmes of 2025, 2026 and 2027 (including budgetary opportunities), with a possibility of tripartite events.

1.2 Opening and welcome

Tobias Flessenkemper, Head of the Youth Department

Tobias Flessenkemper introduced the meeting by presenting to the audience an historical perspective: in 1990, during the Council of Europe Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth held in Lisbon, Portugal, ministers had advocated an increase in mobility of young people between the East and the West. This had led to the creation of the Partial Agreement on youth mobility in 1991. At that time, Europe was shifting, therefore fostering mobility was one of the answers.

Tobias Flessenkemper underlined that, in the meantime, youth mobility had changed dramatically, ranging from physical to digital space. He reminded participants that the 10th Conference of Ministers Responsible for Youth, that would take place on 8-9 October 2025 in Malta, would be entitled: *Young people for Democracy: Youth perspectives in Action*.

He declared that four Partial Agreements had been identified as a priority for developing co-operation – on cultural routes, sports, quality of medicines, drugs and addiction – considering that the access to well-being and mental health was a crucial issue for young people.

Manel Sanchez, EYCA Director

Manel Sanchez introduced the seminar by pointing out that the process was a strong step forward for the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility and for EYCA, with many partners as well as two representatives from the EYCA Youth Panel involved in the workshop. He ensured that one of EYCA's strong values was impacting the life of young people.

Natalja Turenne, Youth Policy Advisor, Secretary of the Partial Agreement, Council of Europe

Natalja Turenne welcomed participants and explained the workshop's process, consisting in getting to know each other, looking at complementarities and considering practical ways to collaborate.

1.3 Presentations of the International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addictions (Pompidou Group), the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Health Care (EDQM) and the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

The International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addictions (Pompidou Group)

Elena Hedoux, Deputy to the Executive Secretary, Programme manager

Delina Cici, Senior Project Officer

Set up in 1971 at the instigation of the late former French President Georges Pompidou as a co-operation group to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs, the Pompidou Group began as an informal forum of 7 countries and was incorporated into the Council of Europe in 1980.

In 2021, its statute was revised, in order to give the Group a broader perspective, allowing it not only to “combat” nor consider exclusively “illicit” drugs. As a consequence, the Group took the name of “International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addictions”.

This Enlarged Partial Agreement comprises 41 member states, among which 3 come out of Europe: Israel, Mexico and Morocco.

The Pompidou Group provides knowledge, support and solutions for effective, evidence-based drug and addiction policies, which fully respect human rights.

Its structure

The Ministerial Conference – its policy-making body – where Ministers responsible for drug policies meet, as a general rule, every four years, formulates the strategic direction of, and priorities for, the Group's work.

Between Ministerial Conferences, the Permanent Correspondents, who are officials from each member state of the Pompidou Group and represent their government, constitute the main decision-making body: they supervise the implementation of all activities and the budget and meet twice a year.

Day-to-day decisions are taken by the Bureau, which consists of the Chair, Vice-Chair and six field coordinators elected among the Permanent Correspondents and meets twice a year. The secretariat supports the activities.

Its core activities

The Pompidou Group's area of work comprises law enforcement activities, through supply reduction via airports and general aviation, illicit drug trade online and diversion of precursors. It also develops health programmes including prevention and treatment components.

The Criminal Justice and Health in Prison Programme supports governments in developing human rights-based criminal justice policies and comprehensive drug treatment systems in prisons.

The International Drug Policy Academy contributes to linking policy, research and practice across sectors and building capacities for more effective and sustainable drug policies and related programmes.

The Pompidou Group's cooperation networks include MedNET – the Group's Mediterranean network for co-operation on drugs and addiction – and South-East European countries.

Activities tackling more specifically the youth

The Prevention Prize, which was first launched in 2004, represents a unique initiative involving young people in finding solutions to social problems. Eligible projects must be entirely or mainly in the field of drug and addiction prevention, projects dealing with digital addictions being particularly encouraged. Furthermore, they have to be run by several people, comprising young people under the age of 25, and be structured. 3 projects are selected by a jury of 7 young people, with the support of EYCA, and presented to the Ministerial Conference. They must be implemented in one of the member states of the Pompidou group, other Council of Europe's member states not yet members of the Pompidou Group or MedNET countries.

