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CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 13 March 2017

**EUROPEAN STEERING COMMITTEE FOR YOUTH
(CDEJ)**

58th meeting

**Budapest, 27- 29 March 2017
European Youth Centre**

Table on recent developments on national implementation of youth policies

**Tableau développements récents sur la mise en œuvre des politiques de
jeunesse**

Items 7.1 and 7.2 of the agenda

**Please feel free to share your country's good practices in the implementation
of recent Committee of Ministers Recommendations in the field of youth**

| Country | Update on recent developments on national implementation of policies (<i>new national laws, initiatives, etc</i>) |
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| Albania/ Albanie | |
| Andorra/ Andorre | |
| Armenia/ Arménie | <p>The implementation of State Youth Strategy for 2013-17 comes to its end. The Youth Study Institute summed up the Evaluation of State Youth Strategy for 2013-17 in two main direction: the internal construct of Strategy and the progress of its implementation. The results will be provided for the development and design of the new Strategy for 2018-22.</p> <p>The ministry is in process to create the working group for development of State Youth Strategy for 2018-22 which will include the representatives from different sectors of youth policy, youth work and youth research.</p> <p>During last year, Youth worker's institute was developed, which was based in two large researches (national and international) and included the Regulation of Youth Worker Institute approved by the government and the Program of training of youth workers. The pilot project has just finished and we have already had 25 certified youth workers.</p> <p>The third Youth Capital of Armenia for 2017 is Charentsavan – city in Kotayk region.</p> |
| Austria/ Autriche | <p>Education and training until the age of 18. The aim is to have all under 18-year-olds in education and training in addition to the legal school age. The law came into force on 1 August 2016:</p> <p>https://www.parlament.gv.at/PAKT/VHG/XXV/BNR/BNR_00343/index.shtml</p> <p>Much emphasis is put on de-radicalisation and prevention of extremism; a dedicated hotline was opened.</p> <p>The National Committee “No Hate Speech” was founded 2016, It continues its work in accordance to the European No Hate Speech campaign and attracts cross-sectoral members steadily.</p> <p>At the beginning of 2017 the 7th report on the situation of youth in Austria was presented by the Federal Minister of Families and Youth at parliament. It consist of 3 parts. Part 1 outlines an overview of statistical data to characterize youth in Austria. In part 2 there was created and calculated a better-life-index youth with the involvement of young people. Part 3 updates in great detail the Austrian Youth Strategy including cross-sectoral measures and initiatives to each strategic framework objective.</p> <p>In 2016 youth work projects and initiatives were honoured with the “Austrian Youth Award”. In 2017 national and international youth work projects ranging thematically from diversity to inclusion will be awarded with this prize.</p> <p>Diversity and inclusion is the annual thematic focus (2017) on the website “youth work in Austria” (www.jugendarbeitnoesterreich.at). Diversity of both, youth and youth work</p> |

