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EUROPEAN STEERING COMMITTEE FOR YOUTH (CDEJ)

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European Youth Centre Budapest

Table on recent developments in the national implementation of youth policies

Tableau sur les développements récents dans la mise en œuvre nationale des politiques de jeunesse

Items 6.1 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**

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Country	Update on recent developments in national implementation of policies (<i>new national laws, initiatives, etc</i>)
Albania/ Albanie	
Andorra/ Andorre	
Armenia/ Arménie	<p data-bbox="304 452 555 481">Updated March 2019</p> <p data-bbox="304 510 671 539">State Youth Policy Situation:</p> <p data-bbox="304 568 1449 1182">The 2013-17 Strategy for the State Youth Policy of the Republic of Armenia, adopted by the Government of Armenia in 2012 has been expired. The 2018-2022 Strategy for the State Youth Policy has been designed (not yet adopted) before the velvet revolution, so the needs and youth situation after the revolution has not been studied. Besides this in May, 2018 as an aftermath of revolution, a new political power has formed coalition to govern Republic of Armenia with a new government programme. These mentioned changes have also affected the Ministry of Sport and Youth Affairs, hence there has been a need to review the strategy considering that situation in regard with youth has been changed and current administration has more willingness to commit to stronger, citizen centric, and more inclusive and long-term strategy. On the other hand, constitutional changes initiated in 2015 have been fully activated this year almost parallel to the protests that led to revolution. Considering the constitutional changes, the legal framework has also been changed and now a question is rising whether Republic of Armenia needs a law on youth from a legislative point of view; from an impartial, international and comparative point of view; and of course from the perspective of the needs of young people, youth workers, and other relevant stakeholders. The ministry is committed to be as transparent and citizen centric as possible, so there is a commitment to create an enabling environment for more civil society, local expert and citizen engagement. At the same time, Ministry is also committed to study the best international practice, reach stronger synchronization with European youth policy standards through involving impartial, international and comparative expertise and assessment. State Actions within Youth Policy Implementation:</p> <p data-bbox="304 1211 603 1240">Youth Work Certification:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1245 1449 1529" style="list-style-type: none"> • Third stage of the programme will be implemented in 2019. • Partnership with Council of Europe to conduct “Have your say” 50/50 training course. • Granting to organizations for projects supporting youth policy implementation in Armenia. • The fifth Youth capital of Armenia for 2019 is Vanadzor - city in Lori region • International Youth Day was coordinated among local, national and international organizations, state institution, as a result of which there was an event in every region of Armenia and capital Yerevan(http://erit.am/news/hy/82636). The day was more special in youth capital where educational, cultural, sport and fun events were organized (http://erit.am/news/hy/82746). <p data-bbox="304 1559 663 1588">Youth Policy related research:</p> <ul data-bbox="304 1592 1449 2085" style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution of non-programme countries to EU Youth Wiki Armenia chapter ii: voluntary activities. The report was prepared by Youth Studies Institute as a member of Pool of European Youth Researchers in June 2018. The report is funded by Youth partnership to describe the context and the experience on voluntary activities in Armenia. The report is available: here . • Policy brief: Labour market study methodology in Armenia. The policy brief developed by Youth Studies Institute in July 2018. The policy brief addresses to researchers and specialist working in labour market studies. The policy brief presents the changes in labour market studies methodology. Policy brief is available: here . • Adoption into Armenian “The toolkit “Quality standards for youth policy. The Armenian version of the toolkit “Quality standards for youth policy” presents the 8 quality standards of youth policy. The adoption of the toolkit was prepared by the Youth Studies Institute and presents also best practices from different countries. The toolkit could be useful for youth policy makers, youth workers and youth researchers. The Armenian version of the toolkit is available: here. • Policy brief: How chose the profession? The current situation in collaboration between

	<p>education and labour market is analysed in this policy brief of Youth Studies Institute. The policy brief prepared in the framework of cooperation of Civic initiative for education and DVV International. Youth Studies Institute is also a member of the Civic initiative for education. The policy brief is available: here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law on Youth: Serbia The document presents the situation and basics of youth policy in Serbia: law on youth, the main state bodies in youth sphere and main priorities. The document prepared by Youth Studies Institute for policy makers and researchers in September 2018. The document is available: here. <p>No Hate Speech updates in Armenia:</p> <p>NCC Armenia considers to be one of the most active NCCs` among other NCCs who are represented by the member states of Council of Europe. Armenian NCC was organizing all the activities on voluntary. Since 2015 the second phase of the NHSM was announced which was "The beginning of the end of the Campaign" and lasted till 2017 December officially, while non-officially it still continues its activities. During the second phase, it became coordinating body of the NHSM in Armenia and as a resource and informative centre for those youth organizations and any youth initiatives that will cooperate with NHSM NCC Armenia and will work for human rights online and for the No Hate Speech Movement Campaign in general. Another significant achievement of NHSM in Armenia was the long-term project "No Hate" conducted by consortium of organizations from Luxembourg, Armenia, Russia, Turkey, was recognized as one of the best projects of 2017 by the Erasmus+ Luxembourgish national agency "Anefore". The project contained two elements: The first activity of the project was the Youth Exchange on internet literacy Exchange in Luxembourg from 8th till 17th of December 2017; that involved not just young people but also bloggers and online activists. After the exchange, the participants started the online campaign "Be the change: make internet safe for everybody". During the second phase, Armenian organization world Independent Youth Union hosted a training course "No Hate" in Yerevan, Armenia from 10th to 18th of February 2018. During second phase youth workers from Luxembourg, Armenia, Russia, Turkey, Poland, Georgia, Germany, Ukraine, Belarus improved their skills on HR and peace education. (https://nohateproject.wordpress.com/) Up to now, NCC Armenia have cooperation with many NGOs as in Armenia as well as in abroad, in some cases even beyond the Europe. NCC Armenia is and has been always actively participating in the European Action Days both in national and European levels:</p> <p>The last three action days of the 2017 were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21 September, Countering Hate Speech against Muslims • 09 November, Combating Anti-Semitic hate speech • 10 December, Human Rights Day <p>Below are the links of the website, FB page, contacts and some video materials produced by NCC Armenia.</p> <p>www.nohate.am (activated during the campaign, not available any more)</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/NHSMARMENIA/</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AUml_mZQxQ</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KNe0tjZyUWM</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BB-nvHlzxMc</p>
Austria/ Autriche	<p>Updated Feb 2019</p> <p>Education/Training until 18:</p> <p>The goal of "Education/Training until 18" is that each young person completes secondary education (upper secondary school, VET school or an (supra-company) apprenticeship) until the age of 18. In this regard, the number of dropouts as well as NEETs shall be decreased significantly. The law contributes to more equal opportunities due to the fact that more counselling by youth coaches and training opportunities especially for disadvantaged youth are currently provided. If young people under 18 leave their education without certificate they can get support tailored to their needs.</p> <p>https://www.ausbildungbis18.at/downloads/BMASK%20FOLDER%20BIS%2018JAHRE_6SEITER_ENG.pdf</p>

The “Education/Training until 18” will be evaluated scientifically. The role of youth work contributing to the initiative is surveyed presently. Therefore, a survey among youth work providers gathers measures and activities for young people in the context of “Education/Training until 18”.

Competence Framework for Youth Workers:

The Competence Framework for Youth Work makes competences of youth workers visible and comparable. For people in and outside the field, the framework makes clear what people, who are active in youth work, do and what quality standards they have. It stimulates the development of key competences which benefit children and young people and motivates the increase of quality of the range of education. People inside the working field are encouraged to networking, co-operations, development and mutual recognition of education.

Further information about the Competence Framework for Youth Workers [only in German available] www.kompetenzrahmen.at

Austrian Youth Strategy

The Austrian Youth Strategy, coordinated by the Federal Chancellery, is a process designed to strengthen and develop youth policy throughout Austria. The goal of this strategy is to bring together policies and measures for young people, to make them systematic and to optimise their effectiveness.

Four fields of action are important for the Austrian Youth Strategy:

1. Employment and Learning
2. Participation and Initiative
3. Quality of Life and a Spirit of Cooperation
4. Media and Information

The Federal Chancellery considers itself to be the impetus behind this initiative. The implementation of these measures is the task and responsibility of those involved in shaping social policy and it must be supported by a broad youth policy consensus.

At the same time, the Federal Chancellery is aware of numerous existing measures. The Austrian Youth Strategy should therefore offer an additional impetus to shift the focus more strongly toward the perspectives of young people or to incorporate still inactive yet relevant stakeholders.

Starting in autumn 2018, the renewed Austrian Youth Strategy will be developed further in line with the new EU Youth Strategy. To take young peoples’ life realities into account adequately, the existing fields of action (“employment and learning”, “participation and initiative” and “quality of life and a spirit of cooperation”) are expanded by the field “media and information”. This underlines the relevance of digitalisation, media- and information literacy.

Goals and measures within the 4 fields of action will be defined together with all responsible ministries to strengthen cross-sectorial collaboration. Until summer 2019 each ministry defines at least one “Youth Goal” within its own sphere of competence.

Existing national action plans addressing youth issues, the EU Youth Goals, outcomes of the 7th report on the situation of youth in Austria etc. will therefore serve as a basis.

Youth participation

During the development of the Austrian Youth Strategy, youth participation has played and will continue to play a central role. Youth participation is also one of the 4 fields of action of the Youth strategy.

A core criterion of the Austrian Youth Strategy is the active **inclusion** of young people. Outcomes of existing participation processes with young people (for example the EU youth dialogue, European Youth Goals) will be taken into account.

	<p>“Reality checks” with young people will accompany the process of defining new goals, to ensure their needs are met.</p> <p>No Hate Speech</p> <p>The National Committee “No Hate Speech”, which was founded in 2016, will continue its work in Austria regardless the continuation of the European No Hate Speech campaign. Meanwhile more than 30 different organisations and institutions are actively taking part in the committee to focus measures against hate speech. For further information and activities (e.g. promotion video, YouTube channel) please see www.nohatespeech.at</p>
Azerbaijan / Azerbaïdjan	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>Youth Development Strategy (15-25) and State programme “Azerbaijan Youth in 2017-2021” are in the process of implementation. The purposes are to achieve the effective implementation of the youth policy in Azerbaijan, to promote the active participation of the young people in all spheres of the society and to support their creative and innovative potential.</p> <p>The 4th session of the Islamic Conference of Youth and Sports Ministers (ICYSM) under the title of “Solidarity in Action for Youth Development” was held in Baku on 17-19 April. High level officials from OIC member states, OIC’s specialized agencies on youth, young leaders from around the Islamic world and a number of experts attended the meeting. The OIC Youth Strategy was adopted in the conference. With this joint-action framework, OIC member states have a better chance and clearer vision at resolving the many challenges faced by youth and empowering them as effective stakeholders in their societies.</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sport of the Republic of Azerbaijan together with Council of Europe organized following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The second residential seminar of long-term training course on human rights education and democratic citizenship for youth multipliers and trainers from Azerbaijan. The seminar took place on 16-26 March 2018 at European Youth Centre, Strasbourg, France. - National training course on democratic citizenship and youth participation for specialists from public authorities working with young people and for representatives of youth non-governmental organizations from Azerbaijan. The course was conducted on 24-29 June 2018 at European Youth Centre, Strasbourg, France. 15 participants were representatives of youth NGOs and 15 participants were representatives of regional youth departments. - The translation of manuals "Compass" and "Have your say" is finalized, check proved and prepared for printing. The presentation of these manuals in Azerbaijani language is expected to take place at mid-November. <p>Ministry of Youth and Sport and UNDP Azerbaijan has agreed to extend the period of the joint project "Creating new platforms to support active youth engagement in global policy debates" for 2 years with 3 main directions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the Model UN movement in Azerbaijan, - SDG Youth Ambassadors initiative, - Further strengthening of volunteerism in Azerbaijan and its relation with UN Volunteers programme. <p>More than 220 young and adult leaders from approximately 45 countries, including Azerbaijan, participated in 20th Special Olympics Global Youth Leadership Forum organized on 24-28 September 2018 in Baku. The five-day forum coincided with a year-long set of celebrations planned to mark the 50th anniversary of Special Olympics. Over these days, the attending leaders who drive the Special Olympics movement provided with the tools, knowledge, and resources needed to execute their vision of inclusion in their communities, and lead projects that will transform schools, communities, provinces, states, and countries into centres of inclusion.</p>
Belarus/ Bélarus	<p>Updated February 2019</p> <p>The State Programme on Education and Youth Policy for 2016-20 is in process of</p>