A project promoting the mental health of children and youth by addressing the risks of online gaming and gambling started in 2024 (and will run until 2026). Targeting children and youth (10-24 years old) as well as their parents, it includes 3 components: research and analysis, policy and practice interventions and public awareness and provides a platform for international exchange of experiences. The expected outcomes of the project include tools for national authorities in the prevention, treatment and risk reduction fields as well as national policies and regulations.



The European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Health Care (EDQM)

François-Xavier Lery, Head of Pharmaceutical and Consumer Care Section

François-Xavier Lery introduced his presentation by acknowledging that, so far, EDQM had been lacking youth-targeted activities but was in the process of a better integration of civil society in general and youth in particular.

EDQM is the only entity of the Council of Europe with dual characteristics. Indeed, it is both a Partial Agreement and a Major Administrative Entity, reporting directly to the Secretary General, employing 1/5 of the Council of Europe's staff on 3 sites (in Strasbourg and Metz) and working with a global network of almost 2000 experts from a wide variety of scientific disciplines. By working on medicinal products, substances of human origin, pharmaceutical care and consumer health, EDQM aims at contributing to public health and access to good quality medicines and healthcare in Europe.

Activities regarding cosmetic products and tattoos

This area is regulated by the Council of Europe Resolution ResAP(2008)1 on requirements and criteria for the safety of tattoos and permanent make-up.

The European Steering Committee for Cosmetics and Consumer Health has raised its members' awareness on risks about tattooing. In that regard, a campaign entitled "Think before you ink" has been developed in Denmark.

The European Network of Official Cosmetics Control Laboratories (OCCL) – comprised of more than 50 official control laboratories – checks the compliance of tattoos and cosmetic products with respect to the relevant European and national regulation requirements. Results are shared with national competent authorities for further enforcement actions.

Activities regarding falsified medicines

A committee of experts on minimising the public health risks posed by falsified medical products and related crimes, taking into consideration the fact that much of the illegal trade of medicines in Europe takes place on Internet and notably through social media, has developed a Social Media Guide compiling best practices to help national authorities optimise their use of social media. It has also developed communication and prevention tools focusing on the nature and dangers of illegal products, for instance a comic book targeting the youth and a concept guide: "Open minds, free minds – No easy prey for counterfeit medicines and similarly dangerous medicines" dedicated to teachers, trainers and social workers.



The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS)

Cassandra Mactavish, Senior Project Officer, Coordinator of the Consultative Committee

Marco Rizzi, Junior Project Officer

EPAS lies within the Sport division. In that regard, EPAS bases its work on Council of Europe sport standards such as the European Sports Charter, which establishes the basic principles of national sports policies, enabling governments to support the practice of sport for all and to offer various opportunities to practice sport under well-defined conditions. Furthermore, 3 conventions have been concluded in the field of sport: the Anti-Doping Convention, the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (the Macolin Convention) and the Convention on an Integrated Safety, Security and Service Approach at Football Matches and Other Sports Events (Saint-Denis Convention).

EPAS was set up in 2007 to give fresh momentum to international co-operation in sports policies, to address the current challenges facing sport and to ensure that sport thrived and was governed to meet high standards (e.g. in the areas of integrity, good governance and fair play). It is a platform for intergovernmental co-operation and dialogue between public authorities (41 member states), sports federations and NGOs.

It is composed of 3 statutory bodies: a governing board, a consultative committee comprising 30 sport organisations/NGOs/international organisations which advise the governing board, and a statutory committee.

Activities tackling more specifically the youth

The 18th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport, organised by EPAS and the Portuguese government, was the first Ministerial conference which included a youth perspective, integrating young people's participation throughout specific activities. These activities included participation of youth at all major meetings and events, a dedicated speed dating session with the EPAS Consultative Committee members and the opportunity to contribute and exchange at various meetings before, during and after the event.