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| | is presented to the interested public. |
| Azerbaijan/ Azerbaïdjan | <p>Ganja city have been announced the European Youth Capital 2016. The title helped Ganja to keep young people in the focus of attention in terms of infrastructure, services for youth and involvement of young people. During the European Youth Capital year the city has opened its first Youth Centre, which provides the youth of the city with a space and facilities for different activities. The title also helped to bring and put young people in the centre of decision-making processes of the city. The dialogue between the youth of the city and state institutions such as the municipality, the Ministry of Youth and Sport has increased and got strengthened.</p> <p>The title has brought positive changes to the youth of the city and country in general in implementation of the youth policy."</p> <p>A youth strategy has been adopted for the next ten years and the Action Plan for the next five years.</p> |
| Belarus/ Bélarus | <p>"Youth Policy" sub-programme within the "Education and Youth Policy" state programme for 2016-2020 has been adopted. The Resolution of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus of March 28, 2016 No. 250. The Action Plan for implementing the "Youth Policy" sub-programme within the "Education and Youth Policy" state programme for 2016-2020 has been developed and passed.</p> <p>The draft law "On Making Amendments and Addenda to the Law of Republic of Belarus No. 65-Z as of December 7, 2009 "On Foundations of State Youth Policy" was adopted by the Council of the Republic of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus in October, 2016. In particular in the law has been included new concepts/definitions: mentorship, Youth personnel policy.</p> <p>Since 2014 the open dialogue "Traditions and the Future of the Belarusian Youth" has been taking place. The objective of the open dialogue is to help young people shape an active citizenship view, provide the youth with opportunities to declare their life prospects, realise the role of youth movement in the country's development and formation of the new generation's world outlook, and strengthen the public awareness of the young people's image as an active part of community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The national social and economic development program for 2016-2020 has been adopted. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Belarus of December 15, 2016 No. 466. One of the key priorities of the program is development of the potential of youth and its active involvement in the creation of an economy of knowledge ("Youth"). - The National Report "On the situation of the youth in the Republic of Belarus in 2015" has been published. The mission of the report is to inform public at large about the situation in the Youth field in the Republic of Belarus. - The Second Republican Forum of Youth from Rural Areas was held on October 14-15, 2016 in Gorki. The purpose of the Forum is to create conditions for improving the social and economic participation of rural youth of Belarus. - The city of Polotsk was assigned as the Youth Capital-2016 in Belarus. |
| Belgium/ Belgique | <p>French speaking community: An ambitious plan against radicalisation has been recently been adopted. It focuses on prevention and not on security. 230 youth workers have been trained to be mediators for young people and families.</p> |

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| Bosnia and Herzegovina/ Bosnie- Herzégovine | |
| Bulgaria/ Bulgarie | |
| Croatia/ Croatie | Following recent Parliamentary elections a new government is expected to be formed soon. The Ministry of Youth is developing a concept of professionalization of youth work in Croatia. New priorities are now linked to refugees and migrants. |
| Cyprus/ Chypre | The Youth Board of Cyprus has initiated the procedure for establishing a National Youth Strategy since 2015. At this point, the main goals of the Strategy are being examined by the Cross - sectoral Committee and then they will be submitted for adoption by the Council of Ministers. Thereafter, we will proceed with the development of the first Action Plan which will be implementing the goals of the Strategy for the next three years. |
| Czech Republic/ République tchèque | <p>- Mid-term evaluation of the current strategic document on national youth policy (2014 – 2020) will be submitted to the meeting of the Government at the end of April 2017</p> <p>- National Conference on Youth will be organised in Prague on 1st March 2017. The conference will provide a platform for cross-sectoral reflective discussions on new challenges in youth policy and youth work as well as new trends in the situation of young people</p> <p>- Grant Programmes of Youth Department were launched at the end of 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment Grant Scheme for youth NGOs (supports reconstruction and modernisation of buildings and equipment for youth work which are in the ownership of the NGOs). Annually about 25 mil. CZK • Grant Scheme supporting certified Youth Information Centres (Annually about 6,5 mil. CZK) • Development and Grant Scheme supporting competitions in leisure-based education (Annually about 34 mil. CZK) • Development Scheme assessing primary-school pupils' results in district, regional and national rounds of knowledge and skill-based competitions (Excellence of Primary Schools) Annually about 5 mil. CZK • Development Scheme assessing secondary-school pupils' results in district, regional and national rounds of knowledge and skill-based competitions (Excellence of Secondary Schools) Annually about 20 mil. CZK • Grant Scheme supporting gifted pupils and students in primary and secondary schools (enables to link formal education to non-formal education activities) Annually about 10 mil. CZK • Grant Scheme supporting fulfilling the strategic and operational goals of the National Youth Strategy 2014 – 2020 at regional level (regions launch their own open calls in accordance with the thematic priority set by Youth Department of the Ministry) Annually about 7 mil. CZK. <p>The theme of social inclusion has been prioritized (a seminar for managers of Local Action Plans in socially excluded areas in cooperation with the Agency for Social Inclusion of the Council of Government was organized; a very close cooperation with these managers has been established, an all-round support for them is being provided)</p> <p>- Youth policy development – work on indicators which will measure an impact of national youth policy continues (analytical center has been established by the National Youth Council)</p> <p>- A new grant scheme on supporting talented children and young people has been introduced, grant schemes for supporting youth work have been up-dated</p> <p>- International events were organized in May and June (Seminar on social inclusion for Visegrad Group and Eastern Partnership countries; the 3rd meeting of the EC expert group on preventing violent radicalization of young people)</p> |

