

Youth Partnership

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COUNTRY SHEET ON YOUTH POLICY IN UKRAINE



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1. Context and principles of national youth policy

1.1 Context of national youth policy

Ukraine is a country in transition from an authoritarian, centralised administration to a more democratic and pluralist one.

In the Ukrainian Law on „Supporting the Development of Youth in Ukraine“ youth are categorised as being between the ages of 14-35.

Family values take top places in the system of values of today's Ukrainian youth and attitudes of young people towards marriage, family, children and gender relations are more traditional than it is commonly believed. A considerable majority of young people intend to marry and have children, although attitudes towards forms of marriage and desired number of children in the family may vary. It should be emphasized that family orientations of young people go side by side with plans of career development, material wellbeing and economic independence. Thus, realization of marriage and family orientations of young people is closely interrelated with self-realization in other spheres of life.

Ukrainian youth is characterized by a rather high educational level and study activities, although the last statement mostly refers to young people under 25. After this age the percentage of persons who study drops rather sharply and becomes very insignificant by the age of 35.

Much of Ukrainian youth policy today contains an echo of how young people were perceived in the past and the development and implementation of policy still resembles the way in which state institutions managed youth policy previously.

Active role in the formulation and implementation of national youth policies carry UN agencies: UNDP in Ukraine (UNDP), UN Volunteers.

In 2008, the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports of Ukraine and UNDP launched the project "Social Inclusion for Civic Engagement in Ukraine."

1.2. Principles of national youth policy

Legal definition of youth as a specific socio-age group aged 14-35 years working in Ukraine to this day. Within this age group can be divided into three separate categories of youth:

- 14-17 years old - mostly students, who live with their parents and are usually at their full maintenance. Determining actors of socialization at this stage are the family and the school;

- 18-24 - youth who get further education in educational institutions of I-IV level of accreditation. On the socialization of young people at this stage significantly affects school and changing social environment;

- 25-29 years old - young people who are working. Socialization is completed by the inclusion of a young man in the process of social production.

At age 30 years, we can speak of an independent, fully formed person. Of course, such grading may not reflect all the nuances of socialization, but it is typical of most of the modern Ukrainian youth.

Youth policy in Ukraine is implemented at a rather high level with due regard for respective requirements of the international community:

- development and adoption of an efficient legislative and regulatory framework covering implementation of the state youth policy;
- establishment of structures responsible for coordination of actions in the area of state youth policy in the context of public authorities;
- attempts at involving young people and youth non-governmental organizations into implementation of the state youth policy.

As against other CIS countries, Ukraine has achieved considerable success both in the development of a respective legislative and regulatory framework and in the operation of governmental executive authorities in this area. During almost 20 years of its independence, the Ukrainian state makes certain efforts aimed at formulating and implementing of a principally new youth policy. The preceding period, despite a controversial assessment of its results, has left a discernible trace in youth policy development, bringing Ukraine closer to contemporary landmarks; it was the time of establishment of the basic values which could not be the matter of compromise or political bargaining in determining the ways of social and political development of Ukrainian youth. Based on these strategic goals, the state youth policy was determined as:

- the priority direction of state activity serving both the interests of young persons and the state and society on the whole, with due regard for Ukraine's potential, the level of its economic, social, historical and cultural development and the world experience of youth support by the state;
- activity which should on the one part, create conditions for enhancement of legal and material guarantees of exercising by young people of their rights and freedoms and for provision to each young person of the social services of education, upbringing, spiritual and physical development, professional training and, on the other part, which should assist young individuals in realization of their creative potential and initiatives and ensure their direct participation in formation and

implementation of the policy and programs centered on society on the whole and youth in particular.

Development and implementation of youth policy in Ukraine based on the following basic principles:

Participation principle. This principle means that the leading role in youth policy development and implementation is performed, first of all, by young people, their associations and organizations. This principle assigns special part to non-governmental youth and child organizations and organized youth movement structures in general. In line with the world practice, the state in cooperation with these entities realizes the so-called subsidiarity principle, i.e. allocates funds to them not by way of state patronage but as financing for participants of the activity which is crucial for the state and is capable of developing the younger generation's potential.

Equality and availability principle. This principle recognizes the rights and obligations of every young individual in respect of equal opportunities and equal allocation of services and resources. Young people have equal access to the necessary programs and services irrespective of gender, place of residence, social, cultural and economic factors.

Guarantee principle. According to this principle, the state provides every young individual with minimal state social services in the area of education, upbringing, spiritual and physical development, professional training and employment. Development of an individual and his/her self-realization is primarily the result of efforts of this individual and his/her self-perfection. It may be enhanced in different ways, including loans, the system of rational benefits, identification and encouragement of the best stakeholders and the best activity.

Social compensation principle. This principle envisages legal and social protection of young persons who are unable to take care of themselves due to their social status and health (children from incomplete families or families with many children, orphans, young disabled persons etc.). The state has assumed an obligation to provide active support of youth innovations and implementation of programs and projects carried out primarily by efforts of youth.

