

1. Introduction

On June 19th and 20th, 2025, **the European Union (EU) and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) IV Youth Days** meeting was held in Rome, Italy, organised by the EU-LAC Foundation and the International Italo-Latin-American Organisation (IILA), in collaboration with the European Commission and complemented by the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) "Inclusive and Egalitarian Societies".

This event provided a valuable space for **dialogue, exchange, and reflection** around 40 young participants (see annex 1), with a representative sample drawn from Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe, with 56% women and 44% men, respectively, who actively participated in debates on four topics of current relevance: (i) **Digitalisation and Inclusive Education** (ii) **Human Rights and Democracy** (iii) **Environment and Climate Change** (iv) **Security Crises on Youth.**

In this framework, the participants had the opportunity to **develop proposals and recommendations** that will serve as input for the upcoming IV EU-CELAC Summit, on November 9th and 10th, 2025, in Santa Marta, Colombia.

In addition, during the month of June, young participants from both regions were able to be part of an **online questionnaire** that followed the thematic axes proposed and discussed during the event. Over **124 young people from 32 countries, with a representative sample from the European Union, Latin America, and the Caribbean,** were part of this questionnaire and the results have been included in this report.

Based on the reflections provided by the participating youth, a set of strategic recommendations were identified aimed at strengthening EU-CELAC cooperation and moving towards more just, inclusive, and sustainable digital, environmental, and social governance. These proposals seek not only to give answers to current challenges—such as digital inequalities, the protection of human rights in the digital environment, and climate transition—but also to consolidate the leading role of the youth as key actors in the definition of public policies and regulatory frameworks. The main recommendations are presented below:

Main Recomendations - IV Youth Days - European Union (EU) - Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

1. Intitutionalisation of **civil society participation in the EU-CELAC** process through more frequent, open, and structured meetings. **Inclusion of youth in the civil society forum.**

2. Strengthening cooperation on human rights in the digital sphere: data protection, artificial intelligence, and monitoring of human rights violations in the digital sphere (including the possibility of the **creation of a Digital Human Rights Observatory** as a platform for the exchange of good practices and regulatory frameworks).

3. Implementation of the recommendation of the 2023 Youth Days about the **activation of roundtables** on the main lessons learned and experiences of mechanisms such as the Escazú Agreement and the Aarhus Convention on access to information, public participation, and justice in environmental matters, and creation of an EU-CELAC youth platform.

4. Increase cooperation in capacity building for the **green transition and technological development**, ensuring that part of the value chain for the extraction of critical raw materials remains in LAC, guaranteeing a regulatory framework for the exploitation of natural resources and taking into account climate and intergenerational justice, as well as the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples and affected communities, with special attention to young people and avoiding patterns of dependency between the two regions.

5. Strengthening **judicial cooperation and harmonising bi-regional regulatory standards in the digital and cybersecurity fields**, within the framework of bi-regional cooperation on security.

6. Institutionalised inclusion of young people in the design, implementation, and monitoring of governance and decision-making processes, such as the "capacity for development" platform, including the **creation of consultative groups in all regions**.

7. Follow-up on the recommendations of the youth on security issues expressed in the **parallel events of** PACTO 2.0.



2. Methodology of the event

The event methodology was designed to promote reflective, horizontal, and **active participation among the young people involved, ensuring an open and collaborative space for dialogue**. The event was structured around plenary sessions and group work sessions, guided by moderators who facilitated participatory dynamics focused on four major themes: **digitalisation and inclusive education, human rights and democracy, environment and climate change, and youth security in the digital age.** For each of the tables, common methodological resources were provided, and a shared dynamic was applied that included collective brainstorming, grouping concepts by affinity, and constructing a summary sentence that reflected the main consensuses reached. This methodology sought to encourage critical thinking, active listening, and the construction of concrete proposals based on the experiences of young people themselves, thus laying the foundations for the development of strategic recommendations with a bi-regional perspective.

During the two days of work, **live graphic translation services** were provided by Carlotta Cataldi, a graphic designer who narrated the key ideas shared in both the plenary sessions and the working groups through illustrations.





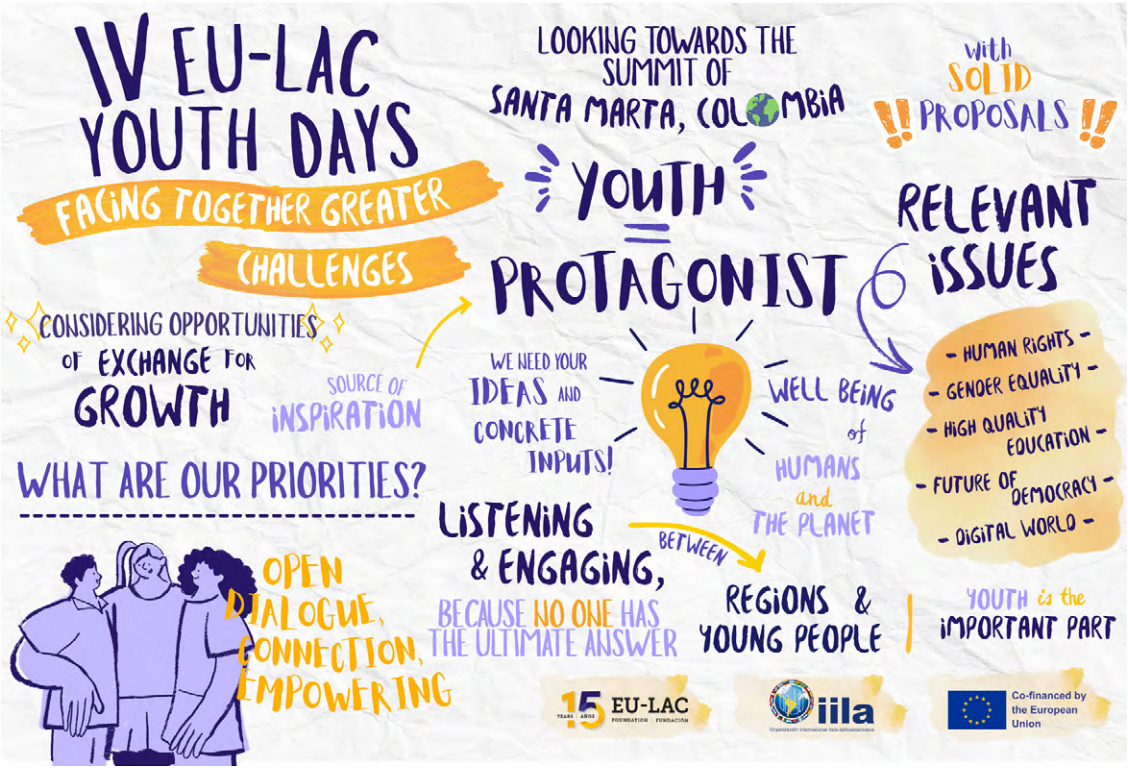


3. Main inputs from the event sessions

3.1 Opening session

The first session began with **institutional greetings**. *The IILA Secretary General, Antonella Cavallari* welcomed the participants, emphasising the importance of EU-LAC bi-regional cooperation and the essential role of the younger generations in building a more prosperous and secure future. Thereafter, *the Executive Director of the EU-LAC Foundation, Alberto Brunori,* highlighted the history and achievements of previous editions of the Youth Days, reaffirming the importance of including young people in decision-making spaces. *Felice Zaccheo, Head of Unit at the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA EC),* emphasising the need to formulate concrete proposals to strengthen key areas such as health, human rights, gender equality, quality education, and democracy in the new digital context. Furthermore, *the Colombian Ambassador to Italy and representative of the Pro Tempore Presidency of CELAC, Ligia Margarita Quessep Bitar,* highlighted the importance of education as a vector for development and conveyed a message of hope, dialogue, and peace, which was especially appreciated by the young people present. *The Deputy Delegate of the Italian Government (MAECI) to the IILA, Marco Rago,* stressed the importance of promoting dialogue to achieve effective solutions. Finally, *Pelayo Castro, Deputy Director for the Americas at the European External Action Service,* expressed his support for young people in a video message, highlighting the value of this meeting space for strengthening ties between both regions and making joint progress on the most pressing issues.

[Opening session]



3.2 Bi-regional cooperation and partnership models

Felipe Zaccheo, from the European Commission, presented the **EU-LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda** as the main joint working commitment, identifying opportunities for green and fair digital investment in Latin America and the Caribbean that take advantage of the open environment fostered by trade and investment agreements and help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and create added value in the region. He also reaffirmed the European Union's commitment to promoting youth participation and empowerment through the implementation of the **Youth Action Plan for European External Action.**

3.3 Inspirational Talk

The event included an initial debate featuring two young activists, who offered valuable perspectives on the issues at the heart of the discussion. Lauren Ritchie, a documentary filmmaker specialising in climate justice, and Giulia Tariello, European Union Youth Delegate to the United Nations, reflected on the impact of digitalisation on young people's lives, addressing issues such as awareness and critical thinking, access to knowledge versus misinformation, democratic participation, human rights, and data protection. The session was moderated by Andrea Damiani, Program Manager of AL INVEST Verde, who successfully articulated the interventions in a way that conveyed an inspiring message to the young audience in attendance.

[Inspirational talk]



3.4 Focus groups

Topic 1: DIGITALISATION AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

In the context of the debate on education in the new digital paradigm, the young participants highlighted that this process is democratisation by **promoting innovation, democratisation of information,** reduction of language barriers, greater **accessibility, and increasingly personalised teaching and learning methods.** They pointed out that these transformations create opportunities to provide free and equitable access to **quality education for all**, as well as to build an environment more conducive to prosperity, creativity, and global connection. However, they also warned that this evolution carries **significant risks:** it can **deepen existing inequalities**, create situations of inaccessibility, reproduce **biases that limit critical thinking,** encourage the **homogenisation of thought,** and cause the **erosion of local customs and cultures.** Among the **main challenges** identified were digital insecurity, widening technological and social gaps, misinformation, political resistance to implementing change, and the threat of a loss of autonomous analytical capacity.

Nevertheless, the young participants agreed that **digitalisation opens up significant opportunities to reform education systems,** strengthen critical awareness, and build inclusive networks that guarantee access to basic services, provided that adequate infrastructure exists and the digital rights of all people are respected. To this end, they considered it a priority **to move towards a just transition to digital education, improve global educational standards, finance widespread access to quality tools, and empower educators to use and teach digital methodologies that reduce existing gaps.** Additionally, they recommended **creating ethical regulatory**

frameworks, strengthening political will, ensuring effective monitoring of implementation processes, and promoting the real, democratic, and effective participation of young people in the formulation of policies and regulations that shape the digital age.

Findings identified in parallel with the theme of education through the survey conducted

Contributing to the consolidation of the final results, the participants surveyed reflected a widespread perception of inadequacy in the technological training that young people receive, both in terms of content and territorial scope. Marked inequalities are identified between urban and rural areas, and between socioeconomic contexts.

Joint proposals include:

- Greater public-private inter-institutional coordination.
- Curricular reforms in schools and universities.
- Inclusion of mandatory and accessible workshops on the safe and ethical use of technologies.
- Implementation of seminars on artificial intelligence, fact-checking, and digital citizenship.
- Use of popular platforms (TikTok, Reels, podcasts) for innovative information campaigns.
- Localised training adapted to territorial and sociocultural realities.

[Brainstorm on "Education"]



Topic 2 _ HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

In the context of the information society, young people reflected on how human rights and democracy are manifested today through **new forms of political and civic participation, facilitated by digital media.** They recognised that these tools **expand the public space, allow for the documentation and reporting of human rights violations, promote social mobilisation, highlight the work of human rights defenders, and strengthen youth advocacy in decision-making processes.** They also highlighted positive aspects such as the **potential of online voting,** the democratisation of access to information, more effective data monitoring, and the possibility of creating global networks that promote shared awareness and solidarity.

However, they identified significant associated risks and challenges, including the **persecution of ideas, the manipulation of public opinion, misinformation,** and **hate speech** that polarises debate, as well as the **homogenisation of thought, excessive control** of data by private actors, **lack of transparency,** and the risk of exclusion of those who do not have access or lack digital literacy.

Additionally, the youth pointed out the **vulnerability generated by the political use of digital platforms,** the environmental impact of digital infrastructure, and the erosion of freedom of expression in the face of algorithms that prioritise certain content.

Given this scenario, they proposed **measures such as the creation of a bi-regional observatory on digital human rights** to document, raise awareness, and establish protection standards; the strengthening of the state and institutions to guarantee digital justice in the face of excessive power accumulated by the private sector; the ethical and democratic regulation of platforms; and the promotion of spaces for dialogue between the public and private sectors to limit the concentration of power. They also considered key the **decentralisation of participation, the development of legal frameworks that recognise the complexity of the digital phenomenon, the use of technologies such as blockchain and de-ideologised artificial intelligence to reinforce transparency, as well as the active and effective inclusion of young people in the definition of digital policies.** Finally, they stressed the importance of **consolidating an equitable digital rights approach** that guarantees data protection, access to basic services, and the promotion of human rights in the digital environment, thus contributing to a more pluralistic, participatory, and resilient democracy.

Findings identified in parallel with the thematic axe of human rights and democracy through the survey conducted

The survey revealed that the young people surveyed have a mature and proactive outlook: young people are not seeking censorship, but rather ethical, equitable, and educational regulation of the digital space. Digital democracy must include preventive and restorative mechanisms that promote security without restricting freedoms.