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| Denmark/ Danemark | A reform of the education system took place three years ago to connect informal education in the afternoon with a formal education in the morning. The youth field was invited into schools to see how it could contribute to the formal education. The evaluation showed that it was not an easy task, the challenge for the future is to see how better cooperation could be insured. |
| Estonia/ Estonie | <p>There have been changes in the implementation of the Youth Act: more money was directed to hobby development and education at the local level. The state program for local municipalities on extracurricular activities (60 municipalities) will cover all Estonia next year.</p> <p>The Ministry of Youth has put together a concept of SMART youth work- digitalised youth services available as of July 2018.</p> |
| Finland/ Finlande | The Government Proposal on a revised Youth Act (current Act from 2006) was submitted to the Parliament in June. The new Act is expected to enter into force in 2017. The Act provides for the State Youth Policy Programme. Anticipating the adoption of the Proposal, the Ministry of Education and Culture has started initial preparations for the State Youth Policy Programme. Two aspects of the youth policy programme were highlighted: improving data collection and improvement of living conditions of young people. |
| France | <p>Une nouvelle loi Égalité et citoyenneté en préparation en France</p> <p>Afin de renforcer la cohésion sociale et territoriale et façonner une nouvelle culture de la citoyenneté notamment des jeunes, le Gouvernement français a initié le projet de loi « Égalité et Citoyenneté ». Ce projet de loi est actuellement en cours d'examen par le Sénat et devrait être promulgué à la fin de l'année. Il comporte 3 volets: le premier sur la « Citoyenneté et l'émancipation des jeunes », le deuxième sur « la mixité sociale et l'égalité des chances dans l'habitat », enfin le dernier sur « l'égalité [dite] réelle ».</p> <p>La jeunesse est au cœur de ce projet de loi qui doit faciliter l'engagement des jeunes à travers des mesures telles que la création d'une réserve citoyenne ou la reconnaissance des activités bénévoles dans les formations de l'enseignement supérieur. Le texte vise aussi à accompagner et soutenir les jeunes dans leurs parcours vers l'autonomie, l'accès aux droits dont ils disposent (couverture santé, logements, prévention) et ce, en améliorant l'information des jeunes (individualisation de l'informatin).</p> <p>Ce projet résulte d'un long processus de collaboration interministérielle entre le ministère en charge du logement, le Secrétariat général à l'égalité réelle et le ministère de la ville, de la jeunesse et des sports qui porte les volets 1 et 3 dédiés à l'engagement des jeunes et l'égalité. Il est la traduction législative des différentes propositions issues des Comités interministériels à l'égalité et à la citoyenneté des 6 mars et 26 octobre 2015, dont l'objectif étaient d'élaborer un plan d'actions pour réduire les inégalités territoriales et favoriser « le vivre ensemble » mais le projet de loi découle aussi des actions en faveur de la jeunesse menées par le ministère en charge de la jeunesse et ses services, notamment dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Plan Priorité Jeunesse (stratégie nationale pour la jeunesse). Certaines mesures du projet de loi sont l'aboutissement de propositions d'associations et d'une co-construction avec les jeunes, notamment à travers des rencontres avec ces derniers (« Rendez-vous territoriaux de la jeunesse »). Ce projet de loi qui promeut l'engagement et la participation citoyenne a fait aussi l'objet d'une consultation numérique (mai 2016) qui a permis à tout citoyen de formuler des propositions et</p> |

