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G20 Research Group
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at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow
present the

2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Final Compliance Report

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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5. Labour and Employment: Youth Unemployment

“We are strongly committed to reducing youth unemployment, which is unacceptably high, by acting to ensure young people are in education, training or employment.”

Brisbane Summit Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia			+1
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
India		0	
Indonesia		0	
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico	-1		
Russia			+1
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa			+1
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.75	

Background

Commitments to curb rising global rates of youth unemployment have been included in many recent G20 summits. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates there are approximately 202 million unemployed people globally, 40% are youth.⁶¹⁵ The rate of youth participation in the workforce has severely declined across multiple G20 states within the last decade.⁶¹⁶ To boost the workforce participation rate, initiatives must be made to encourage youth contribution and allow youth to have good start in life. The ILO has identified that countries which develop and implement robust youth-specific employment strategies that encourage youth to engage in the formal economy have better outcomes for their men and women.⁶¹⁷ This can be done with access to quality education, training, and opportunities for gainful employment which will allow for a smooth transition into the labour market. Furthermore, the G20 members have recognized that

⁶¹⁵ Youth Employment. International Labour Organization. Access: 01 February 2015.

<http://www.ilo.org/washington/areas/youth-employment/lang--en/index.htm>

⁶¹⁶ Millennium Development Goals Indicators: Youth Unemployment. 2014. Access: 01 February 2015.

<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/SeriesDetail.aspx?srid=597>

⁶¹⁷ Why youth employment matters beyond 2015. International Labour Organization. 2015. Access: 01 February 2015.

http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/multimedia/video/video-interviews/WCMS_342144/lang--en/index.htm

current commitments to the reduction of youth unemployment are not enough and must become a focus for the 2015 cycle.⁶¹⁸

Commitment Features

The commitment requires G20 members to support and create new policies. To judge compliance, young people will be defined according to the United Nations (UN) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Indicators and the ILO definitions indicating that young people as individuals between the ages of 15-24.⁶¹⁹

In the 10-11 September 2014 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration the ministers recognized the need to boost participation in the workforce, specifically identifying the need to promote youth employment across all members and renewing their commitment to fight youth unemployment.⁶²⁰ As identified by the ministers' meeting, commitments will be focused on increased support of existing policies or the development of new programs to support an increase in youth employment. The commitment will consist of three components: governments must make efforts to improve the educational attainment of the labour force, provide training programs to youth, and create new employment opportunities for youth populations. Examples of such policies include:

Acts to improve the educational attainment of the youth labor force, drawing on the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) used by the ILO⁶²¹

- Improvements to funding in secondary education programs improving subject specialization and presentation of new materials
- Encourage the inclusion of more of the youth population into universities, colleges, higher professional schools and distance learning institutions
- Highlight the need to promote investments in education for different population groups in response to the distribution of educational resources
- Provide financial incentives for education whether in the form of grants, bursaries or scholarships

Acts to improve the training programs and skills of youth populations

- Encourage the improvements or creation of apprenticeship programs, or the development of vocational programs for youth populations
- The inclusion of policies which support youth guarantees

Acts to create new employment opportunities for youth populations

- Work to promote youth entrepreneurship and innovation across multiple sectors
- Encourage opportunities for youths in public sector organizations at different levels of government or within the private sector

⁶¹⁸ G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration Melbourne, 10-11 September 2014: Preventing structural unemployment, creating better jobs and boosting participation. Access: 01 February 2015.

http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/Communique_Meeting_of_G20_LEMs_Melbourne_10-11_September_2014.pdf
⁶¹⁹ Guide to the new Millennium Development Goals Employment Indicators. International Labour Organization. 2009. Access: 01 February 2015. http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/download/mdg_en.pdf

⁶²⁰ G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration Melbourne, 10-11 September 2014: Preventing structural unemployment, creating better jobs and boosting participation. Access: 01 February 2015.

http://www.international.gc.ca/g20/assets/pdfs/Communique_Meeting_of_G20_LEMs_Melbourne_10-11_September_2014.pdf

⁶²¹ The Youth Employment Network. International Labour Organization. 2011. Access: February 2 2015.

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/yen/whatwedo/projects/indicators/8.htm>

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not recognize the issue of youth unemployment and does not show a commitment to ensure young people are in education, training OR employment.
0	Member shows a commitment to improving youth employment conditions through national actions that improve youth access to education, training OR employment.
+1	Member shows an active commitment to reducing youth unemployment through the implementation of programs that ensure young people are in education, training AND employment.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 10 December 2014, the World Bank published an appraisal document to Argentina for the Youth Employment Support Project. The Youth Employment and Support Project will support the expansion and strengthening of the Youth with Greater and Better Job Opportunities program. This program targets youth from the ages of 18 to 24 that have not completed secondary education.⁶²² Approximately 200,000 youth have participated each year since the program's initial launch in 2008.⁶²³

On January 15 2015, the World Bank approved a loan of US\$425 million, with a 32.5-year maturity period and a seven-year grace period, to support Argentina's Youth Employment Support Project.⁶²⁴ This project aims to promote quality employment opportunities for 540,000 young adults living in vulnerable socio-economic conditions.⁶²⁵ The project will finance activities over a three-year implementation period.⁶²⁶ This project aims to: (1) improve the quality of guiding and training services; (2) consolidate the coverage of "Jóvenes con Más y Mejor Trabajo" [Youth with Greater and Better Job Opportunities program] and the PROGRESAR [Program to Support Students from Argentina]; (3) strengthen the performance of the network of 630 employment offices around the country.⁶²⁷

On 26 February 2015 Minister of Education Alberto Sileoni and Attorney General Alejandra Gils Carbó signed an agreement to extend the "Plan de Finalización de Estudios Primarios y Secundarios para Jóvenes y Adultos" or "FinEs" (Plan to Finalize Primary and Secondary Studies for Youth and Adults).⁶²⁸ Established

⁶²² W/B Argentina: Job Opportunities for Half a Million Young Adults, The World Bank (Washington) 15 January 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/01/15/wbargentina-job-opportunities-for-half-a-million-young-adults>

⁶²³ Argentina – Youth Employment Support Program, The World Bank, 10 December 2014. Date of Access: February 27 2015. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/12/23/000470435_20141223094317/Rendered/PDF/PAD6220PAD0P13010Box385389B00OUO090.pdf

⁶²⁴ W/B Argentina: Job Opportunities for Half a Million Young Adults, The World Bank (Washington) 15 January 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/01/15/wbargentina-job-opportunities-for-half-a-million-young-adults>

⁶²⁵ World Bank approves projects to continue generating job opportunities for young adults, Government of Argentina Ministry of labor, employment and social security (Buenos Aires) 15 January 2015. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/ampliado.asp?id_nvd=2262

⁶²⁶ Argentina – Youth Employment Support Program, The World Bank 10 December 2014. Date of Access: February 27 2015. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/12/23/000470435_20141223094317/Rendered/PDF/PAD6220PAD0P13010Box385389B00OUO090.pdf

⁶²⁷ World Bank approves projects to continue generating job opportunities for young adults, Government of Argentina Ministry of labor, employment and social security (Buenos Aires) 15 January 2015. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/ampliado.asp?id_nvd=2262

⁶²⁸ Ministerio de Educación, Sileoni y Gils Carbó firmaron convenio para ampliar el Plan de Finalización de Estudios Primarios y Secundarios (FinEs), Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-y-gils-carbo-firmaron-convenio-para-ampliar-el-plan-de-finalizacion-de-estudios-primarios-y-secundarios-fines/>

in 2008, the “FinEs” program has resulted in the graduation of more than 513 thousand students. Another 1,800,000 students are currently registered.⁶²⁹

On 30 September 2015, the Minister of Education proposed that the school year begin on 29 February 2016 to 16 December 2016 to ratify the 2011 Federal Council of Education (CFE) Resolution No. 165/11 ensuring a 190-day school year.⁶³⁰

On October 3 2015, the Minister of Education Alberto Sileoni and the Chief of the Cabinet of Ministers Anibal Fernandez inaugurated the Special Education School No. 502. It is the only school in the municipality that provides education for irregular and disabled students as well as home care and added services. The Ministry of National Education provided a total of ARS9,980,800 to refurbish the school.⁶³¹ On 8 October 2015, Argentina’s National Student Solidarity Day, the Minister also inaugurated the second of four stages for the expansion and renovation of a specialized art high school (No. 1) in Tandil. The Ministry has put forward a total investment of US27,665,479,92 into this project.⁶³² On 9 October the Minister of Education continued inaugurated three high schools in Florentino Ameghino, Rojas and Chacabuco. In an effort to expand the education system these schools specialize in Agriculture (No. 1); Visual Arts, Music and Social Sciences (No.5); and Physical Education (No.8). The work was supported by the Ministry of Education’s infrastructure department with investments of ARS7,934,011 ARS 11,362,799 and ARS8,223,562 respectively.⁶³³

During the compliance period Argentina has taken actions to improve the educational attainment of the labour force, provide training programs to youth, and create new employment opportunities for youth populations.

Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Stockdale-Otárola

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 3 December 2014, the Australian government introduced amended legislation to the Higher Education and Research Reform Bill 2014, creating a new scholarship fund for universities with high proportions of low socioeconomic status students.⁶³⁴ This works to improve the educational attainment of the youth labour force, encouraging the inclusion of disadvantaged and rural students by providing financial incentives for education in the form of scholarships.

⁶²⁹ Ministerio de Educación, Sileoni y Gils Carbó firmaron convenio para ampliar el Plan de Finalización de Estudios Primarios y Secundarios (FinEs), Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015.

<http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-y-gils-carbo-firmaron-convenio-para-ampliar-el-plan-de-finalizacion-de-estudios-primarios-y-secundarios-fines/>

⁶³⁰ Sileoni propuso que las clases comiencen el 29 de febrero 2016, Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 30 September 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-propuso-que-las-clases-comiencen-el-29-de-febrero-de-2016/>

⁶³¹ Sileoni y Anibal Fernández inauguraron las instalaciones de la Escuela Especial 502 de Tres Arroyos, Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 3 October 2015. Date of Access: 4 October 2015. <http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-y-anibal-fernandez-inauguraron-las-instalaciones-de-la-escuela-especial-502-de-tres-arroyos/>

⁶³² Sileoni encabezó el estreno de obras de infraestructura escolar en Tandil, Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 8 October 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-encabezo-el-corte-de-cinta-para-obras-de-infraestructura-escolar-en-tandil/>

⁶³³ Sileoni inauguró establecimientos educativos en Florentino Ameghino, Rojas y Chacabuco, Ministry of Education (Buenos Aires) 9 October 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2014. <http://portal.educacion.gov.ar/prensa/gacetillas-y-comunicados/sileoni-inauguro-establecimientos-educativos-en-florentino-ameghino-rojas-y-chacabuco/>

⁶³⁴ Higher Education and Research Budget Information, Australian Government, Department of Education (Canberra) 5 December 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://education.gov.au/higher-education-and-research-budget-information>

On 5 December 2014, the Australian government announced plans to introduce tuition subsidies to all Australian students in participating Australian higher education institutions, beginning 1 January 2016.⁶³⁵ The Australian government plans to provide AUD 820 million over three years, to support over 80,000 students by 2018. This reform is intended to promote the inclusion of the youth population in Australian universities, and form innovative partnerships with Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions.

On 12 December 2014, the Education Council endorsed a new framework to guide the provision of Vocational Education and Training (VET) courses in schools. The framework sets out a vision in which all secondary school students experience quality vocational learning and have access to VET courses seamlessly integrated into secondary schooling. The framework will be followed by the development of a number of practical tools aimed at producing quality outcomes for students, employers, parents, schools and training providers.

On 20 February 2015, the Assistant Minister for Employment reiterated that the Australian government is committed to the new employment services model.⁶³⁶ The program will introduce new subsidies and incentives to encourage employers to offer opportunities to the youth labour force and other vulnerable groups.

On 5 March 2015, the Assistant Minister for Education and Training announced the launch of two pilot programmes to improve the training and employment prospects for students, “Training for Employment Scholarships” and “Youth Employment Pathways.”⁶³⁷ The programmes are a part of the youth stream of the Industry Skills Fund, an AUD 476 million reform implemented by the Australian government on 1 January 2015 to deliver targeted industry training over four years.⁶³⁸ The AUD 44 million pilot programmes support job specific training for young employees and assist young people aged 15 to 18 years to return to school, start vocational training or find employment through financial support and case management services.

On 1 July 2015, the Australian government launched a new national employment services system.⁶³⁹ The Australian government is investing AUD 6.8 billion over four years in its new employment services called “jobactive.” Jobactive was announced in the 2015-16 Budget along with the Growing Jobs and Small Business Package, which is comprised of a range of measures aimed at improving youth employment and education outcomes. The package includes an AUD 331 million Youth Employment Strategy to assist young people who have disengaged from work and study by providing support to vulnerable young job seekers and improving outcomes for early school leavers.

During the compliance period, Australia has taken actions to improve the educational attainment and vocational skills training of the youth labour force, and has worked to create youth employment opportunities.

Thus, Australia is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

⁶³⁵ Expanding Opportunities for Students, Australian Government, Department of Education (Canberra) 5 December 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://education.gov.au/expanding-opportunities-students>

⁶³⁶ Statement to Four Corners, Ministers’ Media Centre (Sydney) 20 February 2015. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://ministers.employment.gov.au/hartsuyker/statement-4-corners>

⁶³⁷ Two New Pilot Programs to Skill Up Young Employees, Australian Government, Department of Training and Education (Canberra) 5 March 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. <https://education.gov.au/news/two-new-pilot-programmes-skill-young-employees>

⁶³⁸ Industry Skills Fund, Australian Government, Department of Education and Training (Canberra) 2 October 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. <https://education.gov.au/industry-skills-fund>

⁶³⁹ Jobactive, Australian Government, Department of Employment (Canberra) 10 September 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. <http://www.employment.gov.au/jobactive>

On 16 December 2014 the Minister of Labour and Employment Manoel Dias launched the *Jovem Aprendiz do Desporto — Jade* [Youth Sports Apprentice Program — Jade] in the federal district.⁶⁴⁰ This program aims to provide more and better training opportunities and decent work for youth in sports institutions. Jade is a professional training program for youth engaged in organizations and companies in the sports sector through the Learning Act.

On 2 February 2015 the Minister of Labour and Employment Manoel Dias participated in a national meeting of technical schools in Rio de Janeiro.⁶⁴¹ This four-day event discussed the role of vocational and technical education in the development of the country. Dias announced that it is the Ministry's goal to incorporate 500,000 youth as apprentices in micro and small enterprises through quotas.⁶⁴² Minister Dias also emphasized the encouragement of policies that integrate youth into the workforce.⁶⁴³

On 9 February 2015 the Subcommittee on Decent Work for Youth resumed their preparation of *the Plano Nacional de Trabalho Decente para Juventude* [National Decent Work Plan for Youth].⁶⁴⁴ The General Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic, through the National Youth Secretariat, and the Ministry of Labour and Employment, jointly coordinate the Subcommittee. During the first half of 2015 the Subcommittee is scheduled to finalize the definition of challenges, goals and indicators of the Plan. The main features of the Plan include: (1) more and better education; (2) reconciliation between studies, work, and family life; (3) labour market integration with equal opportunities and treatment; (4) Social Dialogue: Youth, Work and Education.⁶⁴⁵

On 11 February 2015 Minister of Education Cid Gomes and the Minister of Micro and Small Enterprise Guilherme Afif Domingos signed a technical cooperation agreement to develop the *Pronatec Aprendiz na Micro e Pequena Empresa* [Pronatec Apprentice in Micro and Small Enterprises] initiative.⁶⁴⁶ The initiative is part of the national Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec) and will benefit youth ages 14 to 24 years. Youth hired through the apprentice category will receive mandatory education from an accredited Pronatec institution. Upon completion of the learning program — one to two years — students will receive a technical certification. Beginning in August 2015, the first stage of the program will offer 15,000 vacancies in 81 cities with priority given to socially vulnerable adolescents and youth and directed mainly for young people between 14 to 18 years.⁶⁴⁷

