

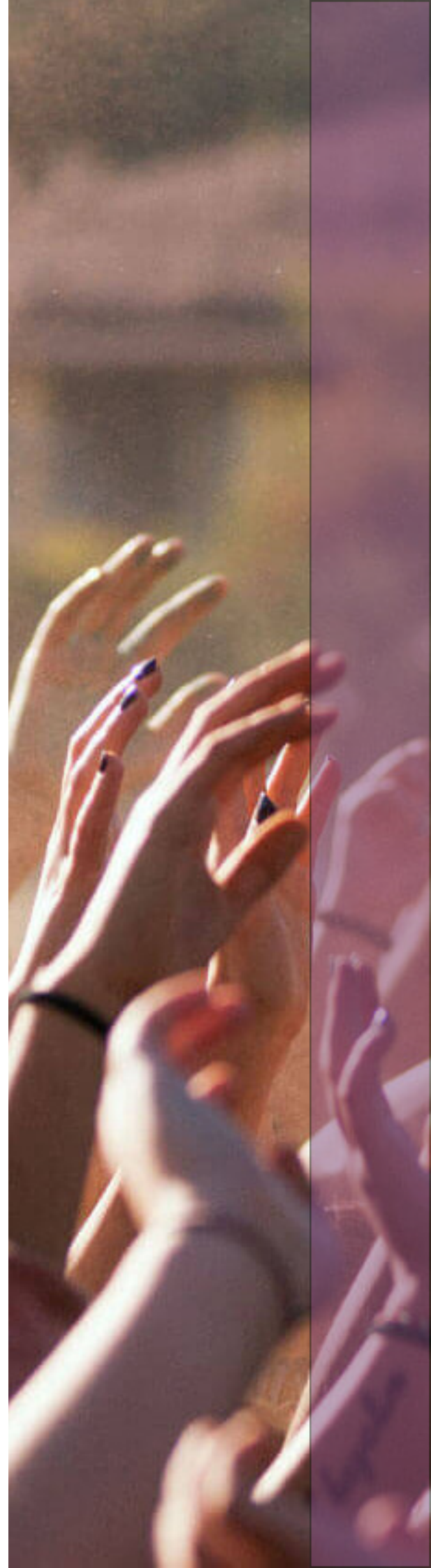
# Mapping youth policies across 32 countries: Legal frameworks and strategies for education, employment, and well- being

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**Mapping youth policies across 32 countries: Legal frameworks and strategies for education, employment, and well-being**

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## Abstract

Youth represent a pivotal demographic, shaping the future workforce, leadership, and societal transformation. Crafting robust youth policies is crucial to inclusive and equitable societies. However, the effectiveness of these policies varies widely, influenced by institutional, economic, and socio-political contexts.

This working paper provides a comparative analysis of youth policies across 32 countries from different regions, including Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania, focusing on key domains such as education, employment, health, social inclusion, legal frameworks, and the application of Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) tools.

Proposing a comprehensive evaluation framework, the paper assesses the extensiveness and inclusivity of youth policies in each country. It also introduces the Youth Governance Index (YGI), which categorizes and ranks nations based on the presence or absence of youth-related policies.

Collecting and reviewing publicly available data and using a theoretical framework based on social inclusion, human capital development, and rights-based approaches, this study offers a detailed evaluation of how the selected countries have supported their young populations. The results reveal significant disparities in the prioritization and implementation of youth policies, pointing to areas of strength and gaps in execution.

By comparing strategies in a systematic fashion, this paper contributes to ongoing discussions on youth policy development and the global landscape of youth governance. While highlighting the value of global benchmarking, it emphasizes the importance of tailored, evidence-based policies to address the specific challenges faced by youth in diverse national contexts.

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## I. Introduction

Youth form the foundation of any society, embodying the future workforce, leadership, and drivers of change. Achieving inclusive and equitable development highlights the critical need for well-designed and effectively implemented youth policies. However, the effectiveness of these policies varies greatly across countries, shaped by cultural, economic, and political factors. Global benchmarking serves as a valuable tool for identifying and analysing key strategies adopted by different countries.

This working paper provides a comprehensive comparative analysis of youth policies from thirty-two countries around the world, including:

- **Africa:** Egypt, Libya, Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia
- **Asia:** China, India, Japan, Russia
- **Oceania:** Australia, New Zealand
- **Europe:** Austria, Belgium, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Denmark
- **North America:** Canada, United States of America
- **South America:** Brazil
- **Western Asia and Middle East:** Israel, Jordan, Lebanon

This study aims to map how these countries address key areas that impact the youth, including education, employment, health, social inclusion, legal frameworks and the use of Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) in the development and implementation of youth policies.

In order to highlight best practices, identify gaps, and provide insights into the effectiveness of different approaches to youth policy, this research seeks to provide a framework for systematically analysing the policies, strategies, and laws related to youth in these countries.

The study of youth policies has garnered significant attention in recent years, particularly as states recognize the critical role that young people play in shaping the future. Previous research has extensively covered the development, implementation, and impact of youth policies across different regions. Studies such as those by the United Nations (UN)<sup>1</sup> and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Youth Report, available from: <https://social.desa.un.org/publications/world-youth-report-2020>

(OECD)<sup>2</sup> provided valuable insights into global trends in youth policy, highlighting the importance of education, employment, health, and social inclusion. However, there remains a gap in understanding how these policies vary across different national contexts and how effective they are in addressing the specific challenges faced by youth in diverse cultural, economic, and political environments.

This working paper builds on a review of publicly available data in order to provide a comparative analysis of youth policies in thirty-two countries. While existing studies usually focus on a single country policy or specific-area, this study offers a comprehensive benchmarking across multiple policy domains and a diverse set of countries. The analysis draws on theories of social inclusion, human capital development, and rights-based approaches to youth policy, providing a nuanced understanding of how different nations support their youth populations.

## II. Theoretical Framework and Methodology

The analysis builds on three main theoretical frameworks.

First, **Human Capital Theory** serves as the foundation for examining education and employment policies, highlighting the importance of education and skill development in boosting the productivity and economic contributions of young people. This concept is illustrated in this paper through a variety of examples, such as:

- **Germany's Comprehensive Approach to NEET Prevention:** Germany prevents youth from falling into NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training) status by fostering cooperation among education providers, social services, employment agencies, and businesses. This integrated approach, which combines vocational training and youth employment agencies, aims to enhance the employability and economic productivity of young people<sup>3</sup>.

Second, the **Social Inclusion Theory** is used to assess policies related to health and social inclusion, focusing on how these policies foster or hinder the full participation of youth in society. The paper discusses various youth programmes that aim to promote social inclusion, like:

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<sup>2</sup> OECD Public Governance Reviews, Governance for Youth, Trust and Intergenerational Justice FIT FOR ALL GENERATIONS? available at: [chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcglclefindmkaj/https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2020/10/governance-for-youth-trust-and-intergenerational-justice\\_0fbfe33d/c3e5cb8a-en.pdf](https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2020/10/governance-for-youth-trust-and-intergenerational-justice_0fbfe33d/c3e5cb8a-en.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Youth Employment Agencies (Jugendberufsagenturen), available from: <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/institutionen/jugendberufsagenturen>

- **Estonia's Substitute Home Service**<sup>4</sup>: This initiative supports marginalized youth by offering housing and assistance, ensuring that vulnerable young individuals are included in society and able to transition smoothly into adulthood.

Lastly, a **Rights-Based Approach** is used to analyse the legal frameworks and constitutional provisions concerning youth, highlighting the importance of ensuring that young people's rights are recognized and protected by law. The paper explores several examples of this approach in action, for example:

- **Morocco's Constitutional Provisions for Youth**<sup>5</sup>: **Article 33** of the **Moroccan Constitution of 2011** explicitly outlines the state's responsibility to ensure the participation of youth in political, social, economic, and cultural life. It mandates the government to take all necessary measures to provide young people with access to education, employment, vocational training, and participation in development programs.

These frameworks collectively inform the comparative analysis, enabling a systematic evaluation of how different countries address the key areas of education, employment, health, social inclusion, and legal rights.

This working paper employs a comparative analytical approach to evaluate and contrast youth policies across the selected countries. Its methodology involves the following key steps:

#### **Data Collection:**

- **Primary Sources:** The study draws on official documents, national strategies, laws, and policy frameworks directly related to youth in each country. These documents were sourced from government websites, international organizations, and policy databases.
- **Secondary Sources:** Relevant literature, including academic articles, reports from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and global policy evaluations, were reviewed to provide context and support the analysis.

#### **Country Selection:**

- A diverse set of countries was selected to represent different geographical regions, levels of economic development, and political systems. The countries included in the

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<sup>4</sup> Youth Wiki, Estonia, Social Inclusion, Access to quality services, available from: <https://national-policies.eacea.ec.europa.eu/youthwiki/chapters/estonia/46-access-to-quality-services>

<sup>5</sup> Constitute, Morocco 2011, available from: [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Morocco\\_2011](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Morocco_2011)



study include developed countries such as Germany and Japan and developing countries such as Egypt and South Africa<sup>6</sup>. This selection allows for a comprehensive understanding of how different contexts shape the development and implementation of youth policy development and implementation.

### Policy Areas of Focus:

- The study focused on six key areas:
  1. **Education and Training** (policies to prevent dropouts, promote vocational training)
  2. **Employment and Entrepreneurship** (strategies to reduce NEET rates, and to promotes young entrepreneurship)
  3. **Health and Well-Being** (healthy lifestyle promotion, mental health services, fight against bullying initiatives)
  4. **Social Inclusion** (support for independent living, social benefits)
  5. **Legal and Constitutional Frameworks** (youth rights in the constitution, age restrictions for candidacy and voting).
  6. **Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)**<sup>7</sup> (considering countries that have implemented RIA in the formulation and implementation of youth policies).

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<sup>6</sup> World bank Blogs, World Bank Group country classifications by income level, available from: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/opendata/new-world-bank-group-country-classifications-income-level-fy24>

<sup>7</sup> Youth mainstreaming, youth impact assessment and youth checks, available from: <file:///C:/Users/hussn/Downloads/youth%20mainstreaming%20youth%20impact%20assessment%20and%20youth-EC0523183ENN.pdf>

### III. Results and Interpretation

Each country's policies were analysed using a standardized set of criteria within the aforementioned policy areas. These criteria were used to assess the comprehensiveness, inclusivity, and the presence of a policy in each area.

The study also involved assigning scores or qualitative assessments to each country based on the presence or absence of youth-related policies in these areas. This evaluation provided insights into areas where certain countries excel or lag.

Table 1 below shows the scores for each country in the Youth Governance Index (YGI), categorized by overall and domain scores. Countries are listed according to their total performance, from highest (5/7) to lowest (-1/7). Chart 1 shows the marked countries within the Worldwide map.

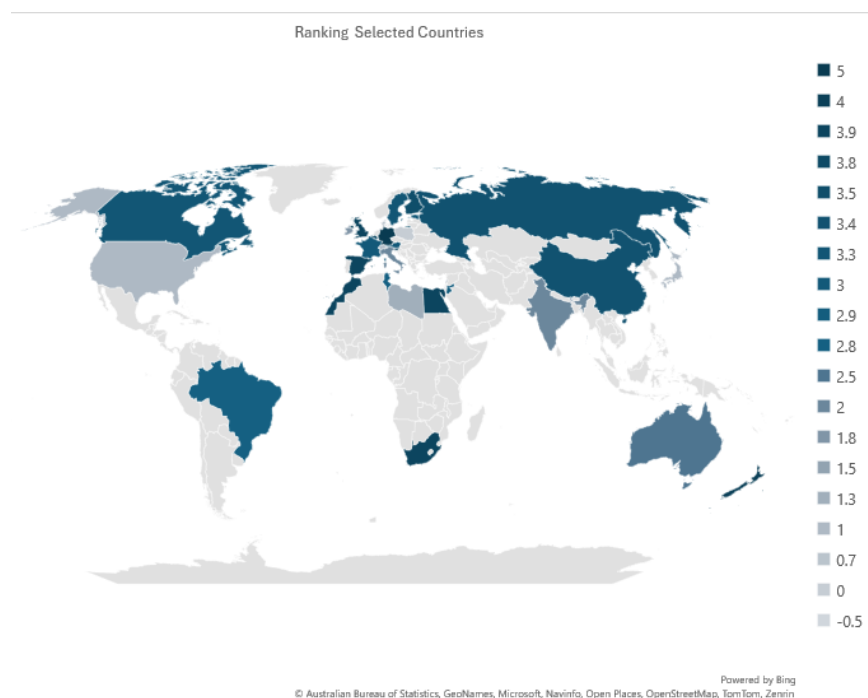
Table 1: Youth Governance INDEX

| <b>Countries</b>      | <b>Ministry</b> | <b>Constitution</b> | <b>Strategies</b> | <b>Age<br/>Restriction<br/>to<br/>Candidacy<br/>and Voting</b> | <b>Law</b> | <b>Youth<br/>Regulatory<br/>Impact<br/>Assessment<br/>(RIA)</b> | <b>Policy</b> | <b>overall</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------|---|---------------|----------------|
| <b>Germany</b>        | 1               | 0.5                 | 1                 | 0  | 0.5        | 1   | 1             | 5              |
| <b>New Zealand</b>    | 1               | 0                   | 1                 | 0  | 1          | 0   | 1             | 4              |
| <b>Spain</b>          | 0.5             | 1                   | 1                 | 0  | 0.5        | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>Slovenia</b>       | 0.5             | 0.5                 | 1                 | 0  | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>United Kingdom</b> | 1               | 0                   | 1                 | 0.5  | 0.5        | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>South Africa</b>   | 1               | 0                   | 1                 | 0  | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>Egypt</b>          | 1               | 1                   | 1                 | -1   | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>Morocco</b>        | 1               | 1                   | 1                 | -1   | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.9            |
| <b>Belgium</b>        | 1               | 0                   | 1                 | 0  | 0.5        | 0.5   | 0.8           | 3.8            |
| <b>Finland</b>        | 0.5             | 0                   | 1                 | 0  | 1          | 0   | 1             | 3.5            |
| <b>Russia</b>         | 1               | 0.5                 | 1                 | -1   | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.4            |
| <b>China</b>          | 1               | 0.5                 | 1                 | -1   | 1          | 0   | 0.9           | 3.4            |
| <b>Sweden</b>         | 0.5             | 0.5                 | 1                 | 0  | 0.5        | 0   | 0.8           | 3.3            |
| <b>Canada</b>         | 1               | 0.5                 | 1                 | 0  | 0          | 0   | 0.8           | 3.3            |