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| | <p>d'émettre des avis sur les thématiques du projet de loi. La consultation numérique a reçu 687 propositions et recueilli 10248 votes. Parmi les participants à cette consultation en ligne, 30 % avaient entre 18 et 24 ans et 26 % entre 25 et 34 ans.</p> <p>Sites de référence</p> <p>Informations sur le projet de loi : http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/equality-and-citizenship-a-meeting-of-the-inter-ministerial-committee-on-equality-and-citizenship http://www.gouvernement.fr/action/le-projet-de-loi-egalite-et-citoyennete</p> <p>Consultation numérique du projet de loi : https://www.egalite-citoyennete-participez.gouv.fr/</p> <p>Texte intégral du projet de loi : https://www.egalite-citoyennete-participez.gouv.fr/media/default/0001/01/b843616726c72b845c91f18bf6fc0e66f240ce7a.pdf</p> |
| Georgia/ Géorgie | <p>The Youth Ministry is implementing the Youth Policy document adopted in 2014, focussing on participation, health and security issues. A draft youth law was presented to parliament several times with no outcome yet. The Youth Ministry has prepared non formal key competencies for youth workers. An action plan for 2017 is being finalised in cooperation with other ministries, youth workers and youth NGOs. The Ministry also helps to start up small businesses and has financed 22 start-ups, and is aiming to develop a long term action plan in this field. The Ministry is conducting two research studies, one on the needs of young people and another on the needs of young people with disabilities.</p> |
| Germany/ Allemagne | |
| Greece/ Grèce | <p>Joint Ministerial Decision 152360/GD4/2016- published on the Governmental Gazette 3049/B/23-9-2016. “Establishment, organization, operation, coordination and educational programme for the Education of Refugees in the Centers Refugee Accommodation Structures, criterias and teachers hiring procedure.”</p> <p>https://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/prosfiges1.pdf (in greek-related pages 32080-32084)</p> <p>The above mentioned Joint Ministerial Decision is based on the recommendations of the <i>Scientific Committee in Support of Refugee Children</i> (established by order of the Minister of Education –GG1/47070 of 18.3.2016) for the education of refugee children and their integration into the educational system structures during the school year 2016-2017.</p> <p>http://www.minedu.gov.gr/publications/docs2016/Epistimoniki_Epitropi_Prosfygon_YP_PETH_Full_Report_June_2016_-_translated.pdf (in english)</p> <p>More links in English:</p> <p>http://www.minedu.gov.gr/ekpaideusi/refug-educ (some articles translated in English)</p> <p>http://www.minedu.gov.gr/grafeio-tytoy-kai-dimosion-sxeseon/news-in-english/24192-05-10-16-international-kudos-for-refugee-education-programme</p> |
| Holy See/ Saint Siège | <p>The theme chosen by Pope Francis for the XV General Assembly of the Ordinary Synod of Bishops taking place in October 2018 will be “Young people, faith and vocational discernment.”</p> |
| Hungary/ Hongrie | <p>The Youth Strategy 2009-2020 is currently under review with a particular focus on prevention, participation in society and in political life.</p> |
| Iceland/ | <p>The revision of the Youth Act is imminent. Currently it covers only youth policy. There</p> |

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| Islande | is a hope to include other areas of youth work in the future. |
| Ireland/ Irlande | |
| Italy/Italie | |
| Kazakhstan/ Kazakhstan | |
| Latvia/ Lettonie | |
| Liechtenstein | |
| Lithuania/ Lituanie | <p>Ideas are being developed for a new youth program The current Action Plan for Youth covers 2017-2019. The priorities are: development of voluntary programs for all young people on the basis of the EVS (currently it concerns only young people excluded from society), it is now at the stage of a pilot project.</p> <p>Work is done with the Ministry of Education on recognition of competencies acquired from voluntary work, non-formal education and private sector. It is planned to open 350 open centres for young people by 2019. They will provide more support to the current structures, youth workers and various training for young people.</p> <p>Lithuania has developed good cooperation with Hungary and Ukraine and has founded a Lithuanian-Hungarian foundation and a Lithuanian-Ukrainian foundation. A recent agreement has been reached between the Lithuanian and Georgian ministries on good practice exchanges.</p> |
| Luxembourg | <p>February 2016: The Parliament adopts a new Law on Youth introducing a consistent and mandatory monitoring system of the quality in non-formal education with children and young people. The National Youth Service (SNJ) is mandated to carry out the monitoring and received additional human and financial resources for this purpose. This law applies to about 1.500 structures throughout the country.</p> <p>July 2016: The Government adopt a project for a Law by which a service working with school leavers will be integrated in the National Youth Service (SNJ) which will become the main structure of the ministry dealing with school leavers and young NEETs.</p> <p>July 2016: "Marienthal", the largest youth centre of the country, is solemnly reopened after in depth renovation.</p> <p>September 2016: The Report on Youth, elaborated by the University of Luxembourg, is discussed with the sector and relevant ministries in order to define the new Youth Strategy.</p> |
| Malta/Malte | <p>The strategy policy till 2020 is being developed with the focus of professionalization of youth workers, training and infrastructure. A new youth mobility centre was opened as well as a huge sports complex. The Youth Hub is a non-formal educational service provided by Aġenzija Żgħażaġh within a formal education set-ups. The Youth Hub offers an informal and recreational environment through which a youth worker can build a healthy relationship with young people. As a result of this relationship the youth worker can work with young people so that they can come up with projects and initiatives that enhance both their personal and social skills that in turn upgrade their educational attainment and employability.</p> |