On 14 July 2015 the Ministry of Labour and employment announced that the *Superintendência Regional do Trabalho e Emprego no Ceará* in partnership with the *Secretaria de Trabalho e Desenvolvimento Social do Estado* is developing activities to include 400 youth living in the periphery in the labour market. These initiatives are

⁶⁴⁰ Dias lança Jovem Aprendiz do Desporto no DF, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Brasília) 16 December 2014. Date of Access: February 26 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/ministro-manoel-dias-lanca-jovem-aprendiz-do-desporto-no-df.htm>

⁶⁴¹ Dias debate políticas para la juventude, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Brasília) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/dias-debate-importancia-das-politicas-educacionais-para-a-juventude.htm>

⁶⁴² Dias debate políticas para la juventude, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Brasília) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/dias-debate-importancia-das-politicas-educacionais-para-a-juventude.htm>

⁶⁴³ Dias debate políticas para la juventude, Ministério do Trabalho e Emprego (Brasília) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/dias-debate-importancia-das-politicas-educacionais-para-a-juventude.htm>

⁶⁴⁴ Subcomitê discute Trabalho Decente para juventude, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/subcomite-discute-trabalho-decente-para-juventude/palavrachave/juventude-trabalho-decente.htm>

⁶⁴⁵ Subcomitê discute Trabalho Decente para juventude, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/imprensa/subcomite-discute-trabalho-decente-para-juventude/palavrachave/juventude-trabalho-decente.htm>

⁶⁴⁶ Pronatec Jovem Aprendiz apoiará estudantes em microempresas, Brazil Federal Government (Brasília) 11 February 2015. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/educacao/2015/02/pronatec-jovem-aprendiz-apoiara-estudantes-em-microempresas>

⁶⁴⁷ Pronatec Aprendiz inclui jovens vulneráveis em micro e pequenas empresas, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 28 July 2015. Date of Access: 9 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/emprego-e-renda/979-pronatec-aprendiz-inclui-jovens-vulneraveis-em-micro-e-pequenas-empresas>

part of the larger Ceará Pacific Project, set up by the State Government in January 2015, to fight violence through schooling, employment and other activities.⁶⁴⁸

On 11 August 2015 the Ministry of Labour and Employment took part in the second annual National Apprenticeship Forum to discuss improvements to the bill that regulates administration, distance learning and learning in an enclosed environment.⁶⁴⁹

On 13 August 2015 the Ministry of Labour and Employment has extended its goal to include apprentices in its Multiyear Plan (2016/2019). This plan aims to include 1.7 million learners in the labour market by expanding vocational training opportunities for adolescents and youth by 2019.⁶⁵⁰ The Multiyear Plan (2013/2015) generated 224,173 youth in apprenticeships in 2015 alone.⁶⁵¹

On 21 August 2015 the Brazilian and German Ministers agreed on the creation of a Working Group with members from the Ministries of Labour of Brazil and Germany to advance a bi-national dialogue on employment.⁶⁵² Future conversations will include discussions on various themes including professional qualifications for youth. Minister Dias also expressed his interest in establishing a partnership based on the German model for training youth.⁶⁵³

On 31 August 2015 the Minister of Labour and Employment Manoel Dias pledged to defend more inclusive labour markets at the G20 Working Group on Employment in Ankara on 3 September 2015.⁶⁵⁴ During the meeting he reaffirmed Brazil's commitment to strengthening actions to increase training and professional qualifications to facilitate youth access to labour, quality jobs and decent work.⁶⁵⁵

During the compliance period, Brazil has taken actions to improve the educational attainment of the labour force, provide training programs to youth, and create new employment opportunities for youth populations.

Thus, Brazil is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Stockdale-Otárola

⁶⁴⁸ SRTE/CE insere jovens da periferia no mercado de trabalho, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 14 July 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/emprego-e-renda/933-srte-ce-insere-jovens-da-periferia-no-mercado-de-trabalho>

⁶⁴⁹ Fórum de Aprendizagem discute regulamentação e EAD, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 12 August 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/emprego-e-renda/1031-forum-de-aprendizagem-discute-regulamentacao-e-ead>

⁶⁵⁰ MTE amplia meta para inclusão de aprendizes, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 13 August 2015. Date of Access: 5 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/emprego-e-renda/1032-mte-amplia-meta-para-inclusao-de-aprendizes>

⁶⁵¹ MTE supera meta de aprendizagem no PPA 2012/15, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 11 August 2015. Date of Access: 9 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/emprego-e-renda/1021-mte-supera-meta-de-aprendizagem-no-ppa-2012-15>

⁶⁵² Brasil e Alemanha avançam no diálogo de cooperação binacional, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 20 August 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/2015-06-25-18-10-32/1054-brasil-e-alemanha-avancam-no-dialogo-de-cooperacao-binacional>

⁶⁵³ Brasil e Alemanha avançam no diálogo de cooperação binacional, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 20 August 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/2015-06-25-18-10-32/1054-brasil-e-alemanha-avancam-no-dialogo-de-cooperacao-binacional>

⁶⁵⁴ Dias defenderá mercados de trabalho inclusivos em reunião de ministros do G20, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 5 October 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/2015-06-25-18-10-32/1075-dias-defendera-mercados-de-trabalho-mais-inclusivos-em-reuniao-de-ministros-do-g20>

⁶⁵⁵ Dias defende meta conjunta do G20 para qualificação e inserção de jovens, Ministry of Labor and Employment (Brasília) 8 October 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://portal.mte.gov.br/index.php/noticias-mte/2015-06-25-18-10-32/1087-auto-generate-from-title>

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 21 April 2015, the government of Canada released its 2015 Economic Action Plan (budget). The Canadian government committed to support job creation in the Economic Action Plan, with a focus on skills training initiatives.⁶⁵⁶ The Economic Action Plan allocates CAD 194 million in 2015 to “training the workforce of tomorrow,” an increase from CAD 66 million in 2014. The budget outlines youth employment as a key priority, and commits to support the “Flexibility and Innovation in Apprenticeship” technical training program, the “Canada Accelerator and Incubator” entrepreneurship program, and the “Computers for Schools” information and communications technology skills training program.⁶⁵⁷ These programs aim to improve the training and skills of youth populations.

The Economic Action Plan confirmed that the Government of Canada will support young Canadian entrepreneurs who are launching small businesses through a \$14 million dollar investment in Futurpreneur Canada over two years. The federal government’s investment will help an estimated 2,700 young entrepreneurs access financing and programs to help them build businesses, create jobs and contribute to a more robust Canadian economy. These entrepreneurs have the potential to create 10,800 new jobs.⁶⁵⁸

The budget allocates CAD 8 million in 2015 to “ensuring training reflects labour market needs,” an increase from CAD 7 million in 2014.⁶⁵⁹ Recognizing the challenges facing persons with disabilities in the work force, the budget allocates CAD 15 million over three years to the “Ready Willing and Able” initiative to increase the employment of Canadians with developmental disabilities, and CAD 11.4 million over four years support persons with Autism Spectrum Disorders, through the expansion of targeted vocational training programs.

In addition to committing to support targeted vocational and skills training programs for youth populations, the budget proposes investments to reform the reserve education system through the *First Nations Control of First Nations Education Act*, in partnership with the First Nations.⁶⁶⁰ The Canadian government commits to CAD 1.25 billion in education funding beginning in 2016, to provide levels of funding consistent with the current model of provincial education funding. This aims to improve the educational attainment of students enrolled in the reserve education system.

The Economic Action Plan, under the Youth Employment Strategy, proposes to allocate CAD 40 million toward supporting 3,000 internships in high-demand fields, and CAD 15 million toward supporting 1,000 internships in small and medium-sized Canadian enterprises.⁶⁶¹ The program is targeted at creating new employment opportunities for recent post-secondary graduates.

The Canadian government has continued to support the International Youth Internship Program (IYIP), under the Youth Employment Strategy.⁶⁶² The program provides opportunities for Canadians aged 19 to 30 to gain experience and skills through six-month terms of international development employment.

