



YouthPartnership

QUESTIONNAIRE

“PARTICIPATION”

MOLDOVA



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



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1. Context of youth participation in the country

The youth participation rights and principles are reflected in:

1. National Youth Strategy for 2009-2013 - foresees the development of youth capacities to understand and make use of their rights, to adopt an institutional frame responsible for improving participation of young people in all social processes, as well as to create a favourable environment for the development and affirmation of young people.

The Strategy establishes the following priorities for the youth sector:

1. Access of young people to information and services
2. Increase participation of young people to public life and active citizenship
3. Opportunities for young people employment
4. Development of human and institutional capacities in youth field

2. Non-conventional Charter, adopted by the Congress of local and regional powers of Europe (10th session – May 21st, 2003 – Annex to recommendation 128) through this document it is set that youth are the citizens of municipalities and regions they live in as well as members of their age groups, and that as a result they must have access to all forms of participation in the society, to be able to influence decision making, actions, and their role must be recognized by parties, labor unions and associations.

3. Youth Law

Conjugation of governmental and non-governmental efforts and consistent promotion of new values in youth field resulted in February, 1999 in the approval of Youth Law no. 279-XIV. The subjects of the present Law are young people, citizens of the Republic of Moldova aged between 16 and 30; also foreign young people residents of Moldova, young families and youth NGOs.

One of the basic principles, determined by Youth Law are:

- participation of young people in development, promotion and carrying out of politics and programs oriented towards the development of all aspects of young people's life;

2. Structures of participation at the local regional or national level

2.1. Youth councils

2.1.1 National youth councils

The non-governmental sector in the field of youth in the Republic of Moldova was developed and strengthened based on the provisions of Law no.837 as of May 17, 1996 regarding NGOs and

stipulations of chapter IV, art. 17, art.18 of Youth Law nr. 279 as of February 11, 1999. In present there are around 300 Youth NGOs registered at the national level and 1,500 local organisations. These associative structures' activities are very complex, being of an informational and cultural character, promoting healthy lifestyle, organizing free time activities, sport activities, etc.

National Youth Council (NYC) www.cntm.md - registered in February, 1999, is the representative forum of youth associations from the Republic of Moldova, cooperating with governmental structures, national and international institutions which are in charge of youth problems. The aim of the National Youth Council is to promote interests of member organisations and associated and non-associated young people; to develop youth associative organisations in order to implement their programs, unfold activities, trainings, and information, lobby and consultation services. National Youth Council is actively involved in promoting and implementing youth policy and non-formal education. NYC members are 29 youth NGOs and two regional youth councils. NYC is a member with equal rights in the European Youth Forum (YFJ) and International Francophone Council (CIJEF).

In order to achieve NYC objectives, the organisation works in the following directions:

- Development of organisation al capacities
- Youth policies
- Participation and mobility
- Health and social activities

Each two years Members of the Executive – the President, Vice President and 5 Executive Board members – are elected.

Club of Young Prime Ministers www.ong.md - created in June, 2007 is a permanent, non-politic, advisory group of Prime minister of the Republic of Moldova in youth problems. The 25 Club members are representatives of Moldovan Universities.

The goals of the CYPM are:

- a. to protect and promote young people interests according to youth policies claims;
- b. to facilitate the share of information between the Government, ministries, public institutions and youth;
- c. to promote partnership between Government, public institutions and young people;
- d. to create possibilities to acquire skills for management positions, public administration at central level and to get direct information on measures in public administration from the first sources.

Students Alliance of Moldova www.ong.md - created in February 2000, is a non-governmental organisation of students.

The Alliance is a NGO with 300 members, representatives from all universities of the Republic of Moldova.

The goals of the SAM are:

- a. to represent, protect and promote professional, social, economical, cultural interests of students in society;
- b. to consolidate the democratic system in the Republic of Moldova through participation of young people in all social activities;
- c. to establish and develop partnership between similar organisations at national and international level.

2.1.2 Regional youth councils

Regional Youth Council www.youth.md

During 2005-2007 the Ministry of Education and Youth with UNICEF support focused to expand the network of youth friendly centres. These proved to be successful models of services delivery that respond to youth needs and interests. **Currently there are 85 regional and community centres, in the frame of which were created 85 regional Youth Councils.** During 2007, 41 projects were co-financed, including 26 youth community centres.

Having as a purpose to ensure the sustainability of these successful models, the MEY approved several important documents for the Youth Resource Centres and Local Youth Councils activity.

- Youth Resource centres activity regulations;
- Local Youth Councils activity regulations;
- Minimum quality standards for the youth resource centres.

2.1.3 Local youth councils

Children and Youth Local Councils www.youth.md, www.ong.md

Local youth councils are a form of representation and empowerment of youth for their participation within decision making process at local level.

Local youth councils function based on the model of local council of adults.