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|                                 |     |     |     |    |     |   |     |      |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|------|
| <b>Estonia</b>                  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1   | -1 | 1   | 0 | 1   | 3    |
| <b>France</b>                   | 1   | 0   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 1 | 1   | 3    |
| <b>Austria</b>                  | 1   | 0.5 | 1   | -1 | 0   | 1 | 0.5 | 3    |
| <b>Jordan</b>                   | 1   | 1   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0.9 | 2.9  |
| <b>Brazil</b>                   | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1   | -1 | 1   | 0 | 0.8 | 2.8  |
| <b>Tunisia</b>                  | 1   | 1   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0.8 | 2.8  |
| <b>Australia</b>                | 1   | 0   | 1   | -1 | 0.5 | 0 | 1   | 2.5  |
| <b>Italy</b>                    | 1   | 0.5 | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0.9 | 2.4  |
| <b>India</b>                    | 1   | 0   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 1   | 2    |
| <b>Ireland</b>                  | 1   | 0   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 1   | 2    |
| <b>Lebanon</b>                  | 1   | 0   | 1   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0.8 | 1.8  |
| <b>Libiya</b>                   | 1   | 0   | 0.5 | -1 | 0   | 0 | 1   | 1.5  |
| <b>Japan</b>                    | 0   | 0.5 | 0   | -1 | 1   | 0 | 0.8 | 1.3  |
| <b>Switzerland</b>              | 0   | 1   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0 | 0   | 1    |
| <b>United States of America</b> | 0.5 | 0   | 0.5 | -1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 1    |
| <b>Denmark</b>                  | 0   | 0   | 0   | 0  | 0   | 0 | 0.7 | 0.7  |
| <b>Poland</b>                   | 0.5 | 0   | 0   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0.5 | 0    |
| <b>Israel</b>                   | 0.5 | 0   | 0   | -1 | 0   | 0 | 0   | -0.5 |

Chart 1: The YGI Atlas



This comparative study provides a first mapping of how different countries address the needs and challenges faced by their youth through legal frameworks and formal policies. By examining key areas such as education, employment, health, social inclusion, and legal frameworks, the study reveals significant variations in the comprehensiveness of youth policies. Some countries have set up precise policies in certain areas, and have built on them incrementally, in order to set up a comprehensive strategy to ensure the holistic development of young people. Others have much looser references to youth in their legal frameworks and socio-economic policies. However, it is important to observe that these differences do not map onto the type of political regimes where these policies are reported: some democracies have less elaborated youth policies than some regimes that are characterised by lower democracy indexes<sup>8</sup>.

To further analyse these results, the study seeks to highlight some interrelated aspects and issues:

1. At the institutional level, it seems important to consider the relational dynamics between the nature of the state (e.g. federal) and the degree of formalisation of youth policies at the central level (which was the focus of this study). Across regime types, it is key to analyse the effectiveness of youth policies and, more broadly, the well-being and socio-political integration of young people: a higher Youth Governance Index does not necessarily correspond to a higher actual impact – nor necessarily to a higher number of resources devoted to youth policies.
2. Frameworks and policies geared towards youth need to support young people's inclusion in decision-making and in all sectors of development. When countries effectively address this goal and give voice to young people throughout political processes, it is an indication of a democratic pathway. In this perspective, launching effective and inclusive youth policies benefits democracy and it may represent a pathway towards democratisation. The support to

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<sup>8</sup> Democracy Reports, Released by the V-Dem Institute, available at: <https://v-dem.net/publications/democracy-reports/>

youth policies from multilateral organisations may therefore be strategic to address a range of interlinked issues.

Overall, the findings of this study highlight the importance of adopting a multifaceted approach to youth policy, influenced by cultural, economic, and political contexts. As the countries continue to refine their strategies, sharing best practices and learning from the successes and challenges of others will be crucial in shaping inclusive and supportive environments where all young people can thrive. By comparing strategies in a systematic fashion, this paper contributes to ongoing discussions on youth policy development and the global landscape of youth governance. While highlighting the value of global benchmarking, it emphasizes the importance of tailored, evidence-based policies to address the specific challenges faced by youth in diverse national contexts.

**Appendix**

**Country Profiles and Overview of Youth Policies**



|  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |   | MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND YOUTH, MINISTER FOR YOUTH AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES   |  |
| Constitution                             |   | ///  |  |
| Strategy                                 |   | The Youth Engagement Strategy, Engage!   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |   | For both the Senate and the House of Representatives, a person nominated must be 18 years of age or older, minimum voting age is 18. |  |
| Law                                      |   | ///  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |   | ///  |  |
| Policy Area                              | Education and training                      | Early dropout prevention   | Schools use a Student Mapping Tool to identify students at risk of early school leaving. Education Intervention.                   |
|  |   | Brain drains   | Australia enters 'reverse brain drains' for its enviable lifestyle, high standard of living, and improving digital infrastructure. |
|  | Employment <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet Prevention  | Australia is solving NEET problem by preventing early school dropouts and Vocational Education and Training (VET)                  |
|  |   | Employment   | Youth Jobs PaTH  |
|  |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS), Young Aussie entrepreneurs to get startup boost.   |
|  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition             | Australian Dietary Guidelines (NHMRC 2013) establish some key principles for healthy eating and good nutrition.                      |  |

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|  |                       |   |   |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|
|  | Health and Well-Being | Mental health   | Headspace/ Beyond Blue/<br>Reach out  |
|  |                       | Anti bullying   | Victorian Anti Bullying<br>and Mental Health<br>Initiative                              |
|  | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to<br>Independent Living | Support services for young<br>people moving to<br>independent living<br>(young parents) |
|  |                       | Social benefits/ financial support                    | Youth Allowance/Rent<br>Assistance  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | -1   | 0.5 | 0   | 1      | 2.5     |



|             |  |   |   |
|-------------|--|---|---|
|             | Ministry                                 | At the federal level Department for Family and Youth at the Federal Chancellery.<br><br>At the provincial level, it is the responsibility of the Provincial Youth Departments.  |   |
|             | Constitution                             | does not explicitly mention "youth" in a dedicated section or article, but article 14 of the Constitution uphold principles that indirectly protect youth interests, such as the right to education, protection from exploitation, and social security. |   |
|             | Strategy                                 | Austrian Youth Strategy (Österreichische Jugendstrategie)   |   |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | To stand as a candidate including federal, state, and local elections, one must be at least 18 years old. However, there is an exception for the office of Federal President, which requires a minimum age of 35 years. The voting age is 16.           |   |
|             | Law                                      | ///   |   |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | The youth check   |   |
| Policy Area | Education and training                   | Early dropout prevention  | The national strategy on preventing early leaving from education and training (Nationale Strategie zur Verhinderung frühzeitigen (Aus-)Bildungsabbruchs)  |
|             |  | Brain drains  |   |
|             | Employment and Entrepreneurship          | Neet Prevention   | Bundes jugend vertretung (BJV)  |
|             |  | Employment  | Public Employment Service (Arbeitsmarktservice, AMS)<br><br>Bundesjugendvertretung, (BJV)   |
|             |  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | (General) The Business Start-up Service (Gründerservice) of the Austrian Economic Chambers (Wirtschaftskammer Österreich, WKÖ)<br><br>WKÖ's youth organisation, the Junior Chamber Austria (Junge Wirtschaft) |
|             |  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   | National Health Targets and Child and Youth Health Strategy<br><br>Kinder- und Jugendgesundheitsstrategiex  |
|             | Health and Well-Being                    | Mental health   | Kinder- und Jugendgesundheitsstrategie  |



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|  |                  |  |  |
|--|------------------|--|--|
|  |                  | Anti bullying                                      | School Wellbeing Zone' (Initiative Wohlfühlzone Schule) This program supports (cyber)bullying prevention.  |
|  | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Not specific program for youth Transition to Independent Living, but General Housing subsidies, housing and dormitory grants, student dormitories, and emergency shelters. |
|  |                  | Social benefits/financial support                  | family allowance (Familienbeihilfe)  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 1   | 0.5    | 3       |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Department of Culture, Youth and Media of the Flemish Minister for Youth</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> Youth Department of the Minister for Youth</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Department for Youth and Culture (Fachbereich Jugend und Kultur) of The Minister for Culture, Employment and Tourism.</p>  |
| Constitution                             | <p>The category of "youth" is not explicitly stated in the Belgian Constitution, but there are various provisions within it that affect young individuals, like: The protection of families and children and equal opportunities (Article 22bis), The right to education (Article 24).</p>   |
| Strategy                                 | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Flemish Youth and Children's Rights Policy Plan 2020-2024 (Vlaams Jeugd- en Kinderrechten beleidsplan 2020-2024)</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> For the period 2019-2024, the government has pointed out its priorities in the field of youth in the <b>Community's political declaration</b>.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Jugendstrategieplan</p>  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <p><b>Chamber of Representatives:</b> The minimum age for candidacy is 18 years.</p> <p><b>Senate:</b> The minimum age for candidacy is 18 years.</p> <p><b>Regional Parliaments:</b> The candidacy age for regional elections, such as in the Flemish, Walloon, Brussels-Capital, and German-speaking Communities, is set at 18 years in regional electoral laws.</p> <p>Young people are allowed to <b>vote</b> from the age of 18 years old.</p>  |
| Law                                      | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Youth Decree of 23 November 2023.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> There is currently no national youth law and there is no public debate about the necessity of having one law. On the other hand, there are 5 decrees that pertain to the implementation of youth policy at the community level.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Decree of 6 December 2011 on the Promotion of Youth Work</p>   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> The Kind-en-jongereneffectrapport (JoKER)</p>   |
| Education and training                   | <p>Early dropouts</p> <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Flemish Action Plan on Early School Leaving (Actieplan Samen tegen Schooluitval).</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> At the moment, the main policy measures on ELET is applied through the <b>decree of 21 November 2013</b> organising policy cooperation between the compulsory Education and the Youth Welfare sector to enhance well-being at school, school reintegration, prevention of violence and vocational guidance.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> The main strategic document for shaping the future of the German-speaking Community, the so-called <b>Regional Development Concept (Regionales Entwicklungskonzept, REK)</b> doesn't specifically define a regional target for the German-speaking Community of Belgium to tackle early leaving from school. The different volumes of the Regional Development Concept do, however, deal with this topic indirectly.</p> <p>Time-out' projects</p> |

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|             |            |  |  |
|-------------|------------|--|--|
| Policy Area |            | Brain drains                             | Belgium continues with restrictive employment policy, although there are special considerations for highly skilled workers that are in demand (e.g. IT), The country also covers replacement costs for researchers on sabbatical leave.  |
|             | Employment | Neet Prevention                          | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Youth Guarantee Plan, Dual system of learning and working</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> Institut Wallon de Formation en Alternance et des Indépendants et des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises - IFAPME</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Youth Guarantee</p>   |
|             |            | Employment                               | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> The Youth- and Children's Rights Policy Plan (2015-2019) and the Policy Paper on Employment, Economy, Science and Innovation (2014-2019) aim to offer customized services to young jobseekers. The objective is to guarantee that every young person either finds a job or receives tailored support within four months of signing up. This effort encompasses multiple projects and processes like: OKOT-VDAB, WIJ! (Work Experience Programme for Young People) .</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> Plan formation insertion (Training-Integration Plan), Convention premier emploi (first employment convention), Convention d'immersion professionnelle (Professional Integration Agreement), Bonus de démarrage et bonus de stage (starting bonus and traineeship bonus).</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Vocational integration period (Berufseingliederungszeit), AktiF and AktiF Plus.</p> |
|             |            | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Start-up loan+, Micro-loans of microStart, EIB and EIF, EaSI Guarantee Financial Instrument.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> There is no specific policy measure to facilitate affordable funding for young entrepreneurs. Once they engage in a start-up creation, they have the possibility to submit to a Walloon grant addressing entrepreneurs of any ages.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Microloans can be requested from the cooperative Crédal by people who have no access to normal bank loans and cannot produce any guarantees. Likewise, microloans can be requested from Microstart.</p>   |
|             |            | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition          | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> The Preventive Health Policy (Preventief Gezondheidsbeleid), The Fleming lives healthier in 2025</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> In the French-speaking Community, the decree of 20 December 2001 revised on 20 July 2006) organises health promotion at school.</p> <p>APAQ-W, the Walloon Agency for the Promotion of a Quality Agriculture develops several schemes regarding healthy nutrition for young people.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> For the community teaching sector, there exists a mission statement on sustainable nutrition. It refers to the school restaurants as well as the snacks sold at the kiosk and the educational activities.</p> <p>Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Suchtvorbeugung und Lebensbewältigung, ASL, also offers a number of projects and campaigns.</p>  |