Priority principle. In the course of youth policy implementation, those projects, programs and initiatives that help solve the thorniest problems of youth are promoted and supported primarily. In the past years the priority directions of the state youth policy in Ukraine were determined by the Nationwide Program of Youth Support for the period 2004–2008. Currently the work is carried out according to the State Target Social Program “Youth of Ukraine” for the period 2009–2015.

Inheritance principle. The state youth policy should not depend on organizational changes in the state administration system or a change of state power, political figures or officials of public

authorities. Strategic lines of the state youth policy, once accepted, should not be reviewed more often than every 10–15 years. The fate of the nation and the country should not be the target of opportunistic interests and actions.

Currently in Ukraine there are 1,888 operating centers of social services for family, children and youth with 5,390 social workers. These centers are open for all young persons who need help, understanding or information – here they can get various social services, support, assistance and care. The structure of these centers includes social service institutions: social hostels for orphans and children deprived of parental care, social and psychological assistance centers, mother and child centers, centers for HIV-positive children and youth, centers of social and psychological rehabilitation of children and youth with functional disabilities.

2. Statistics on young people

In Ukraine at the beginning of 2012 a young people (those who 14-35 years) numbered 14 548 thousands, or nearly one-third of the population - 31.9%. However, since independence, and to mean "zero years" the proportion of young people of this age though little pace but still growing, then in 2006 it began to decline slightly.

Recent dynamics of young population size by type of settlement also clearly reflects the impact of demographic waves and, particularly, specific features of inter-settlement migration characterized by mass outflow of young people from rural area.

Obviously, if properly support the spiritual, intellectual and physical potential of this powerful human resource is the key to achieving a high level of economic, political, social development as a whole.

According to results of the survey "Youth of Ukraine", almost 35% of youth in urban area and over 45% of youth in rural area currently studying at higher education or vocational training institutions, believe that it will be "difficult, almost impossible" to find employment after graduation; the largest proportion (almost a half) of young people reckon on their parents or other relatives in finding a job after graduation, one-third of respondents plan to solve this problem by own efforts and only 5% reckon on assistance of the educational institution and 2% – on assistance of the employment service. Although the majority of young people who studied for a professional degree at the time of the survey indicated they would like to work according to their specialty, almost a half of current students of vocational training and higher education institutions are not sure they will be able to find the job for which they are trained. Besides, today a significant proportion of young people participating in the labour force work not according to the specialty obtained from educational institutions, with the most common reasons for this being shortage of respective job opportunities and lack of financial prospects of employment according to specialty.

Young people are especially interested in going abroad with the aim of temporary employment: 45% of respondents aged 15–34 expressed an intention to work abroad for a certain time if appropriate opportunities were available. Respondents with a positive attitude towards temporary employment abroad believed that it was the only chance of getting a worthy pay for their labour, with the majority of them ready to do any job abroad even if it was not according to the specialty.

The highest level of interest to that or another project or activity, in a way similar to when selecting preferred actually undertaken projects, was manifested in respect to actions aimed at organization of sports events and cultural activities (33-25%). About 22% of respondents (more than one in five) would prefer to participate in the movement to protect the rights of youth. 16-14% of respondents

would like to get involved into actions aimed at protection of the rights and interests of the vulnerable people, and protection of the environment. Lower level of interest was in respect of projects to support freedom of speech, protest movements, educational actions, support of youth-related movements, and support for urgent and relevant policy decisions.

Low activity level of young people can be seen in the context of their involvement into activities of volunteer groups. The majority (91%) of respondents has never participated in the activities of volunteer groups and only 7% (56 people) have such experience. Among volunteer works mentioned should be - environmental actions aimed at cleaning some polluted territories , trees planting , assistance to the poor, boarding schools, orphanages, blind people, help to the elderly people, participation in the charity-type events such as "Heart to Heart" – help to the newborns; actions to combat spread of epidemics, diseases; participation in social network of journalists (EVS); protection of the rights of young people, arrangement of youth recreation and leisure activities, concerts, conferences and festivals.

3. Actors and Structures

3.1 Public authorities

3.1.1 National public authorities:

The responsibility for the coordination and delivery of these activities rests with the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. Minister of Youth and Sports of Ukraine is Safiullin Ravil Safovich (till the 2017 year).

Several ministries are active in the youth field and the desk review outlines many of the different authorized youth programmes and policies that have been issued during the past two decades, indicating the need for well coordinated implementation between the different sectors. However mechanisms for coordination between ministries and between the national and the local level appear to be weak. Additionally, those ministries most closely involved in youth affairs - Ministry of Affairs of the Family, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defence and State Committee on Affairs of Entrepreneurship - all have their own internal mechanisms, statutory orders and programmes, opening up the possibility of policy and activity overlap confusion on whom is responsible for what and who is doing what.