⁶⁵⁶ Supporting Jobs and Growth, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-0-eng.html>

⁶⁵⁷ Connecting Canadians with Available Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-1-eng.html>

⁶⁵⁸ Federal budget confirms \$14M investment in Futurpreneur Canada (Ottawa) 2015. Date Accessed: 11 November 2015.

<http://www.futurpreneur.ca/en/press-media/federal-budget-2015/>

⁶⁵⁹ Supporting Jobs and Growth, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-0-eng.html>

⁶⁶⁰ Connecting Canadians with Available Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-1-eng.html>

⁶⁶¹ Connecting Canadians with Available Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015.

<http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-1-eng.html>

⁶⁶² International Youth Internship Program (IYIP), Government of Canada (Ottawa) 22 June 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/partners-partenaires/iyip-psij/index.aspx?lang=eng>

The government of Canada proposes a review of the Youth Employment Strategy, to facilitate improvements to programs for youth populations, and ensure effective programs targeting a range of high-demand fields.⁶⁶³

During the compliance period, Canada has taken actions to improve the educational attainment and vocational skills training of the youth labour force, and has worked to create youth employment opportunities.

Thus, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

In November 2014, Chinese government opened multiple recruitment channels and released information of state-owned enterprises to college graduates.⁶⁶⁴ This aims to regulate the recruitment process and guarantee the equal employment rights for all youth.

On 21 November 2014, the Employment Action Plan was implemented in Inner Mongolia. ⁶⁶⁵

On 5 December 2014, the Employment Action Plan was implemented in Tianjin.⁶⁶⁶

In December 2014, China Association of Employment Promotion and Taiwan S.D.S.F Foundation facilitated dialogues between mainland and Taiwan youth about promoting vocational skills and exchanging expertise, combating youth unemployment together.⁶⁶⁷

On 6 January 2015, the communist Youth League of China and China Mobile has launched a two-year vocational program for youth populations named “Succeed With You”, in response to the “Ten Actions Plan of Employment ” This program plans to provide youths with various training and practical programs and job opportunities. ⁶⁶⁸

On 19 January 2015, the government of China published the “2014 Ten Actions Plan of Employment” ⁶⁶⁹ The government made commitments to improve the educational attainment of youth labour force and the training programs of youth population, helping youth population to find new employment opportunities.⁶⁷⁰

During the compliance period, China has taken actions to reduce youth unemployment by ensuring educational and training programs and improving employment opportunities.

Thus, China is awarded a score of +1.

⁶⁶³ Connecting Canadians with Available Jobs, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2014. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2014/docs/plan/ch3-1-eng.html>

⁶⁶⁴ Recent reforms and national development, Shanxi Development And Reform Commission (Taiyuan) 11 November 2014. Date of Access: 2 February 2015. http://www.sxdrc.gov.cn/xglm/bgs/zhd/201411/t20141126_73831.htm

⁶⁶⁵ Inner Mongolia: Support 35 million college students for entrepreneurship in four years, NorthNews (Inner Mongolia) 21 November 2014. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.northnews.cn/2014/1121/1791742.shtml>

⁶⁶⁶ A Notice of Implementation of Action Plan to lead Tianjian college entrepreneurs from 2014-2017, Tianjin Employment Information for University Graduates (Tianjin) 05 December 2014. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.tjbys.com/news.aspx?id=111>

⁶⁶⁷ Ten big issues of 2014 employment in China, China Association for employment promotion (Beijing) 19 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.zggy.org/newlist/Jyyearshow.asp?MessageID=1334>

⁶⁶⁸ Succeed with you Conference, Inner Mongolia University of Technology (Inner Mongolia) 09 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.imut.edu.cn/info/1061/1841.htm>.

⁶⁶⁹ Ten big issues of 2014 employment in China, China Association for employment promotion (Beijing) 19 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.zggy.org/newlist/Jyyearshow.asp?MessageID=1334>

⁶⁷⁰ Ten big issues of 2014 employment in China, China Association for employment promotion (Beijing) 19 January 2015. Date of Access: 25 January 2015. <http://www.zggy.org/newlist/Jyyearshow.asp?MessageID=1334>

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 21 November Prime Minister Manuel Valls described the *plan interministériel de lutte contre le décrochage scolaire* [interministerial plan for fighting against student dropouts] to halve annual school dropout numbers by 2017.⁶⁷¹ The plan provides EUR 50 million a year to fight against student dropouts.⁶⁷² A new focus on prevention and the mobilisation of stakeholders including parents, youth, teachers, public authorities, associations and businesses has been emphasized. This adds to the ongoing student re-entry strategy. A new telephone line was created to provide advice and information about alternative training and support solutions for youth. The implementation of the plan is expected to reintegrate 10,000 youth into education.⁶⁷³ This plan is on schedule according to Prime Minister Manuel Valls's reform agenda.^{674,675}

On 3 December 2014, France announced to expand the Youth Guarantee scheme across 61 new departments supporting 50,000 youth in 2015 and 100,000 youth in 2017.⁶⁷⁶ The Youth Guarantee scheme helps youth less than 25 years of age find employment or training after their studies.⁶⁷⁷ France has set aside EUR 162.2 million in the 2015 budget, with an additional EUR 21.4 million from the European Union's Youth Employment Initiative Fund, for this expansion.

On 10 December 2014 the economic growth and activity bill was presented to the Council of Ministers.⁶⁷⁸

On 5 February 2015 the Ministry of Higher Education and Research launched its second edition of the *Prix PEPITE (Pôles étudiants pour l'innovation, le transfert et l'entrepreneuriat) — Tremplin pour l'Entrepreneuriat Etudiant*.⁶⁷⁹ The PEPITE Prize aims to encourage and support business creation among youth and students between the ages of 18 and 30 by providing prizes for the most innovative projects. Three grand prizes of EUR 10,000 are awarded to the students with the most promising projects.⁶⁸⁰

On 19 February 2015 President Hollande's government won a vote of confidence in the National Assembly allowing them to go forward with the *Loi Macron* bill designed to stimulate growth, investment and

⁶⁷¹ Student drop out : "giving young people a new chance in education", République Française (Paris) 21 November 2014. Date of Access : 26 February 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/student-dropout-giving-young-people-a-new-chance-in-education>

⁶⁷² Student drop out : "giving young people a new chance in education", République Française (Paris) 21 November 2014. Date of Access : 26 February 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/student-dropout-giving-young-people-a-new-chance-in-education>

⁶⁷³ Student drop out : "giving young people a new chance in education", République Française (Paris) 21 November 2014. Date of Access : 26 February 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/student-dropout-giving-young-people-a-new-chance-in-education>

⁶⁷⁴ Reform agenda, République Française (Paris) 21 June 2014. Date of Access: 27 February 2015.

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/reform-agenda>

⁶⁷⁵ Reform Agenda #reformagenda, République Française (Paris) 21 June 2014. Date of Access: 27 February 2015.

<http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/all/themes/custom/matignon/templates/agenda-reformes/pdf/reform-agenda.pdf>

⁶⁷⁶ France to extend Youth Guarantee scheme, EurActiv. 3 December 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015.

<http://www.euractiv.com/sections/social-europe-jobs/france-extend-its-youth-guarantee-scheme-310521>

⁶⁷⁷ France to extend Youth Guarantee scheme, EurActiv. 3 December 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015.

<http://www.euractiv.com/sections/social-europe-jobs/france-extend-its-youth-guarantee-scheme-310521>

⁶⁷⁸ The Economic Growth and Activity Bill, République Française (Paris) 10 December 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015.

(<http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/the-economic-growth-and-activity-bill>)

⁶⁷⁹ I-Lab 2015: 17ème concours national d'aide à la création d'entreprises innovantes, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale (Paris).

5 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid77179/ouverture-des-inscriptions-prix-pepите-tremplin-pour-entrepreneuriat-etudiant-2015.html>

⁶⁸⁰ I-Lab 2015: 17ème concours national d'aide à la création d'entreprises innovantes, Ministère de l'Éducation nationale (Paris).