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| | Malta is currently preparing for the presidency of the EU. |
| Republic of Moldova/ République de Moldova | <p>A new Law on Youth was adopted by the Parliament in July, 2016. In the law has been included new concepts/definitions: <i>the youth activity (youth work); non-formal education of young people; youth worker; youth organisation; youth center; local youth council; etc.</i></p> <p><i>Also according to the law at the end of 2017 will be established the National Agency for Programs Development and Youth Work.</i></p> <p>Much policy development is done to recognise voluntary activities ; an accreditation commission has been created for hosting EVS organisations. A youth inclusion project was developed with OECD; the Ministry will present research on policy mapping, health issues, migration and demographic factor by the end of 2016. Agreements were signed with Lithuania and Belarus on youth cooperation.</p> |
| Monaco | |
| Montenegro | <p>Montenegro adopted a Law on Youth, as well as on criteria for financing of youth NGOs, youth clubs and youth centres throughout Montenegro.</p> <p>The National Youth Strategy for 2017-2021 was adopted on 29.09.2016</p> <p>NEXT steps: Developing By Law , Open Call for projects for CSO beginning of 2017., Establishing of Youth Steering Committee on the National level, Developing Local Youth Action Plans in line with NYS.</p> <p>The Berlin process has advanced into establishing a regional coordination centre and a space for new youth local projects.</p> |
| Netherlands/ Pays-Bas | <p>A new youth law was adopted by the Parliament last year. The most important development since then has been the decentralisation of youth policy including budget to cities and municipalities. It is both a challenge to the central level and a possibility of taylor-made solutions for young people. The change stimulates young people to evaluate youth policy and influence it.</p> <p>Transition of Youth Policy to the local level: http://www.youthpolicy.nl/</p> |
| Norway/ Norvège | Youth policy in Norway is decentralised on municipal level, nonetheless there should be developed national standards of youth work. National competence for youth work and participation is discussed in Parliament. |
| Poland/ Pologne | <p>1. The 'Young People for Human Rights' seminar was held in the frame of Polish presidency in Visegrad Group (V4). The main subject of the seminar was the participation of young people in Human Rights activities. The main objectives of the seminar were to present good practice from the represented countries and work on possible future developments. The main target groups of the seminar were: representatives of ministries responsible for youth, national coordinators of the Council of Europe No Hate Speech Movement (NHSM) and representatives of National Agencies of Erasmus+ Youth programme and youth activists, especially representatives of National Youth Councils. Participants came from V4 (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Poland) and Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine).</p> <p>The seminar programme included a number of welcome and opening speeches (by representatives of the Ministry of National Education of Poland, the Foundation for the Development of the Education System, the Council of Europe, and the Ministry of</p> |

Education of the Czech Republic) followed by working groups on three core topics:

- human rights in the digital environment,
- participation of young people in the field of human rights,
- cross-sectoral cooperation,

and study visits to local youth organisations in Warsaw, presentations of Czech, Polish and Hungarian V4 Presidencies and their priorities and a panel discussion on support tools for youth organisations in V4 and EaP countries such as the Solidarity Fund (PL), Visegrad Fund, partnership between Council of Europe and the European Commission and SALTO EECA Resource Centre. Additionally, the seminar provided a platform for a series of meetings of NHSM Co-ordinators from V4 and EaP countries with the CoE Campaign Co-ordinator.