This may be exemplified by recent programme developments. The current policy 2009-2015³ which was launched in 2009, before the recent elections, has been adopted by the new administration and is now being implemented. The policy is based upon seven general directions:

- Creation of conditions for intellectual self-improvement of young people and creative development of personality;
- Promotion of patriotism, spirituality and formation of universal human values;
- Advocacy and promotion of healthy lifestyles;
- Creation of favourable conditions for youth employment;
- Support for youth and children's organizations;
- Integration of the Ukrainian youth organizations into respective European and international youth organizations;
- Improvement of the legal framework in the field of implementation of public policy on the youth.

This policy is being rolled out through a number of activities which can be seen in annex 6 and in parallel to other policies and strategies a number of which can be found in the desk review report in annex 2. However a selection of the issues addressed in these other policies include youth housing illicit trafficking and use of narcotic substances, reproductive health support for young

families, HIV prevention, treatment, care and support crime prevention development of physical culture and sports. All these programmes come with extensive lists of goals, objectives and activities. The Ministry of Family Youth and Sport are also involved with international organisations such as IOM, WHO and the World Bank on projects involving young people, but it is not clear how these projects relate to youth policy, whether sustainability is built into project activities and how learning from them is integrated into normative services provision.

In addition to these national programmes the State Social Services Centre for Family, Children and Youth, a department linked to the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport is the main provider of social support services for young people. The network of centres numbering around 2000 has wide coverage. However in discussions it was noted that since the centre network was set up, the levels of staffing have not kept up with the demand the centres are now having to deal with.

3.1.2 Regional public authorities with competencies in the youth field

The Ministry of Family Youth and Sport has a well developed structure of representatives and centres throughout Ukraine. With nearly 2000 State Centres for Social Services for Families Children and Youth and several specialist centres, the coverage appears to be good. In addition there are nearly 200 nationally registered youth organizations through which many of the activities which comprise the youth programme are delivered. Despite this there is still lack of awareness by young people about where to go for assistance and information and low participation in youth activities, linked to what some experts called a sense of apathy amongst youth.

Ukraine depends upon the delivery of the programme of activities designed to support the youth policy, through a central tendering process where nationally registered youth organizations bid for central funding. The regions follow a similar process with regional funding. As the planning for the delivery of activities is an annual process it is difficult to understand how sustainability, consistency and coherence in policy implementation can be achieved. No core funding is provided to youth organizations so much of the work of NGOs is based upon project work. Some of the larger NGOs attract funding from international donors but when the donor funding ceases the sustainability of their work is threatened as state funding is rarely provided.

The Law of Ukraine "On the promotion of social advancement and development of young people in Ukraine" determined that the coordinating role for the state policy in the field of social development and youth development is done by specially authorized central executive authority to ensure its implementation and is responsible for its implementation.

Also found that the Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local authorities form incorporates the relevant authorities for the implementation of the national youth policy.

The law states that the specially authorized central executive body, along with other executive agencies to develop, and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved social norms and regulations on social development and youth development, compliance and enforcement which are mandatory for the executive authorities, local governments, associations and enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of ownership, individuals who use hired labor.

Since the inception of the specially authorized central executive agency responsible for the state policy in the field of social development and youth development in Ukraine this body underwent numerous changes. The current name is

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine (Decree of the President of Ukraine "On approval of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine" dated April 8, 2011 № 410/2011).

According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the optimization of central executive bodies" (dated December 9, 2010 № 1085/2010) in addition to the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine formed the central executive of the business of the state youth policy Public Service Youth and Sports Ukraine. The provisions of this institution determines that the State Youth and Sports of Ukraine (hereinafter - Derzhmolodspor) is the central body of executive power and is directed by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine, and that is part of the executive and ensures the implementation of the state policy in the youth field, the field of physical culture and sports. The main tasks of the service include: 1) implementation of state policy in the youth field, the field of physical culture and sports, 2) submission to the Minister proposals for public policy in these areas.

State Service for Youth and Sports of Ukraine:

- Summarizes the practice of law in matters within its competence, develop proposals to improve legislation acts of the President of Ukraine, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, legal acts of ministries and in due course submit them to the Minister;
- Submit proposals to the Minister: national targeted programs concerning youth adaptation of Ukraine's legislation of the European Union;
- Performs the approved target program on the development of physical culture and sports, and coordinate activities to implement development programs;
- Drafts forecasting and policy documents on matters within its jurisdiction;
- Provides preventive measures for the promotion and development of healthy lifestyle of young people, conducts information and education to fight the spread of the youth socially dangerous diseases;

- Participates in the preparation of international treaties of Ukraine on matters within its competence, ensure compliance and implementation of Ukraine's commitments under such agreements;
- Takes together with concerned central and local authorities measures to develop the network youth sports schools;
- Provides the established order state support children, youth and other community organizations, including sports and sports orientation, involving them in the implementation of national programs and activities related to the development of education, science, youth, physical culture and sports;
- Contributes to the established order of different categories of youth employment;
- Ensure the development of sports and physical education of different groups;
- Coordinates the activities of children, youth sport, top sports achievements of disabled sports, sports veterans;
- Contributes to the development of various forms of recreation and sports-media work at the place of study, work, residence and recreation;
- Develop and implement within its powers modern information and communication technologies, provides rapid publication, including through the media and on its website, information about the Derzhmolodsportu Ukraine;
- Organizes the established procedure exhibition and publishing activities, seminars, conferences, congresses on matters within the competence Derzhmolodsportu Ukraine;
- The terms of competence management of state property;
- Exercise other powers prescribed by the laws of Ukraine, and assigned to it by the President of Ukraine.