	<p>implementation. The objectives in the youth field are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ foster young people's active citizenship and participation in civic life and to enhance their feelings of patriotism; ○ improve a positive attitude towards traditional family values and responsible parenthood; ○ improve healthy lifestyle behaviour among young people; ○ prevent negative phenomena in the field of youth; ○ promote youth employment and entrepreneurship and to facilitate effective access for young people to the labour market; ○ encourage youth involvement in extracurricular activities including volunteering and student work team movement; ○ support socially significant initiatives of young people, pupils, students, and self-governance bodies; ○ support children's and youth public associations' activities. <p>The project that is dedicated to working out the National Youth Policy Strategy 2020-2030 was officially launched on December 11.</p> <p>Youth Ambassadors for the Sustainable Development Goals have been chosen in Belarus. Their mission is to promote the collection of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the youth field. The SDGs comprises 17 global goals set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015.</p> <p>The VI Youth Forum of Belarus and Russia "Youth is for the Union State" was held in Mogilev on October 9-10, 2018. The Forum brought together representatives of youth and children's public associations of Belarus and Russia, youth parliaments and youth NGOs.</p> <p>The Belarusian delegation took part in the Youth Days of the Republic of Belarus in Azerbaijan (November 2018). The delegation was represented by youth leaders, university students, working youth, representatives of youth NGOs, and the Federation of Trade Unions of Belarus. The purpose of the event was to enhancing bilateral cooperation in the field of youth policy.</p> <p>The First National Youth Student Forum was held on December 14-15, 2018. The forum brought together leaders and activists from universities, youth NGOs, members of the Public Republican Student Council as well as deputies of the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of Belarus, and vice-rectors of universities. The purpose of the Forum was to share good practices, to increase youth participation in student's life and decision-making processes, to develop leadership skills, to promote youth creativity.</p> <p>The Marathon of good practices of specialists in the field of youth work was held on December 18, 2018. The purpose of the Marathon was to identify and share good practices and innovative technologies, methods, and forms of youth work.</p> <p>Orsha, Vitebsk Region, was assigned as the Youth Capital of the Republic of Belarus in 2019.</p>
Belgium/ Belgique	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>La Communauté française de Bruxelles poursuit la mise en œuvre du Mouvement contre le discours de Haine. Le Mouvement est actif en ligne et très engagé dans les contre-discours. Un cours en ligne a été créé, permettant aux Jeunes et aux travailleurs de Jeunesse de se former à comprendre et analyser les discours de haine. Des Jeunes belges francophones ont participé à une formation organisée au Mexique en juillet 18. La coordinatrice du Mouvement est active tant au niveau national qu'au niveau européen.</p> <p>Le BIJ a organisé une visite d'étude sur la participation des jeunes au niveau local avec des représentants de 12 pays européens en juin 18.</p>
Bosnia and Herzegovina/ Bosnie-Herzégovine	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>Within the Ministry of Civil Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina a new Department for Mobility and Youth has been established. Given the importance of youth issues and considering the fact that at the state level of Bosnia and Herzegovina do not exist any document dealing with youth</p>

	<p>issues, the Ministry is trying to draft a document (on state level) that would define the needs of young people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.</p> <p>On July 4, 2016, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Agreement on the Establishment of the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (hereinafter: RYCO) on the Western Balkans Summit in Paris. After the first RYCO open call for proposals (from 16 October till 15 November 2017) six projects from BiH received funds for the implementation of their projects. The total amount of funds allocated for projects in BiH is 151.504,47 euros.</p> <p>In 2018, Bosnia and Herzegovina is chairing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO) for the first time.</p> <p>By the end of the year, Ministry of Civil Affairs of BiH will finance trainings for the promotion of Erasmus+ programmes with the aim of strengthening the capacity of potential applicants (NGOs) and increasing the number of applications from BiH in the programme.</p>
Bulgaria/ Bulgarie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sports of Bulgaria has the mission to improve the quality of intercultural life for all young people by promoting European values such as solidarity, democracy and equality. Important part of the government policy is focused on the quality and the sustainability of youth progress, thus making the future of young people one of the main priorities in the Governance Programme until 2021. Following its state policy, at the beginning of 2018 Bulgarian Presidency of the Council of EU put the "The Young People and the Future of Europe" as one of the main horizontal priorities during these six months. This contribution led to concrete results in the sector. An example is the first legislative dossier in the Youth sector adopted in June - European Solidarity Corps.</p> <p>The platform enables young people to volunteer or work on solidarity projects in their own country and abroad. This initiative of the European Commission from 2016 was possible after the hard work of the Trio Presidency (Estonia, Bulgaria and Austria) and all stakeholders in the Youth Field. The programme offers young people who want to contribute to society, learn and develop, the opportunity to acquire inspirational and accountable experience, such as pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality. The European solidarity corps will be launched in October this year. By the end of Bulgarian presidency of the Council of EU, we have also adopted two main policy documents (EU Council Conclusions) on topics that were also first put to the sector at this level and were highly appreciated by both the other Member States and the European institutions and partners. One topic is dedicated on the young people, peace and security, with an active focus on involving young people in peacebuilding policies. You can read the Council Conclusion here. In addition, an unconventional partner, namely the European External Action Service, has been actively involved, which has been a precedent and was highly praised by all. The other Conclusion theme is focused on the role of youth in addressing the demographic challenges within the European Union with a focus on the impact of mobility in Europe, also taking into account the need of special attention to young people living abroad, with a view of faster and easier adaptation. The Council Conclusion has a specific focus also on the policies and activities for young people in rural area and internal migration.</p> <p>Our national policies are closely linked to quality education and youth development and realization. That is why we are in the process of writing new National Youth Strategy that is linked to the new European Youth Strategy. In order to be more efficient and useful for the young people in Bulgaria, the Youth Policies Directorate is organizing informal meetings around the country with the young people in order to promote the 11 European Youth Goals that were a product of the 6th Cycle of the Structured Dialogue and hear their needs and priorities. The National Youth Strategy will be separated into thematic areas, age groups from 15 to 18 y., 19-24, 25-29 years and regions as each part of the country has different needs and specifics. In the meantime some updates on the National Youth Law are planned.</p> <p>Ministry of Youth and Sports of Bulgaria won a Youth Wiki project until the end of 2018 that will help the Youth Policy Directorate to fill the statistics about Bulgarian youth. It will also include the two national programmes:</p> <p>1.) National Programme for Youth (2016-2020) The programme is one of the tools for meeting the priorities of the national policy for young people and is in line with the priorities</p>

	<p>of the European youth policy. Under the programme, on a competitive basis, project proposals are funded by youth organizations from the country. The structure of the programme consists of two sub-programmes:</p> <p>Sub-programme 1: Developing a network of Youth Information and Counselling Centres</p> <p>Sub-programme 2: National Youth Initiatives and Campaigns</p>
Croatia/ Croatie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>Within the Ministry for Demography, Family, Youth and Social Policy (hereinafter referred to as: the Ministry), a new Directorate for Demographic development, Family, Children and Youth has been established. Therefore, the Department of Youth is a part of this new Directorate, and the sector of youth is considered in context of recent demographic changes and issues. New priorities are, amongst others, linked to youth in remote and rural areas in the context of demographic challenges.</p> <p>The Ministry recognizes the importance of youth work development and therefore is developing a concept of professionalization of youth work in Croatia. The project "Support to the Development and Expansion of Youth Work in Croatia" has been approved in July 2018 for which funding from the European Social Fund is envisaged. The duration of the project is 24 months. The implementation of project activities have started in regards of appointing project administrative assistant and starting the public procurement procedure.</p> <p>In 2018 the Ministry has established a national working group for drafting the new baseline document in the youth field for the period of the next seven years. Priority fields were defined in accordance with national circumstance and taking into account the European Youth Goals. Smaller working groups were assigned to work on each field. 10 priorities are: employment and entrepreneurship, education and lifelong learning, active youth participation, social inclusion, health and sports, youth in rural areas, youth and sustainable community development, culture, youth work and the last one is youth in European and global settings.</p> <p>In February 2018, new Advisory Board on Youth of Government of the Republic of Croatia has been formed for the period of two years. Furthermore, a preparation of a handbook and education for members of Youth Advisory Boards is currently in progress.</p> <p>The process of Structured Dialogue is implemented in Croatia for the 5th year in a row. The process is coordinated by the National working group for Structured Dialogue.</p> <p>In July 2017 the Ministry has published a call for project proposals "Support for programmes directed towards youth", under the European Social Fund. The aim of this ESF programme intended entirely to youth is to increase the social inclusion of youth, youth in NEET status and in rural and remote areas.</p> <p><i>No speech</i> national campaign has ended, but Ministry continues to support projects about hate speech and violence prevention through calls for projects focused on these priority fields. The Ministry annually, through the public call, provides financial support to projects directed to young people. The cooperation with NGO that work with youth and that are formed by youth (NGYO) is strengthened through this kind of actions. As of 2018, new priority of the call is linked to youth work in rural areas.</p>
Cyprus/ Chypre	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>Since the main principle of the National Youth Strategy (NYS) is the participation of young people themselves in the whole process of the development, implementation and monitoring of the Strategy, the Youth Board of Cyprus (YBC) proceeded last autumn with the realisation of a series of local consultations with young people where they had the chance to comment the first 3year Action Plan (AP) 2017-2019. The discussion involved 150 independent youth but also representatives from the local youth clubs, the municipal and community youth councils, the National Youth Council and other youth organisations. Their recommendations for the adoption of new measures and the amendment of the existing ones is being examined by the YBC and is expected to be submitted to the Minister of Education and Culture and then to the Council of Ministers in spring 2019.</p>

	<p>With these actions we aspire to establish an ongoing long-term procedure where youth voice and needs will be firstly considered before any decision is finalised. Therefore, the development of the Strategy is not static but in contrary is a continuous effort to achieve more sustainable results in the long term with greater positive effect on young people's lives. Thus, the work will be carried on with the completion of the first Progress Report and the drafting of the new Action Plan for 2020-2022 which will be built on the recommendations of the young people. All stages will be discussed with young people.</p> <p>At the same time, the Advisory Committee of the Strategy (that is the Cross – sectoral Working Group on Youth the National Youth Council and the Youth Board of Cyprus) has set as its 2017-2018/9 priorities the two correlated pillars of Employment & Entrepreneurship and Education & Training. In this regard, the research activities of the YBC focuses on Skills Gap, Positive Youth Development and Project Based Learning. Consequently, the 3rd National Youth Conference (that is the main consultation structure of the state with its youth) which was held on 30/04/2018, had discussed the challenges that young people face whilst entering the labour market, the new trends in future skills but also the opportunities created through the 4th industrial revolution. The Conference results put emphasis on the reform of the education system in a way that it will enable today's students to thrive and shape their world. In consequence, the YBC prepared and submitted to the Minister of Education and Culture a policy paper focusing on the new schools students want. The proposal concerns the introduction of the innovative process of STEAM Education, which is an educational approach to learning that uses Science, Technology, Engineering, the Arts and Mathematics as access points for guiding student inquiry, dialogue, and critical thinking. The end results are students who take thoughtful risks, engage in experiential learning, persist in problem-solving, embrace collaboration, and work through the creative process.</p> <p>Concerning the implementation of the recent CoE's Recommendation on youth work - CM/Rec(2017)4-, Cyprus has requested assistance from the CoE in the form of a youth policy advisory mission -which was approved last October in Strasbourg and it will take place in April 2019- for the development of a comprehensive road map for the recognition of youth work, the creation of educational paths and sustainable careers for youth workers and the quality assurance in the field. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Education and Culture is running a project for the creation of mechanisms for validation of non-formal and informal learning in Cyprus. A National Action Plan for the validation of non-formal and informal learning has been tabled by the Ministry of Education and Culture and adopted by the Council of Ministers. According to the decision, a National Agency will be established to set up the whole structure. The Youth Board of Cyprus, as a member of the Governing Board of this potential National Agency, is already drafting a proposal for the youth sector by studying other member states' practices and which will lead to the establishment of occupational standards for youth workers.</p>
Czech Republic/ République tchèque	<p>No changes</p> <p>Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work:</p> <p><i>In September 2018 the recommendation was translated into the Czech language and disseminated</i></p> <p>The systematic approach to the development of youth work quality system in the Czech Republic has been revised based on the Implementation. Following tools in terms of the national grant schemes from the state budget including the budgetary allocation specifically for youth work have been adapted to new requirements and the allocated funds have increased in a significant way for 2018 and 2019 years:</p> <p><u>Grant Schemes of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports:</u></p> <p>Investment Grant Scheme for youth NGOs Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 27 mil. CZK to 48 mil. CZK in 2018 (1 EURO = 27 CZK)</p> <p>Grant Scheme for supporting Youth and Children NGOs Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 180 mil. CZK to 182 mil. CZK in 2018</p> <p>Development and Grant Scheme supporting participation of children and young people in knowledge-based and skills-based competitions</p>

Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 37 mil. CZK to 38 mil. CZK in 2018 and 70 mil. CZK in 2019
Development Grant Scheme assessing primary-school pupils' and secondary-school students' results in district, regional and national rounds of knowledge and skill-based competitions (Excellence of Primary and Secondary Schools)

Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 20 mil. CZK to 27 mil. CZK in 2018

Grant Scheme supporting development of full potential of pupils and students in primary and secondary schools

Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 15 mil. CZK to 20 mil. CZK in 2018

Grant Scheme supporting fulfilling the strategic and operational goals of the National Youth Strategy 2014 – 2020 at regional level

Budgetary allocation: in 2018 7 mil. CZK and in 2019 15 mil. CZK

Grant Scheme for supporting Czech – German cooperation in the field of children and youth

Budgetary allocation: in 2017 from 6 mil. CZK to 7 mil. CZK in 2018

A new training course for professional youth workers will be introduced in 2019.

Implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights:

In September 2018 the recommendation was translated into the Czech language and disseminated

The systematic approach to help children and young people from disadvantaged neighbourhood to reach their full potential in developing talents has been developed.

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports has approved the **“Concept Paper on Supporting development of talents and taking care of talented individuals for the period 2014 – 2020”** which describes creating, functioning and offering activities by different stakeholders within the systematic approach to development of gifts and talents of children and young persons in formal education and non-formal education settings including counselling services, involvement of Science Academies, companies, business organisations etc. Since 2014, **the regional networks for supporting talents** have been functioning in all 14 regions of the Czech Republic. The Ministry and its Youth Department play an important coordinating role in this systematic approach by **administering the Grant Scheme on Supporting Talents** and **establishing Ministerial Working Group on Supporting Talents** as well as **Cross-sectoral Working Group on Supporting Talents** which meet twice a year.

In 2018 the Erasmus+ National Agency in cooperation with the Youth Ministry carries on an international project on supporting NEETs. In September 2018 the national seminar on supporting NEETs in 3 disadvantageous areas was held.

Implementation of Recommendation CM/Rec(2016)7 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on young people's access to rights:

In September 2018 the recommendation was translated into the Czech language and disseminated

In order to facilitate an insufficient capacity of social services provided to young people in non-formal education settings, cross-sectoral cooperation of Youth Department (Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) with the Agency for Social Inclusion (the Office of the Government) and the Czech Streetwork Association has been reinforced in order to **link youth work to social work**.

In order to examine possibilities of a close cooperation between youth work and social work and facilitate recognition of results of both works, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports of the Czech Republic created in May 2015 the Expert Group reflecting interconnection between youth work and social work. The Expert Group is functioning under the Youth Chamber, a cross-sectoral advisory body of the minister responsible for youth. The expert group has defined the profile of target groups providing and receiving youth work and social work as well as facilities which provide youth work and social work. It has mapped legislation, statistics, training

	<p>opportunities, validation of competencies as well as resources of financial support concerning both youth work and social work. In 2016 the expert group proposed a list of challenges which should be discussed at national level. As a result, in March 2017 <i>the National Conference on Youth</i> was organised which provided a national platform for a workshop called <i>"Building Bridges Between Youth Work and Social Work"</i>. Afterwards, as a follow up, in September 2017 <i>an expert meeting</i> was organised which focused on identifying financial resources and resulted into concrete steps leading youth workers to hiring social pedagogues in respective youth work settings (through the ESF unit costs) as well as cooperating with Departments of Social and Legal Protection of Children which are functioning under local municipalities.</p>
Denmark/ Danemark	
Estonia/ Estonie	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The aims of Estonia in the field of youth are set in the Youth Field Development Plan 2014-2020. The process of setting new aims for the next strategic period is ongoing. 6th Youth Work Forum took place on 04.-05.10.2018, where input was collected in order to set new goals. Different participatory formats were used <u>to gather input for the future of the youth field</u>. Young people themselves emphasized that they are willing to have a say in all fields not only in the youth field. This is also strongly supported by the Ministry of Education and Research, which is responsible for developing youth policy.</p> <p>The concept of smart youth work was adopted in 2017. The concept helps to promote the inclusion of young people, which is one of the measures for achieving the objectives in the development plan. The concept focuses on activities aimed at young people, development needs of youth workers for implementing smart youth work, and on youth work quality and digital literacy development. In November 2018 during the Youth Work Week with the theme of "Inspiring Young People", 270 different events, which aimed at popularising youth field and the occupation of a youth worker were organized by youth organisations and organisations working for youth. At the beginning of 2019 a book "Digitalization and Youth Work" was published in cooperation between national Centre of Expertise for Digital Youth Work in Finland (VERKE) and Estonian Youth Work Centre – Government Agency for youth policy and youth work development. It consists of 23 articles that open the topics of technological, cultural and societal influence of digitalization on youth.</p> <p>Interactive (i.e. based on augmented and virtual reality) workshops <u>to introduce the job of a youth worker</u> were launched in cooperation with the Estonian Youth Workers Association. The activity is being co-funded by the ESF programme "Inclusion of young people in the risk of exclusion and improvement of youth employment readiness", which is approved by the Minister of Education and Research and implemented by the Estonian Youth Work Centre.</p> <p>In 2017, a new <u>financial instrument</u> was introduced from state budget <u>to support young people's participation in hobby education and hobby activities</u>. The impact of this instrument on its main aim (greater access for young people to hobby education) through increased variability in the provision across local service providers and better quality of hobby education and hobby activities is yet to be concluded based on the results provided by the municipalities. The financing scheme of the instrument ensures finances to be available on local level. How the local governments engage in developing their plans to use additional financing is of great importance to the whole youth work sector, as the provision of youth work is the responsibility of local level in Estonia. In 2018 all the municipalities had valid action plan of providing hobby education and hobby activities in their municipality. At the end of 2018, a digital platform to collect the results of implementation was introduced by the Estonian Youth Work Centre. The platform will be developed further to become irreplaceable tool for the municipalities not only to get an overview of hobby education and hobby activities but also of the provision of all youth work services in their area and to analyse the trends in participation throughout the years.</p> <p>The Estonian Youth Work Centre supports local municipalities through a measure, the aim of which is <u>to expand the possibilities in youth work</u>. As a result of the activity the local municipalities and the organisations working with young people work in closer cooperation and are capable <u>to engage more young people in youth work</u> in their area, including the ones in risk of exclusion. All 79 municipalities are involved. The activity is being co-funded by the ESF</p>

	<p>programme “Inclusion of young people in the risk of exclusion and improvement of youth employment readiness“, which is approved by the Minister of Education and Research and implemented by the Estonian Youth Work Centre. At the end of 2018, 30 innovative models of youth work were developed in the cooperation with local municipalities. These models will be piloted in the following years and will later be available for others to take into use. The pilots include models to update the provision of art, music and IT hobby activities, models for providing youth work services on local level and peer-to-peer ridesharing solution for youth work services where public transportation does not meet the needs.</p> <p>At the end of 2018, the Association of Estonian Open Youth Centres launched renewed Good Practice Guide for Youth Centres – support material for youth centres on establishment, development, support and involvement in cooperation, the translation of which is available in English and Russian.</p> <p>The most important developments in the Estonian No Hate Speech (NHS) campaign in the past 6 months include, first are foremost, moving the campaign focus from youth workers more specifically to capacity building of young people, and second, the institutional cooperation with youth work curricula in relation to human rights education. In particular, young people benefited from workshops targeting hate speech, as well as social media campaign aimed at youth organisations. Among the most important developments, three are especially noteworthy: 1) workshops on countering hate speech for young people together with the Federation of Estonian Student Unions and youth workers on local level; 2) youth work studies curricula development on human rights education; 3) social media campaign #Youngtogether targeting racism, and finalisation of a series of youth events on the topic of tolerance and media literacy called 'OYEAHFest'.</p>
Finland/ Finlande	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The Finnish Government adopted the National Youth Work and Youth Policy Programme (2017-2019) on 12 October 2017. The National Youth Work and Youth Policy Programme coordinates the objectives and measures determined by the key ministries for promoting young people's growth and living conditions. In addition, the Programme sets out the guidelines for supporting youth work and related activities, including the key criteria for eligibility for state aid for the national youth work centres of expertise. The Programme also establishes the national objectives for youth activities in a European and international context. The National Youth Work and Youth Policy Programme (2017-2019) is published in English on the Ministry's website at http://minedu.fi/en/policies-and-development-youth. The implementation of the Programme will be evaluated during spring 2019 and its outcome will guide the drafting process of the next programme.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Culture has approved the youth work centres of expertise for the years 2018-2019. Youth work centres of expertise develop and promote basic and special expertise, as well as expert and other services in youth-related issues, by generating, compiling, making use of or sharing knowledge and information about young people, youth work or youth policy. The priority areas of the centres of expertise for the period 2018-2019 are as follows: Participation of young people; Social empowerment of young people; Digital youth work and information and counselling services for young people; and Improvement of the quality and methods of youth work. More information is available at https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/en/content/youthwiki/14-youth-policy-decision-making-finland</p> <p>A portal with national statistics on municipal youth work, youth workshops and outreach youth work has been developed by the Regional State Administrative Agencies in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture. The statistics are also available in Swedish and English at www.nuorisotilastot.fi</p> <p>Finland holds the Chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers from 21 November 2018 to 17 May 2019. The main goal of the Finnish Chairmanship is to further strengthen the crucial work of the Council of Europe in advancing human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The first and cross-cutting priority of the Finnish Chairmanship is to support and strengthen the Council of Europe's system of human rights and the rule of law. The two other key priorities are equality and women's rights, and openness and inclusion, combined with a focus on young people and the prevention of radicalisation. The three priorities are interlinked</p>