The joint proposals include:

- More robust and effective public policies for digital protection.
- Supervision of digital content with respect for privacy.
- Youth participation in the creation of protocols for reporting and responding to digital abuse.
- Development of safe spaces and psychological support within the educational ecosystem.
- Actions to promote digital resilience, critical thinking, and social-emotional skills.

[Brainstorm on "Human rights and democracy"]



Topic 3 _ ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

In the face of climate change, young people from both regions agreed on their shared **responsibility to defend the environment** and highlighted the role they play through **activism, community organising, technological innovation, responsible consumption,** and raising awareness of environmental issues on the public agenda. From their diverse realities, they particularly valued the importance of **building a just, intersectional, and inclusive energy transition** that incorporates **local perspectives** and ensures effective **global cooperation** to protect both **people and ecosystems.**

They identified as main challenges the apathy and lack of

priority they perceive in some sectors, the persistence of denialist sectors, **fear and uncertainty about the climate future,** insecurity and risks faced by environmental defenders, as well as **bureaucracy, conflicts of interest, and the reproduction of energy neocolonialism dynamics that shift environmental costs to the Global South.** They also pointed out that the economic progress of certain regions often continues to depend on the overexploitation of natural resources in others, fueling inconsistencies such as greenwashing and the persistence of extractive models that threaten vulnerable communities.

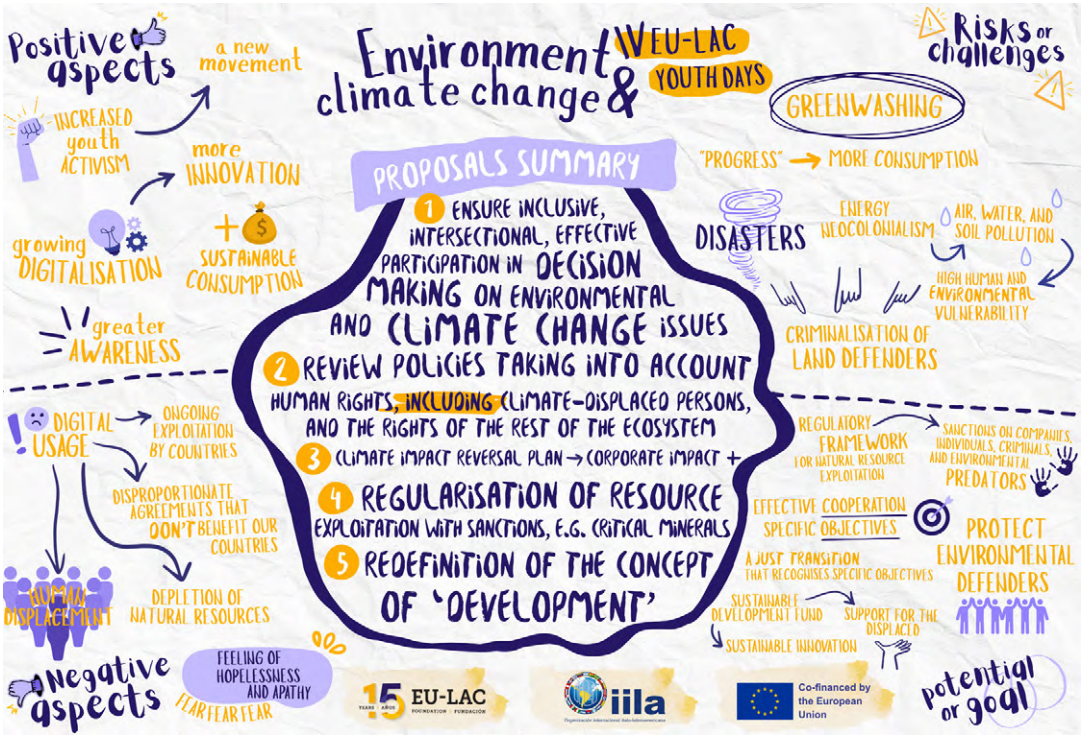
As desired objectives and transformations, they expressed the need to **move toward planetary policies** that transcend an exclusively human-centered vision, **the incorporation of a gender perspective in climate justice,** the effective protection of environmental defenders—especially children, adolescents, and youth—and the **creation of real and meaningful spaces for youth participation,** oriented toward concrete results. Among their proposals, they highlighted: establishing financing mechanisms co-developed with young people for local initiatives; creating an urgent climate impact reversal plan to identify and **mitigate the effects of European companies' activities in Latin America and the Caribbean;** designing a regulatory framework to regulate the exploitation of critical natural and mineral resources; and establishing a bi-regional fund for sustainable development focused on innovation, support for climate-displaced persons, and protection of environmental defenders. Finally, the youth emphasised that only through cooperation, real political commitment, and active listening to their voices will it be possible to build an environmentally sustainable, just, and inclusive future for all generations.

Findings identified in parallel with the theme of climate change and the environment through the survey conducted

The survey revealed a significant shift in young people's perception of the need to put the most essential principles of digital climate governance on the table.

Young people prioritise technological sustainability that balances innovation and environmental protection, together with differentiated adaptation according to national capacities with common goals, as well as the existence of digital neutrality that avoids favoring collaborative or state actors.

[Brainstorm on "Environment and climate change"]



Topic 4 _ SECURITY CRISES ON YOUTH

In terms of digital security, the participants from both regions expressed concern about extreme violence on social media, which amplifies all forms of violence, including gender-based, racist, and political violence, in a naturalised way. Threats such as over-surveillance, digital espionage, data theft, discrimination in access to information through the acceptance of cookies, etc., are means of repressing activism that have serious consequences for the mental health of young people.

Young people proposed going beyond individual protection and

building a digital ecosystem based on shared responsibility, human rights, and social justice. Based on a widespread **perception of insufficient technological training**—marked by territorial and socioeconomic inequalities—they called for critical digital literacy, not just instrumental literacy, to train active and responsible digital actors. Their proposals include curriculum **reforms that include mandatory workshops on the safe and ethical use of technologies,** seminars on artificial intelligence, fact-checking, and digital citizenship, as well as creative information campaigns through popular platforms, always adapted to local realities.

Facing the risks of digital **violence, hate speech, and misinformation,** young people are demanding more effective public policies; reporting protocols developed with youth participation; support for youth and civil society organisation with secure solutions; and mechanisms for psychosocial support; and educational actions that strengthen digital resilience and critical thinking, rejecting any form of censorship but calling for ethical and **equitable regulation of the digital environment.** They also highlighted concerns about the psychosocial impact of intensive use of social media, raising the need to improve access to mental health services, incorporate digital health into educational programs, and establish usage limits tailored to each age group, along with measures to protect against emerging threats such as deepfakes and fake news.

Recognising the central role of national governments, technology companies, international organisations, NGOs, and educational institutions, the participants proposed a multilevel and multisectoral digital governance that **actively includes youth in the design, implementation, and monitoring of policies to ensure transparency, effectiveness, and respect for fundamental rights.** In conclusion, young people demanded to move from being mere beneficiaries to becoming **protagonists of a bi-regional digital transformation** that overcomes structural asymmetries, strengthens EU-CELAC cooperation, and prioritises investments in inclusive digital education, ethical regulation, and psychosocial well-being as essential pillars of human security and social cohesion in the digital age.

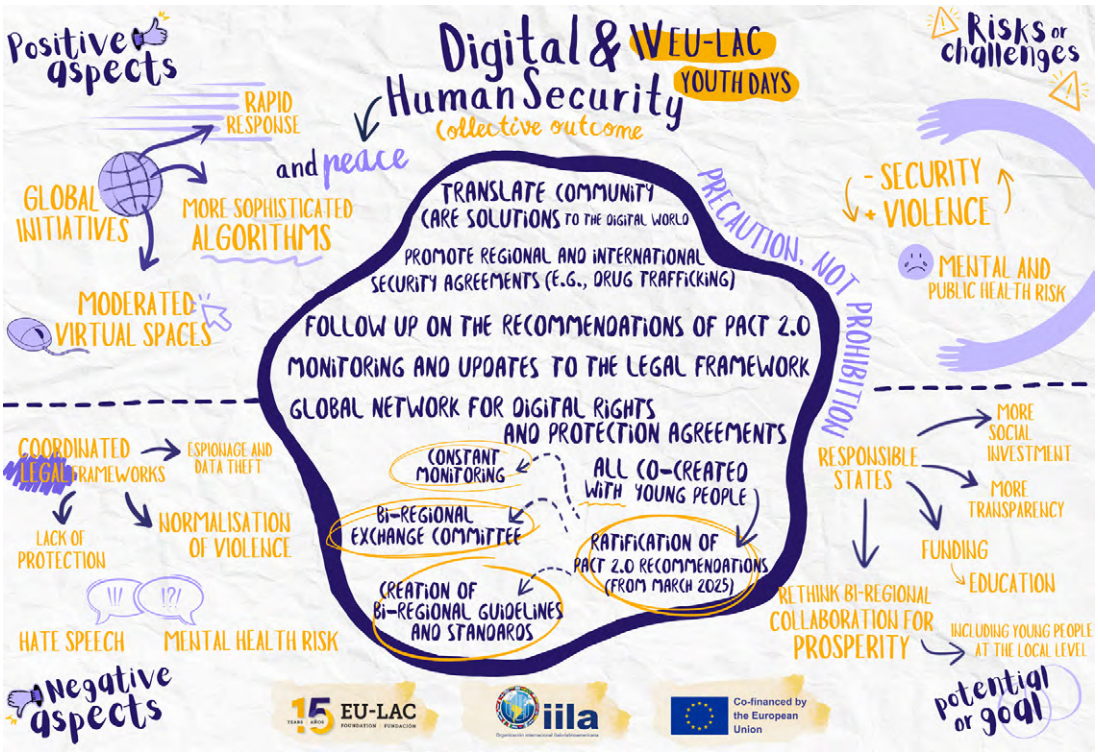
Findings identified in parallel to the theme of digital security through the survey conducted

On this issue, young people recognise the central role of national governments, technology companies (especially social networks), International Organisations, and NGOs, as well as educational institutions and local communities in cooperating for collective digital security.

- A multilevel and multisectoral governance approach is promoted.
- Young people demand an active role in the design, implementation, and monitoring of digital policies.

In general, a "shared governance" is proposed, where the state, civil society, and the private sector assume clear responsibilities. Digital co-responsibility is emphasised, with a focus on human rights and social justice.

[Brainstorm on "Digital security"]



4. Closing ceremony

The closing session was attended by Diego Durán Cruz, Interinstitutional Relations Coordinator at the EU-LAC Foundation; Felice Zaccheo, Head of Unit at the European Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships; and Francesco Maria Chiodi, from IILA, EU Program Coordinator for Inclusive Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean. All highlighted the effort, commitment, and quality of the work carried out by the young people, particularly praising the soundness of the conclusions and recommendations presented. In his speech, Francesco Maria Chiodi also offered a reflection on the meaning of "youth" —understood as the condition of young people— and "youthful" —linked to an attitude, open and innovative thinking— emphasising that the most transformative solutions arise precisely when they are conceived and designed in tune with this youthful spirit.

[Closing Ceremony]



Annex 1.

List of Participants IV Youth Days

1. Joana Lopes – Portugal
2. Sandy Briolanja – Brazil
3. Andrés Negrette – Colombia
4. Mariane Rodriguez Segura – Costa Rica
5. María Verónica López Rodríguez – Ecuador
6. Simone Lepore – Italy
7. Esteban Álvarez Díaz – Mexico
8. Alicia Ramdal – Trinidad Y Tobago
9. Anna Gabriela Ferrerira – Venezuela
10. Edoardo Falzon – Italy
11. Guilia Tarielo – Italy
12. Celia Hernandez – Spain
13. Daryna Onyshko – Ukraine
14. Jacob Blasius – Denmark
15. Karen Salazar – Costa Rica
16. Amira Jauohari – Venezuela
17. Carlos García – El Salvador
18. Yerali Cruz – Costa Rica
19. Lauren Ritchie – Bahamas
20. Elena Corriero
21. Juver Andres Grisales – Colombia
22. Harry Lamamra – Luxembourg
23. Ángel Pérez Contreras – Spain
24. Mahycol Linarez – Venezuela
25. Gabriela Posso – Colombia
26. Karin-Annika Luga – Estonia
27. Billie Jean Rodriguez – Saba Island
28. Rosario Del Pilar – Peru
29. Riccardo Di Nicola
30. Mariana Rodríguez Schiel
31. Yasmine Djelloul – Sweden
32. Santiago Cuesta – Ecuador*
33. Valeria Olivia Pazrosero – Colombia*
34. Rosario Diaz Garaito – Peru*

*Names added by handwritting.

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IILA: Lucia Massini, Francesco Chiodi, Andrea Monaco
Graphic Design:
Carlos Gómez
Illustrations:
Fernanda Rosas, Pamela Ferreira



– Survey Report IV Youth Days EU-LAC –

In order to systematically gather the perceptions and proposals of the youth from Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean ahead of the fourth edition of the EU-LAC Youth Days 2025, held in Rome in June 2025, the EU-LAC Foundation and the International Italo-Latin American Organization, with the support of the European Commission, designed and implemented a digital survey aimed at consolidating qualitative input on strategic issues for the bi-regional agenda.