Experience in the creation and operation of the single educational and youth agencies in the post accumulated, particularly in Russia (where abandoned) and Belarus (this approach is used to this day).

Profile Committee on youth issues created in parliament. The main vector of development was to bring his focus to the model that was used in the executive branch.

- The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of VI convocation of Family, Youth, Sports and Tourism (2008 - present).

By 2011, the full range of social work with young people at the national level was assigned to a separate institution which over the years changed its name: Ukrainian State Centre of Social Services for Youth, National Center for Youth Social Services, State Social Service for Family, Children and youth. Center for Social Services for Families, Children and Youth, which was

established in 2004, received the status of government authority, and by the time the previous structure was a special institution.

The main tasks of the State Social Service was included: participation in the implementation of government policy on families, children and youth policy in the area of social work, promote activities related to social work with families, children and youth; coordination and supervision of social services for families, children and youth participate in intersectoral coordination and regulation of social work with families, children and youth, scientific and methodological and analytical support to social work with families, children and youth, cooperation with NGOs in the field of social work with families, children and youth, organizing exhibitions and publishing.

3.1.3 Local public authorities with competencies in the youth field

Multisectoral and interagency nature of state youth policy provides for appropriate coordination. With this aim in Ukraine created the National Council on Youth Policy under the President of Ukraine (1995 - 2009 years) and the National Council for Social formation and development of youth in Ukraine (2009 - 2010 years). A positive value of the idea of such coordination institutions, unfortunately, has not found practical implementation.

At the regional and local levels are repeated organizations of the center to create and organize the public authorities responsible for youth policy in general. At the same time work a network of different institutions youth (youth labor centers, centers for social and psychological rehabilitation, social dormitories, etc.).

3.2 Youth welfare services (comprising public and/or non public actors)

Currently in Ukraine there are 1,888 operating centers of social services for family, children and youth with 5,390 social workers. These centers are open for all young persons who need help, understanding or information – here they can get various social services, support, assistance and care. The structure of these centers includes social service institutions: social hostels for orphans and children deprived of parental care, social and psychological assistance centers, mother and child centers, and centers for HIV-positive children and youth, centers of social and psychological rehabilitation of children and youth with functional disabilities.

3.3 Non-public actors/structures & youth services with competencies in the youth field

The number of all-Ukrainian and international youth and child organizations grows year after year. In recent years, nearly 100 allUkrainian non-governmental youth and child associations actively cooperated with the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports on an annual basis, submitting for consideration of the Ministry's tender committee proposals on financing of almost 300 of their programs and activities aimed at solving youth and child social problems. However, the

crisis had a negative impact on this cooperation: today financing of youth and child organizations decreased almost two times and the number of programs which the tender committee recommended to support decreased almost three times.

A special place in the youth movement in Ukraine occupy youth associations that try to unite most national and local youth and children's organizations, to become the coordinator of the youth movement, with regional offices in the country, trying to represent the public youth movement of Ukraine in the international arena.

During the late 90-ies of the last century - the early years of this century leadership role in this area played a Ukrainian National Committee of Youth Organizations (UNKMO).

If the international arena UNKMO do not succeed, then in the coordination of the youth movement, lobbying its interests in the government of the country has been done. Thus, if in 1992 a member UNKMO included 14 national associations of youth, 1997 - 28 national youth and children's organizations and 19 regional associations, at the beginning of 2003, Union has united 83 nationwide youth and children's organizations and has offices in all regions of Ukraine, which included more than three thousand local associations. Every year extended funding youth movement from the state budget through UNKMO: if in 1997 the programs and activities for youth and children's organizations were allocated 2.5 million USD., In 1998 - 7 million in 1999 - 9 million in 2000 and 2001 - to 12.7 million in 2002 - 8.02 million USD.

However, due to various reasons since the end of 2002 UNKMO authority in the youth movement began to fall. In February 2003, 23 nationwide youth organization signed the Declaration on the establishment of the National Council of Youth Organizations of Ukraine (NRMOU), which to some extent tried to take over the duties UNKMO over.

In November 2005, virtually all operating in Ukraine Union of youth associations together created Ukrainian Youth Forum (MFIs).