	<p>and interrelated, and the main activities to be organised during the Chairmanship will focus on these priorities.</p> <p>As a contribution to the implementation of the Committee of Ministers' Recommendation on Youth Work, and in close cooperation with the Council of Europe Youth Department and HUMAK University for Applied Sciences, the Ministry of Education and Culture organised a seminar on Education and Training Pathways of Youth Workers in Helsinki, 20-22 February 2019. The seminar provided a forum for participants including local, regional and national authorities responsible for the development of youth work, professional/paid and voluntary youth workers, youth work educators and trainers, researchers, young people and NGOs active in youth-work training, to contribute to the development of a competency-based framework.</p> <p>More than 130 participants from 35 countries took part in the seminar. You will find the seminar programme, presentations and other material at https://education-and-training.humak.fi/ Soon after the end of its Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Finland will assume the Presidency of the European Union. The EU Youth Conference will take place on 1-3 July and the EU Directors General meeting on 8-10 October, both in Helsinki.</p>
France	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>Récent développement des politiques de jeunesse</p> <p>Depuis le 16 octobre 2018, un Secrétaire d'Etat à la jeunesse a été nommé auprès du ministre de l'Education nationale et de la Jeunesse</p> <p>Les politiques de jeunesse à l'initiative du Gouvernement s'articulent principalement autour de l'éducation, la formation et l'engagement. L'éducation y occupant une place tout particulièrement centrale.</p> <p>Ces politiques ont pour objectifs de créer « une société de confiance ». En réformant en profondeur le système éducatif et de formation ainsi que les dispositifs d'engagement des jeunes, Ces mesures doivent aboutir à « la confiance de la société dans sa jeunesse et la confiance de la jeunesse dans sa société »*.</p> <p>Les principaux axes d'intervention sont :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • L'éducation • La formation (enseignement supérieur, apprentissage) • L'engagement <p><u>Éducation</u></p> <p>La formation éducative de la jeunesse est au centre des politiques de jeunesse du Gouvernement qui souhaite bâtir « l'École de la confiance » afin d'assurer la réussite des élèves. Diverses réformes concernant les systèmes d'éducation primaire, secondaire et d'enseignement supérieur ont été mises en œuvre.</p> <p>Réforme de l'instruction obligatoire.</p> <p>En 2018, le Président de la République a annoncé sa volonté " d'abaisser de 6 à 3 ans l'obligation d'instruction dès la rentrée 2019. Un projet de loi est en cours de discussion. Cette mesure qui reconnaît le rôle fondamental de l'école maternelle dans l'apprentissage y compris social des enfants vient rendre obligatoire une pratique déjà largement développée et plébiscitée par les parents français.</p> <p>Réformes des systèmes éducatifs</p> <p>À l'école primaire :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le dédoubllement progressif des classes des CP et CE1 dans les écoles situées dans des territoires urbains défavorisés. • La mise en œuvre du Plan mercredi, un dispositif proposant ax collectivités territoriales un accueil de loisirs périscolaires le mercredi aux enfants, de la maternelle au primaire. Le plan Mercredi a pour objectif de développer la qualité des offres périscolaires.

Le Plan mercredi a été lancé en juin 2018. Il vise à créer un cadre de confiance pour les familles, les collectivités et leurs partenaires. Il leur permet de proposer, à compter de septembre 2018, des activités, le mercredi, hors des périodes scolaires. L'objectif est de repenser les temps de l'enfant dans leur globalité, en articulant mieux les temps scolaires, périscolaires et extrascolaires. Il vise un meilleur bien-être des enfants.

Au collège :

- **L'instauration du programme « [devoir faits](#) »** qui propose aux collégiens volontaires, un temps d'étude accompagnée, gratuit pour réaliser leurs devoirs, en dehors du temps scolaire.
- **L'aménagement de la [réforme du collège](#).**

Au lycée :

Le ministre de l'Éducation a confié en novembre 2017, une mission de réflexion sur la transformation du baccalauréat et du lycée. Cette mission a eu pour objectif de repenser et « simplifier l'organisation du baccalauréat » et « **d'affirmer [sa] fonction d'accès à l'enseignement supérieur** » ainsi que de « **conforter le lien entre le baccalauréat et la poursuite du cursus des élèves dans l'enseignement supérieur** ». La construction du projet d'orientation constitue effectivement l'un des socles de la réforme du lycée et du baccalauréat.

Cette volonté de modifier la transition du secondaire vers l'enseignement supérieur s'est aussi matérialisée par la création de la plateforme d'orientation, **Parcoursup sur laquelle les** lycéens, apprentis ou/et les étudiants doivent se préinscrire et déposer leurs vœux de poursuite d'études et répondre aux propositions d'admission des établissements.

Dans l'enseignement supérieur

L'enseignement supérieur est aussi concerné par de profondes réformes. Le Plan national « Étudiants » qui s'inscrit dans [loi relative à « l'Orientation et réussite des étudiants »](#), adoptée le 8 mars 2018. Il transforme le premier cycle de l'enseignement supérieur dans sa globalité : la structuration du premier cycle, les conditions de vie et d'études et tout particulièrement l'orientation et l'accès à l'enseignement supérieur à travers notamment la création de la plateforme Parcoursup (plateforme d'orientation)

Formation

Réforme de l'apprentissage

Le Gouvernement a mené actuellement une réforme du travail qui repose notamment sur la loi n°2018-771 du 5 septembre 2018 pour la [Liberté de choisir son avenir professionnel](#).

Cette loi comprend des mesures sur l'apprentissage, la formation professionnelle, l'assurance chômage, l'égalité hommes-femmes, l'emploi des personnes handicapées et le travail détaché. Les mesures de l'apprentissage et la formation professionnelle sont celles qui concernent plus spécifiquement la jeunesse. La loi introduit de nouveaux dispositifs et dispositions qui concernent les jeunes à l'exemple de :

- L'extension de l'âge de l'apprentissage jusqu'à 30 ans. »
- ,
- La mise en place d'une aide au permis de conduire de 500 € pour les apprentis majeurs.
- Une augmentation de 30 € par mois pour les apprentis de moins de 20 ans en CAP ou en Bac professionnel
- La possibilité de partir en « Erasmus pro » pour 15 000 jeunes apprentis en Europe d'ici la rentrée 2022.

Engagement

Outre la réforme des systèmes éducatifs et d'enseignement supérieur, renforcer **l'engagement de la jeunesse** au service de la société est l'un des objectifs du Gouvernement. Cette mesure se concrétise par **le renforcement du dispositif volontariat en service civique qui a vu son budget augmenté**. Elle se traduit aussi par Le prolongement du développement des politiques de mobilité internationale.

Outre ces mesures qui s'inscrivent dans une continuité des politiques de jeunesse, le Président

	<p>de la République a annoncé son souhait de créer un « service national universel » notamment autour de deux thèmes centraux : « la cohésion républicaine et la résilience de la société française. Les modalités de la future mise en œuvre de ce « service national universel » sont en cours d'élaboration. Une première phase d'expérimentation du service national universel (SNU) se déroulera en juin 2019 dans 13 départements français.</p>
Georgia/ Géorgie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>The Youth Policy Management Department, leading the Youth agenda in the country, has begun a process of revision of the National Youth Policy to better align it with the current and emerging priorities and challenges in light of the SDG 2030 Agenda. In 2019, as a part of Youth Policy updating process it is planned to conduct national youth survey, update National Youth Policy Action Plan and create Youth consultation platform that will ensure young people's involvement in the consultation process.</p> <p>Later, this Youth consultation platform is envisaged to serve as a model mechanism for youth involvement and advocacy, and will be integrated into the Inter-Agency Coordination mechanism on Youth Policy to ensure regular exchange and dialogue with young people regarding the priorities and implementation of the Youth Policy in Georgia.</p> <p>As defined by the National youth policy of Georgia, local self-governances should be actively engaged in the development and implementation of youth policy. Consequently, one of the main directions and priorities of Youth Policy Management Department is the development and implementation of youth policy on local level. In this regard, Department is implementing the project which gives opportunity to representatives of youth department workers from the selected municipalities of Georgia to attend one week seminars aimed to increase their knowledge and expertise in the developing and implementation of youth policy on local level. In the framework of this project, a research group developed guideline on youth policy development on municipal level. The guideline is used as a reference document for the development and implementation of youth policy at municipal level in Georgia.</p> <p>Additionally, Youth Policy Management Department started implementation of the Erasmus+ Project entitled "Supporting the Development of Youth Policy in Municipal Level in Georgia", which was received funding from the Erasmus+ Youth component. The project aims to build sustainable capacities for inclusive youth participation at local level in Georgia via piloting a capacity building programme for municipal youth workers, young people and youth workers working in CSOs in selected municipalities of Georgia. Additionally, as part of the project, the participants are expected to specifically use their new competences for creating local youth councils and municipal dialogue platforms between youth, youth departments and youth workers in order to enhance municipal youth work and the implementation of the national youth policy at municipal level.</p> <p>Georgian National Youth Policy Document recognizes youth work and non-formal education for young people as one of the priorities to support development and well-being of youth. As a part of supporting Youth Work development, Youth Policy Management Department with partnership of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University and Association of Youth Workers of Georgia is preparing application to apply for Erasmus+ funding. The project aims to support systematization of youth work through development of the academic certification and master's programmes for youth workers and creating legal basis for recognition of youth work as a profession in Georgia.</p> <p>Another important goal of the youth policy in Georgia is to encourage establishment of the relevant environment for the comprehensive development of youth in which they will be able to fully realize their potential and be actively involved in any sphere of the social life. In order to achieve this objective the Youth Policy Management Department implements "Youth Development Programme". The directions of the programme are defined annually, in 2018, it has 4 key directions: Professional Orientation and Career Development; Support Entrepreneurship Education, Volunteering and Youth Participation and Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle.</p> <p>No Hate Speech Movement</p>

	<p>Georgia is involved in No Hate Speech Movement since 2013. Youth Policy Management Department Coordinates movement since the beginning. Various online and offline activities have been implemented throughout the years. The Most recent development is the creation of Georgian campaign page www.nohate.ge Currently department is working on improving and strengthening the web page in order to reach as many youngsters as possible. Currently the most important partners of the youth policy department in implementation of no hate speech campaign represents Youth Association “Droni” and “Human Rights Association”.</p>
Germany/ Allemagne	<p>Updated February 2019</p> <p>No Hate Speech Movement</p> <p>The No Hate Speech Movement is an initiative of the Council of Europe and has been officially launched in Germany in June 2016, funded by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) as part of the federal programme “Live Democracy!”. The German NGO “New German Media Makers” (Neue Deutsche Medienmacher) coordinate the campaign, focusing on the empowerment of users targeted by hate speech, promoting counter narratives and enabling journalists to adequately deal with hate speech in order to establish a more civilized discussion culture and respectful forms of communication in social media platforms. To ensure sustainability and strengthen the dynamics created by the national campaign of the No Hate Speech Movement, the BMFSFJ supports the German campaign beyond 2017 (end of the co-ordination of the youth campaign by the Council of Europe) until end of 2019 as part of the federal programme “Live Democracy!”.</p> <p>The campaign against hate speech online managed to generate more than seven million website visits since its launch, being available not only in German, but also in English and plain language. Furthermore, the website of the campaign is continuously updated. Additionally, the campaign also cooperates with legal advisors as well as academics and activists to gain more insight and background knowledge concerning hate speech and how to deal with it. This knowledge is completed by the latest scientific research findings.</p> <p>Meanwhile, the online campaign is successful on several social media sites, its main channels of communication. It managed to significantly increase its reach on Facebook as well as on Instagram and Twitter. For instance, the official Facebook profile of the campaign has over 18.000 followers and individual Facebook posts reach up to 70.000 users. On Twitter the campaign reached more than 3.7 million users during the last year alone. These posts do not include the campaign’s very successful and popular comedy video series “Bundestrollamt für gegen digitalen Hass” and the series “Lucy Law and Ozzy Order”, which is meant to convey knowledge about the legal situation concerning hate speech in Germany. The individual video clips reach approx. 50.000 users.</p> <p>Since the launch of the campaign, representatives of the No Hate Speech campaign further organized and participated in various events offline, also addressing a wide audience of multipliers working in areas such as media, education and politics. For instance, the campaign team organized and held various so-called train-the-trainer workshops at regional and national news stations throughout Germany. These workshops last one day and teach journalists and social media managers best practice examples on how to combat hate speech online and how to structure their work procedures to reduce the psychological harm hate speech can cause. In cooperation with the mobile media academy of the German Youth Press (Mobile Medienakademie der Jugendpresse Deutschland), the journalist academy of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation and media educators the campaign developed peer-to-peer workshops on hate speech for people working for school and university newspapers.</p> <p>The No Hate Speech campaign also participated in the past two “Tag der offenen Tür des Bundeskanzleramts” (day of the open chancellery) where more than 10.000 people had a chance to visit the No Hate Speech Movement stand and talk to the team in person. The campaign is also involved in the Jugendmedientage (Youth Media Days) in Bremen in October 2018 and will address young journalists.</p> <p>Overall, the campaign reached an audience of more than 1.500 people in person due to its organization of workshops and its participation in network events. It is important to mention that rather influential persons or persons in leading positions participate in these events.</p>

Another vital part of the campaign is the establishment of networks; connecting relevant organizations, initiatives and individuals with each other. This network is recorded as a competence matrix, which is constantly updated. During the annual national campaign meeting the various individuals are informed about the current state and projects of the No Hate Speech campaign.