Furthermore, on 7 March 2025, EPAS organised a breakfast roundtable on women's health and sport, involving youth experts and including EYCA.

In addition, through its Human Rights Education for Youth programme and notably the development of a values-based sport and sport integrity online tutored course – in partnership with the North-South Centre and other international organisations such as UNESCO and the African Union, and co-funded by the European Union – EPAS aims at enhancing young people's knowledge and values awareness and strengthening youth civil society in the field of sport.

Finally, EPAS conducts regular presentations to university students throughout Europe to raise awareness of the European Sports Charter and EPAS' thematic work.



The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes (EPA)

(was not presented at the workshop but was discussed in a small working group by participants who took part in the Walk the Talk seminars in 2023 and 2024 and in the 13th Annual Forum of Cultural Routes)

The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes was established in 2010 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe in order to reinforce the potential of the Cultural Routes for cultural co-operation, sustainable territorial development and social cohesion. A Cultural Route is defined by the Council of Europe as “a cultural, educational heritage and tourism co-operation project aiming at the development and promotion of an itinerary or a series of itineraries based on a historic route, a cultural concept, figure or phenomenon with a transnational importance and significance for the understanding and respect of common European values”. The EPA aims to contribute to strengthen the democratic dimension of cultural exchange and tourism and to preserve a diverse heritage.

There are currently 48 certified itinerary networks, covering a range of different themes, from architecture and landscape to religious influences, from gastronomy and intangible heritage to the major figures of European art, music and literature. Routes are connected to activities in the fields of research, sustainable tourism, youth exchanges, etc. The certification is based on a bottom-up approach, by promoting initiatives from the civil society, after they have been rigorously evaluated. This label guarantees the values of the routes.

The European Institute of Cultural Routes was established in 1998, through an agreement between the Council of Europe and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to serve as the Council of Europe technical and specialised agency for the promotion of the Cultural Routes. It is involved in monitoring and evaluating Cultural Routes and also advises the projects and the certified itineraries.

1.4 EYCA and the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card

The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card

Natalja Turenne, Youth Policy Advisor, Secretary of the Partial Agreement

This Partial Agreement exists since 1991 and is a programme of the Council of Europe aimed at developing the Youth Card scheme, particularly at European level, in the best interests of young people with a view to facilitating their mobility as well as access to the various goods and services necessary for their personal and cultural development. The number of members currently amount to 25. In the framework of the Partial Agreement, seminars, webinars and workshops are being organised and contribute to the mobilisation of knowledge, the exchange of best practices and the development of various aspects of youth policies through the European Youth Card as part of intergovernmental co-operation of member states.

Its Board of Coordination, comprising 8 governmental representatives of member states, 8 members of EYCA and 1 representative appointed by the Advisory Council on Youth, oversees the Partial Agreement’s programme of activities, implemented in cooperation with EYCA.

In a survey conducted by the Secretariat, members of this Partnership Agreement underlined that the main added values of this programme were the following: giving a European dimension to national youth policies, benefiting from a communication tool to reach young people, being part of a European

community of 8 million card users, being kept updated with youth policy issues, building their staff capacities, obtaining real and direct feedback from card-holders and networking.

Subjects dealt with by the PA have ranged from inclusive youth mobility, active youth participation, youth work, employability and mobility to intercultural dialogue, prevention of radicalisation, access to rights, mental health and developing resistance.

The European Youth Card Association

Manel Sanchez, EYCA Director

Founded in 1987 and originally called “Euro 26 card”, EYCA is a non-profit organisation bringing together 40 Youth Card organisations all over Europe and is the Partial Agreement’s statutory partner.

EYCA’s vision is a Europe where all young people are mobile and active (socially, culturally, educationally and economically). EYCA’s missions consist in delivering quality European Youth Card services (over 30 000 discounts in Europe) and in contributing to a better policy on youth mobility and active citizenship: to become a member, an organisation needs to show a balance between these two missions. EYCA is indeed a social tool, with various goals, including emancipation, social inclusion, integration, employability and democratic engagement. Today, around 8,2 million cardholders benefit from Youth Card opportunities.