A role in the consolidation of the Youth Movement of Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora played SKUMO - World Congress of Ukrainian Youth Organizations. I SKUMO held in August 1990 in the city of White Bear (Poland), and the next four - in Ukraine: II SKUMO - in August 1991 in Kiev, III SKUMO - in August 1992 in Kharkiv, IV and V SKUMO - in August 1998 and in August 2001 - in Kiev. These congresses included bright page in the history of the Ukrainian youth movement, however Coordinating Council, who were elected they could not play the role required coordinating body in the activities of youth organizations as Youth leaders confirmed the understanding that the focal point of the youth movement can only be a union youth organizations registered with its own charter, clear structure, objectives and principles fixed procedure for membership. Certain negative role in the consolidation of the Ukrainian youth movement has played and what it is not eradicated and this negative phenomenon, as the presence of a circle and contradictions. From 22 to 30

August 2011 in Kiev Ukrainian youth went Forum diaspora "Kyiv-2011", which brought together 50 youth leaders from 30 countries.

3.3.1 Youth Councils

Ukrainian Youth Forum is the Ukrainian Union of associations which includes youth and children NGOs and their unions legalized at the national level under the current legislation of Ukraine.

Classification of youth organizations in Ukraine is very important. It includes the next actors.

- Youth branches of political parties. An important factor in the youth movement is its interaction with political parties. Of course, cooperation with youth organizations is one of the most important moments in the party. The relationship between them should ideally be based on mutual understanding, cooperation and autonomy.

- Socio-political youth organizations. There is considerable stratum of youth associations, which maintain their independence while remaining independent of ideological and political education, and take active social position, sometimes even putting forward political demands. To classify these organizations according to their relationship to the dominant type in the world today privately, socio-economic relations (ie, based on the degree of acceptance or rejection of this type in general): ultra organization, left, center-left, centrist, center-right, ultra-right.

- Youth professional associations, special interest organizations youth associations, politically engaged, form the next group of organizations that surpasses all previous not only by the number of organizations, but also by the number of members in each particular.

- Foundations for Youth and youth charities. This type of organization is not very common in today's youth. However, their activity is very active towards accumulating the necessary funds and funding charitable programs or various youth projects.

- National youth organizations. Association formed by ethnic minorities, which are uncharged and spread among young people of their own national customs, culture and traditions. It should be noted that among the national organizations are available not only cultural, but also the student, academic, professional, charitable, sports and so patriotic.

- Student movement. Analyzing the youth movement in general, it should be noted student movement as its integral part. Among student groups, in our opinion, should be distinguished: trade unions, local student organizations, the student government.

- Youth Party.

According to legal status distinguish formal NGOs (officially registered in government, institutionalized) and informal organizations (not registered legally created spontaneously on the

initiative "from below," according to consciously shared interests, regardless of the official government, operate without a clear program, the principles of government).

3.3.2 Youth NGOs

Youth NGOs that are officially registered, (of which there are 192), are eligible to bid for funding to implement activities that appear in the events list on the Ministry web site. One of the concerns expressed by experts is that a number of NGOs seem to be receiving most of the funding. This concern was in addition to the often mentioned disquiet about the weakness in implementation. Although many activities were broadcast as part of the youth programme it was frequently seen that many were not implemented or had reduced coverage. This could be explained by lack of financing or capacity but the situation led to some frustration. Other sources of frustration were brought about by the centralization of decision making, the high level of bureaucracy and the role the Ministry of Finance played in reducing budgets.

The Ukrainian national platform of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) was established on 29 January 2011 at its founding conference in Kyiv, during which the Steering Committee of the National Platform was elected. The national platform is an open site for NGOs for the discussions, consultations, information activities in the implementation framework of the Eastern Partnership policy. The EaP includes two tracks: bilateral and multilateral. The bilateral track is designed to create a closer relationship between the EU and each of the Partner countries. It includes the upgrading of contractual relations towards association agreements; the prospect of negotiating deep and comprehensive free trade areas, progressive visa liberalisation in a secure environment; deeper co-operation to enhance the energy security of the partners and the EU; and support for economic and social policies designed to reduce disparities within each partner country and across borders. Comprehensive Institution-Building programmes are being prepared in order to improve the capacity of each partner to undertake the necessary reforms.

Ukrainian Youth Center – is non-profit, non-governmental organization that works on youth initiatives development, realization of innovative projects and unites active citizens of Ukraine on a voluntary basis (UYC). Its aim is to carry out programs and coordinate implementation of various projects in the youth field aimed at developing new areas of youth movement and support of youth innovation and creative initiatives, etc., establish a mechanism for the development of the youth movement in Ukraine in the process of democratization of civil society. History of the organization began in 1996. Whereas the former leaders of UYC didn't conduct any activities, therefore in January 23, 2011 the Board was changed, which was the revival of the youth center.

In 2013 two Ukrainian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been awarded grants to implement drug prevention projects in the UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

Youth Initiative grant competition, made possible through the support of Drug Abuse Prevention Centre (DAPC) in Japan. One of the winning NGOs is Another Life, established in 2007 and active in 27 regions in Ukraine. The NGO works to develop, promote and sustain activities that reduce substance use and abuse and related problems amongst youth. Another Life is active especially at community level and stays in touch with young people through newsletters, social networks, community forums and media. The second selected NGO is All-Ukrainian Public Centre Volunteer, established in 1998. The NGO brings together young volunteers, working to prevent drug use among high school students in Kyiv and Kyiv region. Their main goal is to develop and implement systematic educational and preventive programs by trained specialists and leaders of student governments.