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|                       |  |   |
|-----------------------|--|---|
| Health and Well-Being | Mental health                                      | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Flemish Action Plan on Mental Health (Vlaams Actieplan Geestelijke gezondheid) the plan specific attention is paid to children and young people.</p> <p><b>Integrated Youth Care Act</b>, this act entails a far-reaching cooperation between all anchors sectors involved in youth.</p> <p>Kopklanken – conference on the mental well-being of young people</p> <p>'Fit in your head, feeling well' campaign</p> <p>Noknok is a website that contains information and assignments to feel good about yourself.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> Guide for a new mental health care policy for children and teenagers” (guide pour une nouvelle politique de santé mentale pour enfants et adolescents).</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> There are currently no national strategies on young peoples' mental health in the German-speaking Community of Belgium.</p> <p>The Counselling and Therapy Center (Beratungs- und Therapiezentrum, BTZ)</p> |
|                       | Anti bullying                                      | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> The FLEMISH YOUTH AND CHILDREN'S RIGHTS POLICY PLAN 2020-2024 has a section about combating bullying, including cyberbullying, through a comprehensive approach.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b></p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b></p>  |
| Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> Beleidsnota Wonen contains opportunities to give young people in poverty a better perspective on the housing market.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> The support for minors' autonomy includes:</p> <p>Aid for youth leaving their placement institution, such as budgeting, housing, and energy conservation.</p> <p>Extra financial support for security deposits and furnishings.</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> OIKOS and SIA.</p>   |
|                       | Financial Support                                  | <p><b>Flemish-Community:</b> The Flemish government is conscious of and focuses on the debt levels of many young individuals, but the financial services available to them mainly consist of providing information and increasing awareness.</p> <p>The <a href="http://allesovercenten.be">allesovercenten.be</a> (all about money) is a website offering information and raising awareness about debt problems specifically for youth.</p> <p><b>French-Community:</b> It is uncertain whether young people receive any financial assistance from the government</p> <p><b>German-Speaking-Community:</b> Debt Advisory Service, a person in difficulties with debt can claim help from the Debt Advisory Service centres.</p> <p>It is uncertain whether young people receive any financial assistance from the government</p>   |

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| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and Voting | RIA | Law | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | 0  | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8    | 3.8     |

Brazil



|   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Ministry  |   | The National Youth Secretariat (SNJ) under the Ministry of Women, Family, and Human Rights is the primary body responsible for youth policies.   |   |
| Constitution  |   | CHAPTER VII. FAMILY, CHILDREN, ADOLESCENTS, YOUTHS, AND ELDERLY. Article 227   |   |
| Strategy  |   | National Youth Plan (10-year plan)   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting                             |   | 35 years old for president, vice president of the Republic, and senator.<br>30 years old for governor and vice-governor of the state and the Federal District.<br>21 years old for mayor, vice mayor, federal, state, or district deputy;<br>18 years old for councilor. |   |
| Law   |   | LAW NO. 12,852 OF AUGUST 5, 2013<br>The Youth Statute (Estatuto da Juventude)<br>YOUTH RIGHTS AND PUBLIC POLICIES established upon above law   |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)                            |   | ///  |   |
| Policy Area, National Youth Policy (Política Nacional de Juventude) | Education and training                      | Early dropouts   | PRO JOVEM (Programa Nacional de Inclusão de Jovens)<br>Bolsa Família (The Brazilian cash transfer program)  |
|   |   | Brain drains   | Innovation Diplomacy Program (Link Brazilians abroad with the mother country, in order to boost trade and investment back home)   |
|   | Employment <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet “Ninis” (ni estudia ni trabaja)   | Not a specific policy for NEET BUT by keeping youth from dropping out, and moving youth who are already ninis into employment, they are trying to reduce this problem.  |
|   |   | Employment   | PRO JOVEM (addressing unemployment) Ex: FAT-PROGER Employment and Income Generation Program.  |
|   |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Not only for Youth but General Startup Brazil (Start-Up Brasil)<br>Entrepreneurship policy in Brazil<br>NGO supports for young entrepreneurs:<br>CIEDS (Centro Integrado de Estudos e Programas de Desenvolvimento Sustentável) |
|   | Health and Well Being                       | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | Food and Nutrition Public Policies in Brazil<br>PROGRAMA SAÚDE DO ADOLESCENTE (PROSAD)<br>School Health Program (PSE)   |

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|  |                       |  |   |
|--|-----------------------|--|---|
|  | Health and well-being | Mental health                                      | Centro de Atenção Psicossocial (CAPS)                               |
|  |                       | Anti bullying                                      | Programa de Combate à Intimidação Sistemática                       |
|  | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Not only for Youth but (General Policies)<br>Minha Casa, Minha Vida |
|  |                       | Social benefits/ financial support                 | Unemployment insurance<br>Bolsa Qualificação                        |

| Ministry   | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|------------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0.5</b> | 0.5          | 1          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.8    | 2.8     |



|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Ministry                                 |   | Federal Youth Secretariat  |   |
| Constitution                             |   | (General) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Sections: 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 23, 24, |   |
| Strategies                               |   | Youth National Policy  |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |   | To run for a federal election, you need to be 18 years old. To vote, you also need to be 18 years old. |   |
| Law                                      |   | ///  |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |   | ///  |   |
| Policy Area                              | Education and training                          | Early dropout prevention   | Federal student aid / Federal Student Work Experience Program/ Student Success Strategy                                     |
|  |   | Brain drains   | The youth in Canada are experiencing both national and international brain drain without a solution in place to prevent it. |
|  | Employment and <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet Prevention  | General Program CAREERWISE  |
|  |   | Employment   | Federal Student Work Experience Program   |
|  |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Futurpreneur Canada   |
|  | Health and Well-Being                           | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | Tobacco Control Strategy<br>Healthy Eating Strategy   |
|  |   | Mental health  | Canada's National Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy<br>Pan-Canadian Suicide Prevention Service                   |
|  |   | Anti bullying  | Bullying prevention programs  |



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|  | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | National Housing Strategy /Support for First-Time Home Buyers/Canada-Manitoba Housing Benefit (Youth Stream) |
|  |                  | Social benefits/financial support                  | Canada Student Financial Assistance Act and the Canada Student Loans Act                                     |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | 0                                       | 0   | 0   | 0.8    | 3.3     |



|             |  |  |   |
|-------------|--|--|---|
|             | Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Communist Youth League of China (CYLC)<br>All-China Youth Federation (ACYF)  |   |
|             | Constitution                             | Specific Areas: Articles: 42, 46, 48, 49.  |   |
|             | Strategy                                 | China Youth Development Plan (2016-2025)   |   |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | Citizens of the People's Republic of China have to reach the age of 45 are eligible for election as President or Vice-President. Voting age is 18 years. |   |
|             | Law                                      | Minors Protection Law (youth 15-24)  |   |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |   |
| Policy Area | Education and training                   | Early dropout prevention   | Compulsory Education Monitoring and Reporting System  |
|             |  | Brain drains   | raising the average salaries in the country. Improving the standard of living in the country and for special talents. |
|             | Employment and Entrepreneurship          | Neet Prevention  | TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training)  |
|             |  | Employment   | Vocational Education to improve workers skills.   |
|             |  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Grants, guaranteed loans and interest subsidies.<br>Demonstration Bases for Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation.     |
|             | Health and Well-Being                    | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | Healthy China Action (2019-2030)  |
|             |  | Mental health  | (General Policies) (Mental Health Law of the People's Republic of China)  |
|             |  | Anti bullying  | Guideline on Preventing and Addressing School Bullying, Anti-Bullying Education,                                      |
|             |  | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living   | Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) program   |

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|  | Social Inclusion | Financial support | Don't have a unified program but have financial assistance program supporting Youth Education, Employment and Development. |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--|

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.4     |

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Ministry   |   | In Denmark, there is no Ministry of Youth, no national youth law or national youth agency.          |   |
| Constitution   |   | ///   |   |
| Strategy   |   | ///   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |   | The minimum age requirement for candidates in Denmark is 18 years old. Voting age is also 18 years. |   |
| Law  |   | ///   |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)   |   | ///   |   |
| Policy Area (The Danish Government has not instituted a specific youth policy with a certain defined purpose. Every sector has its own field of responsibility regarding measures and policy for young | Education and training                      | Early dropout prevention  | Better Paths to Education and Employment. From primary and lower secondary education to skilled worker – VET educations for the future.   |
|  |   | Brain drains  |   |
|  | Employment <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet Prevention   | Lov om kommunal indsats for unge under 25 år, LBK nr 1301 af 04/09/2020   |
|  |   | Employment  | General The National Employment Council (BER)<br><br>The Danish Agency for Labour Market and Recruitment (STAR)<br><br>Municipal youth guidance units in Denmark (kommunal ungeindsats) |
|  |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | (General) Danish Foundation for Entrepreneurship (Fonden for Entreprenorskab)   |
|  |   | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   | Encouraging healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition for young people<br><br>Fødevarestyrelsen<br>Sundhedsstyrelsen   |

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|                           |                       |  |   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Policy for young people.) | Health and Well-Being | Mental health                                      | (General) 10-year plan for the psychiatric system and mental health. With a plan target children and young people.          |
|                           |                       | Anti bullying                                      | Act on Primary and Lower Secondary Education (Folkeskoleloven) requires schools to have a strategy for preventing bullying. |
|                           | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Housing for adults above the age of 18<br>Housing First/Housing First for Youth (HF4Y)                                      |
|                           |                       | Social benefits/financial support                  | The Child's Act (Barnets lov, LBK nr 83 af 25/01/2024) provide a range of financial services.                               |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 0        | 0            | 0          | 0                                       | 0   | 0   | 0.7    | 0.7     |



Egypt

|             |  |   |  |
|-------------|--|---|--|
|             | Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministry of Youth and Sports  |  |
|             | Constitution                             | Article: 82,180 and 244   |  |
|             | Strategies                               | National youth Strategy 2022 - 2027   |  |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | The eligibility age for the presidency is 40 years, Candidates must be 25 years or older to run in the parliamentary election and the minimum age to vote is 18 years |  |
|             | Law/Act                                  | Law No.1 of 2019, No. 204 of 2020, No. 23 of 2018, no. 201 of 2020, No. 218 of 2017   |  |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///   |  |
| Policy Area | Education and training                   | Early dropout prevention  | School Enrolment Campaigns, Conditional Cash Transfers: Programs like "Takaful and Karama" Sustainable Development Strategy 2030 (Education Axis).<br>The elaboration of a strategic plan to declare Egypt free of illiteracy by 2030.<br>Expanding the construction of public schools to reduce the density of classes. |
|             |  | Brain drains  | Incentive Programs for Rural Areas for Doctors, Incentive Programs for Infrastructure Projects for Engineers.<br>National Research Centre of Cairo , a top-class research facility is attracting talented young Egyptians.   |
|             |  | Neet Prevention   | ILO, New EU-funded Regional Programme for Youth NEETs in Southern Mediterranean. The National Academy for training Youth Employment Initiative (YEI)   |
|             | Employment and Entrepreneurship          | Employment Strategy   | National Employment Strategy: Public-private partnership, Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) , Active Labour Market Programs (ALMPs)   |

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|--|-----------------------|--|--|
|  |                       | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs           | Youth Entrepreneurship Program and Funding grants helping young people start and grow their businesses like General Authority for Investment and Free Zones (GAFI) |
|  | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | National health policy, Nawah initiative UNFPA   |
|  |                       | Mental health                                      | Mental Health Act: Friendly clinics for young people and teenagers   |
|  |                       | Anti-bullying                                      | The law amending certain provisions of the Penal Code, which provides a legal definition of bullying officially came into effect in September 2020                 |
|  | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Housing loans  |
|  |                       | Financial Support                                  |  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>1</b> | 1            | 1          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministry of Education and Research is the Estonian ministry primarily in charge of youth.  |   |
| Constitution                             | The Constitution does not specifically mention "youth" as a separate category, but it provides general principles that apply to all citizens, including young people, like: Article 12 Equality and Non-Discrimination, and Article 37 Right to Education.   |   |
| Strategy                                 | Youth Sector Development Plan 2021-2035 (Noortevaldkonna arengukava 2021-2035)   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | The minimum age to run for the office of <b>President</b> is 40 years old. <b>Riigikogu (Parliament) Elections:</b> The minimum age for candidacy in parliament is 21 years. <b>Local Government Elections:</b> the minimum age for candidacy in local elections is 18 years old. The voting age is 18 years old for most elections. |   |
| Law/ Act                                 | There are two most important acts: <b>1) Child Protection Act</b> , which defines the principles of ensuring the rights and well-being of children in the age group of 0-18. <b>2) Youth Work Act</b> , which defines the age range for young people from 7-26.  |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |   |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts   | <b>The Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020</b> focuses on implementing actions to decrease the number of dropouts, such as: creating flexible opportunities for pre-school education, providing quality opportunities for upper-secondary education, ensuring access to vocational education and higher education, assisting language learning for graduates of non-Estonian language basic schools, and creating learning opportunities for individuals with lower competitiveness. |
|  | Brain drains   | The Estonian Research Council supports young researchers from Estonia and other countries to conduct research in varying research environments to exchange knowledge, expand their professional connections, and develop new skills.  |
| Employment                               | Neet Prevention  | Estonian Association of Youth Centres, implementing youth work including activities for NEET. Youth Tugila (Youth Prop Up)  |
|  | Employment   | Main public actors and foundations of policy fields relevant to youth employment and entrepreneurship:<br><br>Social Insurance Board, Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund, Employment Contracts Act , The Education and Youth Board (Harno),<br><br>The main non-public actors:<br>Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Estonian Employers' Confederation, Confederation   |