5 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid77179/ouverture-des-inscriptions-prix-pepите-tremplin-pour-entrepreneuriat-etudiant-2015.html>

employment.⁶⁸¹ The bill is aimed at marginalized members of society and youth. Goals directly related to youth employment include promoting equal opportunity and mobility, in particular for young people and women, and creating new vistas and greater career flexibility for junior lawyers.⁶⁸²

On 22 April 2015 the *Projet de loi relative au dialogue social et à l'emploi* [Bill relative to social and employment dialogue], was presented to France's Council of Ministers. This reform, effective as of January 2016, includes an activity bonus, which will replace the employment tax credit and the *RSA activité*, to include a million eligible working youth between 18-25 years.⁶⁸³

On 1 September 2015 remuneration for medical internships increased from EUR 26 to EUR 39 and university internships lasting over two months increased from EUR 3,30 to EUR 3,60 to improve youth working conditions.⁶⁸⁴ Youth scholarships for students in need in public preparatory classes for higher education in the arts and culture were also put into effect. France has invested a total of EUR 400,000 for these scholarships and additional EUR 400,00 are dedicated to the creation of preparatory classes.⁶⁸⁵

During the compliance period, France has taken actions to improve the educational attainment of the labour force, provide training programs to youth, and create new employment opportunities for youth populations.

Thus, France is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Julia Stockdale-Otárola

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment through multiple improvements of existing programs and the introduction of new program.

The article titled "Start of interagency program 'Youth SELLING in the neighborhood' in 185 municipalities" published by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research on 20 January 2015⁶⁸⁶ indicated that the Federal Minister for Youth Affairs and Manuela Schwesig Bundesbauministerin Barbara Hendricks have created a new project named "Youth SELLING in the area." This project is supported by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).⁶⁸⁷ The project aimed to provide young individuals living in social problem areas with training and create a successful transition into the work force. This four year program is first introduced in Germany in 2015 in poorer developed urban areas and

⁶⁸¹ Hollande Government Wins Confidence Vote on Economic Reform Law, Bloomberg (Brussels) 19 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-02-19/hollande-government-wins-confidence-vote-on-economic-reform-law>

⁶⁸² Growth and Economic Activity Bill, République Française (Paris) 10 December 2015. Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/locale/piece-jointe/2015/02/frenchgrowthandeconomicactivitybill.pdf>

⁶⁸³ Projet de loi relative au dialogue social et à l'emploi (Paris) 24 April 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/projet-de-loi-relatif-au-dialogue-social-et-a-l-emploi>

⁶⁸⁴ Ce qui change au 1er Septembre (Paris) 1 September 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/stages-retraites-rsa-securiteroutiere-tout-ce-qui-change-au-1er-septembre-2781>

⁶⁸⁵ Ce qui change au 1er Septembre (Paris) 1 September 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.gouvernement.fr/stages-retraites-rsa-securiteroutiere-tout-ce-qui-change-au-1er-septembre-2781>

⁶⁸⁶ Start of interagency program "Youth SELLING in the neighborhood" in 185 municipalities, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn) 20 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.ca&sl=de&u=http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/kinder-und-jugend,did%3D212922.html&usg=ALkJrhg8WWIMv1kYJyTA49cLCgFrJo8KKA

⁶⁸⁷ Start of interagency program "Youth SELLING in the neighborhood" in 185 municipalities, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn) 20 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.ca&sl=de&u=http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/kinder-und-jugend,did%3D212922.html&usg=ALkJrhg8WWIMv1kYJyTA49cLCgFrJo8KKA

185 municipalities. The European Social Fund (ESF) and federal fund combined for approximately EUR115 million.⁶⁸⁸

The German Federal Government, in partnership with the central associations of the private sector, have agreed to the “National Pact for Career Training and Skilled Manpower Development in Germany” in June 2004. This Training Pact has been renewed until the end of 2014, with the main feature being the addition of additional partners including the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs (KMK) and also the Federal Commissioner for Migration, Refugees and Integration.⁶⁸⁹ The Training Pact aimed to offer youths with the opportunity to engage in vocational training and allowed them to explore various different career prospects.⁶⁹⁰

On 21 January 2015, the Federal Ministry on Education and Research published a report that explained the “JOBSTARTER plus” program, the upgraded version of the “JOBSTARTER — Training for the Future” initiative that began in 2006. The main goal of the “JOBSTARTER — Training for the Future” program was to teach youths skills that will allow them to obtain jobs easier in the work force. The “JOBSTARTER plus” program focused more on the “innovation and structural development in vocational education,”⁶⁹¹ allowing individuals to be better trained at their respective positions and provide more avenues for individuals to find their desired jobs.⁶⁹²

On 22 July 2015, Deutsche Welle published an article titled “German companies want to hire Europe’s young unemployed.”⁶⁹³ It detailed Germany companies’ plan and effort to resolve the youth unemployment issue in Europe and attempts to provide jobs for the five million young people who are currently unemployed in Europe. A Germany company named InCharge focused on providing various skills to help find employment. Furthermore, the German companies also focused on dual trainings for youths, which will help them get employment easier.⁶⁹⁴

During the compliance period, Germany has successfully complied because of their new initiative on assisting their youths find jobs. Furthermore, they have reformed and improved a few of their existing projects to allow youths to obtain a job easier.

Thus, Germany is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Fu Yuan (Andrew) Liu

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

⁶⁸⁸ Start of interagency program “Youth SELLING in the neighborhood” in 185 municipalities, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn) 20 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

https://translate.googleusercontent.com/translate_c?depth=1&hl=en&prev=search&rurl=translate.google.ca&sl=de&u=http://www.bmfsfj.de/BMFSFJ/kinder-und-jugend,did%3D212922.html&usg=ALkJrhg8WWIMv1kYJyTA49cLCgFrJo8KKA#

⁶⁸⁹ The Training Pact wants to offer all young people opportunities for vocational training, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn). Date of Access: 21 February 2015. <http://www.bmbf.de/en/2295.php>

⁶⁹⁰ The Training Pact wants to offer all young people opportunities for vocational training, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn). Date of Access: 21 February 2015. <http://www.bmbf.de/en/2295.php>

⁶⁹¹ JOBSTARTER - Training for the Future, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn) 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. <http://www.bmbf.de/de/jobstarter.php>

⁶⁹² JOBSTARTER - Training for the Future, Federal Ministry on Education and Research (Bonn) 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. <http://www.bmbf.de/de/jobstarter.php>

⁶⁹³ German companies want to hire Europe's young unemployed, Deutsche Welle (Berlin/Bonn) 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015.

<http://www.dw.com/en/german-companies-want-to-hire-europes-young-unemployed/a-18598791>

⁶⁹⁴ German companies want to hire Europe's young unemployed, Deutsche Welle (Berlin/Bonn) 22 July 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015.

<http://www.dw.com/en/german-companies-want-to-hire-europes-young-unemployed/a-18598791>

On 21 January 2015, the government is working on a Rs. 1.2 Lakh crore solar power project and youth with a B.Tech, MBA or M.Com degree will be eligible to apply for a project, in which they can hold 26% to 51% equity, and receive a share of the revenue in proportion to their equity.⁶⁹⁵

On 28 March 2015, the government of the Bahir state has outlined plans to create skill-based development initiatives. Over a five year timeframe, Chief Minister Nitish Kumar hopes by 2020 to make one crore of youth compete globally for industries that require a skilled workforce.⁶⁹⁶ With the highest population of youth, Kumar has pledged, “all unemployed youth, aged 20 to 25, would be provided with a self-help allowance of Rs 1,000 for nine months to help them explore job avenues and appear in outstation interviews.”⁶⁹⁷ Labour Resource Minister D.C. Goswami also aims to increase employment by having established skill-centres in collaboration with private companies.⁶⁹⁸

During the compliance cycle, India stated new employment opportunity for youths. However, they have taken few actions to improve youth education and training in preparation for employment.

Thus, India is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizabeth Assefa

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment on youth labor and employment.