AIESEC in Ukraine works since 1994, brings together over 1,000 students from 70 universities. Representative organizations work in 19 cities. AIESEC is the world's largest student-run organization. Active in over 1700 universities across more than 107 countries and territories, our international platform enables young people to explore and develop their leadership potential for them to have a positive impact in society.

AEGEE also works in Ukraine. AEGEE is one of the biggest interdisciplinary student associations in Europe; it is represented by 13.000 students, active in 209 academic cities, in 40 countries all around Europe, which presents amazing culture variety. AEGEE is a secular, non-profit organization, not linked to any political party. All projects and activities are based on voluntarily work of its members.

3.4 National network(s) for knowledge on youth linking all actors in the field (policy makers, researchers, young people and their organisations, NGOs)?

Ukrainian Youth Forum is the Ukrainian Union of associations which includes youth and children NGOs and their unions legalized at the national level under the current legislation of Ukraine.

Forum brings together the vast majority of registered trade unions in Ukraine youth and children's organizations.

Fields of activity:

- Coordination and development of children and youth organizations
- Participation in the formulation and implementation of national youth policy
- Representation and protection of children and young people and their associations in the state legislature, the executive authorities and governments at all levels

- Intensification of social activity young people, promoting their role in public and political life
- Creating conditions for self-fulfillment Children and Youth
- Inclusion and integration of Ukrainian youth public sector in an international youth movement
- Ensuring solving pressing problems of children and youth in Ukraine by supporting youth programs and children's organizations

The European Correspondent is one of the key active members of Ukrainian Youth Forum and participates in every meeting of NGOs.

4. Legislation

The integration of social and humanitarian oriented policy of the government did not stop the process of youth legislation. Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the laws of Ukraine "On youth and children NGOs" (1998) and "On social work with children and youth" (2001). In 2004 the Law of Ukraine "On Ensuring young people who got higher and vocational education, first job of providing subsidies to the employer." Has started discussions on the need to develop the Youth Code of Ukraine. However, it limited the adoption of the new Law of Ukraine "On the promotion of social advancement and development in Ukraine."

In Ukraine, the first national youth program: 20 March 1998 the Government adopted its Resolution "Comprehensive measures of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the implementation of national youth policy in Ukraine (" Youth of Ukraine ")", November 18, 2003 the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the Law of Ukraine "on the state support program for youth in 2004 - 2008 years."

The current set of basic laws Youth consists of the Declaration "On general principles of state youth policy in Ukraine" (15 December 1992), the Law of Ukraine "On the promotion of social advancement and development of young people in Ukraine" (February 5, 1993), the Law of Ukraine "On youth and children NGOs" (December 1, 1998) and the Law of Ukraine "on social work with children and youth" (21 June 2001).

Law of Ukraine "On the promotion of social advancement and development of young people in Ukraine," now operates as amended on March 23, 2000 with numerous changes in the following years (from March 2002 to December 2010 they made sixteen times). This law defines the general principles for the creation of institutional, socio-economic, political and legal conditions for social development and the development of young people in Ukraine for the benefit of individuals, society and the state, the main directions of the state youth policy in Ukraine on social development and youth development (it contains all sixteen articles).

In January 2009 the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved the State Target Social Program "Youth of Ukraine" for the period 2009–2015.

5. National Policy Programmes on youth

The beginning of a new period in the development of national youth policy can be regarded as the emergence of the economic reform program "Prosperous society, competitive economy, effective government." The actual shift began with the adoption of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the optimization of central bodies of executive power" of 9 December 2010, under which eliminated the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports, and created the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of Ukraine and State Service for Youth. In practice, the approach is implemented, whereby the issue of state youth policy were separated from components of social policy such as state aid to families, social work with children, promoting gender equality.

Government social program "Youth of Ukraine" in 2009 - 2015 years, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine approved a resolution dated January 28, 2009 This would return the practice of decision-youth programs that existed in Ukraine until 2004 In our view, the status of the law would provide program "Youth of Ukraine" greater weight that pereneslosya and the formation of the government and society to youth policy in general.

The purpose of the State Programme on "Youth of Ukraine" in 2009 - 2015's was defined by a system of comprehensive support civic engagement of young people, aimed at self-determination and self-realization, the formation of the necessary legal, humanitarian and economic conditions, the provision of social guarantees.

Calling two possible solutions to youth problems Docs preferred not implement systematic efforts by state agencies through the budget, and departure from paternalistychnoyi model of state youth policy and cooperation of state and local governments with community and charitable organizations.

To ensure the objectives of the program "Youth of Ukraine," the authors proposed a number of indicators. To create the conditions for intellectual self young creative development were introduced following parameters: number of measures to ensure the development of the creative initiative of young people, the number of young people involved to participate in social projects, the number of measures to ensure intellectual development of young people, the number of young engaged in cooperation with the executive bodies and local authorities, as well as to work in these organs.