Nowadays, there are more than 300 Local Youth Councils in 24 districts including Transnistria. The biggest concentration of LYCs is in the north and in the centre.

During the 5 years of activity, the LYCs have managed to build up 20 regional networks according to the geographic principle. In some of the regions, the LYC networks are intensively working with the

General Rayon Departments for Education, Youth and Sport (GRDEYS) and Regional Youth Resource Centres (RYRC).

2.2. Youth parliaments on national, regional and local level (if applicable)

National level:

Youth Parliament- Youth Governing Institute

President: Sergiu Bejenaru

E-mail: parlamentul.tinerilor@gmail.com

Site: www.parlament.md

Members of Parliament: 51 members aged 18-25 years

Structure: Leadership of the Parliament

1. Standing Bureau

2. Parliamentary Factions

3. Standing Committees

4. Special Committees

Committee for Foreign Policy and European Integration ;

Committee for Economic Policy;

Committee for Law and Human Rights;

Committee for Social Protection, Health and Family;

Committee for Youth and Mass-Media;

Committee for Ecology and Territory Development.

3. Participation in representative democracy

3.1. Number and percentage of young people who are members of a political party or political youth organisations, if possible by gender

No information available

3.2. Number and percentage of young people who are members of a trade union

National Confederation of Trade Unions:

- 600 youngsters members of Trade Unions
- 32 branches of youth trade unions

3.3. Percentage of young people (in total and by gender) who are members of a youth non-governmental organisation, which are not trade unions, political parties or political youth organisations. If possible give information about the type of organisations.

There are 800 children and youth NGO, which represents 11% from total number of young people in Moldova.

4. Explain the existing support measures, of national, regional or local scope, to promote the participation of young people in local life and follow-up mechanisms

4.1. Financial actions to support the various structures for youth political and NGO participation

No information available

4.2. Which financial actions on national level aimed at certain specific groups of young people exist?

There are governmental documents that foresee special allocation for unemployed people and disabled people.

These acts are under discussion now for amendments.

5. The vote

5.1. Is voting obligatory?

People are free to vote.

People are obliged to vote relatively, if they vote the voters receive a stamp in their paper additional identity card, and there are some public institutions that pay attention to the vote stamp in carrying out services.

5.2. Age of the right to vote

In each type of official voting the age of the right to vote is 18.

5.3. Please describe who is entitled to vote in national, regional and local elections.

In Republic of Moldova all citizens and people with different nationalities who have a permanent residence in the country are entitled to vote on the regional or even the local level

5.4. Requirements for being entitled as a candidate in national, regional or local elections (age, nationality , etc.)

6. The elections

6.1. Indicators of participation related to the election of the [European Parliament](#)

6.1.1 In the election of the European Parliament, the number and percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people who have the right to vote (in total and by gender)

6.1.2 In European elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population voting

6.2. National indicators of participation in the polls

6.2.1 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people who have the right to vote (in total, by gender and by age groups)

6.2.2 In national elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population who has voted.

6.3. Regional and local indicators of participation in the polls

6.3.1 In regional and local elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the number of young people who have the right to vote

6.3.2 In regional and local elections, the percentage of young voters in relation to the total population voting

6.4. Number of young people elected at the national, regional and local level: overall and by gender (please specify the age range)

Total number of Parliament members:

Gender presence: male

Age range: 40

Total number of young women: 20

Total number of young men: 81

Number of young women: 2

Number of young men:4

7. List actions, programmes, and financial or social support that promote the participation in the system of representative democracy, in particular to young people under the age of 30?

No information available

8. Learning to participate

8.1. Please list existing actions and mechanisms within the systems of formal education aiming at developing and deepening learning to participate (citizens' education). Please also list related guidelines and teacher training programmes aiming at integrating citizen's education into the curriculum.

School course: Civic Education

Optional courses:

1. Active citizenship
2. Education for patriotism

8.2. In which fields, other than formal education, do actions and/or support - of national or regional scope- exist, which aim at promoting learning to participate amongst young people? What is the nature of these actions/this support? Give examples of good practise.

Field of non-formal education:

1. The Youth Local Councils are supported through grants by Ministry of Education and Youth and international organisations in unfolding activities which stimulate participation of young people, for instance the Youth Council participate in decision making process with Adults Council, but does not have right to vote.

2. In Republic of Moldova there are 82 Youth Resources Centres which are focused on promoting non-formal education and especially on the ways of involving young persons in activities: organisation of training for their peer, cultural activities, ecological activities, organisation of activities in orphanages, etc.

8.3. Do some of the existing or planned actions aim at certain specific groups of young people?

There are programs for persons with special needs, which foresee: exemption from some taxes, free service in the system of health and social protection.

No special programmes for youth in this field.

9. Informal ways young people choose to participate in the country

All are specified above.