The seminar allowed to formulate a Message from participants with their key findings to be submitted to the 3rd Eastern Partnership Youth Forum to be held in Warsaw (Poland) on 22-23 June 2017.

2. The **3rd Eastern Partnership Youth Forum** will be held in Warsaw, Poland on **22 - 23 June 2017**. The Forum is organised by the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Poland and the European Commission in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, Polish National Agency of the Erasmus+, SALTO EECA, as a side event to the 5th Eastern Partnership Summit scheduled in Brussels for November 2017.

The Forum will involve about 300 participants - young people, youth workers, youth organisations, NGOs, educational institutions, youth policy makers, along with business and research representatives - from both Eastern Partnership and Erasmus+ countries.

The 3rd Eastern Partnership Youth Forum aims to:

- Deepen the dialogue and advance cooperation on youth matters and education with Eastern Partnership countries by sharing expertise and experience as well as providing a space for networking and cooperation in the future, including in local and transnational projects;
- Identify and discuss common challenges and propose concrete actions, notably in view of the 5th Eastern Partnership Summit in 2017;
- Feed the 5th Eastern Partnership Summit Declaration to be signed in November 2017 in Brussels, Belgium;
- Inform the EU youth policy development post 2018, along with national youth policies in the countries involved.

During the two-day event, **focusing on participation and active citizenship of young people and their involvement in the decision making process**, participants will have the opportunity to discuss in depth the following issues: young people as active, critical and responsible citizens; young people and entrepreneurship – taking the future into own hands; young people and education today: formal, non-formal and informal.

The detailed description and programme of the Forum as well as call for participants

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| | <p>is available on the following website: http://www.eap-youth-forum.pl</p> <p>Application deadline: 12 April 2017</p> |
| Portugal | A new national youth plan will be ready by 2017 and will consider at what extent the CoE can provide assistance. The recently adopted CM Recommendation on Access to Rights will be widely circulated. |
| Romania/ Roumanie | <p>Since January 2017, Romania has a new government. Thus, the Ministry of Youth and Sports changed the minister and the secretary of state on youth.</p> <p>Among their priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of means and mechanisms for a more active communication with the Romanian youth who study and work abroad, aiming to get them more involved in the broader European community life; - Development of an on-line platform that aims to facilitate youth access to structured and comprehensible information relevant to them; - Direct contact between authorities and young citizens, assuring a more equitable distribution of resources and a better understanding of their needs and expectations which will produce better policies. <p>One specific way to bridge the gap between authorities and youth would be thorough improving the offer of the youth centres which are in the administration of the ministry. For this goal, some challenges have to be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a concrete law on youth centres; - development of standards for their functioning; - professionalized youth work within the centres; - permanent training for the youth workers involved in activities; - outreach in order to be able to engage with young people in their own environment, especially with those less privileged. |
| Russian Federation/ Fédération de Russie | <p>Russia will host the 19th World Festival of Youth and Students on 14-22 October 2017 in Sochi, Russia and welcomes participation of Joint Council members in this event.</p> <p>Staff changes took place in the Youth Ministry and new representatives to the CDEJ will be appointed soon.</p> |
| San Marino/ Saint Marin | |
| Serbia/ Serbie | |
| Slovak Republic/ République slovaque | |
| Slovenia/ | |