Indicators task of strengthening patriotism, spirituality, morality and the formation of human values are: number of youth involved in the implementation of measures aimed at the patriotic education, the number of young people who actively participate in society, the number of institutions of cultural and educational wing and patriotic education of youth (estimated at one institution by 2 million people), the number of young people involved in collaboration with institutions of cultural

and educational wing and patriotic education, number of children and youth who participate in activities to support reservoir (scout) movement.

Task "Propaganda and a healthy lifestyle" is measured as follows: number of youth involved in the implementation of measures for promoting healthy lifestyles, the number of young people informed about the dangers of drinking alcohol and smoking; training specialists carry out activities to prevent the spread of socially dangerous diseases and a healthy lifestyle, the number of young people involved in activities aimed at organizing its meaningful entertainment.

For the task of creating an enabling environment for youth employment entered the following parameters: number of youth involved in the implementation of career guidance activities, the number of young people who took part in activities aimed at the development of entrepreneurial initiatives, the number of young people involved to participate in national events, seminars, Roundtables, exhibitions aimed at addressing the issue of youth employment, the number of youth labor groups and young people involved in the work in them.

The results support the youth and children's organizations determined number of youth and children's organizations.

Integration of the Ukrainian youth organizations to relevant European and international organizations have offered to evaluate the following parameters: the number of young people involved in activities in the framework of the programs of the Council of Europe and the European Union, including the "Youth in Action" program being implemented in Ukraine, the number of young people who participate in activities in the framework of international cooperation in the field of youth policy, the number of young civil servants who were trained abroad, the number of young people involved in the organization of international events for youth.

Improving the legal framework in the field of public policy on youth determined the number of adopted regulations (by the way, the program does not call this number).

Aggregate quantitative indicators in the performance of State targeted social program "Youth of Ukraine" in 2009 - 2015 years acquired the following form:

- 1) the number of measures to ensure the development of the creative initiative of young people;
- 2) the number of young people involved in the implementation of measures aimed at the patriotic education;
- 3) number of youth involved in the implementation of measures for promoting healthy lifestyles;
- 4) the number of young people involved in the implementation of career guidance activities;
- 5) the number of youth and children's organizations;

6) the number of young people who take part in activities in the framework of the EU program "Youth in Action" and other programs that will be implemented in Ukraine;

7) number of accepted regulations.

6. Budget / Public expenditure allocated to youth

The financing of youth policy programme implementation is channeled through the Ministry of Family Youth and Sport. Activities are arranged around the general directions outlined above. Youth NGOs that are officially registered, (of which there are 192), are eligible to bid for funding to implement activities that appear in the events list on the Ministry web site. These can be seen in annex 6. One of the concerns expressed by experts is that a number of NGOs seem to be receiving most of the funding. This concern was in addition to the often mentioned disquiet about the weakness in implementation. Although many activities were broadcast as part of the youth programme it was frequently seen that many were not implemented or had reduced coverage. This could be explained by lack of financing or capacity but the situation led to some frustration. Other sources of frustration were brought about by the centralization of decision making, the high level of bureaucracy and the role the Ministry of Finance played in reducing budgets.

Every year in Ukraine increasingly reduced spending from the state budget to finance the fields of culture, education, and support youth, they are generally scarce. Law of Ukraine "On Youth and Children NGO" requires executive agencies and local authorities to carry out financial support to youth and children's organizations, particularly with the approval of local budgets include only those expenditures.

Total amount of funding organizations for children and young people in the regions are different. Some local governments do not spend funding programs for youth and children, some involve them in social projects. Due to the economic crisis, a number of municipalities have not performed in 2010 funding (eg, Lutsk and Uzhgorod City Council). Regarding funding, they ranged from 50 000 to 1.5 million

Noteworthy trend of a slight increase in funding programs and activities for youth, provided for distribution on the basis of competition for NGOs. When omu funds, which are generally provided to work with youth and children, can be divided into measures implemented by departments for children and youth authorities, at the request of the implementation of these programs and activities can be delegated without competition to certain NGOs, content created government institutions, including labor costs, utility costs, and other content.

As a result, funding for programs and activities of NGOs for children and youth with budgets that is based on competition, remains small (from 0.3 to 20%).

7. European Dimension of youth policy

International youth cooperation is one of the priorities of the State Service for Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

International Youth Ukraine now mainly focused on the development and implementation of European integration in the achievements of the European Union to the Ukrainian public and political life. In turn, the geopolitical situation of Ukraine is one that causes the interest of the European community for mutual cooperation and the future of Ukraine's accession to its membership.

According to the assigned tasks identified the following priority areas of cooperation in the field of international youth policy:

- Support international programs of youth and children's organizations and unions;
- Initiating the drafting of international agreements in the field of youth policy and organization of their implementation;
- Promoting international youth exchange;
- Organization of international art exhibitions, music, folk theater festivals, competitions and concerts, as well as international events for youth.