Economic slowdown in the past six years had made it increasingly difficult for younger Indonesians to find employment. With half of its population below the age of 30, this is symptomatic of a much larger economic problem. Government statistic citing the unemployment rate at 5.81% fail to include the informal sector which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the country’s economy. The demographic advantage of a young population risks becoming a burden if there are no job opportunities for the youth.⁶⁹⁹

In late 2014, the rate of unemployed university graduates was 27%, much higher than any other sector. Those who do find jobs often work outside their field of study.⁷⁰⁰ The number of companies recruiting in universities is decreasing year on year as the labor market has not been able to incorporate the approximately two million people joining the workforce every year.⁷⁰¹ Those without a university degree are less likely to be unemployed, but more likely to enter the informal sector, with no access to health insurance and social security. Out of 42.5 million Indonesians aged between 15 and 24, over 30 per cent of them are not in

⁶⁹⁵ Rs 1.2 lakh crore solar plan in the works for jobless tech grads, MBAs, The Times of India (New Delhi) 21 January 2015. Date of Access: 26 February 2015. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Rs-1-2-lakh-crore-solar-plan-in-the-works-for-jobless-tech-grads-MBAs/articleshow/45960621.cms>.

⁶⁹⁶ Bihar to skill up one crore youth by 2020:Nitish, Business Standard (Patna) 28 March 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/bihar-to-skill-up-one-crore-youth-by-2020-nitish-115032800917_1.html

⁶⁹⁷ Wifi, credit cards, job quota: Nitih lures youth and women voters, Hindustantimes (Patna) 17 September 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india/wi-fi-credit-cards-job-quota-nitish-lures-youth-and-women-voters/story-6S6gzhsGX3FqeOmw7uXFL.html>

⁶⁹⁸ Bihar to skill up one crore youth by 2020:Nitish, Business Standard (Patna) 28 March 2015. Date of Access: 11 October 2015. http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/bihar-to-skill-up-one-crore-youth-by-2020-nitish-115032800917_1.html

⁶⁹⁹ Slowing economy of Indonesia: rising youth unemployment, Indonesia-Investments (Delft) 22 June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.indonesia-investments.com/news/news-columns/slowing-economy-of-indonesia-rising-youth-unemployment/item5671>

⁷⁰⁰ Ford, Michele. Youth Unemployment Haunts Indonesia, University of Sidney (Sydney) 31 October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://sydney.edu.au/news/84.html?newsstoryid=14268>

⁷⁰¹ Danubrata, Eveline & Silviana, Cindy. Rising unemployment piles up problems for Indonesian president, Reuters (Jakarta) 20 June, 2015. Date of Access: 1 October, 2015. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/21/us-indonesia-unemployment-idUSKBN0P101D20150621>

education, training or a job). The predominance of the informal sector, uneven growth and poor quality of education are significant contributors to youth unemployment.⁷⁰²

In response, the Government of Indonesia has recognized the importance of reducing youth unemployment and it has committed to ensure that effective strategies to be implemented to create decent jobs for youth and to ease them to access the information of labor market in their Action Plan for 2014-15.⁷⁰³

On 26-27 November 2014, the regional workshop on “Partnership for Solutions”: Priorities and Pathways for Sustainable Energy and Deep De-carbonization in Indonesia” took place. SDSN’s initiative is to promote sustainable development and encourage research and development in secondary education.⁷⁰⁴ The UIS-SDSN Award also provide up to DR300 Million for the projects that are in line with United Nations sustainable goals. This initiative was first launched by the President of Republic of Indonesia and has improved subject specialization and presentation of new materials related to sustainable development.⁷⁰⁵

In 2012, 29% of Indonesians aged 25 to 64 had attained at least one upper year of post-secondary education, against an OECD average of 75%, translating into one of the lowest-skilled work forces in the OECD. The participation in education for 5-29 year-olds is the lowest among the lowest in OECD rankings⁷⁰⁶

In response, in November 2014, the Widodo administration launched and distributed the Indonesia Smart Card, which guarantees 12 years of free education, including education needs, and free higher education for disadvantaged students who pass university entrance exams.⁷⁰⁷ This policy addresses the problematic of accessibility to education. However, poor students still have a high drop-out rate, needing to contribute labor for family welfare. OECD recommended cash transfer schemes to promote school attendance have not been adopted.⁷⁰⁸ Cash transfers from the government have helped in offsetting the added cost of the government’s abolishment of energy subsidies,⁷⁰⁹ but without linking them to school attendance, incentive to attend school is not set to increase. Furthermore, university graduates in Indonesia still have alarmingly high unemployment rates.

The shortage of skilled labor is a considerable factor in the halting of the Widodo administration’s promised expenditure on roads, power plants, ports and growth in value-added industries.⁷¹⁰ The government of Indonesia prioritized secondary and vocational training as priority in their Actions Plan and to promote

⁷⁰² Ford, Michele. Youth Unemployment Haunts Indonesia, University of Sydney (Sydney) 31 October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://sydney.edu.au/news/84.html?newsstoryid=14268>

⁷⁰³ Open Government Indonesia 2014-15, Open Government Partnership (Indonesia) July 2014. Date of Access, 10 December 2014. http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Indonesia%20OGP%20ACTION%20PLAN%202014-2015_BAHASA.pdf

⁷⁰⁴ The Sustainable Development Goals of the Post-2015 Agenda: Comments on the OWG and SDSN Proposals (German) 26 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. http://www.diegdi.de/uploads/media/DIE__Comments__on__SDG__proposals__150226_04.pdf

⁷⁰⁵ Partnering for solutions to sustainable energy in Indonesia, Sustainable Development Solutions Network (Melbourne) 1 December, 2014. Date of Access: 10 February 2015. <http://ap-unsdsn.org/sustainable-energy-deep-decarbonization-indonesia/>

⁷⁰⁶ Indonesia, Overview of the education system (EAG 2014 and EAG 2015 Interim Report), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). January 2015. Date of Access, 1 October, 2015. <http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=IDN&treshold=10&topic=EO>

⁷⁰⁷ Jokowi Launches Indonesia Health Card and Smart Card, Jakarta Globe (Jakarta) October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October, 2015. <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/news/jokowi-launches-indonesia-health-card-smart-card/>

⁷⁰⁸ Economic Survey of Indonesia 2015, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris). March 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-indonesia.htm>

⁷⁰⁹ Indonesia’s Economy: A Good Scrap, The Economist (Singapore) 10 January 2015. Date of Access: 1 October, 2015. <http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21638179-jokowi-abandons-wasteful-fuel-subsidies-fiscal-prospects-brighten-good-scrap>

⁷¹⁰ Danubrata, Eveline & Silviana, Cindy. Rising unemployment piles up problems for Indonesian president, Reuters (Jakarta) 20 June, 2015. Date of Access: 1 October, 2015. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/21/us-indonesia-unemployment-idUSKBN0P101D20150621>

apprenticeship programs in the national level. However, no actions have been taken in regarding to expand these training programs in Indonesia.⁷¹¹

Despite the existence of high quality education institutions, overall quality of education in Indonesia is low. In reaction, the Indonesian government has increased the share of GDP accorded to education in an attempt to improve wages and working conditions for teachers. The government has also encouraged teachers to engage in professional development and is attempting curriculum reform.⁷¹² However, OECD recommended policies, such as linking teacher salaries to qualifications and performance have not been adopted⁷¹³ and expenditure on education remains the lowest among all OECD countries.⁷¹⁴

There is an enormous divergence in terms of the quality of education between rural and urban areas.. Most rural schools lack water and electricity.⁷¹⁵ Many rural communities have infrastructure shortages that impede economic development, job creation and better quality of education. The Indonesian government has removed fuel subsidies, which will allow it to invest in infrastructure.⁷¹⁶ This addresses the issue of uneven economic growth and underdeveloped rural areas in Indonesia, which will foster the creation of quality employment nation-wide and increase quality and access to education. It is also expected to reduce the strain on existing urban centers particularly in and around Jakarta.⁷¹⁷

During the compliance period, Indonesia has shown some commitments to address the issue of youth unemployment, through national policies that increase accessibility to education, such as the Indonesia Smart Card. However, Indonesia has not taken action to improve youth training or employment, quality of education and social safety nets that would allow kids to attend school instead of joining the labor force. While having increased expenditure in education, its teachers are still the lowest paid among all of the OECD countries.⁷¹⁸ It has failed to act on political, administrative and implementation impediments to improving youth training and education, as well as country-wide economic growth that would provide job opportunities for youth outside of commercial and industrial centres.⁷¹⁹

Thus, Indonesia is awarded a score of 0 for this commitment.