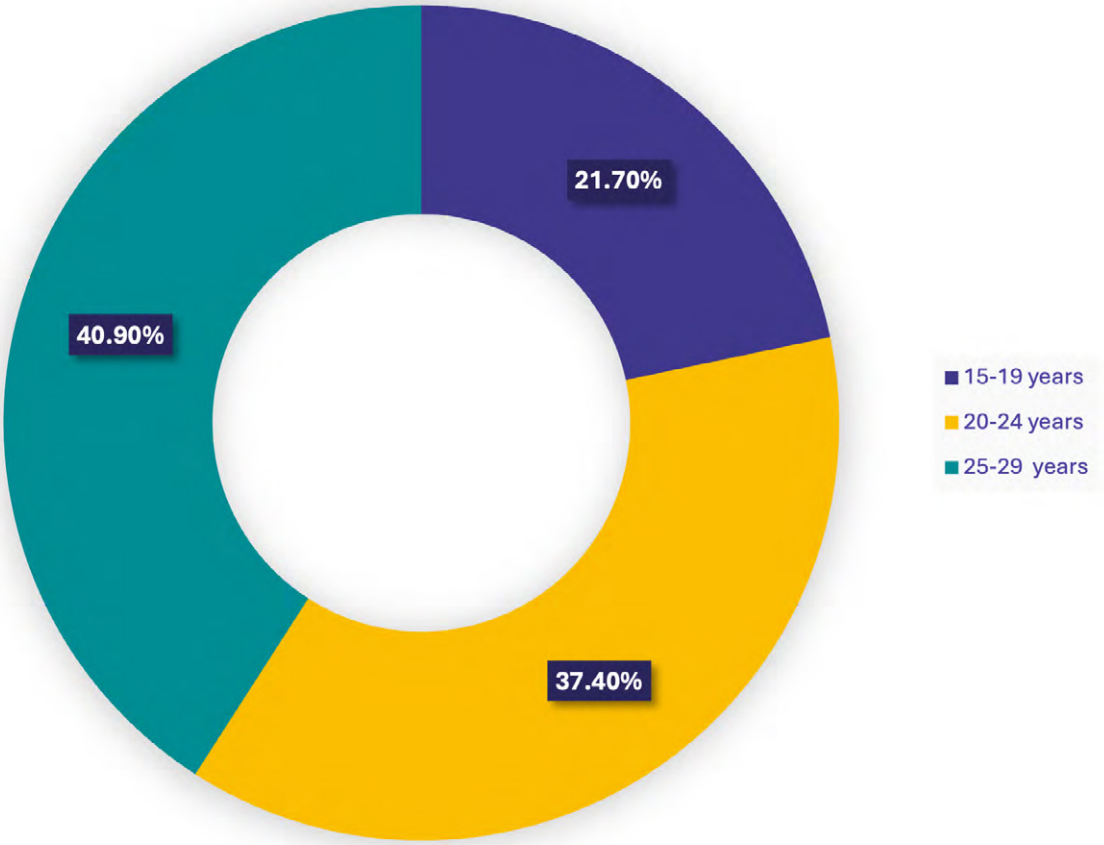
The digital questionnaire, answered by 124 young people from approximately 32 countries (see Figure 3), identified key perspectives and proposals regarding the evolution of best practices in the areas of education and technology, digital democracy, and cybersecurity, as well as the need to move toward more sustainable ecological transitions. All of this, as part of the efforts to strengthen youth participation in bi-regional cooperation on comprehensive security, with a focus on social justice, digital rights, and environmental sustainability.

The main findings from this consultative exercise are presented below.

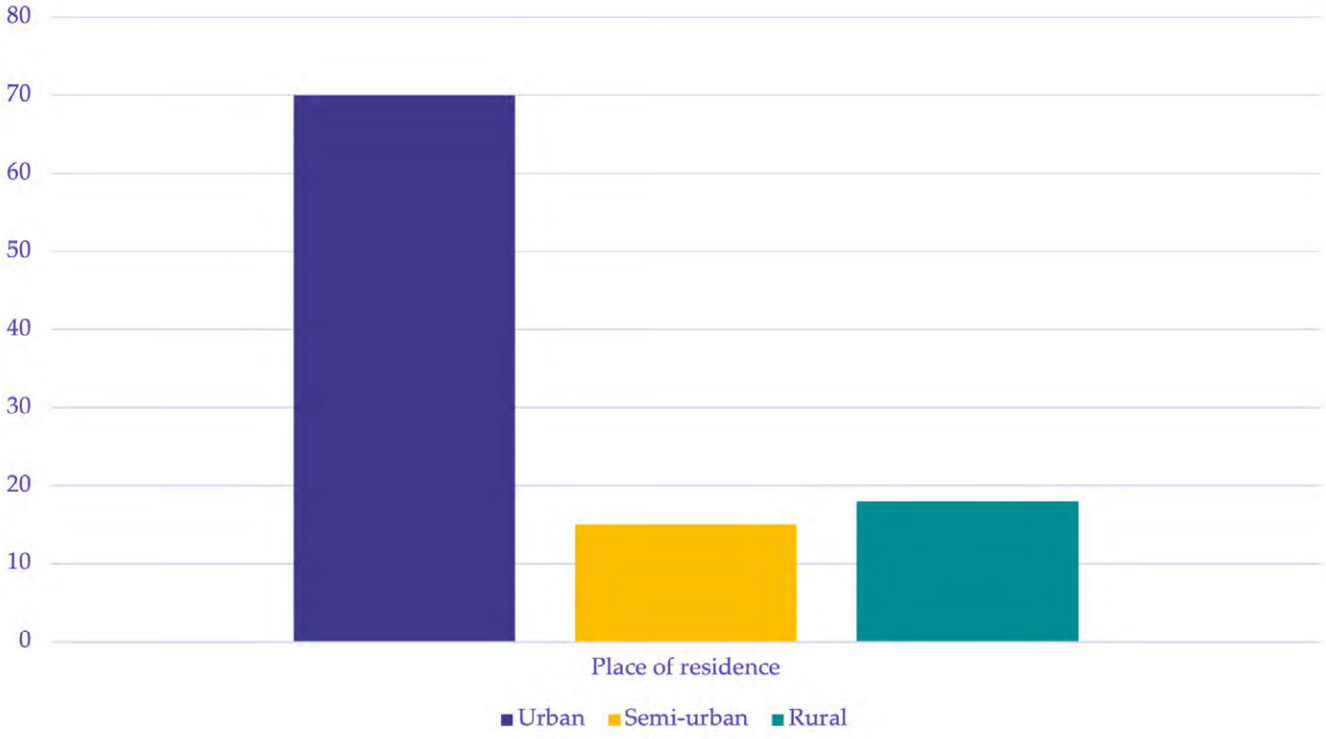
I. Graphs of the corresponding results

The first questions were designed to collect distinctive personal data from respondents in order to build an individual profile and identify the correlation between their characteristics and the answers submitted.