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| Slovenie | |
| Spain/ Espagne | <p>“Youth Employment Decade” campaign: Is an initiative aimed to raise awareness of the global scale problem of youth employment, because young people are living a reality in which employment is more and more scarce and bad quality. This is a global phenomenon that is growing worse with time, becoming a huge challenge for all countries, threatening growth and development, resulting in a reduction of the standard of living and questioning the model of society itself. This is why we are campaigning for Sustainable Development Goal number 8, <i>Decent Work and Economic Growth</i>, to obtain the official declaration by the General Assembly of the United Nations of the next decade as the Youth Employment Decade.</p> <p>http://www.youthemploymentdecade.org/en/proyecto/</p> |
| Sweden/ Suède | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus of SE government in the field of youth policy is establishment in working life, as well as participation in society. - In November 2015 the SE government drafted a national strategy for NEETs with the aim of increasing cooperation and collaboration between various actors in society. A national coordinator has been put in place for NEETs who will promote improved cooperation between government agencies, municipalities and organisations at the national, regional and local level. The strategy is to be implemented between January 2016 and December 2018. - Present focus also on migrant youth. <p>Ms. Anna Ekström, new minister responsible for youth since 13 September 2016.</p> |
| Switzerland/ Suisse | <p>En août 2016, fruit de la collaboration entre cantons et Confédération, a été mise en ligne une nouvelle plateforme sur internet consacrée à la politique de l'enfance et de la jeunesse. Celle-ci vise avant tout à faciliter la collaboration entre les acteurs et à favoriser l'échange d'informations, ceci aux différents niveaux de l'Etat. Elle présente notamment les bases légales et les prestations offertes, ainsi que des projets et programmes d'intérêt menés au plan national ou cantonal. De nouvelles données seront mises en ligne au printemps 2017 : elles auront trait à la politique de l'enfance et de la jeunesse appliquée par certaines villes et communes. https://www.politiqueenfancejeunesse.ch/</p> <p>« Protection des enfants et des jeunes face aux médias en Suisse »</p> <p>Au vu de l'intensité des problèmes, en particulier en matière de protection de la jeunesse face aux médias, le gouvernement suisse entend continuer son action et relève que les mesures de soutien méritent d'être poursuivies. La Confédération entend ainsi renforcer la coordination et la réglementation et va poursuivre les mesures visant à soutenir les cantons et les acteurs privés dans le domaine des mesures d'ordre éducatif. La sensibilisation sera aussi orientée à l'avenir vers les spécialistes de l'animation jeunesse, les foyers comme les structures d'accueil ou encore les écoles professionnelles. Le suivi des problèmes et enjeux actuels ainsi que monitoring des tendances en matière d'évolution et d'utilisation des médias seront également poursuivis.</p> |
| “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”/ «L'ex-République | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>The National Youth Strategy 2016-2025 has been adopted by the Government, on 02 February 2016</i> 2. <i>Action Plan (2016-2017) for implementation of National Youth Strategy has been prepared and also adopted by the Government in April 2016 and System for</i> |

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| yougoslave de Macédoine» | <p><i>monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the measures for youth is currently in preparation with support of the OSCE Mission in Skopje.</i></p> <p><i>3. The process of creation of local youth councils has continued. Currently, there are 63 local youth councils in Macedonia.</i></p> <p><i>4. The Agency of Youth and Sport has been involved in the process of establishment of the Regional Youth Cooperation Office for Western Balkan.</i></p> <p><i>5. Two local youth strategies have been prepared in the period 2015-2016.</i></p> <p><i>6. The Agency of Youth and Sport has signed Memorandums for cooperation with 2 projects for recognition and professionalization of youth work in Macedonia and the Union for youth work has been re-established. Currently, there are ongoing consultations with the relevant institutions, youth organizations and youth workers.</i></p> |
| Turkey/ Turquie | |
| Ukraine | <p>1. Draft Low of Ukraine “On Youth” was developed based on the gap analyse of Ukrainian youth policy in realization of EU-Ukraine Association Agreement and Revised European Charter on the Participation of Young People in Local and Regional Life. At present the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine are holding round tables in regions of Ukraine to consider this Low with youth. By the end of November the Low will be registered in Verhovna Rada of Ukraine.</p> <p>2. Draft Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On Youth centres” and “National quality label for youth centres” are developed. At present those documents are considered by youth and experts on the base of regional youth centres. By the end of 2016, we will submit these documents to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for approval.</p> <p>3. Ukraine joined European Pact for Youth 2020 and launched Ukrainian initiative “Ukrainian Pact for Youth 2020”. 36 national and international companies signed Pact. Web page for Pact is developing and will be presented by the end of this year.</p> <p>4. In August- September this year All-Ukrainian survey “Values of Ukrainian youth 2016” was made. English version will be send to CDEJ members as soon as we have it.</p> |
| United Kingdom/ Royaume Uni | |