The team of the No Hate Speech campaign further initiated a dialogue with its Austrian counterpart regarding the German translation of the Council of Europe's publication "Bookmarks," a manual for combating hate speech online through human rights education, which was printed in the spring of 2017. Since then the No Hate Speech campaign has been providing the publication to members of the national campaign committee, but also to youth organizations and representatives of formal and non-formal educational institutions. In addition to this manual the campaign has published an informative flyer among other information and merchandise products to be spread during events and on request.

In cooperation with scientists, journalists and Twitter and Facebook experts regarding hate and counter speech the No Hate Speech campaign developed a manual on how to counter hate speech effectively, mainly for media officials, but also the general public. The manual "Wetterfest durch den Shitstorm. Leitfaden für Journalist*innen zum Umgang mit Hassrede im Netz" also includes useful background information for example on the legal framework cornering hate speech, on procedures to reduce the psychological harm when facing hate speech at the workplace and how shitstorms develop. This manual is highly requested, already published in a second edition and by now used in a multitude of media houses throughout Germany. Furthermore, the campaign will install an online-helpdesk. An interactive website that aims to offer tips and instant guidance for people and especially journalists and social media managers who are confronted with hate speech.

Further development of the federal programme "Live Democracy!"

The Minister for Family Affairs, Dr. Franziska Giffey, has made the federal programme "Live Democracy!" permanent and thus it will be continued beyond the year 2019. Prevention does not work with a time limit. It needs to happen consistently so that it can sustainably unfold its preventive effect.

Starting in 2020, the federal programme will be readjusted and be given more precise focus – especially with a view to current social challenges and based on experience gained in the past. From 2020, the three core objectives of "Live Democracy!" will be: Promoting democracy. Shaping diversity. Preventing radicalisation. The programme's existing fields of actions "Promoting democracy" and "Prevention of radicalisation" will be fleshed out and complemented by the new field of action "Shaping diversity" in order to underline the importance of democratic action for peaceful coexistence and social cohesion within a diverse society.

Within the framework of the federal programme "Live Democracy!", funding is currently provided on the basis of the guidelines on the granting of subsidies and benefits to promote the child and youth services by the Child and Youth Services Plan (Kinder- und Jugendplan des Bundes – KJP). Separate Funding Guidelines are planned for the second funding period of the federal programme starting in 2020.

Joint Youth Strategy of the Federal Government

The project of a joint Youth Strategy of the Federal Government is based on the "Independent Youth Policy", which the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) has pursued for some years and with which it makes the common interests of 13 million young people and young adults between 12 and 27 years visible. The "Independent Youth Policy" considers youth as a highly formative phase of life in its own right with specific challenges.

Whether youth welfare or family policy, whether tenancy law, consumer protection or traffic development, whether education or labour market policy – projects and decisions in all policy areas can have an impact on young people and these effects may also differ from other age groups. This convincement forms the starting point for the development and implementation of a

	<p>joint Youth Strategy of the Federal Government.</p> <p>The joint Youth Strategy of the Federal Government aims to involve the younger generation in decisions that affect them and to offer young people the best possible conditions for mastering the challenges of this specific phase of life. A Cabinet decision with which the entire federal government commits itself to the responsibility for young people is envisaged for the end of the year 2019 and is supposed to mark the transition into the implementation phase.</p> <p>In order to develop the common approach and implement intersectoral thinking and action, an Interministerial Working Group (IMA) "Youth" has been set up. The development of the youth strategy takes place along key action areas that are of particular relevance to young people. Also, an advisory council of the BMFSFJ ensures the involvement of civil society and youth organizations as well as of federal states and municipalities.</p> <p>Different possibilities of direct, visible and effective participation give young people the opportunity to act as experts in their own cause and ensure that their perspectives feed into the development of the Federal Government's strategy. Also, all concrete projects that are developed and carried out by one or more ministries as part of the Youth Strategy are supposed to be accompanied and qualified by tailor-made participation formats.</p> <p>First milestones in this regard are the "Youth Policy Days 2019" (JugendPolitikTage 2019). The Youth Policy Days take place from 9.-12. May in Berlin. 450 young people and young adults from all over Germany come together with Federal Government representatives from different ministries. In this dialogue with politics and administration, the young people can represent their positions and develop concrete recommendations for the joint Youth Strategy of the Federal Government.</p> <p>Further important components of the Youth Strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuation of "Independent Youth Policy": "jugendgerecht.de - Arbeitsstelle Eigenständige Jugendpolitik", a project of the Child and Youth Welfare Association (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kinder- und Jugendhilfe – AGJ), pursues the further development and dissemination of the goals, principles and contents of an Independent Youth Policy. Jugendgerecht.de provides networking and information transfer between public and free youth welfare as well as other youth political actors on the local, regional, federal or European level. - EU Youth Strategy: In November 2018, the new EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027 was adopted. The implementation of the EU Youth Strategy in Germany is an independent process within the framework of the Federal Government's Youth Strategy. - Youth-Check: The youth-check was put in place to assess the impact of legislation on young people aged between 12 and 27 years. Applying scientific methodology and in keeping with a standardized format, legislative projects of the government are checked as part of the interdepartmental coordination process. Specifically, their potential impacts on young persons are identified across six life settings, such as "leisure time" or "politics and society". The check gives visibility to the intended effects of projects and reveals their unintended side effects. This effectively makes the youth-check a legislative impact assessment tool and a contributor to good legislation.
Greece/ Grèce	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>The General Secretary for Youth has, officially, presented the Strategic Framework for the Empowerment of Youth under the title "Youth '17-'27" which serves as a road map for government agencies and partners in youth policy. It is structured in the following 7 main objectives that are detailed in 32 sub- objectives and related indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Promoting Young People's self-reliance and independence and facilitating their transition to adulthood. 2 Affordable and Quality Education – Training – Apprenticeship. 3 Decent Work and Development of Youth Entrepreneurship 4 Health, Welfare and Well-being 5 Reinforce the Participation of Young People in Democratic Life 6 Reduction of Inequalities among young people 7 Youth friendly cities and the demographic renewal of periphery

	<p>In order to facilitate the implementation of the “Youth ’17-‘27” Strategic Framework and the coordination of all related horizontal policies involving government agencies and partners, the Secretariat General for Youth is not, anymore, associated with Life Long Learning Policy after a July 2018 legislative amendment.</p> <p>On 6 September 2018, the Parliament of Greece ratified the establishment of the Greek – German Youth Office, a bilateral cooperation agency governed by the German Ministry for Family, Seniors, Women and Youth and the Secretariat General for Youth of Greece. Its main target is the enhancement of the relations between youth and youth policy experts, the promotion of cultural exchanges and intercultural learning. It supports mutual understanding through shared civil society centred projects between the German and Greek Youth within the EU.</p>
Holy See/ Saint Siège	
Hungary/ Hongrie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>I. Report on the Action Plan IV of the National Youth Strategy</p> <p>In the beginning of this year, the General Youth Department started reviewing and drafting a report of the fourth action plan of the National Youth Strategy of Hungary that lasted from 2016 until 2017. We have collected all the inputs from every ministry and now we are finishing it. The report should be published after the Parliamentary Elections to be held on 8 April.</p> <p>Besides we are preparing our new Strategy for Young People. Its construction is in line with the preparation of the post EU Youth Strategy and we are about to meet the recommendations of the committee of the ministers of the Council of Europe even deeper. Even more within the strategy a strong emphasis will be placed on mental health, social questions, digital awareness, active citizenship and critical thinking.</p> <p>II. Free language exam</p> <p>This initiative was introduced in 2017 by the minister of human capacities and has already entered into force. From 1 January 2018 the government reimburses the expenses of every new successful complex language exam (oral + written) to young people under 35 even if they have already passed one or more language exams in one or different foreign languages and regardless the type of the exam (e.g. TELC, Euroexam, etc.)</p> <p>III. No Hate Speech Campaign</p> <p>It is led by the Hope for Children Public Foundation and National Youth Council of Hungary. The Hungarian Campaign Committee is going to participate in the closing conference and they are ready and strive for maintaining the campaign and its platform in Hungary in the future as well.</p> <p>IV. Programme for strengthening young people’s digital awareness</p> <p>It involves experts from governmental, economy, youth, education sectors and aims to provide families, educators and young people with guidelines, information and knowledge how to become aware of challenges and dangerous aspects</p> <p>V. Pact 4 Youth</p> <p>Roundtable that involves stakeholders from governmental and economy sector and such youth and youth led organization as National Youth Council of Hungary, No Hate Speech Campaign Committee of Hungary and the European Youth Card Association members. This initiative aims to draft proposals on handling the challenges of the labour market and fostering the successful integration of young people into the labour market for the government.</p> <p>VI. V4 + EaP Youth Conference</p>

	<p>The annual conference under the Hungarian Presidency is going to be organized from 28 until 31 of May in Budapest. Three priority topics are foreseen to become the basis of our conference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Opportunities for young people b) Digitalization c) Section of the Hungarian Youth Delegate to the United Nations <p>VII. Southern Great Plain Regional Youth Map</p> <p>This project was introduced this week on Monday in Gyula city at the conference which aimed to find solution and answers on young people's situation and to facilitate the participants in getting familiar with each other's work and share the good practices. The map project aims to get an idea on the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) In which settlements do youth workers and youth policy officers work; b) Where has a local youth strategy or action plan been established; c) Where has a community space for young people been built up.
Iceland/ Islande	<p>Updated February 2019</p> <p>Minister of Education, Science and Culture has decided to begin preparation for a policy on Youth Work (Youth work is a part of Youth Act). The scope of the policy will be youth work. The Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 will be one of the key documents that will be used in this work and has now been translated in Icelandic (the recommendation and explanatory memorandum).</p> <p>No Hate Speech</p> <p>The National Committee "No Hate Speech", which was founded in 2013, will continue its work in Iceland regardless of the continuation of the European No Hate Speech campaign. The committee and the project is now a part of a contract between the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture and SAFT (Society, Family and Technology) (http://saft.is/english/)</p>
Ireland/ Irlande	
Italy/Italie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>POLICIES:</p> <p>Further to the reform of the third sector (Law no. 106 dated June 6th 2016) a Legislative Decree (L.D. no. 40 6th March 2017) initiated the reform of the National Civic Service (NCS) which is now called "Universal Civic Service".</p> <p>Since its start in 2001, the former NCS involved about 400.000 young people in the age group 18-28 in a one-year experience oriented to promote democracy, active citizenship, and social values. Researches showed the positive correlation between participating as volunteers in the NCS and access to the labour market.</p> <p>The major innovations of the reform consist in the following: 3 year planning of the macro objectives of the volunteers activities; inclusion of young people with less opportunities; certification of the skills acquired; possibility to spend 3 months in a EU member state or to conduct a 3 months stage within the placement period; flexibility of the placement duration between 8 and 12 months.</p> <p>GOOD PRACTICE:</p> <p>Within the "Action and Cohesion Plan" (a fund in favour of youth living in the less developed regions of Southern Italy) the Department of Youth and National Civic Service financed, inter alia, the project "Questa casa non è un albergo" (This house is not a hotel), which transformed an apartment confiscated to the camorra into a centre for LGB. The centre - located in Napoli - offers psychological and legal support, including conflict mediation to the LGBT victims of</p>