I.I Age group

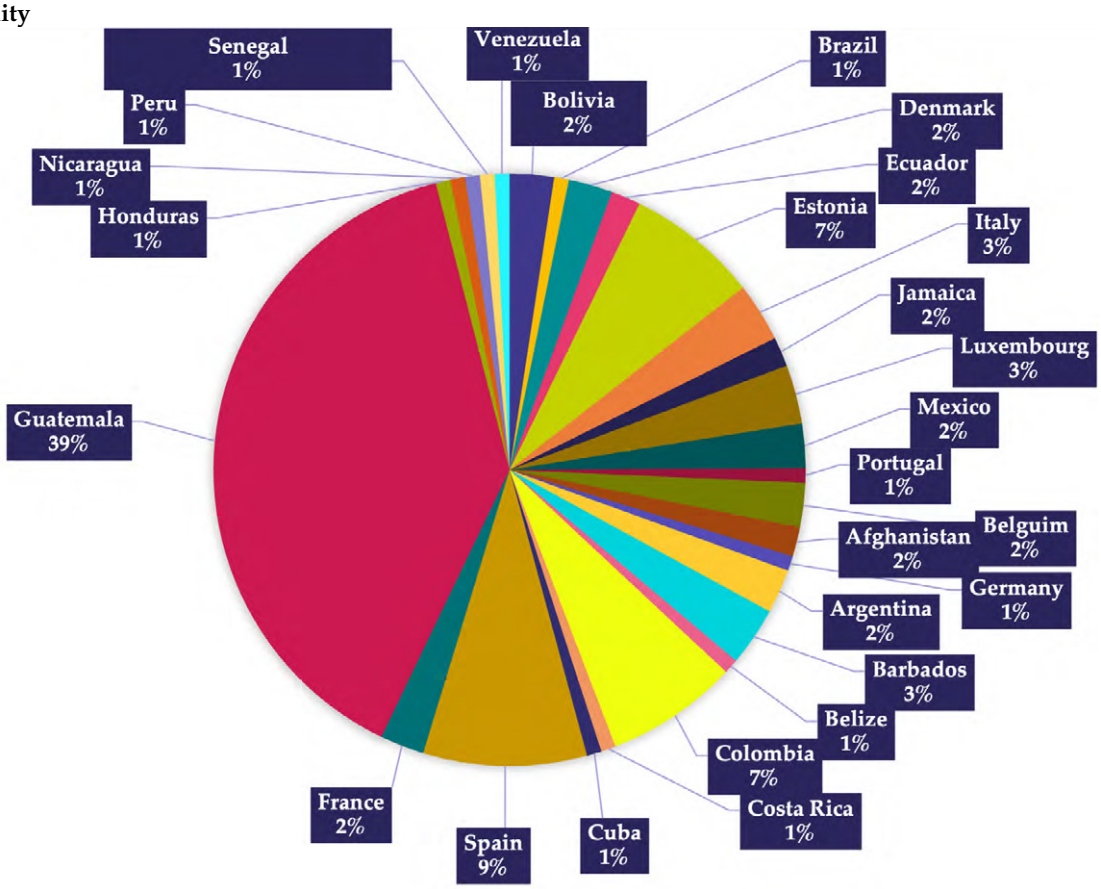


I.II Place of residence

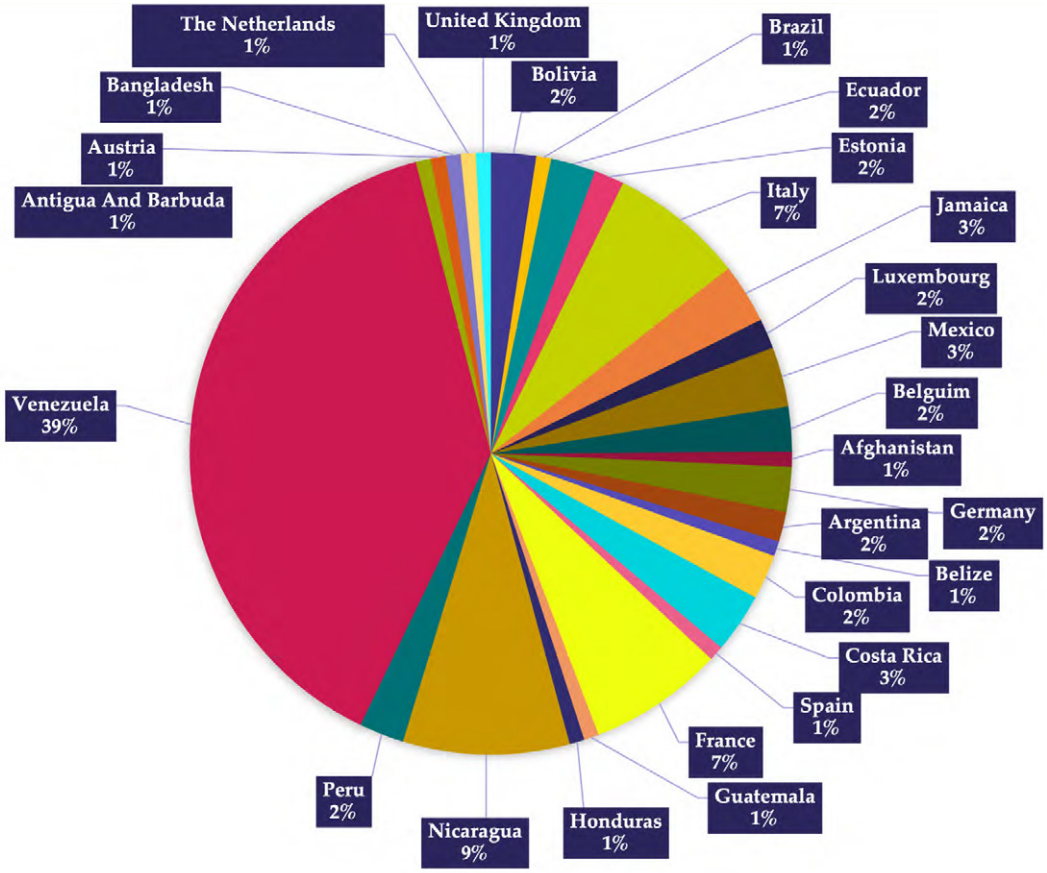


I.III Countries of the participants

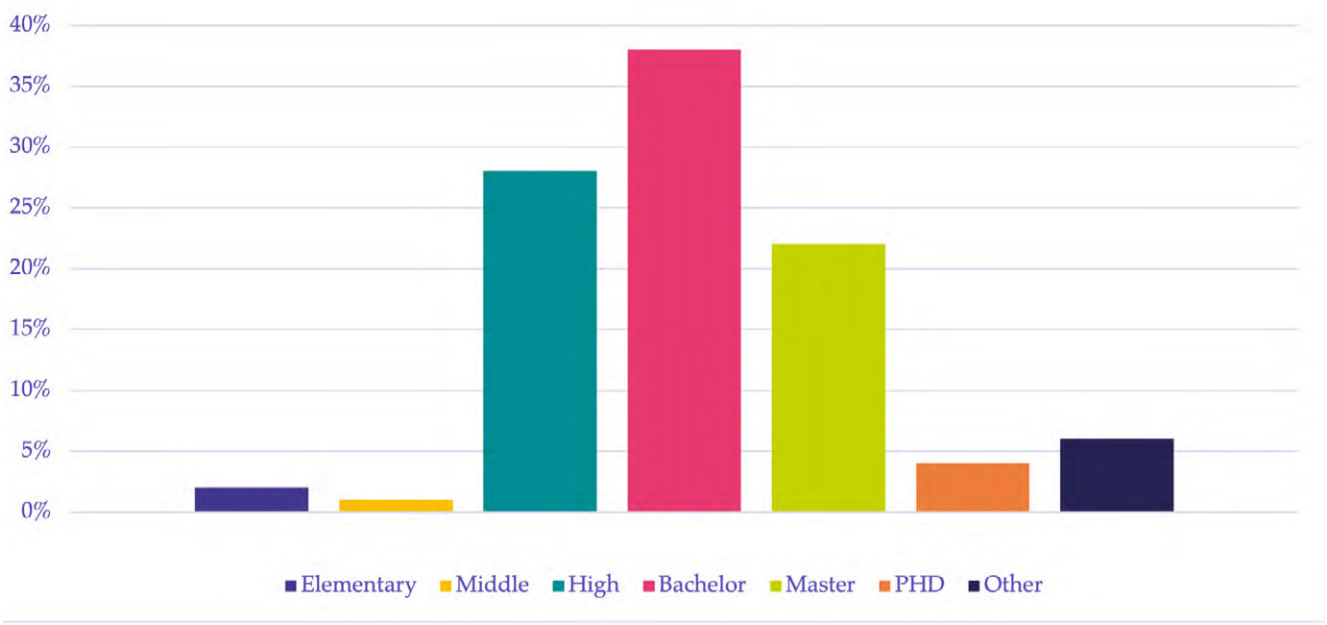
I.III.I Nationality



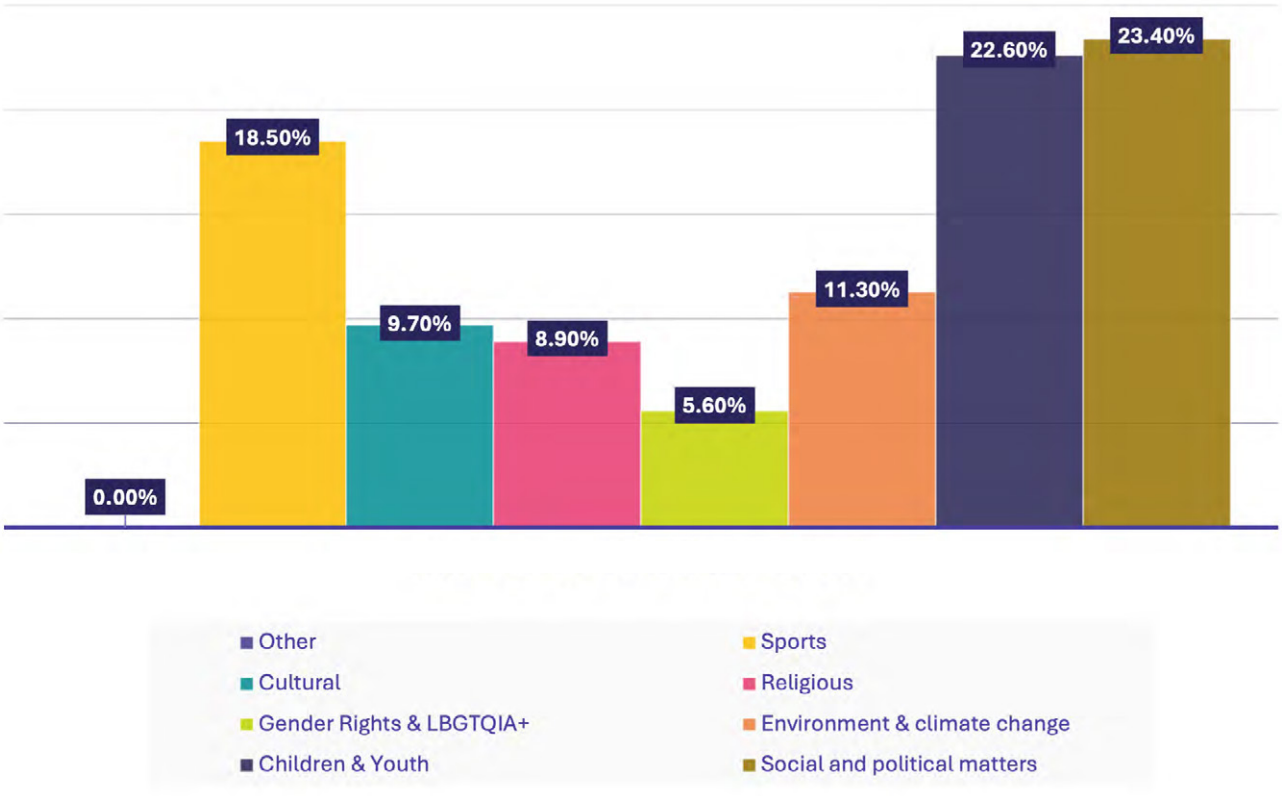
I.III.II Residence



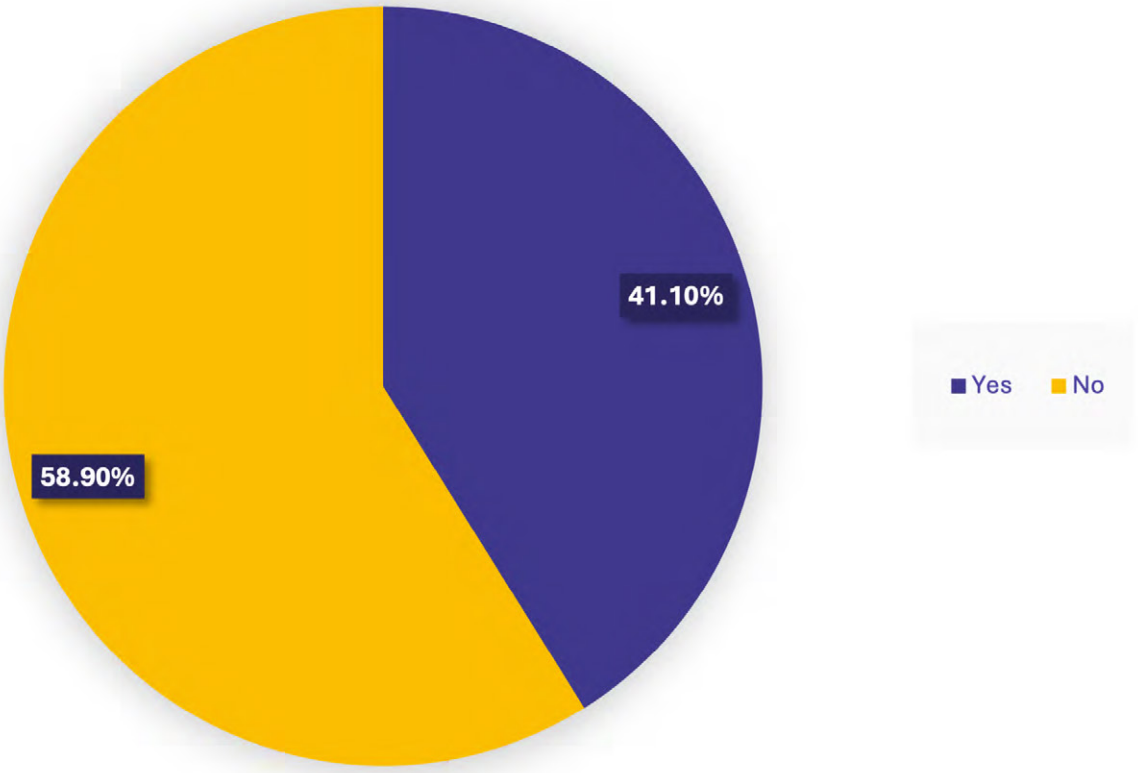
I.IV Level of education



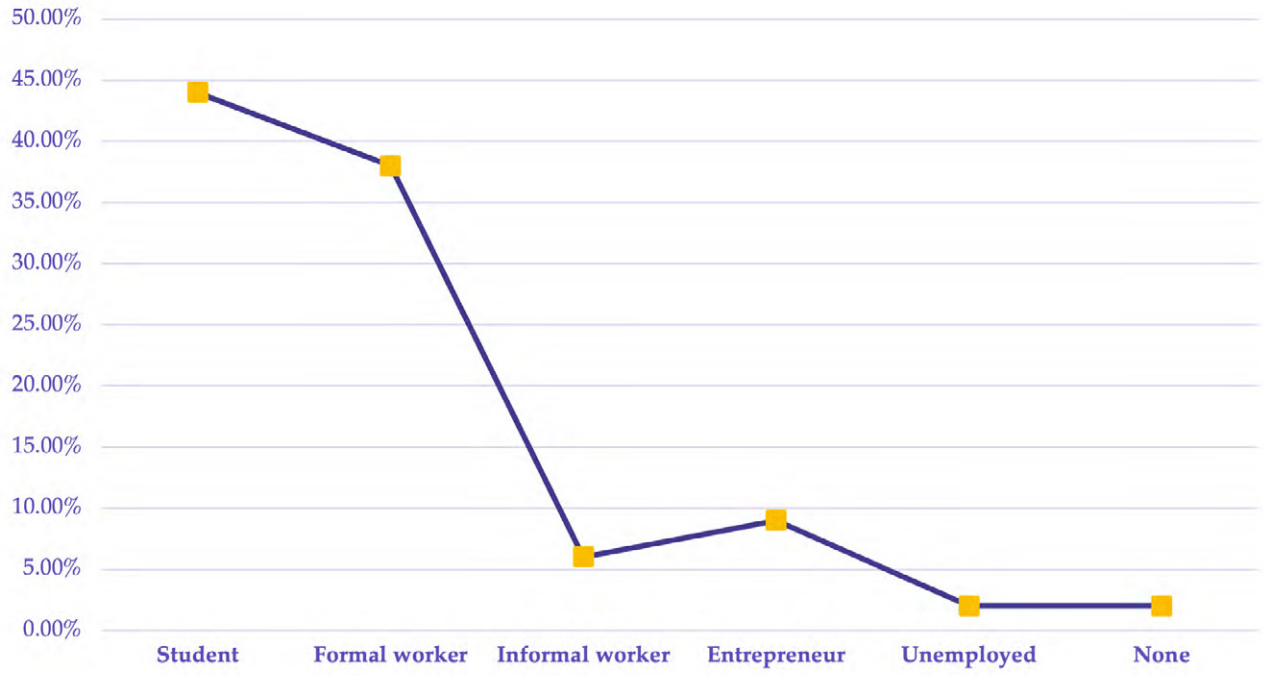
I.V Participation in some of these groups



