

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002702/25
to the Commission
Maria Grapini (S&D)
(2 July 2025)**

Subject: European legal framework for volunteering encouraging mobility of young volunteers in the EU

Regulation (EU) 2021/888 establishes the legal framework for the European Solidarity Corps Programme, which allows for the recognition of formally-acquired training and skill.

However, there is no single legal statute for volunteering at EU level.

Does the Commission not see a need to formally introduce a single ‘volunteer passport’ instrument in the single market as a means of recognising and monitoring volunteering and lending it value?

The ‘volunteer passport’ could be a document in physical or digital form issued by the public institutions of the countries where voluntary work is done.

The introduction of a single ‘volunteer passport’ instrument could be used in the process of hiring, admission to universities and obtaining scholarships.

I look forward to receiving your reply and forwarding this to young people who are keen to volunteer.

Submitted: 2.7.2025

**Answer given by Mrs. Minzatu on behalf of the European Commission
(12 August 2025)**

The Commission recognises the key role of volunteering in fostering solidarity, civic engagement, and skills development among young people.

The European Solidarity Corps ⁽¹⁾ offers an EU-level framework for volunteering. It ensures that participants benefit from high-quality opportunities and that competences acquired through volunteering are recognised.

At EU level, there are two main recognition and validation tools for volunteering. First, the Youthpass certificate is available to all European Solidarity Corps participants to reflect and document learning outcomes.

Second, the Europass ⁽²⁾ curriculum vitae supports the understanding of skills acquired in formal, non-formal and informal settings, including through volunteering.

At national level, legislation and practices reflect diverse traditions. The Council Recommendation on the mobility of young volunteers across the EU ⁽³⁾ notes that ‘National or EU frameworks supporting the identification, documentation, and validation of learning outcomes of volunteering activities [already] exist’.

However, the Commission sees the value of enhancing the visibility and recognition of voluntary activities. It continues to explore ways to improve the recognition of volunteering experiences, including through digital tools and better use of existing resources, and works with Member States to support this goal.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/888 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 establishing the European Solidarity Corps Programme; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2021.202.01.0032.01.ENG.

⁽²⁾ Decision (EU) 2018/646 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 April 2018 on a common framework for the provision of better services for skills and qualifications; <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dec/2018/646/oj/eng>.

⁽³⁾ Council Recommendation of 5 April 2022 on the mobility of young volunteers across the European Union (2022/C 157/01); [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32022H0411\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32022H0411(01)).