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|  |                       |  |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| Policy Area<br>(Youth Sector Development Plan 2021-2035) |                       | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs           | Young people have access to the following capital as entrepreneurs:<br><br><ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Loans</li> <li>2) State guarantee</li> <li>3) Venture capital (or equity investment)</li> <li>4) Start-up grant</li> <li>5) Baltic Innovation fund</li> <li>6) Innovation voucher</li> </ol>  |
|  | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | The <b>National Health Plan</b> highlights various aspects and goals regarding the mental health and substance abuse of young people, with plans for prevention activities to address these concerns.<br><br><b>Health-promoting educational institutions</b>  |
|  |                       | Mental health                                      | In the context of the Public Health Initiatives directed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, various projects focusing on children and youth mental health were launched between 2011-2016. Most notably: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing the Children’s Mental Health Centre Initiative titled</li> <li>• Developing a concept for integrated services to enhance children's mental health</li> <li>• Developing and providing/piloting the rehabilitation services for children with severe mental health problems in the community residential setting</li> </ul> Two evidence-based programs, <b>KiVa</b> and <b>The PAX Good Behaviour Game</b> , are in place in Estonian schools to support the mental health of young individuals |
|  |                       | Anti bullying                                      | <b>KiVa anti-bullying program</b> and <b>Kiusamisvaba Kool. Kiusamisest vaba lasteaed ja kool (Kindergartens and schools free of bullying)</b>   |
|  | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | The main initiatives by the Government to support issues concerning the housing of young people are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing loan guarantees under the housing policy</li> <li>• Home grants for families with many children</li> <li>• Substitute Home Service</li> </ul>  |
|  |                       | Financial Support                                  | The two main measures to support access to financial services for young people specifically are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study loan scheme.</li> <li>• Housing loan guarantee scheme (described under housing services in this chapter).</li> </ul>  |

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| Ministry   | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and<br>Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|------------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0.5</b> | 0.5          | 1          | -1  | 1   | 0   | 1      | 3       |



|  |                        |   |  |
|--|------------------------|---|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                        | <b>Department for Youth and Sport Policy</b> of the Ministry of Education and Culture   |  |
| Constitution                             |                        | (General) Section 6, Section 16   |  |
| Strategy                                 |                        | National Youth Work and Policy Program 2024-2027  |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                        | There isn't a section in the Election Act detailing the Presidential candidacy age. <b>Parliamentary Elections:</b> Everyone with the right to vote and who is not under guardianship can be a candidate in parliamentary elections. Finnish citizen who has reached the age of 18 no later than on the election day is entitled to vote. |  |
| Law/Act                                  |                        | Government Decree on Youth Work and Policy. Child Welfare Act. Basic Education Act.   |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                        | ///   |  |
| Policy                                   | Education and training | Early dropouts  | Raising of minimum school leaving age to 18 years, the cost-free secondary studies for the students, the mandatory responsibility of municipalities to assign an education or training place to the compulsory student, and the Youth Guarantee.       |
|  |                        | Brain drains  |  |
|  | Employment             | Neet Prevention   | The Youth Guarantee stated in the Government Programme to ensure that all young people aged under 25 years of age and all graduates under 30 years of age have a job or work trial, traineeship, workshop, apprenticeship or rehabilitation placement. |
|  |                        | Employment  | National Youth Work and Policy Program. OHJAAMO The One-Stop Guidance Center.  |
|  |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | Start-up grant – support for new entrepreneurs. Business Finland. Young Innovative Company Funding.  |
|  |                        |   |  |

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|      |                       |  |   |
|------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Area | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | The promotion of healthy eating habits is part of Finnish education system<br>Finnish Schools on the Move.  |
|      |                       | Mental health                                      | <b>Mental Health Act</b> , Important Sections in this Act Regarding Youth Mental Health is: Right to Mental Health Services, Mental Health Care in Educational Settings, Involuntary Treatment. One of the priority areas of The <b>National Mental Health Strategy and Programme for Suicide Prevention 2020–2030</b> by The Finnish Government is the mental health of children and young people. |
|      |                       | Anti bullying                                      | KiVa antibullying program   |
|      | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Finnish Youth Housing Association NAL, ABCs of Housing for Young People.  |
|      |                       | Financial Support                                  | Financial aid for students: a student receives study grant, when he or she is 18 years old, unmarried and live in the school dormitory or elsewhere.  |

| Ministry   | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|------------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0.5</b> | 0            | 1          | 0                                       | 1   | 0   | 1      | 3.5     |

France



|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale et de la Jeunesse, La direction de la jeunesse de l'éducation populaire et de la vie associative   |  |
| Constitution                             | ///   |  |
| Strategy                                 | Youth Policy Plan (2022)  |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | National Assembly (Assemblée Nationale): The minimum age for candidacy is 18 years. Senate (Sénat): The age for candidacy is more than 24 years. The legal voting age is 18 years old.  |  |
| Law                                      | French State does not have a comprehensive law governing youth; instead, there are specific laws created by different ministries dedicated to young people. In addition, the French state ratified the 1989 International Convention on the Rights of Children (Decree No. 90-917 of 8 October 1990 on the publication of the Convention on the Rights of Children) in 1990, which establishes a protective legal framework for all children and recognises their rights. |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | The Youth impact clause   |  |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts  | “Everyone mobilised against school dropout” plan. Circular no.2013-035 of 29 March 2013. Support to the development of 'scientific diasporas' - self-organised communities of expatriate scientists and engineers. |
|  | Brain drains  | France has recently developed a package of measures to make the research system more open and attractive.  |
| Employment                               | Neet Prevention   | <b>Contrat d'engagement jeune</b> , formerly known as <b>Youth Guarantee</b> offers young people in NEET aged 16 to 26 intensive support.  |
|  | Employment  | The <b>1 jeune, 1 solution</b> plan, designed to offer personalised guidance and integration solutions to young people, including mentoring and assistance with contract entry.                                    |
|  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | <b>French Tech Acceleration. Bpifrance</b> plays a key role in supporting startups by providing such funding solutions as: The (startup loan (Prêt d'amorçage ), The “innovation advance (Avance innovation).      |

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|             |                       |  |   |
|-------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Policy Area | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | <p><b>The national health strategy (2018-2022)</b> includes measures to improve the health of young people such as: <b>1</b>, Generalising "student ambassadors" for health promotion and prevention in schools and secondary schools. <b>2</b>, Preventing hearing risks among young people. <b>3</b>, Strengthen consultations for young consumers aged 11-25 concerning addictive behaviour. <b>4</b>, Train 80% of the population in first aid and train students in mental health first aid.</p> <p><b>National programme for reducing smoking 2018-2022</b> primarily aimed at: reducing daily smoking rates and creating a smoke-free generation by 2032.</p> <p><b>Plan regarding cancer prevention:</b> The plan sets objectives that concern young people: Adapting the care of children, adolescents and young adults.<br/>To enable the continuation of schooling and studies.<br/>Respond to the needs of children, adolescents and young adults with cancer. <b>Young consumer consultations.</b></p> |
|             |                       | Mental health                                      | Santé Psy Étudiante. Le kit de vie . National suicide prevention number. Reimbursement of psychologists for young people: Mon Psy   |
|             |                       | Anti bullying                                      | <b>PREVENTION OF SCHOOL BULLYING AND CARE FOR VICTIMS. Decree No. 2023-782 of August 16, 2023</b> , aims to provide school principals and heads of establishments with the means to provide an appropriate response to certain behaviors on the part of students, particularly in cases of harassment.  |
|             | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Easing access to rental housing through: The LOKAVIZ mark, The Visale facility, The locapass, Mobili-Jeune aid. Geo-localised information portal: A "thematic section" for young people is set to be added to the Santé.fr portal.  |
|             |                       | Financial Support                                  | <b>Work Credit (Prime d'Activité), Grants based on social criteria, Merit-Based Help (Aide au Mérite).</b>  |

Ministry    Constitution    Strategies    Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting    Law    RIA    Policy    Overall

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| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) was primarily responsible for the development of the strategy, but all other federal ministries were also involved.  |  |
| Constitution                             | The Constitution (Basic Law, or Grundgesetz) does not specifically mention "youth" as a separate category, but it includes several provisions that are relevant to young people like: Article 7 Right to Education, Article 3 Equality, Article 6 Freedom of Speech and Assembly, Article 38 Right to Vote. |  |
| Strategy                                 | Youth Strategy (Jugendstrategie) the strategy is not tied to a specific time.   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | Any person who has attained the age of eighteen shall be entitled to vote; any person who has attained the age of majority may be elected. Majority begins at the age of eighteen.  |  |
| Law                                      | Germany does not currently have a separate law in place at national or federal state for Youth. Young individuals' needs and rights, along with other youth policy issues, are covered by multiple laws instead of one specific law.  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | The Youth check.  |  |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts  | <p>Framework of action to reduce the number of pupils without school qualifications, ensure that they continue their education and reduce the number of people dropping out of training (Handlungsrahmen zur Reduzierung der Zahl der Schülerinnen und Schüler ohne Schulabschluss, Sicherung der Anschlüsse und Verringerung der Zahl der Ausbildungsabbrecher).</p> <p>Förderstrategie für leistungsschwächere Schülerinnen und Schüler.<br/>Gesetz zur Stärkung der Aus- und Weiterbildungsförderung.</p> |
|  | Brain drains  | The German government is implementing an \$82 million plan to enhance its scientific workforce. New programs at the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the DAAD aim to attract top scientists and retain young talent. Humboldt is utilizing additional funding of \$46 million over the next 3 years to introduce new programs like the Wolfgang-Paul awards. This initiative intends to bring in 15 to 20 outstanding scientists to Germany annually through grants of up to \$2 million over 3 years.  |



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| <p>Policy Area (Independent Youth Policy )</p> | <p>Employment</p> | <p>Neet Prevention</p>                          | <p>Germany uses a comprehensive approach to prevent NEET status by fostering cooperation among education providers, social services, employment agencies, and businesses. Although there is no dedicated "NEET prevention" program, their combined initiatives effectively tackle this issue. Youth Employment Agencies (Jugendberufsagenturen)<br/>Dual Vocational Training System (Duales Ausbildungssystem)</p>   |
|  |                   | <p>Employment</p>                               | <p>Germany offers a range of career guidance tools to help young people with their employment prospects, in line with <b>EU Youth Guarantee</b> recommendations.</p> <p>Employment agencies provide guidance to young people on career choices in job information centre's like: Berufsinformationszentren (BIZ) which offer personal counselling for under-25 years old</p> <p>Online counselling services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schule, Ausbildung und Studium</li> <li>• planet-beruf.de</li> <li>• abi.de</li> <li>• Studienabbruch – und dann?</li> </ul> <p>The JUVENTUS support program helps disadvantaged youth integrate into the German job market by providing in-company traineeships in other EU countries.</p> <p>WIR - Netzwerke integrieren Geflüchtete in den regionalen Arbeitsmarkt</p> <p>ESF pilot programme Supporting young people in the neighbourhood (JUGEND STÄRKEN im Quartier)</p> |
|  |                   | <p>Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs</p> | <p>BMWK offers various funding schemes to help young entrepreneurs and start-ups. Some of these include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EXIST</li> <li>• ERP start-up loans</li> </ul> <p>The Federal Office of Economics and Export Control (BAFA) helps young, innovative companies and small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with various tools and resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting entrepreneurial know-how</li> <li>• INVEST contribution to venture capital</li> <li>• The STARK programme</li> </ul>   |

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| Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | <p><b>The National Action Plan "IN FORM – Germany's national initiative to promote healthy diets and physical activity</b>, was set up by the federal government to prevent poor diets, lack of physical activity, obesity and related diseases. Its goal is to bring about lasting improvements to eating and exercise habits, it also measures to intensify nutrition education and strengthen nutrition skills in all age groups, especially children and adolescents, include developing the quality standards for school meals. <b>Fördermaßnahme vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, BMB</b>, this measure aims to create a basis that will allow children and young people to remain healthy or recover more quickly.</p> |
|                       | Mental health                                      | <p>Funding campaign “Healthy for life”. Working Group- Children of Mentally Ill and Addictive Parents. Information portal about depression “I am everything”<br/>Research partnerships on behavioural disorders related to violence, neglect and abuse in childhood and adolescence</p>   |
|                       | Anti bullying                                      | <p>Schule ohne Rassismus – Schule mit Courage. Anti-bullying content is integrated into the curriculum through subjects like ethics, social studies, and civic education, teaching students about respect, empathy, and the consequences of bullying. <b>Child and Youth Welfare Act (SGB VIII)</b>: This act mandates local youth welfare offices to intervene in cases where a child's well-being is at risk,</p>   |
| Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Youth Strengthening: Bridges to Independence  |
|                       | Financial Support                                  | <p>The government provides assistance to families, children, and youth through a range of grants and tax incentives. One of the key supports offered is child benefit (Kindergeld), a tax-free allowance for children (Kinderfreibetrag), a supplementary child allowance (Kinderzuschlag), support/ maintenance (Unterhalt) and advance payment of maintenance (Unterhaltsvorschuss), housing benefit (Wohngeld), childcare costs (Kinderbetreuungskosten) and federal education assistance (Bafög).</p>   |

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| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | 0  | 0.5 | 0   | 1      | 5       |



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|--|---|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports  |   |
| Constitution                             | The Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention the term "youth" in a dedicated section, but several provisions and articles indirectly relate to youth welfare, development, and empowerment. Like: Right to Education (Article 21A), Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 39e, 41, 45, 47), Right to Equality (Articles 14-18), Promotion of Education and Cultural Rights (Articles 29-30), Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21). |   |
| Strategy                                 | India does not have a distinct document officially termed as a "Youth Strategy", but the nation's youth development initiatives are primarily guided by the National Youth Policy (NYP) 2014. This policy outlines the strategic framework for youth empowerment, covering areas such as education, employment, entrepreneurship, skill development, health, and participation in civic life.   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <p><b>Lok Sabha (House of the People):</b> Minimum age is 25 years.<br/> <b>Rajya Sabha (Council of States):</b> Minimum age is 30 years.<br/> <b>State Legislative Assembly:</b> Minimum age is 25 years.<br/> <b>State Legislative Council:</b> Minimum age is 30 years.<br/> <b>President of India:</b> Minimum age is 35 years.<br/> <b>Vice President of India:</b> Minimum age is 35 years.<br/> The <b>voting</b> age is 18 years old.</p>             |   |
| Law/Act                                  | <p>India does not have a law specifically for "youth," but there are various laws and programs aimed at helping young people deal with their challenges, like:</p> <p>The Apprentices Act, 1961 (This applies to people of all ages, including young individuals)</p> <p>The Skill India Mission (Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship)</p>   |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///   |   |
|  | Early dropouts  | <p><b>National Education Policy 2020</b> has mentioned two initiatives that will be undertaken to curb the problem. The first is to provide efficient and sufficient infrastructure to all students and the second is to set up alternative and innovative education centers for the children of migrant laborers.</p> <p><b>A dropout early warning system</b> enables schools to identify students who are at risk of dropping out of school, and to focus on individuals who struggle to perform well.</p> |