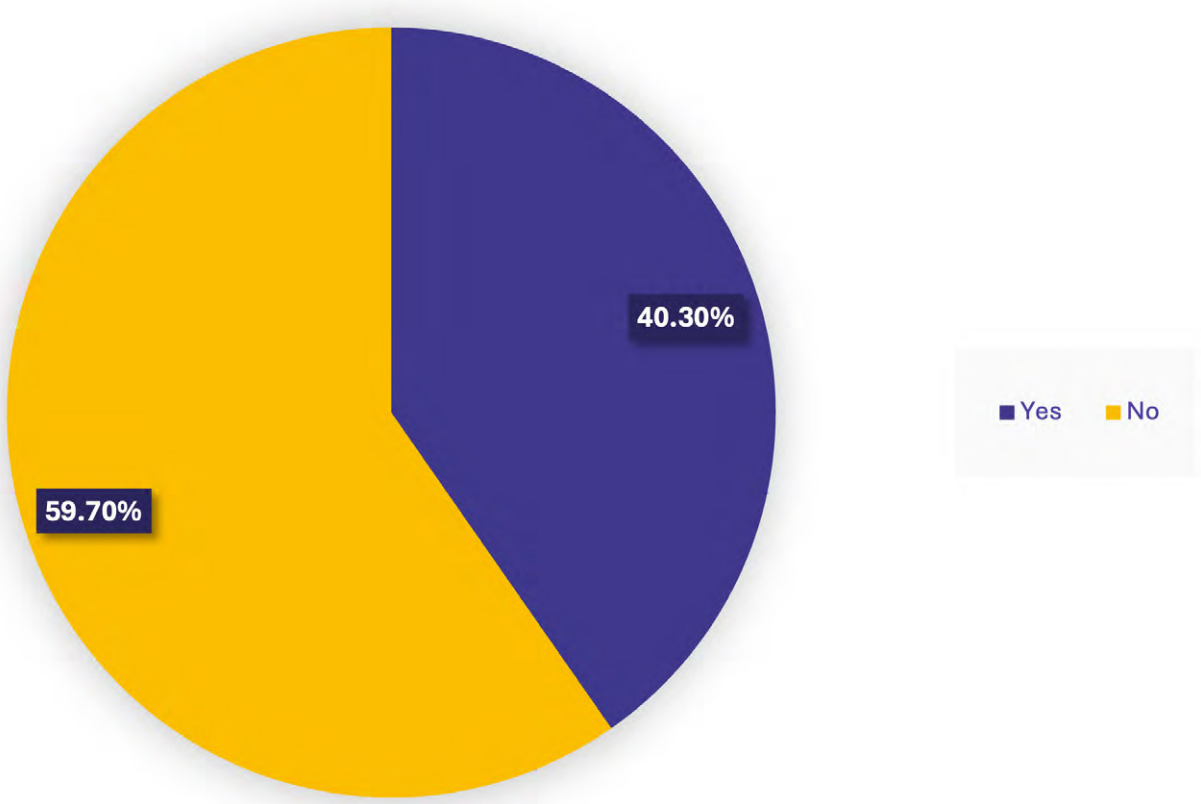
I.VI Familiar responsibilities



I.VII Employment situation

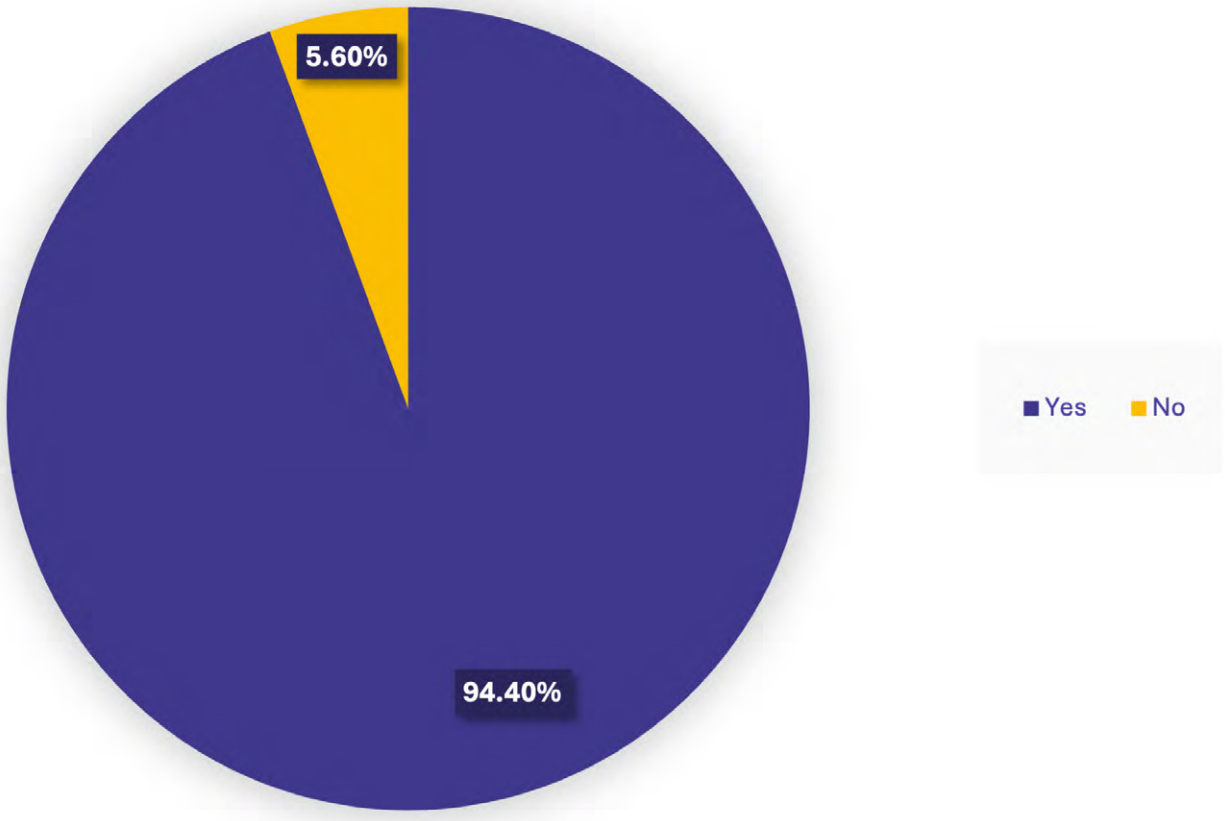


I.VIII Disabilities*

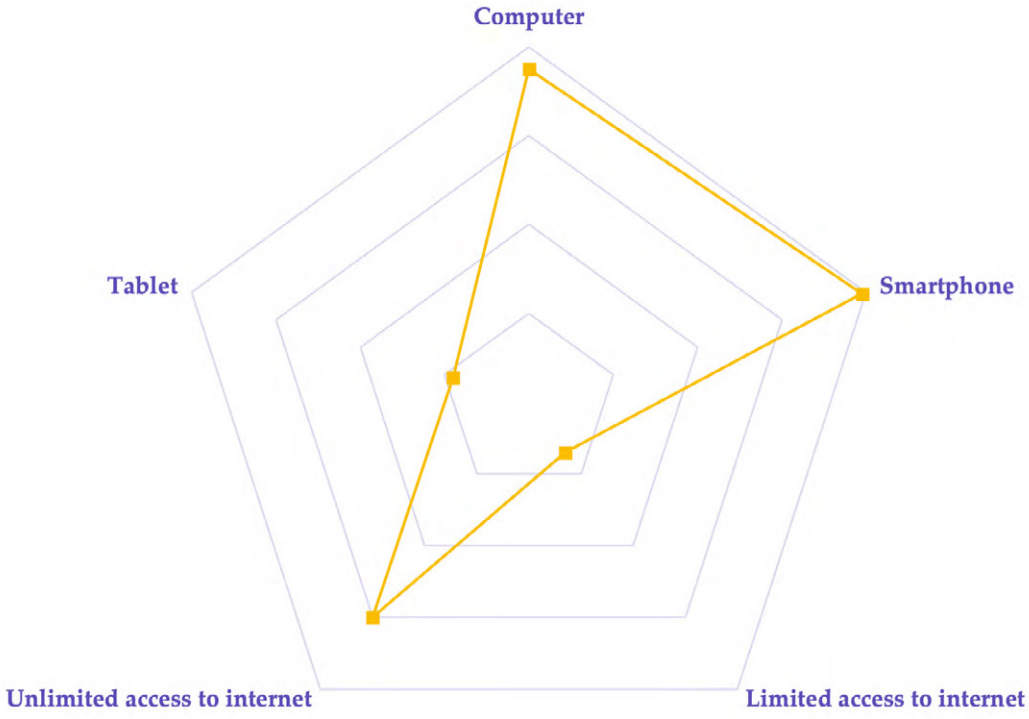


The sample shows that the survey may have been distributed mainly among a specific group of young people with this characteristic, or alternatively, the young people surveyed identify mental illnesses as a disability (depression, anxiety, etc.).

