

Group	Concept	Definition
Dispositions	Tolerance	<p>‘Tolerance is respect, acceptance and appreciation of the rich diversity of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. It is fostered by knowledge, openness, communication, and freedom of thought, conscience and belief. Tolerance is harmony in difference [--] Tolerance is, above all, an active attitude prompted by recognition of the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others’ (UNESCO 1995, 5).</p> <p>Tolerance includes prevention of bullying and an open attitude towards diversity of cultural expression.</p>
	Empathy	<p>Empathy has been defined as ‘what happens when we put ourselves into another’s situation and experience that person’s emotions as if they were our own’ (Lipman 2003, 269).</p> <p>Empathy includes mutual understanding.</p>
	Inclusion	<p>Inclusion may be defined as the attitudes and actions underpinning an individual’s participation in dialogue across diversity. To facilitate collaboration, individuals should value diversity, respect others and be willing both to overcome prejudices and to compromise (European Parliament, Council of the European Union 2006).</p>
Living Together	Celebration of diversity	<p>Celebrating cultural differences. This includes learning to know one’s own culture, appreciating it and developing one’s own cultural identity.</p>
	Human rights	<p>The ‘rights and fundamental freedoms in every aspect of people’s lives’ (CofE 2010, 8).</p>
	Democracy	<p>Giving citizens the opportunity to participate directly in both procedural and social dimensions of decision making.</p>
	Equality	<p>Actively seeking to achieve the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.</p>
	Solidarity	<p>To act jointly, sharing both advantages (i.e. prosperity) and burdens equally and justly. This invokes a sense of social responsibility and is implicitly linked to empathy.</p>
	Globalisation	<p>The process of interaction and integration between people, companies, and governments worldwide.</p>
Social Responsibility	Sustainable development/ climate change	<p>This relates to societal and economic issues and is defined as ‘meeting the needs of present generations without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’ (i.e. ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for generations to come). One aspect of sustainable development is tackling climate change.</p>

	Citizenship	Being a member of a country and having rights and responsibilities because of it. Any national of an EU country is considered to be a citizen of the EU. EU citizenship does not replace national citizenship: it is an addition to it. Citizenship is linked to tolerance and democracy, with active citizenship defined as ‘building an open and democratic society’ (CofEU & EC 2015, 25).
	Social and civic competence	These include personal, interpersonal and intercultural competence and cover all forms of behaviour that equip individuals to participate in an effective and constructive way in social and working life, and particularly in increasingly diverse societies, and to resolve conflict where necessary. Civic competence equips individuals to fully participate in civic life, based on knowledge of social and political concepts and structures and a commitment to active and democratic participation (EP & CofEU 2006).
	Active participation	Refers to individual’s involvement in relation to the civic, political, social, economic, legal and cultural spheres of society.
	Cooperation	Working together for common good. This occurs at a variety of levels, from between individuals to countries.
Being European	Belonging	A means of conceptualising membership in shared communities, (e.g. families, school, clubs, localities) or a feeling of belonging to a community.
	Shared inheritances	This is associated with cultural heritages, as expressed through the notion of a shared cultural background. In this sense it is linked to the idea of ‘common heritage’, which is defined as the shared “ideals and principles” by the Council of Europe (see for example CofE 2014b, 1). Languages are also part of a ‘shared inheritance’ (CofEC 2008b, 3).
	Cultural heritages	Expressions of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values.
	European narratives	The common stories that historically have shaped what Europe is today and how Europeans see it. This includes are forms of migration, both forced and voluntary.

Table 1: Glossary of key concepts in DIALLS Cultural Analysis Framework.