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Policy Area (NATIONAL YOUTH POLICY) | Education and training | Brain drains                             | <p>India has implemented strategies to attract skilled professionals, scientists, entrepreneurs, and academics back to the country to boost economic growth, technological advancement, and research capabilities. These efforts aim to reverse brain drain effects and utilize the skills of Indian diaspora and global professionals to contribute to India's development.</p> <p>Here are some initiatives India has implemented to promote brain gain.!</p> <p><b>Ramanujan Fellowship.</b></p> <p><b>Ramalingaswami Re-entry Fellowship.</b></p> <p><b>Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme</b></p>  |
|                                     | Employment             | Neet Prevention                          | <b>Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) Short Term Trainings .</b>  |
|                                     |                        | Employment                               | <b>Skill India Mission</b>   |
|                                     |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs | <b>PRADHAN MANTRI MUDRA YOJANA.</b><br><b>Startup India.</b><br><b>Stand-up India</b>  |
|                                     | Health and Well-Being  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition          | Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK).<br><br>School Health & Wellness Programme .  |
|                                     |                        | Mental health                            | <p>Five government departments, including Health and Family Welfare, Education, Women and Child Development, Youth Affairs and Sports, and Social Justice and Empowerment, worked together to recognize the importance of mental health in the overall well-being and development of young people through following programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peer Education Program (RKSK)</li> <li>• Life Skill Education (DMHP, NEP, RKSK, AEP)</li> <li>• Drug/Substance Abuse (AEP), Screening for Health Problems (School Health Program)</li> <li>• Health and Wellness Awareness through DMHP, NHM programs, AB-HWC, SABLA, NSS, NYKS activities .</li> </ul> |
|                                     |                        | Anti bullying                            | SEHER program in Bihar<br><br>Guidelines on School Safety and Security   |

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|  | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | India does not have a specific national housing program exclusively for youth. However, young people can benefit from broader housing schemes and policies implemented by the government to provide affordable housing.<br><br>(General) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) |
|  |                  | Financial Support                                  | ///  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 1      | 2       |



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|--|----------------|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                | Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY)   |  |
| Constitution                             |                | The Irish Constitution does not have specific sections dedicated exclusively to youth. However, it contains provisions that impact youth in terms of their rights and the responsibilities of the state towards children and families, like: Article 41.42 and 42A   |  |
| Strategy                                 |                | The latest youth policy in Ireland is the National Youth Strategy (2015-2020)  |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                | <p><b>Dáil Éireann (House of Representatives):</b> The minimum age for candidacy is 21 years. <b>Seanad Éireann (Senate):</b> The minimum age for candidacy is 21 years. <b>Uachtarán na hÉireann:</b> The minimum age to run for President of Ireland is 35 years. The legal voting age is 18 years old</p>   |  |
| Law                                      |                | ///  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                | ///  |  |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts | The Child and Family Agency ( <b>Tusla</b> ) is responsible for ensuring that every child either attends school regularly or receives an appropriate alternative minimum education. <b>DEIS Plan 2017.</b>   |  |
|  | Brain drains   | "Brain Drain to Brain Gain" initiative, supported by the Irish Health Service Executive (HSE) and other medical institutions, aims to better understand migration patterns among healthcare professionals and implement strategies to retain them. Additionally, significant investments in healthcare and social services, such as the €23.4 billion allocated in Budget 2023, are intended to improve working conditions and opportunities, thus reducing brain drain. The Irish government has invested heavily to reverse the brain drain. Enterprise Ireland, a state agency, pays for research projects and R&D collaborations, and provides mentoring and advice for technology transfer. |  |

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| <p>Policy Area (Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures - National Policy Framework for Children &amp; Young People 2014-2020)</p> | <p>Employment</p>            | <p>Neet Prevention</p>                                    | <p>Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP).</p>   |
|  |                              | <p>Employment</p>   | <p>Pathways to Work Strategy 2021 – 2025 is the Irish government’s national employment services strategy and overall framework for activation and employment support policy.</p>  |
|  |                              | <p>Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs</p>           | <p>Young Social Innovators (YSI), Ireland’s Best Young Entrepreneur, The Back to Work Enterprise Allowance.</p>   |
|  | <p>Health and Well-Being</p> | <p>Healthy lifestyle and nutrition</p>                    | <p>A Healthy Weight for Ireland: Obesity Policy and Action Plan 2016 – 2025, Better Outcomes, The National Policy Framework for Children and Young People, 2014-2020 aims to ensure that children and young people are active and healthy. Outcome one, ‘Active and Healthy’, of Better Outcomes, National Youth Health Programme (NYHP), Be Healthy, Be Happy</p>  |
|  |                              | <p>Mental health</p>                                      | <p>The Mental Health Act, this Act applies to both adults and children. Reference to children and young people are spread across parts of the Act, rather than contained within one section. Well-being in post-primary schools: Guidelines for Mental Health Promotion and Suicide Prevention.</p>   |
|  |                              | <p>Anti bullying</p>                                      | <p>Anti-bullying procedures for primary and post-primary schools. This Policy also aims to remove the stigma associated with obesity, especially in children.</p>   |
|  | <p>Social Inclusion</p>      | <p>Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living</p> | <p>The Child and Family Agency (Tusla) provide assistance to young people up to the age of 21 who have been in care, or up to 23 years if they are completing an education course. Youth Aftercare Housing. YOUTH HOMELESSNESS STRATEGY. The Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) is a form of social housing support for people who have a long-term housing need.</p> |



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|  |  | Financial Support | Student Grant Scheme. Direct financial assistance was not located; however, alternative forms of support are available: Youth Work Funding |
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| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 1      | 2       |



Israel

|   |                        |   |  |
|---|------------------------|---|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department  |                        | Ministry of Aliyah and Integration, Ministry of Welfare and Social Welfare, Tenu'ot Noar (Youth Groups)   |  |
| Constitution  |                        | ///   |  |
| Strategy  |                        | ///   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting   |                        | Every citizen aged 21 or older is eligible for election to the Knesset (Parliament), When the Prime Minister was directly elected, one must have been a member of the Knesset who is at least 30 to be a candidate for Prime Minister, Every Israel national of or over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset. |  |
| Law   |                        | ///   |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)  |                        | ///   |  |
| Policy Area (There is no national youth policy. However, there are a number of labour market measures for youth, among other targeted measures) | Education and training | Early dropouts  | ORT-Israel (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) operates a network of 125 educational institutions which includes programs to prevent dropouts. Yeholot program.                 |
|   |                        | Brain drains  | A competitive program to increase high-quality Israeli research output by employing outstanding researchers by the Council for Higher Education (CHE) and the Aliyah and Integration Ministry. |
|   | Employment             | Neet Prevention   | The Afikim programme   |
|   |                        | Employment  | The Israeli Employment Service, network of Employment Orientation Centres has also been created to reduce unemployment.  |
|   |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | Keren Shemesh Fund for Young Entrepreneurs.  |
|   | Health and Well-Being  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   | The Israel National Program for Active & Healthy Living.   |
|   |                        | Mental health   | ELEM YOUTH IN DISTRESS IN ISRAEL. Youth-friendly mental health services by Foundation Dora. Enosh The Israeli Mental Health Association  |
|   |                        | Anti bullying   | School based anti-bullying project in response to increased violence.  |

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| res) | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | ///  |
|      |                  | Financial Support                                  | Unemployment insurance (Benefits)<br>Intended to help those who are temporarily unemployed to maintain their standard of living while encouraging them to return to the labor market |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 0.5      | 0            | 0          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 0      | -0.5    |



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Department for Youth Policies and Universal Civil Service (Dipartimento per le Politiche Giovanili e il Servizio Civile Universale).   |   |
| Constitution                             | <p>The Italian Constitution does not explicitly mention "youth" as a specific category. However, several articles indirectly address issues relevant to young people, particularly in the areas of education, labor, and social rights.</p> <p>Article 3 Equality and Non-Discrimination, Article 4 Right to Work, Article 31 Protection of the Family and Social Support, Article 34 Right to Education</p> |   |
| Strategy                                 | The national youth strategy  |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <p><b>Chamber of Deputies:</b> The minimum age to stand as a candidate is 25 years.<br/> <b>Senate:</b> The minimum age to stand as a candidate is 40 years.<br/> <b>President of the Republic:</b> The minimum age to stand as a candidate is 50 years..</p> <p><b>Voting Age for the Chamber of Deputies and other general elections:</b> 18 years.<br/> <b>Voting Age for the Senate:</b> 25 years.</p>   |   |
| Law                                      | At national level, various drafts framework law on youth have been under discussion for the past few years. At regional level, out of the 20 Italian Regions, 17 adopted a legislation on youth policies in compliance with the constraints set by the Constitution, the current European and international legislations and the national strategy for youth.  |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |   |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts   | <p>In the framework of the <b>National Operational Programme for Schools - Skills and Learning Environment 2014-2020</b>, resources amounting to 2.8 billion euro have been allocated with more than 52,343 projects financed throughout the country in favour of 8,000 schools for the training of more than 2 million 392 thousand students, teachers and adults.</p> <p>The <b>Intervention Plan for reducing territorial gaps in education was presented in 2020</b>. It is aimed at schools in the regions of Calabria, Campania, Puglia, Sardinia and Sicily and sees the implementation of measures to improve learning outcomes. Good practices related with school dropouts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gold database of INDIRE</li> <li>• The Heritage and Interculture project</li> <li>• The database on the school projects in Lombardia by ORIM – Regional Observatory for Integration and Multiethnicity</li> <li>• The LOST project on school dropouts</li> </ul> |
|  | Brain drains   | While there are discussions about the problem, there have been no effective, large-scale initiatives or strategies implemented to prevent this exodus of skilled professionals. The situation remains a significant issue for the country.  |
|  | Neet Prevention  | The <b>Youth Guarantee</b> initiative in Italy aims to boost youth employment and help individuals up to age 29 who are not in employment, education, or training (NEETs).  |

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| Policy Area | Employment            | Employment   | <p><b>Youth Recruitment Bonus</b>, to support the permanent employment of young people under 35. Italy can access the <b>European Globalization Adjustment Fund (EGF)</b> to help those, including self-employed workers, who are unemployed due to globalization or economic difficulties. Under the <b>Jobs Act</b>, young people (also) have the right to benefit from the ordinary monthly unemployment allowance.</p> |
|             |                       | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs           | <p>Young entrepreneurs can access public grants through incentives on the government portal <b>incentivi.gov.it</b>. A guide <b>vademecum</b> details incentive programs for supporting young entrepreneurs.</p> <p>Beyond New Enterprises at Zero Rate, New SELFIEmployment, Resto al Sud, New zero-interest enterprises.</p>   |
|             | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | <p>The Government Program “Gaining in Health. Making healthy choices easy” (<b>Guadagnare Salute. Rendere facili le scelte salutari</b>) promote healthy lifestyles and proper nutrition. OKkio alla Salute.</p> <p>Guidelines for a healthy nutrition.</p> <p>A working table for the prevention and contrast of overweight and obesity.</p> <p>Progetto “Cuora il futuro”, EDU project,</p>                              |
|             |                       | Mental health                                      | <p>Strategy to promote mental well-being in children, adolescents and young people (Promuovere il benessere mentale nei bambini, adolescenti e giovani)</p> <p>The National Prevention Plan outlines the health goals for the population and identifies the necessary actions and stakeholders to accomplish them. It stresses the importance of creating targeted interventions for childhood and adolescence.</p>        |
|             |                       | Anti bullying                                      | <p><b>Law No. 70 of May 17, 2024 (Law No. 70), on the prevention and fight against bullying and cyberbullying</b>, the law is aimed at preventing all forms of bullying and cyberbullying, with particular focus on minors as both victims and perpetrators.</p>   |
|             | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | <p>First Home Mortgage Guarantee Fund.</p> <p>Rent bonus for Youth.</p> <p>Young Italians can get a room at a university residence by applying for calls regularly issued by universities.</p>   |
|             |                       | Financial Support                                  | <p>Young people aged 18 and over, if earning an income below a certain threshold, could (also) access the Citizenship Income (RdC).</p>  |

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| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | -1   | 0   | 0   | 0.9    | 2.4     |



Japan

|             |   |  |  |
|-------------|---|--|--|
|             | Ministry                                    | ///  |  |
|             | Constitution                                | The Japanese Constitution does not explicitly mention "youth" as a specific category. However, several articles indirectly address issues relevant to young people, particularly in the areas of education and social rights.<br>Article 13 and Article 26 |  |
|             | Strategy                                    | ///  |  |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting     | To serve in the House of Representatives, candidates must be 25. Candidates must be 30 years or older for the House of Councillors. Additionally, individuals must be at least 18 years old to vote.   |  |
|             | Law   | The youth policy is formulated based on the Act on Promotion of Development and Support for Children and Young People, which was enacted in 2009   |  |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)    | ///  |  |
| Policy Area | Education and training                      | Early dropouts   | Preventing dropouts: school Attendance Support System, If they dropouts: Vocational training Hello Work  |
|             |   | Brain drains   | Punishment of technical engineers  |
|             | Employment <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet   | Youth Support Stations (RYSS)<br><b>income support for young jobseekers UB</b> (unemployment benefits <b>under 30</b> ) and PA (public assistance)<br><b>Neet prevention and early recovery</b><br>Is done through home visits to youth who have dropped out of school or who are at risk. |
|             |   | Employment Strategy/ Labour Market Policies  | Job Cafe, Job Cards, Scholarships. Dual system and Technical Vocational Education under 30   |
|             |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | 2013 Revitalisation strategy<br>Youth Independence Challenge Plan (entrepreneurship education in elementary, junior, high and senior high schools)   |
|             |   | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | (General) Shokuiku (Food and Nutrition Education) Basic Act  |
|             | Health and Well-Being                       | Mental health  | (General) Mental Health Policies and Services and General Principles of Suicide Prevention Policy' (GPSPP)   |
|             |   | Anti bullying  | Act for the Promotion of Measures to Prevent Bullying  |