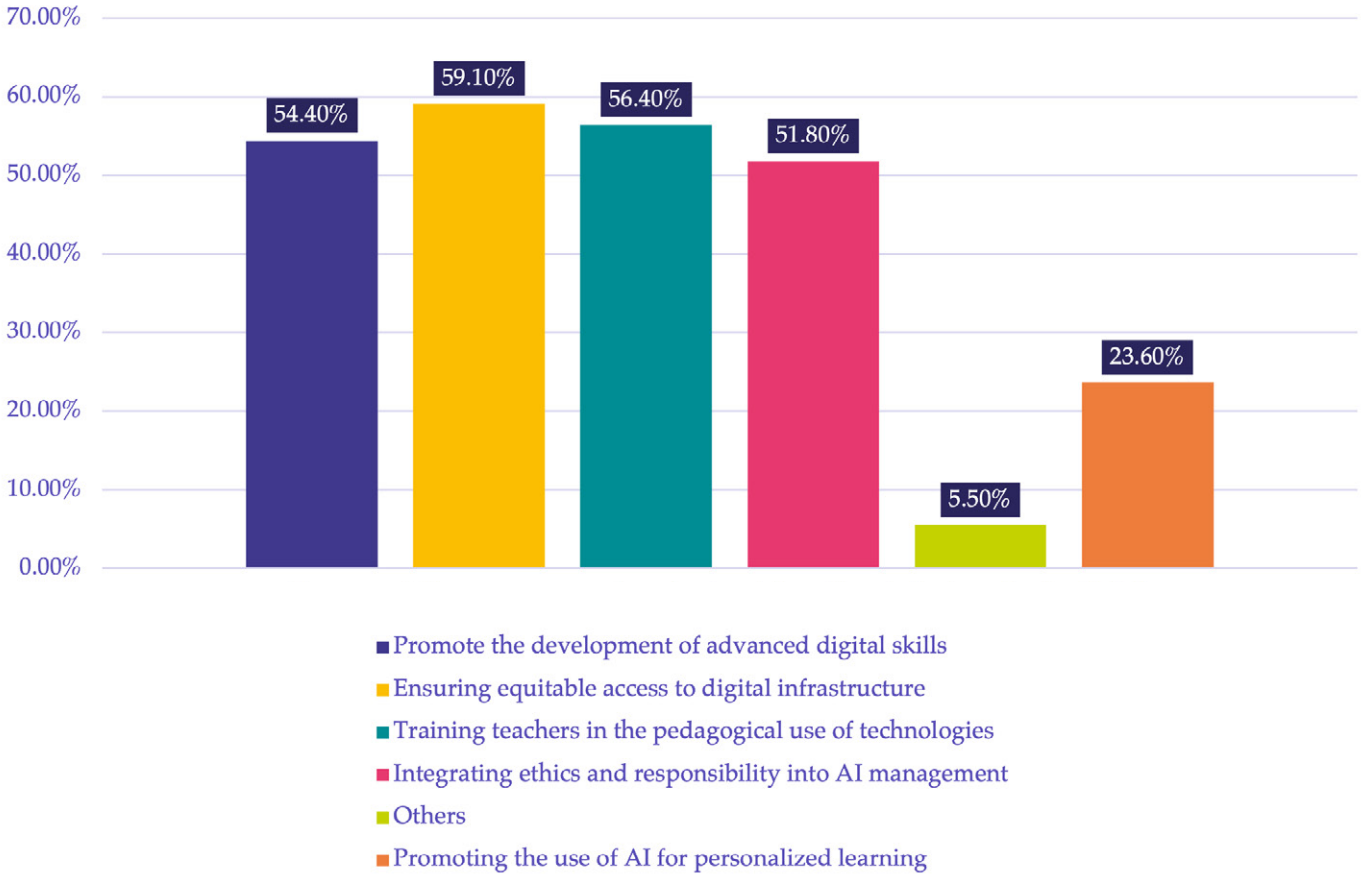
I.IX Internet access



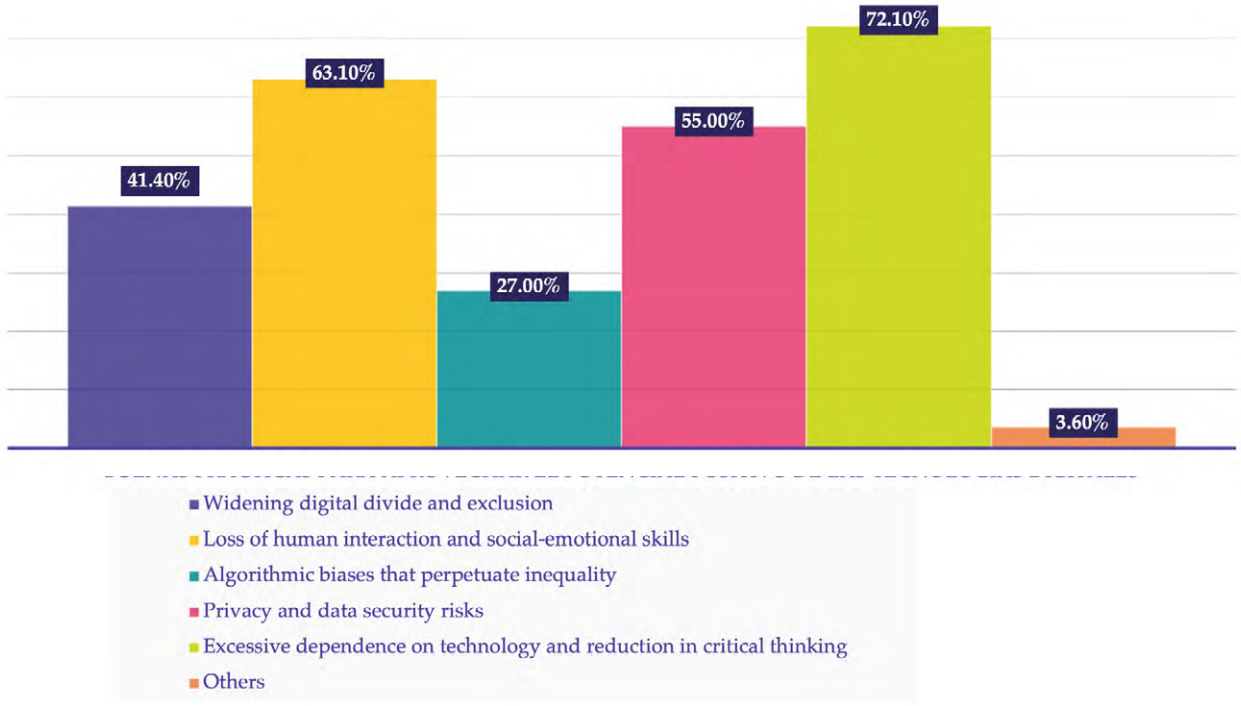
I.X Tools for accessing internet



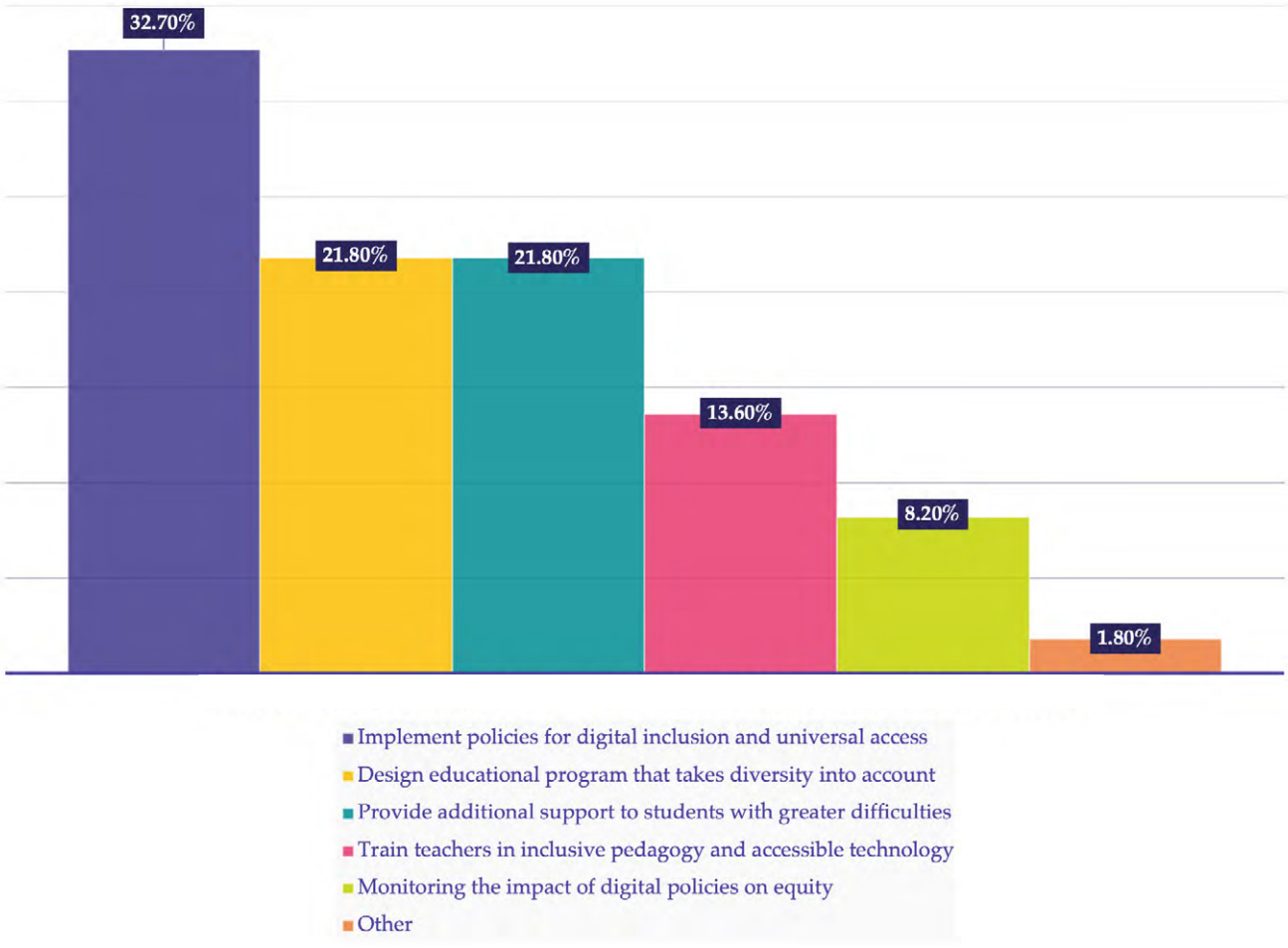
I.XI Good practices to take advantage of the positive potential of digital technologies



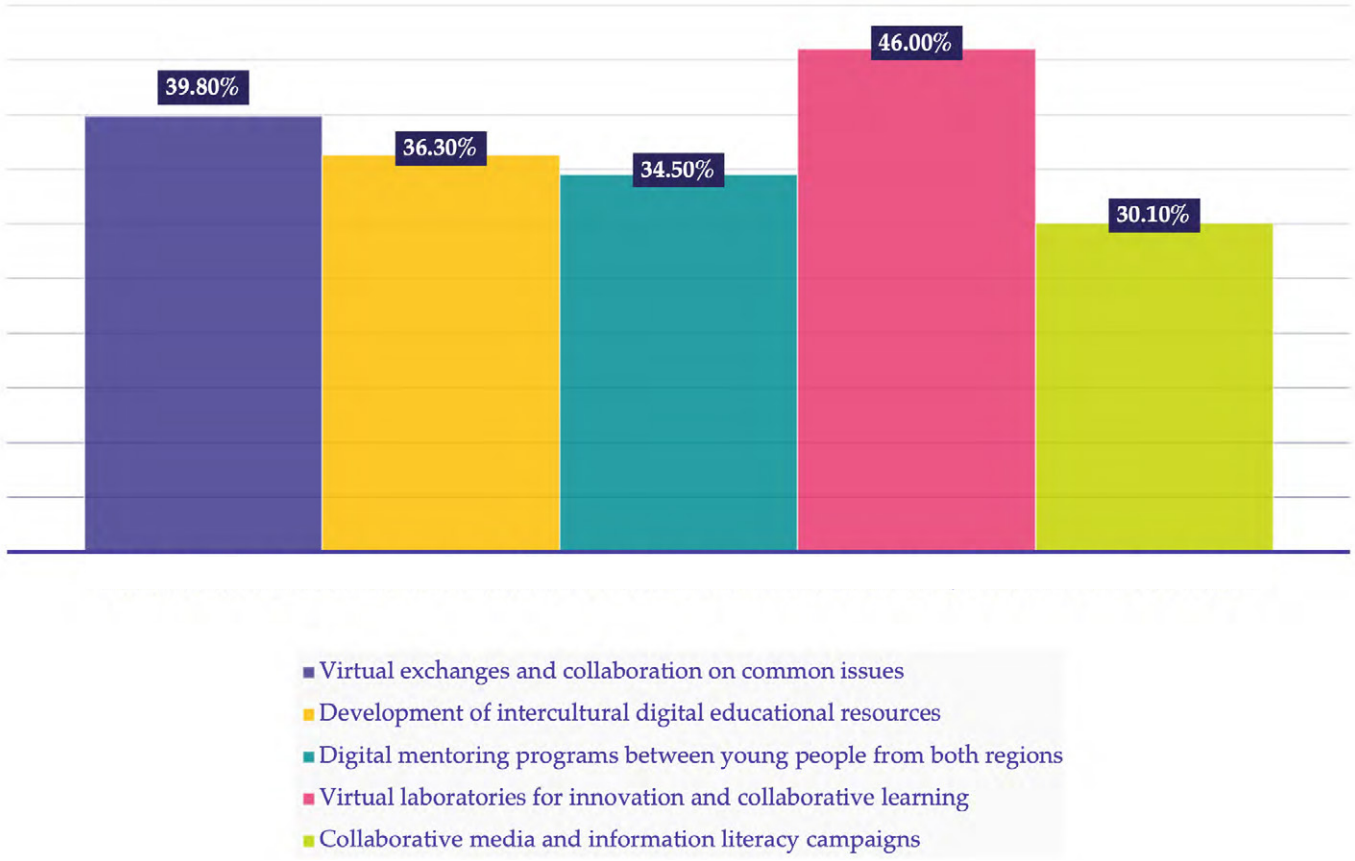
I.XII Greater risks with the introduction of AI into the education system



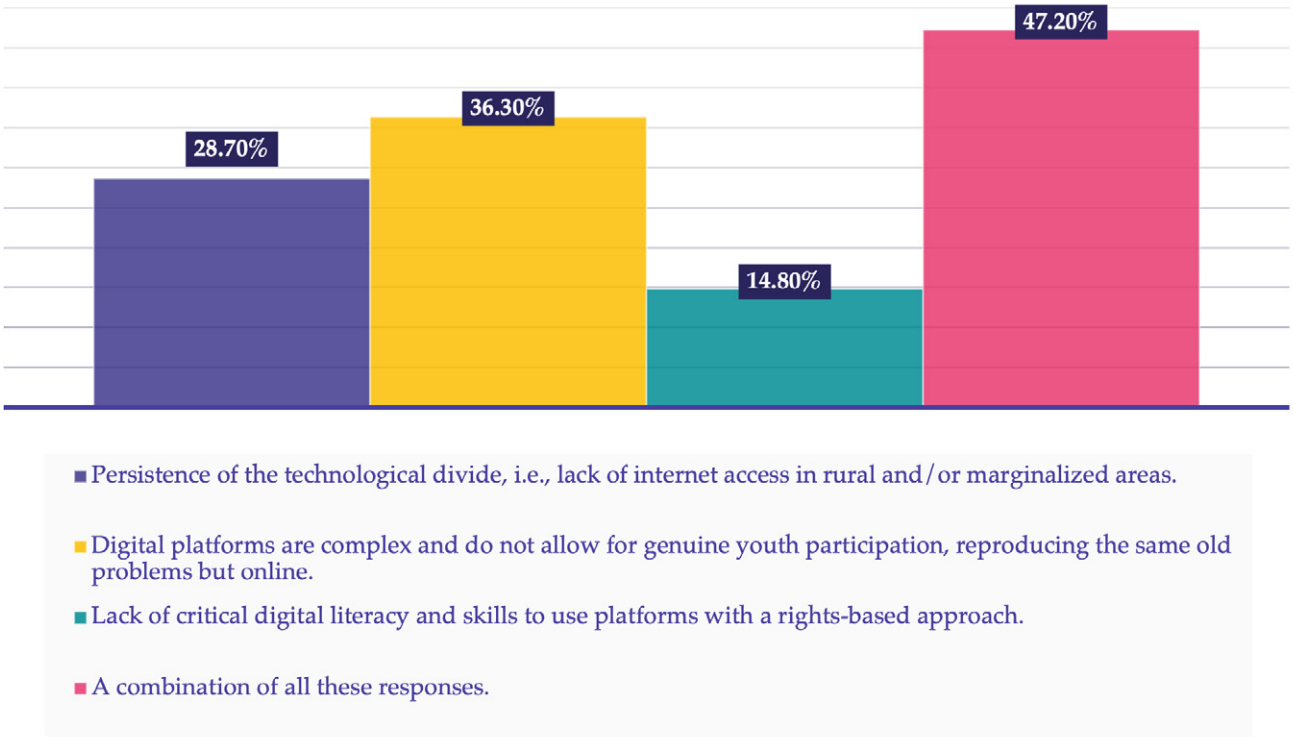
I.XIII Ways to prevent an education system focused on digital skills from reinforcing or worsening existing inequalities



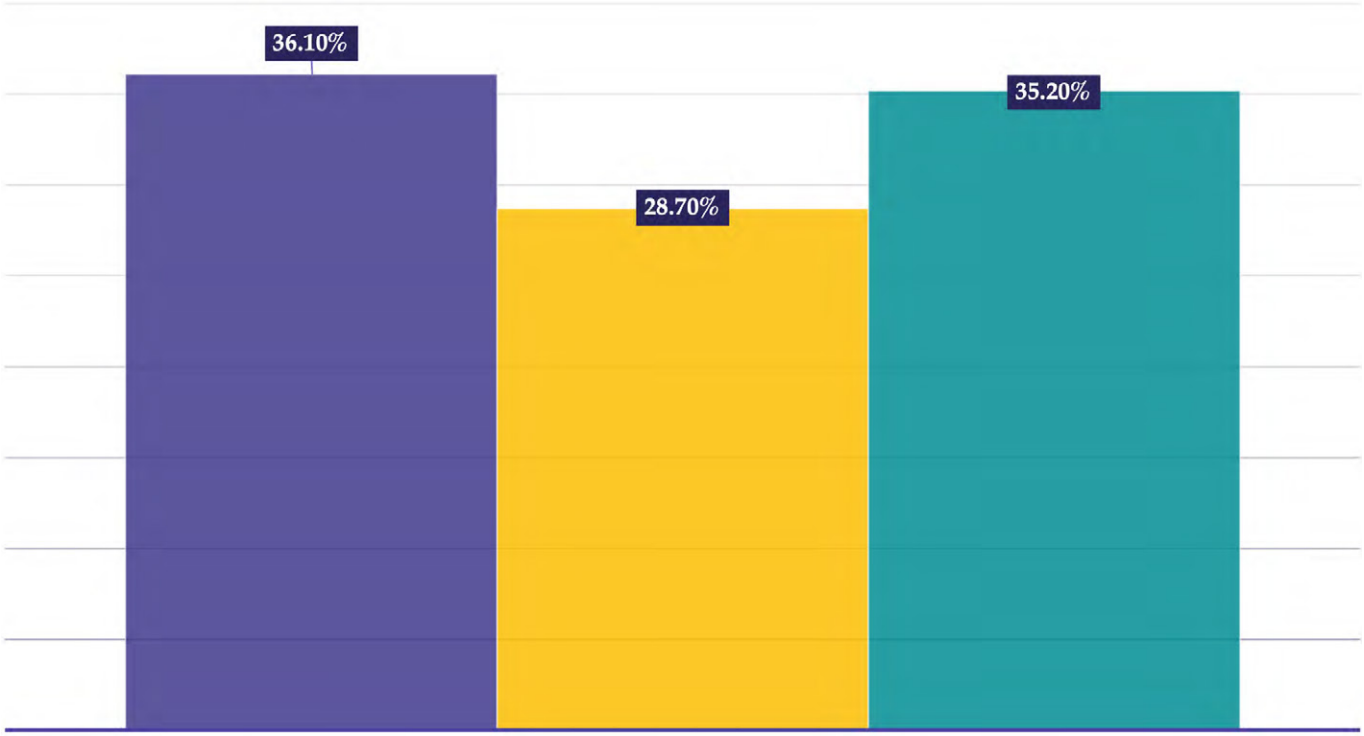
I.XIV Priority issues in education and digital projects among the youth of the UE and LAC