	discrimination, organizes cultural activities, and initiatives to prevent homophobia and discriminations. The centre can host victims in need. The beneficiaries are 14 to 35 year old. The project is managed by the NGO “i-ken” (http://www.i-ken.org/) . The centre was inaugurated on 31 January 2018 by the Minister of Labour and Social Welfare delegated for youth policies.
Kazakhstan/ Kazakhstan	
Latvia/ Lettonie	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The National Youth Programme defines the youth work priorities for 2019 as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to promote the long-term planning of the youth work at local level; 2) to support initiatives of youth organisations for promoting the participation of young people; 3) the development of the common model for the recognition of young people's non-formal education at national level; 4) promotion of the implementation of 11 EU Youth goals. <p>The study on youth work at national and local level in 2017 as the main issues and challenges in the youth field identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The provision of the basic infrastructure for the youth work in municipalities. In order to ensure equal opportunities for young people regardless their place of residence, it is necessary to define and to ensure the minimal infrastructure for the youth work, as well material and technical basis, and human resources (for example, in every municipality there must be available – separate premises for youth activities, at least one youth affairs specialist, regular annual funding for youth work and regular annual funding for youth initiatives). 2) To plan activities for raising capacity and qualification of non-governmental organisations, thus activating the non-governmental sector in the youth work field. In particular, relevant question is ensuring the basic financing for operational work of non-governmental organisations and sustainability of implemented projects. 3) To ensure gaining a broader exchange of experience to those who are involved in youth work (joint events, joint projects). 4) Taking into account the significant number of emigrated young people and its proportion in the total number of young people in Latvia, activating diaspora youth and identifying it as separate target group of young people both in data recording and in youth policy. <p>Since 2016, the Ministry of Education and Science annually organises a contest “Youth Capital City of Latvia”. As a result of this contest a local municipality or a union of two local municipalities is selected and declared as the Youth Capital City for the next year. Throughout this year, different youth events and initiatives of youth work and youth participation are taking place therein. In 2016 it was Jelgava, in 2017 – Liepāja, in 2018 – Madona, but in 2019 – union of Ikšķile and Olaine municipalities.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education and Science once every two years organises a contest “The Best in Youth Work” whose aim is to express the appreciation of the Ministry of Education and Science to the local governments, to persons who are involved in youth work, as well as to youth organisations and associations that perform youth work investing in improving the quality of life of young people.</p>
Liechtenstein	
Lithuania/ Lituanie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Youth work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Supporting of open youth centers (OYC) and open youth spaces (OYS) programmes; b. Trainings for OYC/OYS specialists, working with young people also trainings about open youth work; c. Promoting of new forms of open youth work – street youth work and mobile youth work;

	<p>municipalities should analyse the situation and Department will provide financial support for projects + methodological support for municipal youth specialists</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Intergovernmental and cross-sectorial work <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Adoption of new Youth law; b. Recognition of youth worker as an separate, different specialist; c. Recognition of open youth work and different types of open youth work as a social service (input open youth work into a Social Services Catalogue); d. Work with ministry of Culture in order to input open youth work into a Reglamente of libraries as a service, could be provided at the libraries for the young people e. Work with Police Department in order to train policeman and community workers empowering them with the methods of open youth work; f. Work with the Ministry of Education also with business associations about the preparing legal acts and working mechanisms for recognition of competences gained through volunteering, youth activities and non-formal education as in sector of education, also in employment (both in public and business sectors). 3. Creation of national system of Youth volunteering; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Legal basis in a national level; b. Reglamentation of volunteering and creation of local network and coordinator at the municipal level; c. Supporting of regional networks and national network – trainings for mentors, coordinators of voluntary activities at the municipal level 4. Studies and researches <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Evaluation of National youth policy development 2011 – 2019 years programme results; b. Evaluation of quality of youth policy in the municipalities; c. Research: youth and internet, digital competences, social networks 5. Promoting of active youth participation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Institutional grants for national youth organizations; b. Institutional grants for regional youth councils c. Institutional grant to National youth council (LIJOT) d. Trainings for regional youth councils e. Trainings for the leaders of non-formal youth groups and youth initiatives.
Luxembourg	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>L'élaboration d'un rapport national sur la situation de la jeunesse au Luxembourg se base sur la loi du 4 juillet 2008 sur la jeunesse, selon laquelle « tous les cinq ans le ministre adresse un rapport national sur la situation de la jeunesse au Luxembourg à la chambre des Députés ». Les résultats de recherches scientifiques présentés dans les rapports nationaux sur la situation de la jeunesse au Luxembourg figureront comme base pour le développement des pactes pour la Jeunesse, qui détermineront l'orientation de la politique de la jeunesse pour les années à suivre. Le Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse, en collaboration avec d'autres ministères, est en train de préparer la rédaction du troisième rapport qui se concentrera sur le bien-être des jeunes et dressera un bilan sur la situation de santé et du bien-être des jeunes au Luxembourg.</p> <p>Un autre développement important du Ministère de l'Éducation nationale, de l'Enfance et de la Jeunesse au cours de l'année 2018 consiste dans le renforcement du travail socio-éducatif dans chaque lycée secondaire. Sur base de la loi de la réforme des lycées de 2017, le ministère a publié en septembre 2018 un cadre de référence commun pour l'accompagnement psycho-social et l'offre périscolaire dans les lycées. Chaque lycée secondaire a l'obligation légale de mettre en place un service socio-éducatif au sein du lycée et renforcer ainsi le travail éducatif avec les jeunes. Le Service de la Jeunesse du ministère accompagnera la mise en œuvre de cette réforme comme centre de ressources. Son offre comprendra des activités de formation, d'échange, de documentation de la pratique et d'évaluation.</p> <p>Finalement, notre ministère est constamment en train de réformer et harmoniser l'offre de logements pour jeunes. Une des pistes est la création d'une agence immobilière pour jeunes aura la mission de gérer l'ensemble des différentes offres de logement, mises à disposition par</p>

	l'Etat (famille, logement, égalité des chances, éducation, jeunesse, aide à l'enfance) tandis que les prestataires privés auront le rôle d'assurer un accompagnement des jeunes en fonction de leur besoin, leur permettant de faciliter la transition vers l'âge adulte, sans les rendre dépendants de certaines mesures d'encadrement et en évitant la « thérapéutisation » des offres de logement.
Malta/Malte	
Republic of Moldova/ République de Moldova	
Monaco	
Montenegro	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>1. Since 1st January 2019, Ministry of Sports of Montenegro has updated its name and now it is called Ministry of Sports and Youth of Montenegro.</p> <p>2. The new Law on Youth is in the parliamentary procedure and it is expected to be adopted by April 2019. The aim of the new Law is to eliminate identified legal gaps in the current legal provisions of certain areas of youth policy. The main goal of adopting the new Law on Youth is to improve the planning and implementation of youth policy, by strengthening the institutional framework, empowering youth services in which young people can get skills and knowledge that contribute to their personal and social development. Also, the draft law prescribes new mechanisms for financing priority areas of public interest for the development of youth policy and addressing other issues of importance for young people. The Draft Law specifies methods of constituting youth advisory bodies, as well as the realization of youth policy by youth (non-governmental) organizations, with a focus on their participation in the work of national and local advisory bodies.</p> <p>3. Next to the above, Ministry implements the National Youth Strategy for the period: 2017-2021. The Strategy defines six key priorities (outcomes) regarding Montenegrin youth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Young people achieve economic and social security through improved access to the labor market and employment B. Young people have access to quality education C. Young people are active citizens, involved, motivated, proactive and participate in decision-making and community development processes, in the creation of policies and their implementation D. Young people are healthy, they are safe, have access to an adequate support system for transition to adulthood and self-realization E. Young people have access to quality cultural contents as creators and consumers F. Normative and institutional framework for the implementation of youth policy has been established. <p>Also, in 2017, the Ministry established a Coordination Inter-Sectorial Body for monitoring the implementation of the Youth Strategy, whose members are representatives of all ministries that are recognized as actors who implement activities for youth. Through the Open Call in 2017, 36 projects for young people have been supported. Action Plan for the implementation of the Youth Strategy for 2017 was realized in the scope of 93.2%. By the adoption of the Youth Strategy and Action plans for its realization, in cooperation with youth organizations, youth and other subjects of youth policy, we have contributed to better and more inclusive implementation of youth projects. A clear indicator of commitment and strong support, that the Ministry is taking to contribute to improving the position of young people, is also a triple increase in financial support for youth projects in 2018. 96 projects for young people had been supported and more than half a million euro had been allocated for its realization in 2018.</p> <p>4. Youth clubs and youth centres are one of the key infrastructural mechanisms for improving youth participation, their networking and the development of life skills and non-formal education. We have opened dozens of youth clubs in municipalities throughout Montenegro, as well as the</p>

	<p>Youth Centre in Podgorica. In the upcoming period, we have planned to open new clubs, but also to support the work of the existing ones.</p> <p>5. From the very beginning, the Government of Montenegro provided an open and indisputable support to the entire process of establishing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office in the Western Balkans. We are particularly proud of the fact that Montenegro was the first country that fulfilled all three conditions for establishing the Regional Youth Cooperation Office arising from the Berlin Process. The establishment of RYCO represents an additional stimulus for the mobility development of young people at a national and regional level and their better cooperation, which is a regional response to the common challenges and problems of young people. The EU Enlargement Strategy for the Western Balkans from the February 2018 highlights the six main initiatives to support the Western Balkans Enlargement Process, and one of them is to expand the scope of RYCO. In addition, the Ministry maintains continuous cooperation with the Regional Youth Cooperation Office through the Governing board, represented by Nenad Koprivica, the Director General of the Directorate of Youth, on behalf of the Government of Montenegro.</p> <p>6.No Hate Speech Campaign Through the Open Call in 2018, Ministry has supported five projects, which aim are: research on the violence prevention, abuse, hate speech and discrimination within young people; an increasing level of knowledge and information about the mechanism of protection against violence; social inclusion of LGBT population and providing assistance for employment of the LGBT population; increasing the competences of young people and professors from 4 high schools on the topic of recognition, prevention, and responses in cases of violence and hate speech online and offline; strengthening key competencies in the area of violence, hate speech and discrimination of young people through education on non-violence conflict solving.</p>
Netherlands/ Pays-Bas	
North Macedonia/ Macédoine du Nord	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>The Agency of Youth and Sport is currently working on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiating youth law by forming three working groups, one from representatives from the coalition's SEGA and NMSM, one group from working assembly youth club and one from the Agency and involvement from the Ohrid Institute via political youth parties will be involved. There will be a consultative process managed by the NGO's with assistance and support from the assembly youth club and the agency. The coordinative body will have the task of preparing a rulebook on the work of the groups, as well as technical tasks. After that period during the month March an analysis of the existing situation will be conducted and the beginning of the proposal proses for youth law. From April a first draft text will be prepared for adoption. - The agency of youth and sport began a process of revision of the national youth strategy through consultative meetings with the civil sector and relevant institutions to analyse past experience of formulating the national youth strategy, analysis of the current situation, begin the process of establishing a methodological approach for the revision of the youth strategy and define the timeframe. - In analysing the current situation, the Agency of youth and sport will launch a wide consultative process by creating documents and measures for implementation of the national youth card, which will enable young people to have access to discounts and benefits in the areas of mobility, accommodation, culture, services and services and products. The card will allow young people to be part of Europe where everyone is mobile and active, AMC will launch a process of informing about the opportunities that are intended for young people to be socially, culturally, educative and economically mobile. - The youth guarantee, in coordination with relevant institutions, the agency will contribute a pilot project that will help establish a network among young people, businesspeople and state institutions. This network will contribute opportunities for youth education, pre-education trainings for young people in order to facilitate the way out of the labour market, increase youth competitiveness and contribute to directing young people on a professional path.