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| Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | General youth not mentioned: Social Housing Policy in Japan                             |
|                  | Social benefits/ financial support                 | Child Benefits (Jido Teate) <b>till the age of 18</b><br>After 20 unemployment benefits |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0</b> | 0.5          | 0          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.8    | 1.3     |



Jorden



|  |                        |  |   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                        | Ministry of Youth  |   |
| Constitution                             |                        | Section 2, Article 2 No.7  |   |
| Strategy                                 |                        | National Youth Strategy 2019-2025  |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                        | For House of Representatives (lower house) candidates must be 30 years old.<br><br>For the Senate (upper house) candidates must be 40 years old. The minimum age for voting is 18 years. |   |
| Law                                      |                        | ///  |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                        | ///  |   |
| Policy Area                              | Education and training | Early dropouts   | Non-formal education centers in Amman by JOHUD<br><br>TVET programmes   |
|  |                        | Brain drains   | Managing Brain Drain Through Brain Train (in medical field),  |
|  | Employment             | Neet Prevention  | Promoting employment and training for youth NEETs in the Southern Mediterranean (2024-2026)                           |
|  |                        | Employment   | The Jordan Vision 2025 a national vision and strategy   |
|  |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Urdon Mubtakar programme.   |
|  | Health and Well-Being  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | (The National Youth Strategy in Jordan) health strategies for young people  |
|  |                        | Mental health  | (The National Youth Strategy in Jordan) health strategies for young people  |
|  |                        | Anti bullying  | Diagnostic Study of National Efforts to Prevent and Respond to Violence in Schools in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan |

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|------------------|--|--|
| Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | National Housing Program, in addition to other items this program also focuses on youth and newlyweds. |
|                  | Financial Support                                  | Financing unemployed youth, (it's more like loan which will youth pay back to government in 8 years)   |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 1            | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 0.9    | 2.9     |



Lebanon

|  |                        |  |   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                        | Ministry Of Youth and Sport  |   |
| Constitution                             |                        | ///  |   |
| Strategy                                 |                        | Youth Strategic plan 2024 - 2028   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                        | The Lebanese Constitution does not specify an age requirement for the President. A candidate standing to be a member of the Parliament shall be 25 years of age. The minimum age for voting is 21 years. |   |
| Law                                      |                        | ///  |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                        | ///  |   |
| Policy Area (National)                   | Education and training | Early dropouts   | Supporting educational grants. STAY IN SCHOOL PROGRAM   |
|  |                        | Brain drains   | ///   |
|  | Employment             | Neet   | Promoting employment and training for youth NEETs in the Southern Mediterranean (2024-2026) by ILO.   |
|  |                        | Employment   | Strengthening and activating the role of the National Employment Office to improve the readiness of the young workforce to join the labour market and create job opportunities for all young graduates. National Employment Office. |
|  |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Fostering employment through business support to young entrepreneurs. Supporting Startups and Entrepreneurs in Lebanon.   |

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|-------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Youth Policy<br>) | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | Improving youth mental and physical health amid the stressful conditions they are facing.<br>UNICEF’s Health and Nutrition program   |
|                   |                       | Mental health                                      | National Mental Health Strategy for Lebanon 2024–2030 which has developed a sub strategy focused on the mental health of children, adolescents and youth.  |
|                   |                       | Anti bullying                                      | Promoting youth participation in programs that seek to achieve social stability and reduce stereotyped behaviours and social/ gender discrimination at local levels. No Label an Anti-Bullying Movement, The Red Bee by DOT Youth Street Team. |
|                   | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | National Youth Policy primarily addresses broader issues...  |
|                   |                       | Financial Support                                  | National Youth Policy Action plan mentioned financial support only for students who belong to disadvantaged groups funding their education.  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 0.8    | 1.8     |



|   |                                 |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department              |                                 | Ministry of Youth and Sports   |  |
| Constitution                              |                                 | ///  |  |
| Strategies                                |                                 | Partly Youth Engagement Strategy in Ghadames   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting   |                                 | To vote, one must be at least 18 years old. To be eligible for a parliamentary position, the age requirement is 25. To run for presidency, a candidate must be 35 years old. |  |
| Law                                       |                                 | ///  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)  |                                 | ///  |  |
| Policy Area (National Youth Policy (NYP)) | Education and training          | Early dropout prevention   | Youth Education and Training (YET) Program.<br>Education Cannot Wait (ECW) Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) 2022-2024  |
|   |                                 | Brain drains   | ///  |
|   | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Neet Prevention  | Youth Employment Initiative (YEI): providing training, internships, and job placement services. ILO, New EU-funded Regional Programme for Youth NEETs in Southern Mediterranean. |
|   |                                 | Employment   | National Employment Strategy and Vocational Training Centers: includes job creating programs and provide practical training in various trades. TVET system.                      |
|   |                                 | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Libyan Enterprise Fund: DERAYA and Tatweer Entrepreneurship  |
|   |                                 | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | (General) Public Health Campaigns, School Programs, International Support like WHO EMRO  |
|   |                                 | Mental health  | (General) Mental Health Strategy 2024-2030   |

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|  | Health and Well-Being | Anti bullying                                      | Libya does not have a widely recognized or government-sponsored national anti-bullying program specifically for youth but there is a dedicated helpline available for individuals experiencing bullying. |
|  | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Housing loans  |
|  |                       | Social benefits\financial support                  |  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 0.5        | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 1      | 1.5     |



Morocco

|             |  |  |   |
|-------------|--|--|---|
|             | Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | Ministry of Youth, Culture and Communication   |   |
|             | Constitution                             | Article 33 and Article 170   |   |
|             | Strategy                                 | National Integrated Youth Strategy 2015-2030   |   |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <p>House of Representatives (Chamber of Deputies): A candidate must be at least 23 years old.</p> <p>The minimum age for voting is 18 years.</p> <p>House of Councillors (Chamber of Councillors): For the upper house, a candidate must be at least 30 years old.</p> |   |
|             | Law                                      | ///  |   |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |   |
| Policy Area | Education and training                   | Early dropouts   | Informal education system.  |
|             |  | Brain drains   | Mobilization strategies, Like: 'Mobilization Program Skills, TOKTEN (Transfer of Knowledge through Expatriate Nationals).   |
|             | Employment and Entrepreneurship          | Neet Prevention  | The "Default Nudge" and reintroduced military service in 2018   |
|             |  | Employment   | National Employment Strategy 2015 -2015   |
|             |  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Moukawalati" (My Enterprise)  |
|             | Health and Well-Being                    | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | The National Strategy for Youth Health (Stratégie Nationale de la Santé des Adolescents et des Jeunes) 2022-2030, Youth Health Programs and Moroccan Green Generation 2020-2030 |
|             |  | Mental health  | National Strategic Plan for the Promotion of Mental Health of Adolescents and Young People.   |
|             |  | Anti bullying  | Anti-bullying campaigns in schools  |

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|------------------|--|---|
| Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Financial Assistance for house costing  |
|                  | Financial Support                                  | (General) Financial Aid: targeting low-income families. This program provides direct monthly payments of 500 dirhams (about \$50) |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 1            | 1          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |





New Zealand

|  |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department   |   | Te Manatū Whakahiato Taiohi  |   |
| Constitution   |   | ///  |   |
| Strategy   |   | Youth Plan Voice, Leadership, Action   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting                              |   | A New Zealand citizen can be election candidate if he or she will be 18 years old by nomination day, minimum voting age is 18. |   |
| Law  |   | The Oranga Tamariki Act, Treaty of Waitangi.   |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)                             |   | ///  |   |
| Policy Area (Youth Policy based on the Mana Taiohi values framework) | Education and training                      | Early dropout prevention   | Attendance and Engagement strategy, Intervention initiatives  |
|  |   | Brain drains   | <b>New private</b> (Nau Mai)<br>Welcome Home - released by The Helen Clark Foundation and WSP.  |
|  | Employment <a href="#">Entrepreneurship</a> | Neet Prevention  | Youth Service (NEET),   |
|  |   | Employment   | He Poutama Rangatahi (HPR)<br>Youth Employment Action Plan  |
|  |   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | Grants for New Zealand Startups, Young Enterprise Scheme (YES)  |
|  | Health and Well-Being                       | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | National Healthy Food and Drink Policy, Healthy Eating for Young People - HE1230  |
|  |   | Mental health  | Mental Health and Wellbeing Commission Act 2020,<br>On Youth health part of Health New Zealand website multiple apps are mentioned to address this problem, |
|  |   | Anti bullying  | Bullying-Free NZ  |

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|--|------------------|--|---|
|  | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | KiwiBuild, Youth Housing also help residents set individual goals for independent living skills, education, employment, and securing permanent housing. Youth Transition Services (e Tuarāwharau) |
|  |                  | Social benefits/ financial support                 | Youth Payment   |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | 0                                       | 1   | 0   | 1      | 4       |

Poland



|   |  |                       |  |
|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| <p>Ministry/ Agency/ Department</p>             | <p>Currently, the government administration, such as the Minister of Education and Science, Minister of Sport and Tourism, and Minister of Family and Social Policy, hold responsibility for implementing specific public policies. In 2008, there were initial plans to appoint a Youth Plenipotentiary, but as of now, no such appointment has been made. It is worth mentioning that the Ministry of Education and Science is often seen as the principal authority supporting youth structures..</p> <p>The Polish Council of Youth Organisations (PROM) is an independent, national-level umbrella group of youth organisations and acts as the country's National Youth Council. Established in 2011, it represents 30 Polish youth organisations and more than 250,000 young people. According to its website, PROM's currently most important task is "to take action to create a coherent and modern policy for young people in Poland.</p> |                       |  |
| <p>Constitution</p>                             | <p>The Polish Constitution does not have a specific article that exclusively focuses on "youth" as a distinct category separate from children or adults. However, various provisions indirectly relate to youth by addressing rights relevant to young people, such as the right to education, Equality Before the Law, Freedom of Expression, Freedom of Assembly, Political Participation and Right to Health Protection.</p>  |                       |  |
| <p>Strategy</p>                                 | <p>There is no strategy in Poland directly relating to young people, the Polish government is in the process of developing a new national "Strategy for the Young Generation." In 2021 and 2022, consultations about the strategy's content were held with young people throughout the country. No draft document is available yet.</p>  |                       |  |
| <p>Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting</p>  | <p>Voting age: 18 years old for all elections (national, local, and European).<br/> Candidacy age:<br/> 21 years for the Sejm and European Parliament.<br/> 30 years for the Senate.<br/> 35 years for the Presidency.<br/> 18 years for local government offices.</p>   |                       |  |
| <p>Law</p>                                      | <p>There is no single official document specifically dedicated to the needs and rights of young people in Poland known as the "Youth Law". However, youth-related regulations are addressed in various legal acts such as the Constitution of the Republic of Poland (1997), Family and Guardianship Code, Labour Code, Act on support and rehabilitation of minors, Education Law, Act on Higher Education, Post-graduate Placements Act, Act on health care for pupils, or the Associations Act.</p>   |                       |  |
| <p>Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)</p> | <p>///</p>   |                       |  |
|   | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 1834 1007 2033"> <p>Early dropouts</p> </td> <td data-bbox="1007 1834 1401 2033"> <p>Poland has one of the lowest rates of early school leavers in the European Union. Although there is no specific legislation addressing the issue, it is tackled in the Strategy of Human Capital Development 2020 and Lifelong Learning Strategy.</p> </td> </tr> </table>   | <p>Early dropouts</p> | <p>Poland has one of the lowest rates of early school leavers in the European Union. Although there is no specific legislation addressing the issue, it is tackled in the Strategy of Human Capital Development 2020 and Lifelong Learning Strategy.</p> |
| <p>Early dropouts</p>                           | <p>Poland has one of the lowest rates of early school leavers in the European Union. Although there is no specific legislation addressing the issue, it is tackled in the Strategy of Human Capital Development 2020 and Lifelong Learning Strategy.</p>   |                       |  |

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| <p>Policy Area<br/>(According to the Government Plenipotentiary for Youth Policy, the Polish government is currently working on creating a new national "Strategy for the Young Generation." In 2021 and 2022, consultations were conducted with young people across the country to gather input on the strategy's content)</p> | Education and training | Brain drains                             | <p>(General) Polish Returns Program (Program Powrotów).</p> <p>"Homing" and "Reintegration" Programs, Financing for projects designed as postdoctoral fellowships, carried out by young doctors (postdocs) returning to scientific research after a break.</p>  |
|   | Employment             | Neet Prevention                          | Youth Guarantee Initiative.   |
|   |                        | Employment                               | Many services and instruments for young people are provided through public labor market institutions such as Employment Offices and the Voluntary Labor Corps (OHP), also the Youth Guarantee Initiative has played a significant role in enhancing the employment prospects of young individuals. It was introduced in Poland in 2014.                               |
|   |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs | First Business – Start-up Support   |
|   | Health and Well-Being  | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition          | In the National Health Program for 2021-2025, addiction prevention is a primary focus, covering alcohol, psychoactive substances, tobacco, and behavioral addiction. These prevention efforts are integrated into the overall initiative and not considered as independent programs.  |
|   |                        | Mental health                            | The National Mental Health Protection Programme for 2017-2022 includes objectives aimed at both medical (for ill individuals) and social aspects (for the general population). The program has a broad focus on the entire population, with a specific objective that targets the youth: "offering guidance and counseling to school children, parents, and teachers. |
|   |                        | Anti bullying                            | <p>Safe School Program (Program Bezpieczna Szkoła) The program provides comprehensive guidelines and resources for school directors, teachers, parents, and students to recognize and respond to various threats.</p> <p>School Without Hate Campaign (Szkoła bez przemocy).</p>  |