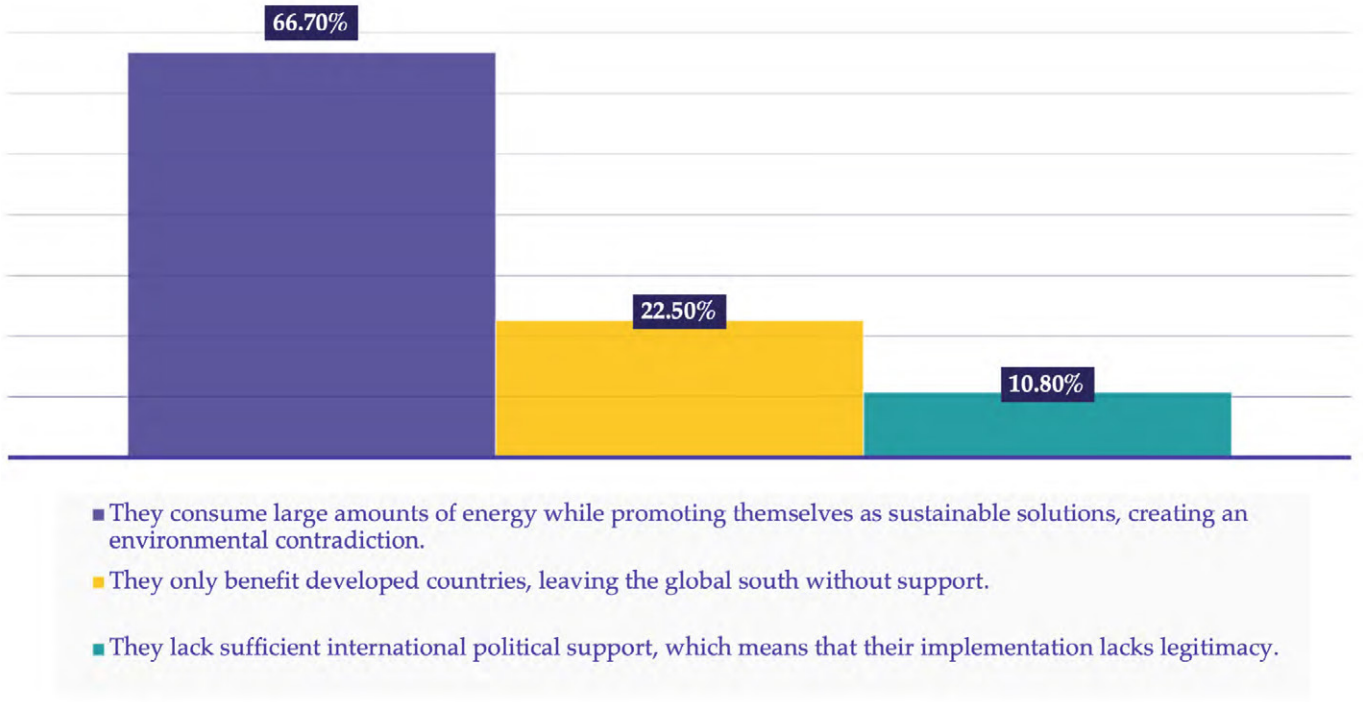
I.XV Opinions on the most significant obstacle to democratic participation by young people in digital environments



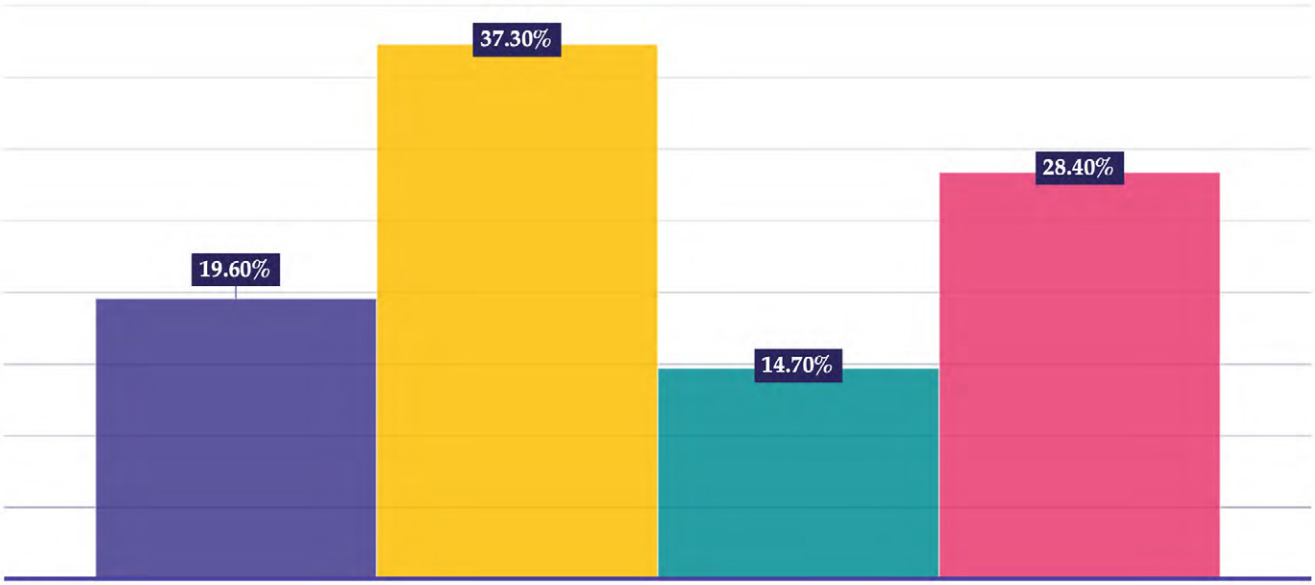
I.XVI The actors who should take the most urgent action to democratize the digital space



I.XVII The biggest contradiction of digital technologies about climate change issues

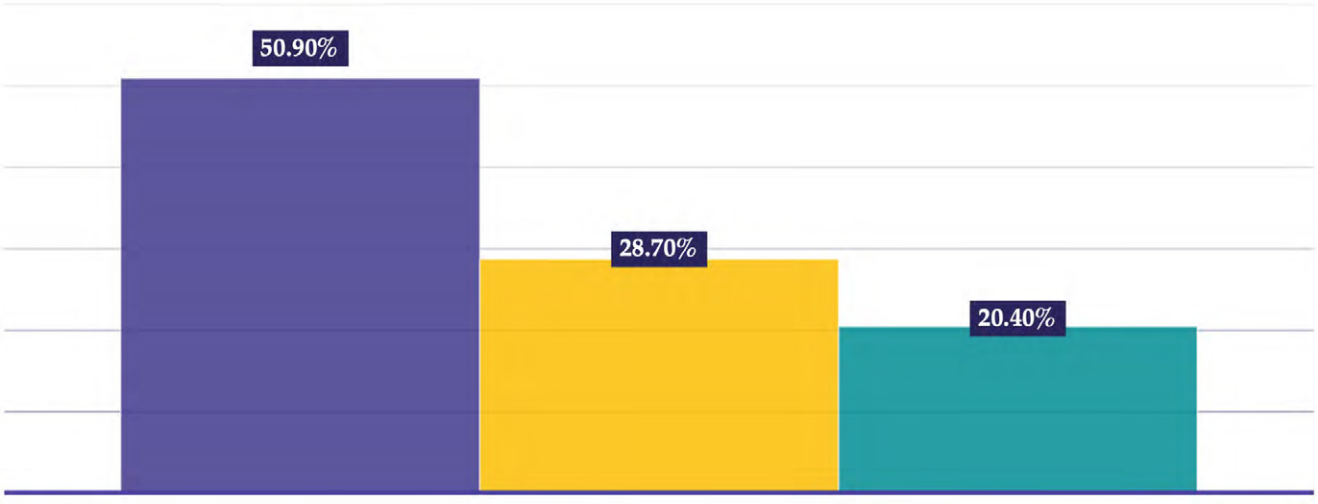


I.XVIII The youth role must play in achieving just green transitions



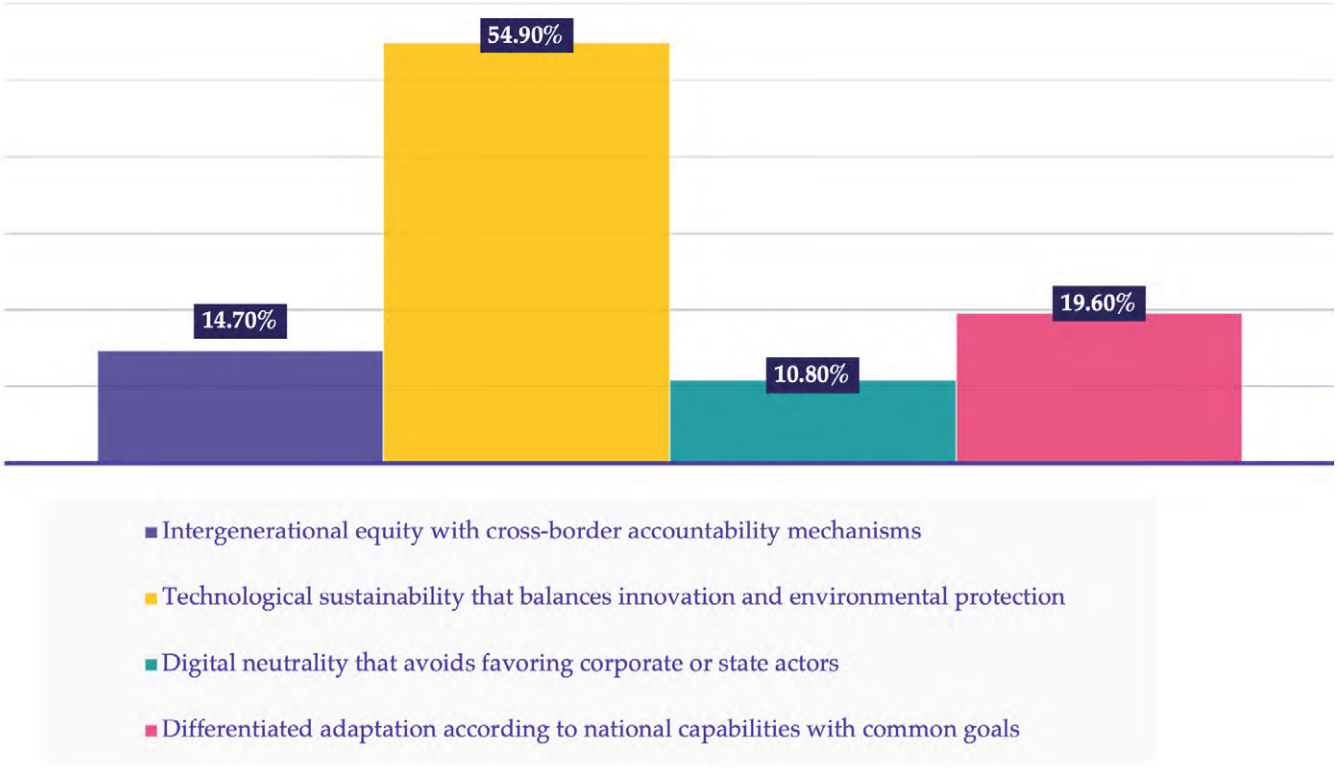
- Consultative participation: inclusion in climate policy dialogues, but with limited power to influence final decisions.
- Co-responsibility in design: jointly creating digital. Tools with experts, receiving technica, training, but retaining a voice in key decisions.
- Autonomous local implementation: leading pilot projects in their communities with external, technical support, but without participating in the design of national policies.
- Binding defense at the global level: representing their countries in international forums with the capacity to sign agreements, but subject to government guidelines.