Analyst: Germán Andres Guberman

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

⁷¹¹ Open Government Indonesia 2014-15 (Indonesia) July 2014. Date of Access, 10 December 2014.

http://www.opengovpartnership.org/sites/default/files/Indonesia%20OGP%20ACTION%20PLAN%202014-2015_BAHASA.pdf

⁷¹² Youth Unemployment Haunts Indonesia, University of Sidney (Sydney) 31 October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2015.

<http://sydney.edu.au/news/84.html?newsstoryid=14268>

⁷¹³ Economic Survey of Indonesia 2015, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) March 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/economic-survey-indonesia.htm>

⁷¹⁴ Indonesia, Overview of the education system (EAG 2014 and EAG 2015 Interim Report), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) January 2015. Date of Access, 1 October, 2015.

<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=IDN&treshold=10&topic=EO>

⁷¹⁵ Youth Unemployment Haunts Indonesia, University of Sydney (Sydney) 31 October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2015.

<http://sydney.edu.au/news/84.html?newsstoryid=14268>

⁷¹⁶ Indonesia – Economic forecast summary (June 2015), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/indonesia-economic-forecast-summary.htm>

⁷¹⁷ Youth Unemployment Haunts Indonesia, University of Sydney (Sydney) 31 October, 2014. Date of Access: 1 October 2015.

<http://sydney.edu.au/news/84.html?newsstoryid=14268>

⁷¹⁸ Indonesia, Overview of the education system (EAG 2014 and EAG 2015 Interim Report), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) January 2015. Date of Access, 1 October, 2015.

<http://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=IDN&treshold=10&topic=EO>

⁷¹⁹ Indonesia – Economic forecast summary (June 2015), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Paris) June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/eco/outlook/indonesia-economic-forecast-summary.htm>

On 29 December 2014 the Ministry of Education released a ministerial decree announcing a plan to establish a fund for the support of young people and encouragement of student mobility. The fund will provide scholarships to support international mobility of students as well as provide incentives for enrolment in courses of study related to particular subject areas “of national and community interest” such as science, engineering, and mathematics.⁷²⁰

On 23 January 2015 the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy announced a decree that expanded the incentive bonus to companies by adding a ‘professional apprenticeship’ category to the eligibility for incentives already available under the Youth Guarantee plan (Garanzia Giovani).⁷²¹ The Italian implementation of the EU Youth Guarantee program, launched on 1 May 2014, aims to ensure all “NEETs” (youth between 15 and 29 years that are not in education, employment or training) find work, training, traineeships or apprenticeships, within four months after becoming unemployed or exit from the formal education system initiatives.⁷²²

On 20 February 2015 Italy’s coalition government approved a decree passed by parliament last year related to an initiative called the “Jobs Act,” which is designed to increase flexibility in the labour market by reducing regulatory restraints faced by employers when hiring and firing workers.⁷²³ The legislation will relax the conditions for companies to use fixed-term and apprenticeship contracts in an effort to replace temporary contracts and get young people into jobs with progressively more secure contracts that result in entitlement to a permanent job after three years.⁷²⁴

On 22 June 2015 the European Commission announced that Italy had joined the European Alliance for Apprenticeships: companies and organisations commit to making 140 000 apprenticeships available to young people.⁷²⁵

During the Compliance period, Italy has taken steps to improve educational attainment of the youth labour force, improved training programs, and created new employment opportunities for youths.

Thus, Italy is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Travis Southin

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment through the statement of imminent reform by the Prime Minister and improving their main online job seeking platform.

On 12 February 2015, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe addressed the need to improve the measures for the employment of youth. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe wanted the companies hiring new graduates to give the

⁷²⁰ Fondo per il sostegno dei giovani e favorire la mobilità degli studenti, Ministry of Education, University and Research (Rome) 29 December 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://attiministeriali.miur.it/anno-2014/dicembre/dm-29122014.aspx>

⁷²¹ Bonus Occupazione, sì ad apprendistato professionalizzante e cumulabilità, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Rome) 12 February 2015. Accessed 28 February 2015. <http://www.garanziaiovani.gov.it/EventiNews/News/Pagine/2015/Bonus-Occupazione-si-ad-apprendistato-professionalizzante-e-cumulabilita.aspx>

⁷²² Bonus Occupazione, sì ad apprendistato professionalizzante e cumulabilità, Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Rome) 12 February 2015. Accessed 28 February 2015. <http://www.garanziaiovani.gov.it/EventiNews/News/Pagine/2015/Bonus-Occupazione-si-ad-apprendistato-professionalizzante-e-cumulabilita.aspx>

⁷²³ Italy’s Labour Market: Marching to a Different Tune, The Economist (Rome) 28 February 2015. Accessed 28 February 2015. <http://www.economist.com/news/europe/21645256-bold-move-free-up-employment-marching-different-tune>

⁷²⁴ Italy’s Labour Market: Marching to a Different Tune, The Economist (Rome) 28 February 2015. Accessed 28 February 2015. <http://www.economist.com/news/europe/21645256-bold-move-free-up-employment-marching-different-tune>

⁷²⁵ European Alliance for Apprenticeships: companies and organisations commit to making 140 000 apprenticeships available to young people, European Commission (Brussels) 22 June 2015. Date of access: 1 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5225_en.htm

option and information on overtime work, training, turnover, and various related opportunities.⁷²⁶ Furthermore, the Prime Minister wanted to utilize career promotion subsidy in order to give irregular employment to assist young workers who are looking for a stable and regular occupation.⁷²⁷ Further, he also stated that the public employment bureau, Hello Work, will not take job advertisement for new graduates from companies that have been suspected with high turnover rate of young workers.⁷²⁸

On 24 November 2014, the International Labour Organization outlined the fact that the Japanese society expected the youth employment labour force to actively pursue a job.⁷²⁹ Immediately after graduation, young workers are to look for jobs that are in their interest fields or matches with their skills. Hello Work and some private companies collaborate together to provide training, soft-skills, job matching, and subsidies to help recent graduates obtain employment.⁷³⁰ The main objective is to keep young people constantly looking for work, as opposed to being unemployed.

On 31 July 2015, YCharts indicated that Japan's youth unemployment rate was at 5.5 per cent, which was an increase from the 5.0 per cent in 30 April 2015. However, it was at 6.3 per cent on 28 February 2015, thus positive progress was still made in the 2015 year.⁷³¹

On 21 May 2015, The World on Arirang published an article titled "Economists warn of harsh economic outlook for Korea, if reforms won't get pushed through," which stated Japan's decline youth unemployment rate is due to many Japanese production based companies returning to Japan, thus creating many new job opportunities in the domestic manufacturing sectors.⁷³²

During the compliance period, Japan has fulfilled their commitment since the Japanese Prime Minister had explained strategies on employing more youth into the work force. Further, Japan has improved their largest job searching platform to be more reliable and effective.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Fu Yuan (Andrew) Liu

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

⁷²⁶ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the 189th Session of the Diet, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201502/policy.html

⁷²⁷ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the 189th Session of the Diet, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201502/policy.html

⁷²⁸ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe to the 189th Session of the Diet, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201502/policy.html

⁷²⁹ Promoting youth employment through activation strategies, International Labour Organization (Geneva) 24 November 2014. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_322411.pdf

⁷³⁰ Promoting youth employment through activation strategies, International Labour Organization (Geneva) 24 November 2014. Date of Access: 21 February 2015.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_322411.pdf

⁷³¹ Japan Youth Unemployment Rate, YCharts (Chicago) 31 July 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015.

http://ycharts.com/indicators/japan_youth_unemployment_rate_monthly

⁷³² Economists warn of harsh economic outlook for Korea, if reforms won't get pushed through, The World on Arirang (Seoul) 21 May 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. http://www.arirang.co.kr/News/News_View.asp?nseq=179752

On February 2015, President Park Geun-hye's administration has pushed ahead with a three year economic innovation plan, which aims at increasing the youth employment rate from 40.4 per cent to 47.7 per cent by 2017.⁷³³

On 16 January 2015, the Korean government announced that in “support [for] young people to enter the labor market early, the government plans to introduce a work-study dual system, build and spread a competency-based hiring system and address mismatches between youth (job seekers) and SMEs.”⁷³⁴ The government of Korea also committed that it will expand the youth internship program for SMEs, aiming to expand to cover 50, 000 beneficiaries in 2015.⁷³⁵

On 24 July 2015, finance minister Choi Kyung-hwan announced a program to create 200,000 jobs for youth by 2017.⁷³⁶ The program is meant to address the job shortages for youth created when the government raised the retirement age in 2013. The program will create 53,000 public sector positions, 35,000 permanent private sector positions, and 125,000 private sector apprenticeships and internships.