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|------------------|--|---|
| Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | (General) The Social Welfare Act specifies the procedures for providing support to individuals over 18 years old who are transitioning out of facilities like residential care for children and young people with intellectual disabilities.<br><br>Housing for the Young scheme (Mieszkanie dla młodych) |
|                  | Financial Support                                  | Family benefits are offered to parents to help young people until age 18, or 21 if the child continues to attend school and 24 if the child is disabled and continues to attend school or a higher education institution.<br><br>Unemployment benefits as support for the unemployed.                     |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 0.5      | 0            | 0          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 0.5    | 0       |



|  |                                 |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                                 | Federal Agency for Youth Affairs “Rosmolodyozh”  |  |
| Constitution                             |                                 | Specific Areas: Articles 19, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44  |  |
| Strategy                                 |                                 | Youth Development Strategy (2013 - 2025)   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                                 | Candidates must not be younger than 35 years of age , individuals must be at least 18 years old to vote. |  |
| Law/ Act                                 |                                 | Federal Law on Youth Policy  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                                 | ///  |  |
| Policy Area                              | Education and training          | Early dropout prevention   | Vocational training and re-training, Extra-curricular education system                               |
|  |                                 | Brain drains   | Retention and Return policies in higher education  |
|  | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Neet Prevention  | ///  |
|  |                                 | Employment   | The National Programme on Employment Promotion, internship program for graduates aged 18 to 20 years |
|  |                                 | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   | support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)  |
|  | Health and Well-Being           | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | Healthy Lifestyle Promotion by Rosmolodezh   |
|  |                                 | Mental health  | Youth-friendly health services (YFHSs)   |
|  |                                 | Anti bullying  | KiVa. a program for anti-bullying in high schools  |
|  |                                 | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living   | Providing Young Families With Housing  |

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|--|------------------|-------------------|--|
|  | Social Inclusion | Financial support | Monthly cash payment of EDV for children under 18 years and under 23 years of age studying in educational institutions full-time |
|--|------------------|-------------------|--|

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0.5          | 1          | -1                                      | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.4     |



Slovenia

|  |                                 |  |  |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                                 | The Office of the Republic of Slovenia for Youth   |  |
| Constitution                             |                                 | The Constitution of Slovenia does not explicitly mention "youth" as a distinct category but it includes several provisions that are relevant to young people like: <b>Article 57</b> Right to Education, <b>Article 53</b> Protection of Family Life, <b>Article 50</b> Social Security and Care, <b>Article 14</b> Equality and Non-Discrimination. |  |
| Strategy                                 |                                 | The Resolution on the National Programme for Youth 2013–2022 (Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu za mladino 2013–2022),   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                                 | Every citizen who has attained the age of eighteen years has the right to vote and be  |  |
| Law/ Act                                 |                                 | Act on Public Interest in the Youth Sector. Youth Council Act (Zakon o mladinskih svetih). Students Association Act (Zakon o skupnosti študentov)  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                                 | ///  |  |
| Policy Area                              | Education and training          | Early dropouts   | No specific national strategy or program has been implemented in Slovenia to prevent early leaving from education and training (ELET). ELET is not seen as a concern in Slovenia as the percentage of early leavers in the 18-24 age group is one of the lowest in Europe.   |
|  |                                 | Brain drains   | Regional Scholarship Schemes is a program in order to prevent brain drain from certain regions of the Republic of Slovenia.  |
|  | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Neet Prevention  | Following the implementation of the <b>Youth Guarantee scheme</b> , there has been a specific emphasis on supporting young individuals experiencing prolonged periods of unemployment.   |
|  |                                 | Employment   | The <b>YOUTH GUARANTEE</b> program includes measures to quickly get young people into the workforce, divided into two parts:<br><b>Early action and activation that includes:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifelong guidance</li> <li>• Systemic changes to traineeship</li> <li>• Reform of the VET system</li> <li>• Promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation</li> </ul> <b>Activation of young people in the labour market:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening counselling work with youth at the ESS</li> <li>• Counsellors for rapid activation of youths</li> <li>• Consultants for youths suffering from long-term unemployment</li> <li>• Prevention and detection of in the labour market</li> <li>• Training and education of unemployed youth</li> <li>• Incentives for youth employment</li> <li>• Measures for vulnerable youth</li> <li>• Projects for youth.</li> </ul> |
|  |                                 |  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs   |



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|-----------------------|--|---|
| Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | Wind in the Hair (Veter v laseh)<br>Model 'Healthy Lifestyle' (Model Zdrav življenjski slog).<br>Activelygo to School' (Aktivno v šolo) Good<br>Appetite (Dober tek, student!)  |
|                       | Mental health                                      | Resolution on National programme of Mental Health 2018–2028 (Resolucija o Nacionalnem programu duševnega zdravja 2018–2028) is a strategic document with the aim to determine measures in the field of mental health, the programme measures regarding mental health of children and adolescents are one of the priorities of the programme.<br><br>This is me (To sem jaz)   |
|                       | Anti bullying                                      |   |
| Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | The housing policy framework in Slovenia is based on two main documents: the <b>2003 Housing Act and the Resolution on the National Housing Programme 2015–2025</b> . The <b>National Programme for Youth</b> also address housing conditions for young people under priority field 4. The program aims to provide regulated housing availability for young individuals and establish support mechanisms for their housing needs. |
|                       | Financial Support                                  | The government supports children and young people through a range of grants, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• social assistance</li> <li>• parental allowance</li> <li>• childcare allowance</li> <li>• partial payment for lost income.</li> </ul> The State scholarship (Državna štipendija).   |

| Ministry   | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|------------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0.5</b> | 0.5          | 1          | 0                                       | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |



|  |                        |  |   |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                        | Department of Women, Youth and People with Disabilities<br>National Youth Development Agency (NYDA)  |   |
| Constitution                             |                        | Bill of Rights “Children”, Section 28 of the Bill of Rights  |   |
| Strategy                                 |                        | Integrated Youth Development Strategy (2020-2025)  |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                        | <p>President must be a member of the National Assembly, and any eligible voter can become a member of the National Assembly and be elected President.</p> <p>Every citizen eligible to vote for the National Assembly can also be a member of a provincial legislature.</p> <p>Every citizen eligible to vote for the National Assembly can also be a member of the Assembly.</p> <p>Minimum voting age is 18 years.</p> |   |
| Law/Act                                  |                        | National Youth Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act No. 54 of 2008)   |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                        | ///  |   |
|  | Education and training | Early dropouts   | School Dropout Prevention Strategies  |
|  |                        | Brain drains   | To address this issue (APET) recommends that African countries effectively harness digital technologies powered by artificial intelligence and blockchain technologies. Research and innovation, increase in qualified staff to support expansion of research-intensive HEIs, TVETs and research centres.                 |
|  |                        | Neet Prevention  | Department of Science and Innovation (DSI) is connecting NEET youth with 225000 opportunities through the national Pathway Management Network (PMN), in collaboration with the department of employment and labour (DEL), the DHET, the national youth development Agency (NYDA) and other role players in civil society. |
| Employment and Entrepreneurship          |                        |  |   |

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|---|--|---|---|
| Policy Area (National Youth Policy 2020 – 2030) | Employment and Entrepreneurship          |   |   |
|   | Employment                               | Presidential Youth Employment Intervention (PYEI). NYDA's programs aim to equip young people with the skills and resources needed to enter the workforce or start their own businesses. THE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1998. |   |
|   | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs | Entrepreneurship Initiatives. the South African Institute for Entrepreneurship.   |   |
|   | Health and Well-Being                    | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   | NATIONAL ADOLESCENT & YOUTH HEALTH POLICY 2017. Many programs have been implemented like: Adolescent and Youth Friendly Services (AYFS), School-based programmes and services, Efforts to address violence, Substance abuse initiatives . My body, my health: my wealth national youth-led campaign aims to promote healthy diets, physical activity, and |
|   |  | Mental health   | NATIONAL ADOLESCENT & YOUTH HEALTH POLICY 2017. Mental health policy framework and strategic plan 2013–2020, Child and adolescent mental health, Mental health care act 17 of 2002. Child and adolescent mental health  |

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|  |                  |  |   |
|--|------------------|--|---|
|  |                  | Anti bullying                                      | The South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 (SASA), The Children’s Act 38 of 2005, The Protection from Harassment Act 17 of 2011. THE CHILD JUSTICE ACT 75 OF 2008, AMENDED BY THE CHILD JUSTICE AMENDMENT ACT 28 OF 2019.   |
|  | Social Inclusion | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | There is another issue regarding Young people that is leaving state care: Youth Leaving Care Programme (Project Lungisela)<br><br>In the New Housing Policy and Strategy it is mentioned that “State housing policies and subsidy programmes must reflect a constant awareness of and provision for the special needs of the youth” |
|  |                  | Financial Support                                  | Child Support Grant (1-18 years), Foster Child Grant  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | 0                                       | 1   | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |



Spain

|  |                                 |   |  |
|--|---------------------------------|---|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             |                                 | Spanish Youth Institute (INJUVE) and the Youth Interministerial Commission.   |  |
| Constitution                             |                                 | Section 48: The public authorities shall promote conditions for the free and effective participation of young people in political, social, economic and cultural development.<br><br>Section 27 |  |
| Strategy                                 |                                 | Estrategia Joven 2030   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                                 | There is no restriction of being able to vote or to be a candidate for any public office of direct election other than to have reached the age of 18  |  |
| Law                                      |                                 | There is not a national youth law made by the General Government Administration. However, there are laws about youth in 13 of the 17 Autonomous Regions.  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) |                                 | ///   |  |
|  | Education and training          | Early dropout prevention  | Law Celaá or LOMLOE<br><br>Educational Success Plan +  |
|  |                                 | Brain drains  | Plan de Retorno del Talento España.  |
|  | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Neet Prevention   |  |
|  |                                 | Employment  | Spanish Active Employment Support Strategy 2021-2024<br><br>Youth Guarantee Plus 2021-2027 Plan for decent work for young people (Plan Garantía Juvenil Plus 2021-2027 de trabajo digno para las personas jóvenes) |
|  |                                 | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | Empresa Nacional de Innovación, ENISA<br><br>annual call for the National Youth Entrepreneurship Competition for innovative and viable projects<br><br>Youth Guarantee + 2021-2027 Plan                            |

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|-------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| Policy Area | Health and Well-Being | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition  | Health Promotion and Prevention Strategy<br><br>Strategy for Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity Prevention (NAOS)  |
|             |                       | Mental health  | (General) Mental Health Strategy of the National Health System 2022-2026   |
|             |                       | Anti bullying  | Organic Law 2/2006 of May 3, Article 19 N.2<br><br>The Spanish Association for the Prevention of Bullying (AEPAE)<br><br>Telephone service for cases of abuse and bullying at school   |
|             | Social Inclusion      | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living/ Housing Assistance | the Housing Assistance Programme (Programa de ayudas al alquiler de vivienda)<br><br>Bono alquiler joven   |
|             |                       | Social benefits  | Royal Decree 164/2019, of 22 March, which establishes a free basic payment account system for the benefit of people in a situation of vulnerability or at risk of financial exclusion. |
|             |                       |  |  |

| Ministry   | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|------------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| <b>0.5</b> | 1            | 1          | 0                                       | 0.5 | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |



|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | There is no specific ministry dedicated to youth, however, there are multiple ministries that are responsible for overseeing youth-related matters like: Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, Ministry of Employment, Ministry of Climate and Enterprise, Swedish National Agency for Education, \Swedish Agency for youth and civil society,  |   |
| Constitution                             | Term "youth" is not explicitly mentioned in any of the articles of the Swedish Constitution. However, the principles laid out in the Constitution apply to all citizens, including youth, under the general terms of "everyone," "all citizens," and similar language. Like: Chapter 1, Article 2 of the Instrument of Government, and Chapter 2, on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms.  |   |
| Strategy                                 | Government's bill 'With youth in focus – a policy for good living conditions, power and influence'   |   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <b>Riksdagen (Parliamentary) Elections:</b> The minimum age for candidacy is 18 years. <b>Municipal and County Council Elections:</b> minimum age for candidacy in municipal and county council elections is 18. The legal voting age is 18 years old  |   |
| Law                                      | No national law but there are pieces of legislation which address the needs and rights of young people. Relevant legislation includes: <b>1)</b> Act concerning support and service for persons with certain functional impairments (Lagen om stöd och service till vissa funktionshindrade, LSS) <b>2)</b> Aliens act (Utlänningslagen)<br><b>3)</b> Care of young people's act (Lag med särskilda bestämmelser om vård av unga)<br><b>4)</b> Education act (Skollagen)<br><b>5)</b> Higher education act (Högskolelag)<br><b>6)</b> Parents code (Föräldrabalken)<br><b>7)</b> Social services act (Socialtjänstlagen) |   |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |   |
| Education and training                   | Early dropouts   | Collaboration for the best school (Samverkan för bästa skola), The national school development programme (Nationella skolutvecklingsprogram), <a href="https://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/nationella-skolutvecklingsprogram">https://www.skolverket.se/skolutveckling/nationella-skolutvecklingsprogram</a> .   |
|  | Brain drains   | Sweden has put in place several significant "Brain Drain policies" like: Exceptional researchers and knowledge workers can benefit from a reduced tax rate, decreasing from 40% to 25% for a period of up to 3 years also all researchers' children have the right by law to day-care.  |
|  | Neet Prevention  | Myndigheten for ungdomsoch civilsamhallsfragor (MUCF), has the government's mandate to support actors who work with young people who neither work nor study. It includes local and regional actors as well as national ones.<br>The aim is to effectively help young people to establish themselves in the labor market and thereby contribute to the achievement of the government's youth policy goals. |