Created in 2018, the EYCA Youth panel is an advisory body that helps the EYCA board identify the priorities, interests and concerns of young Europeans, design programmes and services and launch their own initiatives. It comprises 11 members, 2 of whom participated in this workshop.

EYCA has been working with the Council of Europe since 1991 to support youth mobility in the framework of the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card. Each year, it delivers a PA work programme that connects Council of Europe member states with EYCA member organisations and helps them work together to develop more effective policies and responses to youth mobility.

EYCA is also a key partner of the European Commission, through EU Youth Dialogue, the European Solidarity Corps, Discover EU, as well as campaigns to mobilise and engage young European in EU elections. It also works in cooperation with ERYICA and Eurodesk.

1.5 Bringing the youth perspective into the work of the Partial Agreements through co-operation with the PA on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card, including multiplication effect

The discussions, taking place in working groups, focused on integrating a youth perspective into the four identified Partial Agreements, through co-operation with the PA on Youth Mobility and the European Youth Card Association. Participants were invited to reflect on past cooperation experiences and to identify key lessons learned. The discussions helped define the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders and explored expectations and opportunities for joint actions.

Regarding the Pompidou Group

The group discussion highlighted existing cross-overs between the Pompidou group's activities and youth-related initiatives. In terms of law enforcement, for instance: many inmates being young people, some European Youth Cards already work with them in custody, to maintain a connection with the outside world as well as to support them with reintegration into civil life. Besides, regarding addictions, a campaign has been developed by EYCA in Madrid about gambling and ERYICA is currently building a training course for youth workers and teachers on mental health, integrating this dimension of addictions. Furthermore, in Luxembourg, when young people get discounts for cultural activities through the Youth Card, they can get a package including information on prevention.

Participants made a series of proposals to develop joint actions:

They noted that 9 member states of the Pompidou Group were closely collaborating with EYCA. In that regard, contacts between EYCA representatives and the Pompidou Group's permanent correspondents could be fostered. Moreover, other PAs could be (re)presented in the Pompidou group's plenary sessions. In terms of youth representation, youth NGOs could be involved more closely in the organisation of the Prevention Prize.

Furthermore, the subject of youth online gambling/addiction was underlined. A multidisciplinary group could enhance the coordination between member states as well as the promotion of information to teachers and local organisations. More awareness-raising campaigns should be developed in this area and imply young people, teachers and parents.

A joint seminar or training on the subject of addiction to on-line gaming/gambling could be organised in co-operation between the Pompidou Group and the PA on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card.

Regarding the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Health Care

Following the discussion, participants pointed out some possible areas of cooperation.

They suggested that EDQM provided awareness-raising messages, notably through social media, in various languages. In particular, the need to support young travellers in getting information about health services abroad, the ways/prices to access medicines and the European health insurance card was underlined.

EYCA members raised the ethical issue of pharmaceutical companies offering discounts on food supplements such as protein products, thus leading to the importance of benefiting from EDQM's advice on this matter before accepting any offer.

Participants also proposed to organise a seminar on the quality of medicine and online self-medication, gathering experts, civil servants representing their ministries, the community of knowledge, youth organisations and professionals working directly with young people.

Finally, regarding the comic book used as a prevention tool, more connections could be created between the educational committee and relevant ministries.

Regarding the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport

The group discussion pointed out existing cross-overs between EPAS' activities and youth-related initiatives. EPAS has already started to address youth perspectives by co-operating with youth organisations. For example, the EPAS diversity conference, a biennial event, is an opportunity for specific timely themes to be examined. The next conference will take place in 2025, and the theme will be intergenerational challenges in sport for both youth and seniors. The youth perspective will be highly visible at this event as young people are at the heart of the discussion. In addition, youth participation is being discussed during the preparation of the upcoming Council of Europe Conference of Ministers responsible for Sport which will be held in Monaco in 2026. For its part, the European Youth Forum (EYJ) has developed a toolkit on human rights education through sport.