	<p>-The manual for youth local councils is after the final stage of preparation, and from April this year, in co-operation with the OSCE, trainings will be organized in each municipality to encourage awareness of the support of youth local councils.</p> <p>- The main goal of the youth work is to enable young people to form their own future and is a narrower expression for the activities of social, cultural, educational and political nature intended for the youth, and the AMC aims at great support for defining youth work through coordination meetings with youth organizations for communication on the relevant topic, meetings with the Center for Vocational Education and Training for measures of defining and meetings with the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy for legal solutions.</p> <p>- The Agency has taken part in the election of a youth representative of the Regional Office for Youth Cooperation (RYCO). Currently a working committee is created by members of civil society organizations who will meet next week in the AMC to review applications from applicants and choose a youth representative. On March 20th the first meeting of advisory and representatives in Macedonia will take place, bringing together the RYCO members and representatives.</p> <p>- Guided by the good examples of the Council of Europe, European experience and regional experience, the youth in the Republic of Macedonia need to participate in decision-making on issues that directly affect them. Considering that the programme of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia 2017-2020 emphasizes the support and involvement of young people in the decision-making process, the Agency is beginning a process of the good European practice of the Co-Management body and structural dialogue which will make a significant contribution towards the realization of the specific, but also general goals of the programme, i.e. towards the essential democratization of the society. The Co-management body will bring together government officials and youth representatives to review and make recommendations for youth policies and to make them more informed in decision-making. Successful examples at the European regional and national level are a strong recommendation for introducing a co-management body in the Republic of Macedonia, precisely through its regulation in the Law on Youth, whereby the role of youth organizations should be strengthened</p>
Norway/ Norvège	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The Norwegian Government has put youth high on the agenda. During 2018, youth policies are starting to be revised and developed. Participation and democracy, peace building, inclusiveness and equality are the values Norwegian youth policies are built upon.</p> <p>From our national youth survey, Ungdata, we know that Norwegian youth in general do quite well. They have good relations with their parents, and school is important to them. There are also negative tendencies. Mental health issues, school drop-outs, bullying and abuse, especially on social media, are increasing problems. In 2017, research also shows that youth are less positive about their future. From several sources, we can observe gender specific issues. For example, boys and girls perform differently at school, and take different directions in life.</p> <p>The Norwegian government will strengthen youth participation in democratic processes. From 2019, every municipality must have a local youth council, that advises local decision makers. The Government has also established two committees that will look into gender issues regarding youth. One will look at school and education, and the choices youth make. The other one will look more into general gender equality issues. The committees will both deliver an Official Norwegian Reports (NOUs).</p> <p>A new government was formed in January 2019, introducing also new elements in youth policy in their declaration. The government has started working on a White Paper on Youth, which will be the first one since 2001. Work in progress is also a 'Youth Card', giving children and young people 6 to 18 years the opportunity to participate in organised leisure time activities regardless of economic resources, as part of the strategy to fight the consequences of relative poverty. The establishment of a youth panel that will give advice to the Government on relevant topics such as integration, mental health and school drop outs, is still in the platform for youth policy.</p> <p>Primo 2019 the government decided that Norway will <i>not</i> join the EU's new youth programme</p>

	<p><i>European Solidarity Corps.</i></p> <p><u>No Hate Speech</u></p> <p>No Hate Speech Movement in Norway "Stopp hatprat" are continuing their activities. The No Hate Speech Ambassadors are young people who act as role models and do peer-to-peer human rights educational activities with other young people, as well as organising youth conferences, take part in debates, governmental consultations, stands, demonstrations, etc. The No Hate Speech community of practitioners on human rights education are youth workers, youth leaders and teachers who learn and share experiences on using human rights education and the Bookmarks-manual in class and youth work. The movement in Norway remains a place for young people to meet and address hate speech as a human rights violation and change the knowledge, skills and attitudes of others. The Norwegian movement cooperates with the informal network that continues the work against hate speech after the coordination from the Council of Europe ended and wish to keep the legacy of the movement alive.</p>
Poland/ Pologne	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The Polish government acknowledges that youth policy is inherently broad in scope, and therefore supports the horizontal approach which includes the incorporation of youth-related issues into a wide range of policies (cross-sectoral approach).</p> <p>In 2019 the government implements the following programmes targeted at young people, that were launched in 2018:</p> <p>"Solidary Youth in Action" programme, coordinated by the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Policy and co-financed from the European Social Fund, offers comprehensive support for young people in acquiring social competences, without which it is difficult to find employment.</p> <p>Young people are significantly more qualified than older people, as indicated in the Human Capital Report, however they often lack the specific competences necessary for employers. Most often, they point to social or soft skills (i.e., keeping in touch with clients, communicativeness, interpersonal skills, self-presentation skills), as well as qualities that guarantee the quality of work done (i.e. responsibility, discipline, honesty, credibility, diligence, accuracy).</p> <p>The programme primarily supports activities aimed at young people who have not previously been active or have been involved in activities other than compulsory. The projects addressed to these young people are aimed at engaging people in social activities and volunteering. Emphasis is placed on the identification and activation of predispositions inherent in each individual, which will develop the social competences of the beneficiaries and equip them with the ability to exploit their potential both on the labour market and at various stages of their careers.</p> <p>Support offered within the programme is targeted, among others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – activities in non-governmental organizations for local communities, – activities in organizations and institutions representing youth, – volunteering, – animation of cooperation and networking, – education of youth leaders in local communities; – youth activities in youth centers, providing local support, counselling, training for youth, youth NGOs and informal groups. <p>The first call for proposals under the programme was closed in July 2018. Currently a negotiation procedure is being finalized and contracts are concluded.</p> <p>"A meal at school and at home" - the multi-annual governmental programme for 2019-2023 was established in October 15, 2018. It provides financial support for the municipalities for equipping and renovating canteens and places to eat meals in schools. The funds provided to municipalities under the programme will also co-finance the meals served in school canteens. The programme is coordinated by Ministry of National Education and Minister of Family, Labour and Social Policy.</p>

	<p>"Solidarity Corps - Long-term Volunteering Support and Development Programme for 2018-2030" – the main objective of this programme is to develop and implement solutions that facilitate and encourage systematic and long-term involvement of citizens in volunteering with a special focus on youth volunteering.</p> <p>"Scouting organizations support and development programme for 2018-2030" assumes support for the development of scouting organizations as strategic state partners in the development and education of young people for active citizens, consciously engaging in public life. Scouting organizations may receive a grant for institutional development related to their programme activities.</p>
Portugal	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First comments regarding the Council of Europe. I thank you on behalf of IPDJ, the renewal of the Quality Label attributed to the Lisbon Youth Centre, after the expert visit that took place in December, conducted by Jan Van Hee and Gordana; 2. A word of appreciation to the EYF team, lead by Jean Claude Lazaro, that performed a training in Beja, Portugal, on the EYF activities to a group of people coming from youth organizations, local authorities and even from IPDJ network; 3. Regarding the No Hate Speech Campaign, the closing event of the Campaign in Portugal took place last Saturday in Cascais, the European Youth Capital. All the parties involved are keen in continuing the work that resulted from the past years of active promotion of the fight against hate speech, but no concrete steps have been defined so far. Yet, not everything is over: we are in the text review phase of the WE Can manual Portuguese version, which we plan to launch in a very near future. We are counting on having some ideas to report back during the coming closing conference. 4. 70JÁ (seventy now) campaign on access to rights by young people, that started in 2017, is still underway and we have recently established the communication strategy for the current year. By the way, the number 70 in the Campaign designation refers to article 70 of the Portuguese Republic Constitution on the economic, social and cultural rights of young people; 5. The city of Cascais is currently the European Youth Capital, and my Institute, IPDJ, is closely cooperating with the municipality in the accomplishment of a very ambitious programme. One the first activities IPDJ organized in Cascais was a Binational Youth Forum, together with the Spanish Youth Institute and OIJ - the International Youth Organization for Ibero-America, both here present. The forum aimed at putting together 50 young people from each country to come up with innovative proposals and projects related to youth employability. 6. Regarding youth work, I share with you the creation already this year of a national organization of youth workers in Portugal, the Portuguese Association of Professional Youth Workers, which is a very important step forward in the development and consolidation of youth work recognition in Portugal, developed both at professional level and on a voluntary basis.
Romania/ Roumanie	
Russian Federation/ Fédération de Russie	
San Marino/ Saint Marin	
Serbia/	Updated March 2019

Serbie	<p>1. Policy</p> <p>In December 2018, the Republic of Serbia adopted the new Action Plan for the implementation of the National Youth Strategy for the period 2018-2020 (http://www.mos.gov.rs/dokumenta/omladina/zakoni). The Action Plan is based on the external evaluation of the previous Action plan and the assessment of the results achieved.</p> <p>2. Youth policy at local level</p> <p>The development of the youth policy at local level is precondition for overcoming all the challenges that youth encounter in the Republic of Serbia, particularly in the way to improve quality of their life and to improve their social development. One of the important mechanisms for efficient encouraging development of the youth policy at the local level are the youth offices, as service for crating programmes and as support to programme initiatives. The number of youth offices remains the same (there are 135 active youth offices and 80 local youth councils).</p> <p>3. Support to young talents</p> <p>Organized and continuous youth support is precondition for high-quality future of the Republic of Serbia, further economic growth and creating conditions for better living standard of all citizens. In order to provide institutional support to youth, the Fund for Young Talents of the Republic of Serbia established in 2008 continued with the financial support. In the reporting period, the Fund provided 1624 awards to high school pupils for the results achieved at competitions in the country and abroad and 468 scholarships to students studying at the universities in the EU, EFTA and the world's leading universities.</p> <p>4. Youth employment</p> <p>The Republic of Serbia recorded in a IVQ last year a decrease in the youth unemployment. The unemployment rate of young people aged 15-24 was 32%, while the youth employment rate was 20.7%.</p> <p>5. Youth work</p> <p>From 2019, youth worker in the Republic of Serbia was recognized officially as profession (has its code within the National Employment Service Register Codes).</p> <p>6. Erasmus+ EU Programme</p> <p>Starting from 2019, the Republic of Serbia has become Erasmus+ Programme country. By becoming an Erasmus+ Programme Country in 2019, Serbia is now among only six countries that fully participate in the programme, but are not EU member states.</p> <p>7. Youth delegates to the UN</p> <p>In 2018, the Ministry of Youth and Sports continued financially to support the implementation of the programme "Youth delegates to the UN". This is a great opportunity for our country and young people to be represented and have their voices heard in large gatherings hosted by the United Nations each year. Selected young representatives of the Republic of Serbia had a possibility to discuss in the UN with the peers from other countries about the position and role of young people in the implementation of the SDGs.</p> <p>8. The European Youth Capital – OPENS 2019</p> <p>Novi Sad is the capital of Europe in 2019. City of Novi Sad bears the title of the European youth capital, but the title belongs to its young people between 15 and 30 years. The OPENS programme will provide new spaces for youth, youth association, centres, info points, improvement of health and social service in the city, support in innovations and creativity, opportunity for youth to improve their skills and knowledge, to share experience and opinions with youth from all over the Europe and to provide opportunity for youth to have an effect on development of their city. The OPENS was declared as the project of high importance in the Republic of Serbia and in city of Novi Sad.</p>
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	<p>9. Regional Youth Cooperation Office</p> <p>The Republic of Serbia remains dedicated to the improvement of regional cooperation in youth field through Regional Youth Cooperation Office in the Western Balkans (RYCO). The second call of the RYCO was published at the end of 2018.</p> <p>10. Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4</p> <p>Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work (adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 31 May 2017 at the 1287th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies) was translated into Serbian language.</p>
Slovak Republic/ République slovaque	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>A. Action plan 2019-2020 for the Concept Paper on youth work development – document created by the Ministry in cooperation with IUVENTA - Slovak youth institute, based on the discussions with the relevant actors and stakeholders in youth work across the country. Agreed by the Cross-sectoral Working Group for the state policy in the field of youth.</p> <p>B. Re-establishment of the programme “UN Youth delegate” This is great opportunity not just for a country but for active young people to be represented and have their voices heard in large gatherings hosted by the United Nations.</p> <p>C. European Capital of volunteering – Košice, the second biggest town in Slovakia, is holding the title of European Capital of volunteering in 2019</p> <p>D. V4 + EaP + WB Youth Seminar. The annual youth event under the Slovak Presidency in the Visegrad Group will be held in Bratislava on April 11 and 12. For the first time, we decided to enlarge the scope and to invite countries from the Western Balkan, too. The seminar will focus on developing and supporting the talent and potential of young people and new approaches in youth work in this field. The goal of the seminar is to share and exchange best practices between the national representatives, to tackle the issue of talents and discuss how to support young people in discovering and nurturing their talents.</p> <p>E. A Strategy on Education and Training of Children and Youth for Volunteering The Strategy was approved in April 2018. The goal of this strategy is to create prerequisites for the implementation of training and education for volunteering at all levels of education, to define the objectives and principles of training and education for volunteering, and to set up measures for its implementation. The strategy and its introduction into practice should help volunteering to become a natural part of lifestyles of people and communities in Slovakia, and thus connect formal education with real life.</p> <p>F. 2018 Youth report – In 2018 the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport (hereinafter referred to as “Ministry”) drafted the quadrennial National Youth Report 2018 adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic in June 2018. The 2018 Youth Report is the third comprehensive material which presents the contemporary life of young people in Slovakia based on many types of research and findings provided by experts. It also serves as a mid-term review of the Strategy of the Slovak Republic for Youth for the years 2014 - 2020.</p> <p>G. The Strategy of the Slovak Republic for youth for 2014-2020 – is in process of the implementation in all 9 fields, supported mostly through the grant scheme “Programmes for Youth 2014 - 2020”, by IUVENTA - Slovak Youth Institute, local youth organizations, other relevant actors involved in youth work and youth policy.</p> <p>H. Youth work – we are preparing the new act on youth work in a participatory way, aiming at the promotion of the cross-sectoral approach towards the youth policy at national, regional and local level.</p> <p>I. Implementation of No Hate Speech Movement Campaign in 2018 – on 27th September 2018 we launched the pilot phase of the No hate @School initiative building on a legacy of the No Hate Speech Movement. The aim of the pilot phase is to verify quality standards in the field of prevention of bullying, cyberbullying and hate speech at elementary and secondary schools. The schools that have signed up to the pilot phase will check the diagnostic tools to map the key areas and set the certification criteria. In the pilot year there were 7 schools involved (3 elementary schools, 3 grammar schools and 1 secondary vocational school). The participating schools have the opportunity to obtain a certificate on three levels (basic, intermediate and top level) demonstrating the compliance with the quality standard in eight areas important for building a culture of tolerance in schools, preventing bullying and hate speech in communication.</p>