I.XIX Requirements for digital democracy to work

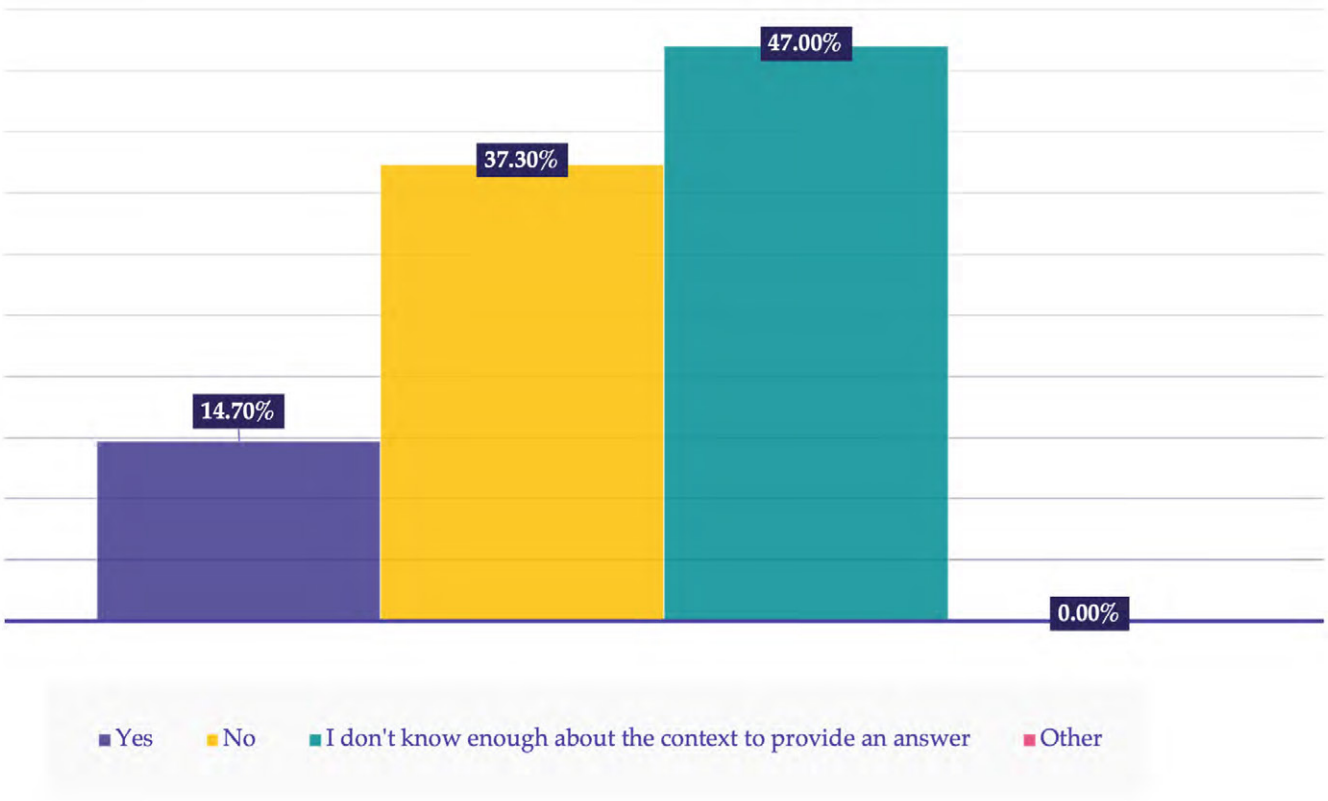


- Ensure that everyone has access to the internet and learns to use technology critically.
- Have strict laws that oblige platforms to respect fundamental rights.
- Direct participation of young people in the development of digital tools.

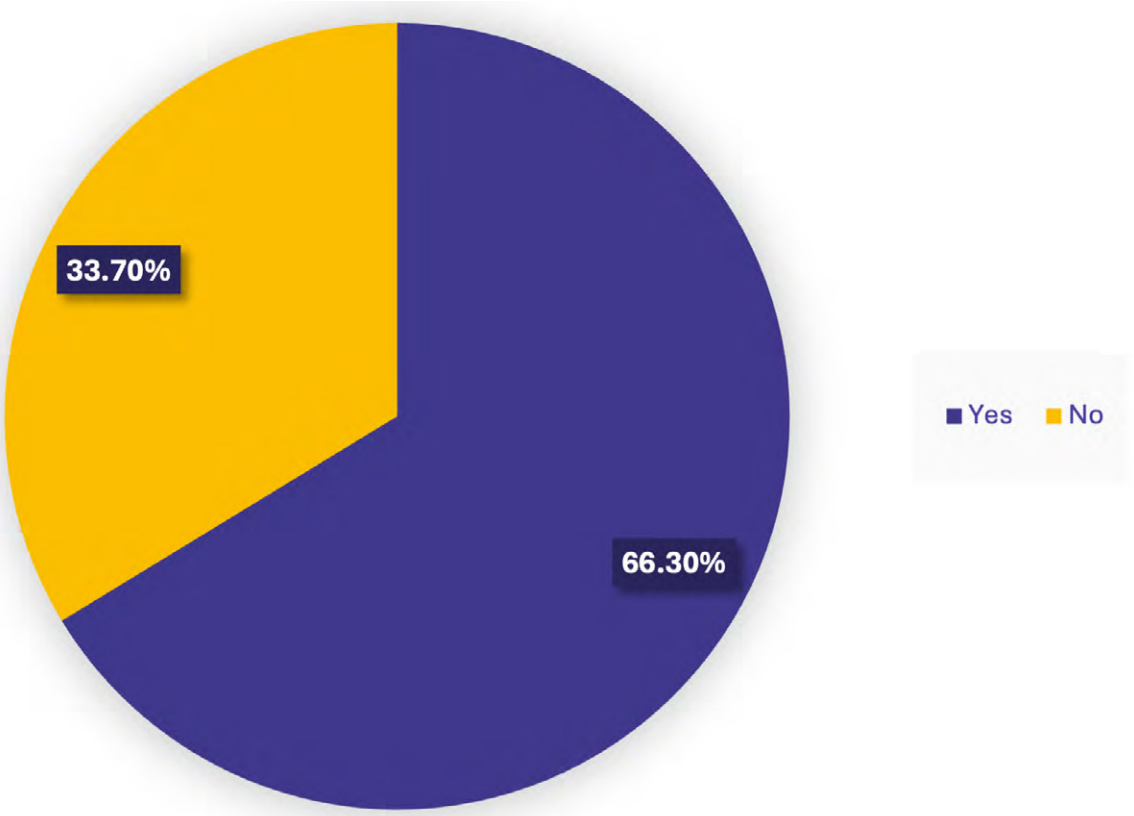
I.XX Essential principle in digital climate governance



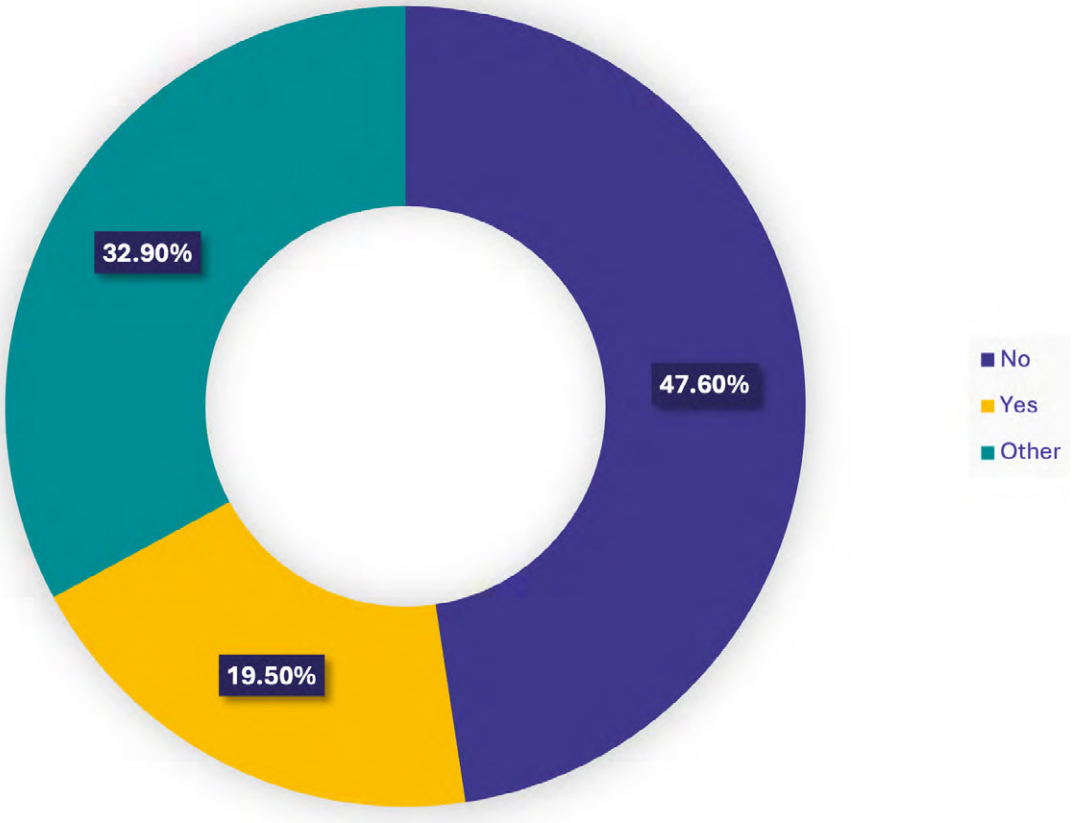
I.XXI Adaptation of existing regulations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the EU to ensure protection for young people, especially minors



I.XXII Usefulness and effectiveness of training and information initiatives on the risk of the digital environment for young people



I.XXIII Opinions about the innovation of the digital world perceived as a threat



Based on participants' perceptions, combining open-ended and multiple-choice questions, the following findings stand out:

II. Digital education, technological literacy, and cybersecurity	
There is a widespread perception that the technological training young people receive is insufficient, both in terms of content and geographical coverage. **Marked inequalities are identified between urban and rural areas, and between socioeconomic contexts.**	The proposals include: -Greater public-private inter-institutional coordination. -Curricular reforms in schools and universities. -Inclusion of mandatory and accessible workshops on the safe and ethical use of technologies. -Implementation of seminars on artificial intelligence, fact-checking, and digital citizenship. -Use of popular platforms (TikTok, Reels, podcasts) for innovative information campaigns. -Localized training adapted to territorial and sociocultural realities. These findings reflect a growing awareness among young people of their role as active digital actors and demand critical digital literacy, not merely instrumental. In a digitalized world, technological training becomes a right and a geopolitical necessity.
III. Digital democracy, risks of violence, and misinformation	
There is serious concern about exposure to misinformation, hate speech, and digital violence, especially among minors.	Young people propose: -More robust and effective public policies for digital protection. -Supervision of digital content with respect for privacy. -Youth participation in the creation of protocols for reporting and responding to digital abuse. -Development of safe spaces and psychological support within the educational ecosystem. -Actions to promote digital resilience, critical thinking, and social-emotional skills. This reveals a mature and proactive vision: young people are not seeking censorship, but rather ethical, equitable, and educational regulation of the digital space. Digital democracy must include preventive and restorative mechanisms that promote safety without restricting freedoms.

IV. Mental health and the digital environment	
Constant exposure to social media and abusive dynamics seriously affects self-esteem, privacy, and psychosocial development.	The responses recommend: -Greater access to psychologists, mental health services, and recreational spaces. -Awareness and emotional literacy campaigns. -Inclusion of digital health topics in school curricula. -Age-appropriate schedules, regulations, and limitations for social media use. -Protection against deepfakes, fake news, and other emerging threats. There is widespread concern about the psychosocial impact of the digital environment. A multidimensional response is required that brings together public policy, education, health, and regulation of technology platforms.

V. Responsible entities and digital governance

The central role of the following is recognized:

- National governments.
- Technology companies (especially social media).
- International organizations and NGOs.
- Educational institutions and local communities.
    - A multilevel and multisectoral governance approach is promoted.
    - Young people are demanding an active role in the design, implementation, and monitoring of digital policies.

In general, "shared governance" is proposed, where the state, civil society, and the private sector assume clear responsibilities. Digital co-responsibility is emphasized, with a focus on human rights and social justice.

VI. Conclusions

This report reflects that the young people who participated in the survey provided a cross-sectional analysis with a bi-regional focus, agreeing on the strong structural asymmetry in terms of available resources, digital access, and effective institutional responses. They also proposed building interregional networks that highlight the

VI.I Specific recommendations

1. Creation of a Bi-regional Pact for Youth Digital Literacy (EU-CELAC).

2. Promote a Digital Charter of Youth Rights, with the active participation of young people.

direct strategic agenda of young people, rather than just being beneficiaries. The strategic conclusions of the digital survey are summarized below: 1. Young people are key political actors for the bi-regional digital future: informed, critical, and willing to lead transformation processes. 2. A new educational and regulatory architecture is needed that articulates training, protection, and participation. 3. Youth digital well-being must be addressed as a matter of human security, public health, and social cohesion. 4. EU-CELAC cooperation must prioritize investments in inclusive digital education, critical literacy, and ethical regulation of technologies.	3. Fund community mental health centers specializing in digital environments. 4. Jointly regulate algorithms, sensitive content, and age-based access with technology companies. 5. Promote access to accessible and secure technologies in rural and vulnerable areas.



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