In terms of proposals, participants suggested that EPAS should take youth mobility more into account. Youth mobility could also benefit from specific initiatives which have already been undertaken with youth (in general) such as interactive events with the EPAS Consultative Committee, sharing of best practices, prizes or other possible synergies.

Furthermore, the European Youth Card could contribute to better access to sport. It could for instance develop partnerships with sport federations in order to attract more young people. To address a possible financial barrier linked to some sports, EYCA could also provide more discounts. In that regard, EYCA's new app sends push notifications on the European Sports Charter values and EPAS good practices whenever card-holders access sport-related discounts. Additionally, co-branded cards could be developed with sport federations.

Participants pointed out that, on the ground, educators could serve as multipliers to reach out to young people and thus better connect the youth and sport sectors. They also recommended developing research on the barriers of youth participation in sport as well as youth participation in the governance of sport federations. A seminar on mobility in the world of sport could also be organised.

Regarding the Partial Agreement on Cultural Routes

Existing cross-overs between the Cultural Routes' activities and youth-related initiatives have already been explored through the Walk the Talk seminars which took place in 2023 and 2024.

To carry on this process, participants suggested the creation of toolkits, following the example of ANIJ in Luxembourg which is in the process of creating a digital starter kit for some routes such as Compostella, providing partnerships and discounts (on hostels, transport, restaurants, swimming-pools, etc.) thanks to a close collaboration with experts.

The group also recommended the organisation of activities tailored for young people along the routes on anthropology, history, culture. These activities could be identified by young people themselves, who would be involved in communicating, not only on these activities but also on local traditions and festivals linked to the topics of the routes.

Furthermore, to encourage EYCA members to get involved in the promotion of cultural routes to young people, an EYCA award could be created. Participants also suggested that future youth capitals candidates should demonstrate opportunities of co-operation with a cultural route. Finally, the group put forward the creation of new cultural routes by young people: these routes would reflect youth-related topics of interest such as music, cinema, sport, etc. and could be connected to existing cultural routes.

2.1 Avenues of co-operation, selection of concrete proposals for development in 2025, 2026 and in a long-term perspective

An overview of opportunities for co-operation

Zara Lavchyan, Facilitator

To facilitate the upcoming group discussions, Zara Lavchyan gave participants an overview of opportunities for co-operation in the field of youth:

Educational activities, such as training courses, seminars and workshops could be organised. In that regard, the Youth Department of the Council of Europe practices include:

- thematic training activities (short/long term, online, project-focused, training of trainers/peers training);
- study sessions in cooperation with international youth organisations and networks (specific topics can be mainstreamed into educational activities of relevant organisations and thematic INGOs could bring in their knowledge and networks to feed the work related to the PAs priorities and thematic work);
- multistakeholder capacity building activities (50-50 training courses for cross-sectoral and intersectoral groups, shaping youth policy in practice model of long-term policy development courses);
- thematic national training courses in co-operation with the Council of Europe Youth Department (e.g. Human rights education national courses).

Additionally, the Youth Department offers a vast range of methodological materials, such as handbooks, manuals, model activities, which can also be used in joint initiatives.

Awareness raising activities including campaigns, information dissemination and social media could be led through each other's platforms/tools, the development of joint communication materials, joint public events and publications in multiple languages and involve youth in the process. The Youth Department has a thorough experience in European level campaigning with the support of national organisations and networks which can be inspirational.

Youth participation and representation within the PAs could be reached through the organisation of joint committees/working groups, the creation of advisory boards/committees, the inclusion of youth rapporteurs in committees, the involvement of the Advisory Council on Youth and the participation of youth representatives in events.

In that respect, the co-management system of the Youth Department could be a source of inspiration.

In terms of knowledge building, the Partial Agreements could collaborate through the mapping of good practices at national level on youth involvement in specific areas, joint research and publications on specific themes and the organisation of knowledge building events (such as symposia, seminars, regional workshops...) in cooperation with the Pool of European Youth Researchers and the European Knowledge Center for Youth Policy.