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|             |                                 |  |  |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Policy Area | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Employment   | Public Employment Service, Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, Saco Student Council, Swedish Agency for Government Employers, Young Enterprise Sweden (Ung företagsamhet), Future-Seeds (Framtidsfrön), Young Innovators.   |
|             |                                 | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs           | Swedish Federation of Business Owners. The Swedish Board of Agriculture (Jordbruksverket) provides: <b>1)</b> Agricultural start-up support for people up to 40 years old who have started a farm for the first time. <b>2)</b> Compensatory support for farmers in areas where farming conditions are unfavourable.   |
|             | Health and Well-Being           | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | The current Swedish governing document for healthy lifestyles and healthy nutrition policy is the government's bill 'A renewed public health policy' (En förnyad folkhälsopolitik). Specific target groups in the bill are children, young people and parents.   |
|             |                                 | Mental health                                      | SKR's work with mental health and suicide prevention. Främjande av psykiskt välbefinnande hos barn och ungdomar).  |
|             |                                 | Anti bullying                                      | Municipality Bullying Prevention Model (MBPM) encourages schools to use their own resources to work on their own problems and to come up with tailor-made solutions.   |
|             | Social Inclusion                | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | There is no national housing policies designated specifically for young people. Sweden does not have social housing programmes either. Young people with special needs have the right to apply for access to housing with special services.  |
|             |                                 | Financial Support                                  | Young people under the age of 18 years old are normally the responsibility of their parents, as are young people under the age of 21 who still are in upper secondary education. They do not have the right to claim individual income support. Financial aid ( <b>studiestöd</b> ) is money young people can receive during their active student years. There are various kinds of financial aid for studies. |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 0.5      | 0.5          | 1          | 0                                       | 0.5 | 0   | 0.8    | 3.3     |





Switzerland

|  |                        |   |  |
|--|------------------------|---|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department   |                        | Commissione federale per l'infanzia e la gioventù (CFG)   |  |
| Constitution   |                        | Switzerland's constitution places a significant emphasis on the rights and development of youth,<br><br>Article 11 (Protection of Children and Young People), Article 41 and 67 (Education and Development), Article 68 (Sport Participation) |  |
| Strategy   |                        | ///   |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  |                        | Voting Age: 18 years for federal elections; 16 years for specific cantonal elections in some cantons.<br>Candidacy Age: 18 years for federal and most cantonal elections.   |  |
| Law  |                        | Rights of the Child of 1989.  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA)   |                        | ///   |  |
| Policy Area<br>( Switzerland's last major youth policy update was in 2015. Each of the 26 cantons has the freedom to create and enforce their own tailored youth policies. ) | Education and training | Early dropouts  |  |
|  |                        | Brain drains  |  |
|  | Employment             | Neet Prevention   |  |
|  |                        | Preventing unemployment   |  |
|  |                        | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  |  |
|  |                        | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   |  |
|  | Health and Well-Being  | Mental health   |  |
|  |                        | Anti bullying   |  |
|  | Social Inclusion       | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living  |  |
|  |                        | Financial Support   |  |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to<br>Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|--|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 0        | 1            | 0          | 0  | 0   | 0   | 0      | 1       |



|             |  |   |   |
|-------------|--|---|---|
|             | Ministry                                 | Ministry of Youth and Sports  |   |
|             | Constitution                             | Article 8   |   |
|             | Strategy                                 | The National Youth Strategy 2035  |   |
|             | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | Candidates must be above age 23, individuals must be at least 18 years old to vote. |   |
|             | Law                                      | Policies  |   |
|             | Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///   |   |
| Policy Area | Education and training                   | Early dropout prevention  | <b>The Second Chance Project</b> which pursue informal education and vocational training  |
|             |  | Brain drains  | Doesn't have a specific policy for brain drain but by crating job facilities like (Smart Tunisia) and (Startup Tunisia) boosting employment can attract the attention of its youth. |
|             | Employment and Entrepreneurship          | Neet Prevention   | TVET strategy and 'dual system' (work-study; alternance)  |
|             |  | Employment  | Active labour market programs (ALMPs)/ Decree No 2012-2369 of 16 October 2012   |
|             |  | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs  | Startup Tunisia   |
|             | Health and Well-Being                    | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition   | (General) National health strategy (nutrition policies)   |
|             |  | Mental health   | National multisectoral plan for the mental health of children and adolescents   |
|             |  | Anti bullying   | School programs to educate students, Teachers and parents   |

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|--|------------------|--|--|
|  |                  | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living |  |
|  | Social Inclusion | Social benefits/financial support                  | AMEN (provide monthly cash transfers to vulnerable families with children ages 6-18) |

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 1            | 1          | -1                                      | 0   | 0   | 0.8    | 2.8     |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | <p>Ministry in charge of youth <b>England:</b> The Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF).</p> <p><b>Scotland:</b> Department of Education and Lifelong Learning, Scottish Executive</p> <p><b>Wales:</b> Department for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, Welsh Assembly</p> <p><b>Northern Ireland:</b> Department of Education</p> <p>National Youth Agency (NYC)/ British Youth Council (BYC)</p>             |
| Constitution                             | ///  |
| Strategy                                 | <b>England:</b> National Youth Guarantee (2023-2025), <b>Scotland:</b> National Youth Work Strategy (2023-2028), <b>Northern Ireland:</b> Children and Young People's Strategy 2020-2030, <b>Wales:</b> Youth Work Strategy (2019-2022).   |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | The minimum age to stand as a candidate is 18 for all UK elections, The minimum voting age in the UK is 18 years this applies to all general elections with exceptions in Scotland and Wales, where it has been lowered to 16 for devolved and local elections.  |
| Law/Act                                  | <b>England:</b> The Education Act 1996, Section 6 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 inserted new sections 507A and 507B into this Act, to secure young people's access to positive activities. <b>Scotland:</b> Education Act 1980, Further and Higher Education Act 1992. <b>Northern Ireland:</b> Education and Libraries Order 1986 and the Youth Service Order 1989 Children's Services Co-operation Act. <b>Wales:</b> Learning and |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |
| Education and training                   | <p>Early dropout prevention</p> <p><b>England:</b> Raising the Participation Age (RPA), Pupil premium. <b>Scotland:</b> Scottish Attainment Challenge, preventing and managing school exclusions. <b>Northern Ireland:</b> Education Welfare Service. <b>Wales:</b> Pupil Development Grant</p>  |
|  | <p>Brain drains</p> <p>Graduate Retention Strategies, Research and Development Funding.</p>  |

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|             |                                 |  |  |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Policy Area | Employment and Entrepreneurship | Neet Prevention                                    | <p><b>England:</b> Transitions beyond full-time academic or vocational education, Traineeships programme, The Raising of the Participation Age (RPA).<br/> <b>Scotland:</b> Developing the Young Workforce: Scotland’s Youth Employment Strategy.<br/> <b>Northern Ireland:</b> Pathways to Success.<br/> <b>Wales:</b> Youth Engagement and Progression Framework.</p>  |
|             |                                 | Employment   | Youth Employment Policy.   |
|             |                                 | Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs           | Government-backed loans for young entrepreneurs along with mentoring and support. Prince’s Trust Enterprise Programme.   |
|             | Health and Well-Being           | Healthy lifestyle and nutrition                    | Association for Young People’s Health (AYPH).  |
|             |                                 | Mental health                                      | <p><b>England:</b> Child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS).<br/> <b>Scotland:</b> Mental Health Counselling in Schools, Mental Health strategy (2024-2028). <b>Northern Ireland:</b> ‘STILL WAITING’ A Rights Based Review of Mental Health Services and Support for Children and Young People. <b>Wales:</b> All-Age Mental Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2024-2034 has Actions regarding young people.</p> |
|             |                                 | Anti bullying                                      | By law, all state (not private) schools must have a behaviour policy in place that includes measures to prevent all forms of bullying among pupils.  |
|             |                                 | Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living | Youth Transitioning Support, Housing Benefit for Young People, Independent Living Programme.   |

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|--|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
|  | Social Inclusion | Social benefits/ Financial support | <p>Child Benefit, Youth Allowance</p> <p><b>England:</b> Support for those aged 16 to 19: Jobseeker's Allowance, Care to learn, Parents' Learning Allowance, Health costs. <b>Scotland:</b> Child Payment. <b>Northern Ireland:</b> Child Benefit under 16, or 19. <b>Wales:</b> Child Benefit under 16</p> |
|--|------------------|------------------------------------|---|

| Ministry | Constitution | Strategies | Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting | Law | RIA | Policy | Overall |
|----------|--------------|------------|---|-----|-----|--------|---------|
| 1        | 0            | 1          | 0.5                                     | 0.5 | 0   | 0.9    | 3.9     |



United States of America

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Ministry/ Agency/ Department             | There is no single entity responsible for all youth-related issues in the U.S., but multiple federal agencies like the Department of Education, Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of Justice, in collaboration with state governments and NGOs, coordinate efforts to address various aspects of youth development, from education and employment to health and justice.  |  |
| Constitution                             | Specific Areas: Article I, Section 2, Clause 2 - Article I, Section 3, Clause 3 - Article II, Section 1, Clause 5 - 26th Amendment - 14th Amendment, Section 1.  |  |
| Strategy                                 | <p>United States does not have a centralized youth policy, but instead uses various strategies and policies to address issues affecting young people.</p> <p>The current federal youth policy is a result of creating programs in different social policy areas. Many programs for youth were created during the War on Poverty and continue today. Several new programs have been created across different agencies. There are over 50 federal programs for youth in six policy areas: job training, education, juvenile justice, social services, public health, and national service. (1980s-Present)</p> |  |
| Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting  | <p><b>President:</b> A candidate must be at least 35 years old</p> <p><b>Senate:</b> Candidates must be at least 30 years old</p> <p><b>House of Representatives:</b> Candidates must be at least 25 years old</p> <p>The legal <b>voting</b> age is 18 for all federal, state, and local elections.</p>   |  |
| Law                                      | <p>US does not have a dedicated "Youth Law" at the federal level. Instead, there are laws at federal and state levels that cover youth issues like education, employment, criminal justice, and welfare. Like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)</li> <li>• Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)</li> <li>• Juvenile Justice</li> <li>• Child Welfare</li> <li>• Voting and Political Rights</li> </ul>  |  |
| Youth Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) | ///  |  |
| Education and training                   | Early dropout prevention   | NDPC 15 Effective Strategies   |
|  | Brain drains   | <p>Not a specific policy in general to stop Brain drain but some state vies like: Michigan's "Come Home" Program, North Dakota's "Find the Good Life" Campaign</p> <p>(General) But U.S. has a variety of programs and policies in place to promote brain gain, attracting talented professionals, researchers, students, and entrepreneurs from around the world. Programs like the H-1B visa, OPT for international students, and employment-based green cards (EB-2/EB-3) are central to these efforts.</p> |



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|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Policy Area<br/>(The federal government has not adopted a single overarching federal policy or legislative vehicle that addresses the challenges that young people experience in adolescence or while making the transition to adulthood. Rather, federal youth policy today evolved from multiple programs and initiatives that began in the early 1900s to assist children and youth.)</p> | <p>Employment and Entrepreneurship</p> | <p>Neet Prevention</p>                                    | <p>Youth.gov defines NEET youth in the U.S. as young people aged 16 to 24 who are disconnected from both work and education. This group is also referred to as "Opportunity Youth." They face challenges such as social exclusion, limited job prospects, and higher risks of long-term unemployment, there are numerous approaches to tackle this problem such as: 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Adolescent Literacy Research Network, Bureau of Land Management Youth Initiatives, Comprehensive Centers Program, USDA 1890 National Scholars Program.</p> |
|   |  | <p>Employment</p>   | <p>The federal government funds four major job training and workforce development programs for youth: Youth Connections, Reentry Employment Opportunities, Youth Build, and Career Pathways.</p>  |
|   |  | <p>Start-up funding for young entrepreneurs</p>           | <p>U.S. Small Business Association</p>  |
|   | <p>Health and Well-Being</p>           | <p>Healthy lifestyle and nutrition</p>                    | <p>Adolescent Health programs include: National Academies Board on Children, Youth, and Families, National Fruit and Vegetable Program, Share with Youth: #0to60 — The Fastest Way to Living Healthy Starts Right Now.</p>  |
|   |  | <p>Mental health</p>                                      | <p>The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) focus on public health programs for youth. These initiatives tackle issues like mental health, substance abuse and teen pregnancy prevention.</p> <p>SAMHSA is organized into four centers, one of which is the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS).</p>   |
|   |  | <p>Anti bullying</p>                                      | <p>StopBullying.gov, Safe Schools/Healthy Students (SS/HS) is a program funded by the Federal government to prevent violence and substance abuse among young people, schools, and communities.</p>  |
|   |  | <p>Youth Support for Transition to Independent Living</p> | <p>Administration for Children and Families/Family and Youth Services Bureau Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs, Family Unification Program, John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood</p>   |

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|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|  | Social Inclusion | Social benefits/financial support | John H. Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood,<br><br>Providing Direct Financial Assistance to Youth and Young Adults (The program supports youth and young adults in or formerly in foster care.) |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|

| <b>Ministry</b> | <b>Constitution</b> | <b>Strategies</b> | <b>Age Restriction to Candidacy and Voting</b> | <b>Law</b> | <b>RIA</b> | <b>Policy</b> | <b>overall</b> |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| <b>0.5</b>      | 0                   | 0.5               | -1   | 0.5        | 0          | 0.5           | 1              |