Slovenia/ Slovenie	
Spain/ Espagne	
Sweden/ Suède	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>National Youth Policy</p> <p>On a general note, on 21 January 2019, Prime Minister Stefan Löfven presented the Statement of Government Policy in the Riksdag and announced the ministers that make up the Government. Mrs. Amanda Lind is since the new Minister for Youth, Culture and Democracy.</p> <p>In 2019, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society will carry through its mission to coordinate school elections targeting pupils in upper secondary school and the higher grades of compulsory school, in connection with the 2019 European Parliament election. School elections offer a concrete experience of what it is like to vote, and provide schools with the opportunity to discuss the democratic system and the principles of democracy. Special focus will be placed on making school elections available in schools located in socio-economically disadvantaged areas.</p> <p>In February 2018, the National Coordinator for young people not in education, employment or training presented her final report to the government. In the report, the Coordinator proposes, among other things, measures to improve synergies and provide coordinated support for young people. The Coordinator proposes measures to increase the quality of work for young people and to strengthen the municipalities' work with young people who do not complete upper secondary education.</p> <p>In March 2018, the Swedish Agency for Youth and Civil Society was commissioned by the government to support municipalities and other actors working with young people not in education, employment or training. The agency will, inter alia, create local conditions for more efficient activities that can provide early and coordinated efforts directed towards young people.</p> <p>In 2018 the government invested an extra SEK 50 million in young people's leisure time, including activities at municipal leisure centers. The objective is to increase availability and quality in open leisure activities for young people around the country.</p> <p>No Hate Speech Movement</p> <p>Since 2013 The Swedish Media Council has run the No Hate Speech Movement campaign on behalf of the Swedish government. The current purpose of the campaign is to raise awareness of racism and similar forms of hostility on the Internet among children and young people. The campaign will aim to strengthen children's and young people's ability to use their freedom of expression, to respect human rights and gender equality, and to stimulate critical thinking when using media. In addition, the campaign shall make ability for the disability groups of young people. This promotional period lasts until 2020.</p> <p>The main objective of the campaign is to create the use of the target group of educators, librarians and parents and other adults near children. The ambition is to reach children and young people through targeted communication towards the adult target group. The campaign communicates through various formats such as Podcasts, Video formats, films and lesson structure and further activation of traffic through social media and dissemination through partners. The content of the campaign consists mainly of pedagogical materials aimed at schools and parents with a focus on methodologies regarding images as linguistic narrative and expression of visual power and influence. The purpose of these materials has been to work to prevent racism, violent extremism and sexism. The Council launched in January 2019 a material that focuses on images as narrative for modern myths and conspiracy theories.</p> <p>Before the general election in September, the Council launched a "Package of elections", containing material from the No hate campaign, with the aim of developing pupils' source ability.</p>

	<p>The election package was sent out to all the schools in the country.</p> <p>The Council has also launched a material on digital media for parents. This includes several parental guides that have been developed about the most common social and digital platforms with the aim to empower and inspire parents to talk to their children about the obligations and rights that apply and how different platforms are used. The aim is to strengthen young people online related to the risks they can be exposed to.</p> <p>The Council has also produced a short survey on young people's reports of hatred and threats in social media to identify the degree of and the reasons for the notifications and in what digital platforms this is happening. The intention is to follow up this survey over time to be able to see the development and further develop strengthening and awareness content towards the target group.</p>
Switzerland/ Suisse	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>Le système éducatif suisse présente, à tous les niveaux et dans tous les domaines, un ensemble d'activités éprouvées qui concourent à la transmission de savoir politique et à la sensibilisation à la vie politique. C'est la conclusion d'un rapport approuvé par le Gouvernement suisse en novembre 2018 qui fournit une vue d'ensemble de l'éducation civique. Élaboré par le Secrétariat d'État à la formation, à la recherche et à l'innovation (SEFRI), le rapport « L'éducation à la citoyenneté en Suisse – une vue d'ensemble » montre qu'il existe, à tous les niveaux et dans tous les domaines du système éducatif suisse, une large palette d'activités qui stimulent la conscience citoyenne et permettent aux citoyens d'acquérir les compétences nécessaires pour exercer leurs droits et devoirs démocratiques. Les mesures de la Confédération sont axées principalement sur des possibilités d'encouragement et des offres d'information. De plus, la Confédération soutient des domaines spécialisés offrant des accès à l'éducation à la citoyenneté. Par ailleurs, l'éducation à la citoyenneté est inscrite dans la Déclaration 2015 sur les objectifs politiques communs concernant l'espace suisse de la formation comme un défi nécessitant une collaboration renforcée entre la Confédération et les cantons. Le rapport aboutit à la conclusion que les structures et les pratiques actuelles d'encouragement de l'éducation civique ont globalement fait leurs preuves. Il s'agit donc de maintenir les compétences et les conditions-cadres existantes, en tenant compte de l'autonomie des différents acteurs et du principe de subsidiarité.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La prévention des risques en matière de sexualité sur Internet sera le thème prioritaire 2018-2019 de la plateforme Internet nationale « Jeunes et médias ». • Parmi les mesures en cours d'élaboration, un projet de nouvelle loi fédérale sur la protection des mineurs en matière de films et jeux vidéo a été mis en consultation fin février 2019. Il vise aussi à apporter une meilleure protection des enfants et des jeunes vis-à-vis des contenus inappropriés à l'âge, y compris pornographiques. Bien qu'axée prioritairement sur les films et jeux vidéo, cette nouvelle loi concernera également les services de plateformes et les services à la demande dont le siège se trouve en Suisse. La révision partielle de la loi sur les télécommunications (LTC) prévoit quant à elle également un article sur la protection de la jeunesse donnant au Gouvernement suisse la possibilité d'édicter des dispositions en vue de protéger les enfants et les jeunes des dangers liés aux services de télécommunication. Dans le cadre de l'ordonnance, le Gouvernement envisage ainsi de contraindre les fournisseurs de services de télécommunication à donner aux parents des conseils sur les possibilités de protection des enfants et des jeunes lors de la vente d'abonnements de téléphonie mobile et d'accès fixes à Internet.
Turkey/ Turquie	<p>Updated October 2018</p> <p>The duties and mandates of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Republic of Turkey was rearranged pursuant to the Presidential Decree No.1 issued in the Official Gazette No. 30474 dated July 10, 2018. The Ministry carries out its functions within the framework of its newly assigned duties set out below and the principles set out in the "National Youth and Sports Policy Document".</p>

	<p>Moreover, the Ministry is working on the legislation for the establishment of “Turkish National Youth Council” as soon as possible.</p> <p>The duties and mandates of the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the field of youth are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) To work on identifying the policies that support the personal and social development of youth, to enable young people to realize their potential considering the needs of different youth groups, to develop recommendations and carry out activities that will ensure active participation of young people in all areas of social life as well as in the process of decision making, and to ensure coordination and cooperation in the youth-related services of the relevant institutions. b) To conduct study and research on the needs of young people and the services and opportunities provided for them, to develop recommendations for this purpose, and to provide information, guidance and counselling in the field of youth, c) To determine the procedures and principles regarding the youth studies and projects, ç) To carry out youth work and projects, to support such work and projects, and to supervise their implementation and results. d) To support youth and sports clubs, successful athletes and trainers, ğ) To establish and operate hostels or to have them done, to support them, and to identify the procedures and principles regarding hostels’ services, h) To conduct services and to identify the procedures and principles regarding student loans, grants and other support. <p>The National Youth and Sports Policy Document (November 26, 2012; Decree Law No. 2012/4242), as a guideline in the field of youth and sports, includes 20 main political areas set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Education and Lifelong Learning, 2. Family, 3. Ethics and Humanitarian Values, 4. Employment, Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training 5. Disadvantaged Young People and Lifelong Learning, 6. Health and Environment, 7. Democratic Participation and Civic Consciousness, 8. Culture and Art, 9. Science and Technology, 10. Youth in the International Arena and Intercultural Dialogue, 11. Utilizing Free Time, 12. Informing Young People, 13. Voluntary Work and Mobility, 14. Sports Administration, 15. Sports Culture and Sports for All, 16. Raising Elite Athletes, 17. Sports Law, 18. Disadvantaged Young People and Sports, 19. Athletes Health, 20. International Sports Events and Olympics
Ukraine	<p>Updated March 2019</p> <p>The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine in cooperation with UNICEF in Ukraine started the elaboration of the National strategy of the Development of Youth Policy till 2030.</p> <p>The Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine has developed the national legislation on the development of youth centres. The typical Regulation on Youth Centre was approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.</p> <p>The typical Provisions on Youth Advisory Bodies were approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; the Youth Participation Model was elaborated, which describes the theoretical and practical tools for youth participation and involvement of young people to decision-making processes at the national, regional, local levels.</p>

	<p>Ukrainian Pact for Youth 2020 is implemented as a part of European initiative (European Pact for Youth 2020). The main goal of the initiative is to unite the efforts of the companies, governmental and education institutions to contribute to youth employability. More than 120 Ukrainian companies and organizations from 14 regions of Ukraine became the signatories of the Pact in the period of 2016-2018. Based on the results of this initiative the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Ukraine started the elaboration of a National Action Plan on Youth Employment.</p> <p>The National project “Youth capital of Ukraine” is implemented based on the model of the project "European youth capital". The city Kamianets Podilskyi won the competition and became Youth capital of Ukraine in 2019.</p> <p><u>State of the implementation of the Recommendation CM/Rec(2017)4 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on youth work</u></p> <p>Recommendation was translated into the Ukrainian language and disseminated during the second All-Ukrainian Forum of Youth Workers in November 2018.</p> <p>The national programme "Youth Worker" is being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Regulation about the implementation of the Programme was elaborated and approved; - 44 basic trainings in regions and 6 specialized trainings were held in 2018; about 900 youth workers were trained; - a new direction within the Programme was launched – “Youth Work in Local Communities”. <p><u>No Hate Speech</u></p> <p>The Evaluation conference of the No Hate Speech Movement Campaign in Ukraine “No Hate Speech – is campaigning enough?” was organised on 26-28 November in Kyiv with the support of the Council of Europe Youth Department in cooperation with the Ministry of Youth and Sport of Ukraine and All-Ukrainian youth NGO “Association” KVN of Ukraine” in order to present and discuss the results and outcomes of the European campaign “No Hate Speech Movement” in Ukraine. The participants of the Conference recognised the necessity to continue the National campaign through youth initiatives and projects at regional and local level.</p>
United Kingdom/ Royaume Uni	