Other avenues of cooperation between Partial Agreements were suggested: the participation in each other's events, information sharing, events aimed at better getting to know each other, joint brainstorming workshops, exchanges between pools of experts and correspondents. On a national level, it was also recommended to carry out capacity building activities, information dissemination workshops, advocacy and cross-sectoral work.

Conclusions from the group discussions

Group discussions focused on key issues in the co-operation between Partial Agreements and possible input of member states into this co-operation, identifying the main challenges and areas for reflection.

A series of challenges were highlighted by the participants.

First, they regretted the lack of direct involvement of young people in PAs committees, notably because of their technical aspect.

Participants also noted that, for instance, EPAS' work was based on the European Charter on Sports and three Conventions that served as standards and had to be monitored. For its part, the PA on Youth Mobility is only based on a Committee of Ministers' Resolution.

Furthermore, participants pointed out that some governments were not aware of some PAs and that information dedicated to national level decision-makers was sometimes scarce. In addition, they raised the issue of matching national priorities with European ones as well as a possible lack of political will, agreement, leadership or conviction regarding joint actions.

Participants underlined another series of barriers encountered on national level such as the multiplicity of ministries and the difficulties to connect with them (and to other PAs), the lack of budget and human resources dedicated to youth-related issues and administrative procedures. Finally, they regretted that, when governments were changing, advocacy efforts had to start all over again.

These exchanges also brought to light examples of current co-operation between PAs, for instance between the Pompidou Group and EPAS on addiction to sport betting and led to a series of recommendations.

Participants explored which joint actions PAs could undertake to best support the needs and aspirations of their stakeholders at the national level, including the type of support needed to enhance impact.

They recommended a stronger involvement of young people – notably through national youth councils and the Council of Europe Advisory Council on Youth – in the Partial Agreements' processes, for instance as observers and/or by creating bodies such as a Youth ambassadors commission, a consultative committee of young people, youth rapporteurs or a pool of youth experts. Young people could also be involved both in the field, together with professionals, and in communicating and campaigning, which would ensure that the content created is up-to-date and appropriate for the youth.

It was also suggested to enhance the co-operation between ministries and various stakeholders, in order to make communication and awareness-raising activities more efficient. For instance, co-operating with EYCA and ERYICA could enhance the dissemination of information to young people and facilitate collaboration with local NGOs or communities where young people travel.

Additionally, the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility's Board of coordination could ask member states to support the liaison between Ministries of Youth and other ministries relevant to the subject matters.

Participants also recommended the use of high-level opportunities such as ministerial conferences to highlight the actions led by the Partial Agreements. Next to these major events, they mentioned the organisation of side events in order to bring the topic more frequently to the table. These events,

including bilateral meetings/events/activities and informal talks, could involve not only states but also regional and local authorities.

Moreover, they underlined the necessity to address member states' governments with facts, data and good practices that would demonstrate the added value of co-operating in the framework of these Partial Agreements and to better connect the existing PA programmes on national level.

Identifying common European and national priorities and building the cooperation around could also represent a major asset.

Furthermore, participants underlined the needed support on the ground to help countries integrate the youth perspective on national and also regional and local level. The importance of regional/local level was all the more put forward, since working at this level can be a driving force and set member states in motion. In some regions, indeed, the presence and work of EYCA members and PAs could facilitate the process.

Regarding the PA on Youth Mobility, a stronger guiding political document could play a pivotal role in supporting advocacy on youth mobility. Furthermore, there is a need to carry out a research on its impact and to improve the relationship with EYCA partners. Participants also proposed to organise field visits related to the European Youth Card and mobility, to learn how the European Youth Card is functioning in other countries. These visits would involve officials, not only from the PA on Youth Mobility but also from other PAs.

Finally, the formats and opportunities offered by the Council of Europe Youth Department could support member states in developing and improving their work. For instance, 50-50 training courses could contribute to better involve decision-makers, NGOs and other mixed groups. Another proposal was to create platforms dedicated to good practices, joint reflection and planning.