Over the past two years the following agreements have been signed:

- Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on cooperation in youth policy (01.02.2010). Currently, prepared a set of relevant documents for Cabinet to approve the aforementioned Agreement;
- Cooperation program in the field of youth policy and sports between the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan (22.09.2010);
- Memorandum of youth exchanges between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Canada (10.25.2010 g.)

Note that work continues under signed earlier regulations in the field of international youth cooperation. In particular the exchange of experiences in the formation and implementation of national youth policy within the framework of cooperation in youth policy for 2010-2011 with the

Federal Ministry for Family, Elderly, Women and Youth of Germany, Programme of bilateral Ukrainian-French cooperation in youth policy for 2010-2011 and others.

- Memorandum of Ukraine-Norwegian cooperation in the field of youth;

European integration has been an important component of international cooperation of the Ministry, including the EU and the Council of Europe.

Nowadays, the cooperation of representatives of the Ukrainian youth movement with NGOs and youth associations of other countries led to enhanced international cooperation. Among these international agreements may be mentioned: Agreement on cooperation in the field of youth policy and sports, with Azerbaijan (2001), a cooperation program in the field of youth policy and sports between the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2008-2009, with Belarus - Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus on cooperation in youth policy (1995), a cooperation program in the field of youth policy between the Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus in 2007, with France - Ukrainian-French cooperation program in the field of youth policy and sports for 2008-2009, with Poland - Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on the Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation Youth (2006 g) with Kazakhstan - Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on cooperation in youth policy (2005) from Russia - Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Russian Federation on cooperation in youth policy (2003), the Inter-Ukraine-Russian agreement on cooperation in the field of family policy and gender equality (2003), from Germany - Interagency Agreement on Cooperation in the field of youth policy (1993), Programme of Cooperation in the field of youth policy and more.

8. Further sources of information on youth policy in Ukraine

- The official report on the external testing of secondary education in Ukraine in 2012 / Access mode: <http://www.testportal.gov.ua/>
- Ministry of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports:<http://www.kmu.gov.ua/sport> - State Social Service for Family,
- Children and Youth:http://www.dcsm.gov.ua/en_index.phtml
- Civic Society and the State: informational-analytical system:<http://civic.kmu.gov.ua>
- National Tempus Office in Ukraine:<http://www.tempus.org.ua>
- European Youth Foundation:<http://www.eyf.coe.int>
- Democratic Alliance:<http://www.dem-alliance.org/>
- Foundation of Regional Initiatives:<http://fri.com.ua>
- Civil Network OPORA:<http://www.opora.org.ua>
- Ukrainian Center for Independent Political research:<http://www.ucipr.kiev.ua>
- Legislation of Ukraine:<http://zakon.rada.gov.ua>
- Statistics of population of Ukraine:<http://stat6.stat.lviv.ua/ukrcensus>
- Viche magazine of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine:<http://www.viche.info/en/>
- Youth of Azerbaijan, Russia and Ukraine: similarities and differences (2002-2010).Democratic Initiatives Foundation 2010:<http://dif.org.ua/en/>
- Informational Centre for Gays and Lesbian Protection “Nash Mir”:<http://www.gay.org.ua>
- Protecting refugees, UNHCR headquarter in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova:<http://www.unhcr.org.ua>
- Vocational Education in Ukraine:<http://proftekhosvita.org.ua/en>
- State Department for Adoption and Protection of the Right of Child:<http://www.ditu.gov.ua/statistics/10260>
- Ministry of education and science:www.mon.gov.ua
- State Children Library of Ukraine:<http://www.chl.kiev.ua>
- State Youth Library of Ukraine:<http://www.4uth.gov.ua>

- Reviews on youth policies and youth work in the countries of South East Europe, Eastern Europe & Caucasus Ukraine- Association of Ukrainian monitors for human rights protection in institution of criminal justice:<http://umdpl.info/>
- Social Indicators Research Centre:<http://www.socialindicators.org.ua>
- Open Ukraine Foundation:<http://www.openukraine.org>
- Platform for Students Self-Governments:<http://www.studua.org/>
- UNDP office in Ukraine:<http://www.undp.org.ua>
- United Nations Volunteers in Ukraine:<http://ukraine.unv.org>
- State Institute for Family and Youth Development:<http://www.dipsm.org.ua>
- EveryChild Foundation in Ukraine:<http://www.everychild.org.ua>
- Network of European Information Centres:<http://ukrcei.org>
- Youth in Action Programme, unofficial source in Ukraine:<http://www.yia.org.ua>
- Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine:<http://ec.europa.eu>
- International Renaissance Foundation:<http://www.irf.ua>
- Council of Europe, Information point in Ukraine:<http://www.coe.kiev.ua>
- Youth Guard – youth is watching you!:<http://mvarda.org.ua>,<http://mvarda.zp.ua>
- UNISEF In Ukraine:<http://www.unicef.org>
- UN Population Fund Ukraine:<http://unfpa.org.ua>
- Youth Social Inclusion for Civic Engagement in Ukraine, UNDP project :<http://ysi.org.ua/>