2.2 Closing session

Before closing the workshop, the organisers expressed some final thoughts and thanked everyone for their involvement and participation. They recalled to participants that the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card would hold a meeting of the Board of Co-ordination after the Workshop and as a next step prepare a plan for action including the search for dedicated resources together with member states, other PAs, partners within the youth field and with other sectors.

In turn, participants shared ideas of individual next steps they would take after the meeting. Among others, they committed to sharing the meeting through social media and getting more information on EYCA, notably on the EYCA Youth Panel. They considered learning more about the other PAs their country was part of, finding intersections between them, such as similar goals and objectives, as well as identifying contact persons. In that respect, some participants declared they would contact their Ministry of youth and/or policy-makers, organise meetings at national and local level, explain the work of these Partial Agreements, notably through memos or elevator speeches, and design together the next steps. It was also pointed out that the upcoming EPAS visits in Greece, Armenia, etc. could represent a means to strengthen links.

Representatives from the AC, EYJ, ERYICA and the EYCA Youth Panel planned to bring the conversations to their organisations/bodies.

Finally, other initiatives were mentioned such as contacting relevant organisations for partnerships, reactivating some programmes and sharing the Pompidou Group Prevention Prize to young people.

APPENDIX 1 – Evaluation of participants

Comments

- a great impulse for a new development
- a very well organised and interesting idea of putting the PAs together
- good organisation, great team, good approach methods, welcoming atmosphere, good to have presentations with the representatives of the Partial Agreements
- congratulations on identifying important partnership opportunities, encouragement to keep it up and together we can identify the concrete measures to strengthen the bond between youth and sport
- super productive meetings
- it was productive, informative, dynamic: from 0-5, I give 5
- thank you! I really liked the help of a facilitator; it would be nice to be matched with a peer to catch up later
- motivating and inspiring
- continue bringing youth to the table, thank you
- there were so many stakeholders that it was difficult to identify objectives and priorities to focus on
- very well moderated and many opportunities to exchange
- extraordinary opportunity for discovery
- thank you for all the efforts put in for this to happen

Suggestions

- it would be nice for every single one of the parties involved to bring a specific initiative where some other parties could collaborate: ex. the PA on cultural routes needs a representative of x initiatives for a specific task
- keep the momentum going with more discussions, events and activities
- more often workshops like this
- more visits from EYCA organisations to partner countries
- more meetings of the 4 PAs in the future, so as to reflect on the outcomes from each member state on what has been done so far
- this meeting will require a follow-up (soon) to ensure success
- look outside the table
- somehow develop a follow-up moment/platform where people could stay in touch and update each other on any development
- for some meetings, small group discussions, more structured, more rigid ones for the discussions would be welcomed, especially in the beginning they need moderation
- I would suggest to somehow keep the group connected
- have a lighter agenda so we could have free time to see this beautiful city
- publish as much as possible, we will use it
- organise an open seminar, we can invite member state representatives from non-signatory ones
- provide a glossary of terms for new participants
- try to ensure that all participants use microphones correctly. It is very difficult to hear and understand everyone's contributions
- co-brand the cards: youth card x sport federations
- identify national and local initiatives, inform EYCA members on other PAs
- having a more clear-cut presentation of the tangible and practical possible ways of cooperation of the PAs with the stakeholders involved, so that the ideas resulting would be more precise and we could evolve to practical possibilities.

APPENDIX 2 – Programme

DAY 0 Monday 10 March	
19.00	Arrival of the participants Welcome buffet/reception hosted by the Head of the Youth Department
DAY 1 Tuesday 11 March	
09.00 – 10.30	Opening and welcome of the participants Presentation of the framework: Reykjavik Declaration, Youth Perspective and European Conference of Ministers responsible for youth affairs by Tobias Flessenkemper, Head of the Youth Department Aim and Objectives of the Workshop by Natalja Turenne, Youth Policy Division Mapping the Audience and participants' Expectations by the facilitator
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee break
11.00 – 13.00	Roundtable on «How the EDQM, EPAS and Pompidou Group relate to the Partial Agreement on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card in their areas of competence» (sport, addictions' prevention and rehabilitation, safe use of pharmaceutical goods) Presentation by the International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addictions (Pompidou Group) - Questions and Answers Presentation by the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Health Care (EDQM) - Questions and Answers Presentation by the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) - Questions and Answers
13.00 – 14.30	Lunch in the European Youth Centre
14.30 – 15.00	Presentation of the PA on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card Presentation of EYCA and of the European Youth Card
15.00 – 16.30	Work in Groups: Brainstorming on practical ways of bringing the youth perspective into the work of the Partial Agreements through co-operation with the PA on Youth Mobility through the Youth Card, including multiplication effect
16.30 – 17.00	Coffee break
17.00 – 17.45	Presentation of ideas and proposals by each working group Questions and Answers
17.45 – 18.00	Conclusions of the day by the facilitator
19.00	Dinner in the European Youth Centre

DAY 2 Wednesday 12 March	
09.30 – 10.00	Exchange of views with the representatives of member states and partners on the future avenues of co-operation identified during the discussions, selection of concrete proposals for development in 2025, 2026 and in a long-term perspective
11.30 – 12.15	Next steps Evaluation of the results of the Workshop versus Expectations by the facilitator Conclusion
12.30 – 14.00	Lunch Departure of the participants apart from the Board of Co-ordination members

APPENDIX 3 – List of participants

Name and Surname	Institution	Country
Zara Aslanyan	Head of Youth Policy, Supplementary and Continuing Education Department, Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport	Armenia
Markus Wolf	Federal Chancellery, Family and Youth Department, European and International Family and Youth Policy	Austria
Laura Inge Witte	Accompanying person	Austria
Pinelopi Louta	Policy Planning and Development of Youth Activities Department, Youth Directorate, Ministry for Social Cohesion and Family Affairs	Greece
Alix Ramos	Youth Sector Development Division, the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Education, Children and Youth	Luxembourg
Darko Stojanovic	Ministry of Sports and Youth	Montenegro
Boris Ivanović	International Cooperation Unit, Ministry of Sports and Youth	Montenegro
Stefan Stepanoski	Youth Department, Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth	North Macedonia
Jorge Orlando	Portuguese Institute of Youth, I.P., Department of Information, Communication and International Relations	Portugal
Riccardo Venturini	Secretariat of State for Education and Culture, University and Scientific Research, Youth Policies	San Marino
Marcel Marin	Head of the youth and sports department, Ministry of Education and Research	Republic of Moldova
Peter Török	Advisory Council on Youth (CCJ)	Hungary
Tiago Manuel Machado Pinto Guilherme	ENGSO Youth, European Youth Forum (YFJ)	
Miguel Perestrello	EYCA	Portugal
Manel Sanchez	EYCA	Belgium
Corina Pirvulescu	EYCA	Belgium
Marie-Ange Neu	ANIJ	Luxembourg

Jean Paul Romegas	EYCA	France
Antía Loureiro Carbia	EYCA Galicia	Spain
Samuel Vallade Sciarini	EYCA Youth Panel	Italy
Joana Azeiteiro	EYCA Youth Panel	Portugal
Patrick Burke	ERYICA	Ireland
Anja Frohner	ERYICA	Austria
Tanja Herceg	ERYICA	Croatia
François-Xavier Lery	EDQM, Council of Europe	France
Elena Hedoux	Pompidou Group, Council of Europe	France
Delina Cici	Pompidou Group, Council of Europe	France
Sophie Kwasny	EPAS, Council of Europe	France
Cassandra Mactavish	EPAS, Council of Europe	France
Marco Rizzi	EPAS, Council of Europe	France
Tobias Flessenkemper	Council of Europe Youth Department	France
Clementina Barbaro	Council of Europe Youth Department	France
Natalja Turenne	Council of Europe Youth Department	France
Sylvia Ivanova	Council of Europe Youth Department	France
Zara Lavchyan	External team	Armenia
Florence Mourlon	External team	France