On 17 September 2015, President Park created the “Youth Hope Fund” to raise money to help young Koreans secure employment. President Park donated KRW20 million initially, and has also promised to donate 20 percent of her monthly salary to the fund. President Park has called for donations to the fund from private and public leaders.⁷³⁷

In 2015, the Korean government plans to introduce the apprenticeship education program from Switzerland in vocational high school. After 2016, the plan is expected to expand such type of school into all 41 government-led industrial complex.⁷³⁸ However, there have not been any actions taken regarding to this proposal.

The Korean government also committed to provide financial incentives for young entrepreneurs by increasing its grants to high school graduates working at the SMEs. The government also proposed to stimulate demand of youth in the labour market after the completion of military services. However, there is no specific strategy mentioned in the plan.⁷³⁹

Finally, the Korean government is working to reform current labour laws. The reforms would give employers more flexibility to fire under performers while shortening work hours and strengthening the protections for contract workers.^{740,741} President Park stressed how the reforms will help create more jobs for young Koreans

⁷³³ Korea lays out plans to deal with aging population, Asia Heartbeat arirang (Seoul) 06 February 2015. Date of Access: 10 February 2015. http://www.arirang.co.kr/News/News_View.asp?nseq=175603

⁷³⁴ Young, elderly's income gap widens, The Korea Times (Seoul) 04 March 2015. Date of Access: March 05 2015. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/biz/2015/03/602_174585.html

⁷³⁵ Govt. Promotes Smart Plants, Invest Korean (Seoul) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 10 February 2015. http://www.investkorea.org/ikwork/iko/eng/cont/contents.jsp?no=608300001&l_unit=90202&bno=501160008&code=102060101&mode=&url_info=bbs_read.jsp.

⁷³⁶ Public, Private Sectors to Create 200,000 New Jobs for Youth by 2017, Business Korea (Seoul) 28 July 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <http://www.businesskorea.co.kr/news/politics/11552-unemployment-cliff-public-private-sectors-create-200000-new-jobs-youth-2017>

⁷³⁷ President Park makes donation to help youth find jobs, Korea.net (Seoul) 17 September 2015. Date of Access: 4 October 2015. <http://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Policies/view?articleId=129962>

⁷³⁸ Employment Plan 2014, Republic of Korea (Seoul) 22 December 2014. Date of Access: 2 February 2015. https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_korea-1.pdf

⁷³⁹ Employment Plan 2014, Republic of Korea (Seoul) 22 December 2014. Date of Access: 2 February 2015. https://g20.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/g20_employment_plan_korea-1.pdf

⁷⁴⁰ In South Korea, Parks' revamp of rigid labour laws faces opposition, Reuters (Seoul) 23 September 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <http://www.businessinsider.com/r-in-south-korea-parks-revamp-of-rigid-labor-laws-faces-opposition-2015-9>

⁷⁴¹ South Korea labour reform push gains traction, Financial Times (Seoul). 11 August 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <http://www.ft.com/intl/cms/s/0/e55b8bec-3ffc-11e5-9abe-5b335da3a90e.html#axzz3ndkeb1P1>

stating, “Without overhauling the sector, we cannot save young Koreans from despair and resolve the pain of irregular workers.”

During the compliance period, Korea has shown commitments to address the issue of youth unemployment through national policies that improve education, training and improve youth employment opportunities.

Thus, Korea has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Celine Liu and Holly Long

Mexico: -1

Mexico has failed to comply with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 24 November 2014, the International Labour Organization issued a report titled “Promoting youth employment through activation strategies.” In the report, it indicated that financed youth policies are non-existent. Further, those who do apply to financial support are required to pass an extensive selection procedure to obtain the support. There are only a small youth work force population that are qualified to be in the benefit and activation programs.⁷⁴²

On 19 January 2015, the Mexican Government Incentive Program (PAI) published their incentive programs to promote economic growth and development. In the report, it did not list any incentive programs that promote youth employment. There are a few incentive programs on education, but they are not designed for youth between the ages 15-24.⁷⁴³

On 18 February 2015, KSAT 12 reported that the Mexican Consulate has given USD 60,000 to the University of the Incarnate Word in order to fund the scholarship program for Mexican origin students who are part of the IME Fellowship program. Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto increased the original fund for the program by four times. A specific amount of scholarships are designated to offer to students with Mexican origin. This scholarship is designed to help students reach their goals and contribute to the society in the United States and Mexico.⁷⁴⁴

On 22 March 2015, the International Labour Organization (ILO) suggested the Mexican government to provide a new professionalization program with the main aim to help young workers find employment. ILO reported that 20 per cent of the youth do not have a job nor do they attend school. Moreover, 75 per cent of the female youths lack job opportunity because of gender discrimination. The ILO indicated that a prominent reason for high youth unemployment is due to a connection between universities, factories, and work centres. The ILO suggested the dual training program to tackle the high youth unemployment rate in Mexico.⁷⁴⁵

During the compliance period, while Mexico has taken some action to fulfill its commitment, they did not make major strides towards complying with their commitments and have failed to reach the commitment domestically.

⁷⁴² Promoting youth employment through activation strategies, International Labour Organization (Geneva) 24 November 2014. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_322411.pdf

⁷⁴³ PAI 2015 Government Incentive Program, Issue 19 January 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. http://issuu.com/mireyjorgemercado/docs/pai2015-english_print

⁷⁴⁴ Mexican Consulate gives \$60,000 check for UIW student scholarships, KSAT 12 (San Antonio) 18 February 2015. Date of Access: 21 February 2015. <http://www.ksat.com/content/pns/ksat/news/2015/02/18/mexican-consulate-presents--60-000-check-for-uiw-student-scholar.html>

⁷⁴⁵ New educational models to reduce youth unemployment: ILO, Staffing America Latina (Sheffield) 22 March 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. <http://staffingamericalatina.com/en/nuevos-modelos-de-educacion-para-reducir-desempleo-juvenil-oit/>

Thus, Mexico is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Fu Yuan (Andrew) Liu

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment to facilitate young people's access to education, training and employment.

Russia has taken actions to promote young people's access to education.

On 22 April 2015, the meeting of the coordinating committee on the introduction of federal standards for education of people with disabilities took place in the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation. It was announced that the new standards would be implemented by 1 September 2016, which would allow to create a barrier-free environment in educational facilities, thus, facilitating vulnerable people's access to education.⁷⁴⁶

On 24 April 2015, the Government of Russia approved the plan for the implementation of the Children's Supplementary Education Development Concept for 2015-2020. The plan provides for measures to facilitate access to quality education.⁷⁴⁷

Russia has taken actions to promote young people's access to employment.

On 1 April 2015, the first meeting of the Ministry of Education and Science Council on development of social partnership in education, youth policy and child protection took place in Moscow. The Council is to elaborate new measures to advance cooperation with a wide range of stakeholders, including private sector and nongovernmental organizations in the field of youth policy. According to Russian Minister of Education and Science Dmitry Livanov, one of the goals of the newly created Council is to promote professional orientation of the youth.⁷⁴⁸

On 28 May 2015, the Government of Russia approved the draft regulation distributing subsidies on the implementation of labor policy measures to federal subjects. These measures include, inter alia, stimulating youth employment as well as providing training opportunities for the people in risk of losing their jobs.⁷⁴⁹

On 24 September 2015, Russian Minister of Labour and Social Protection Maksim Topilin announced that the Government had approved federal subsidies to four regions — Chuvash republic, Komi republic, Chelyabinsk oblast, and Vladimir oblast, to "alleviate labour market tensions." One of the aims of this package is to stimulate youth employment in the aforementioned regions.⁷⁵⁰

During the monitoring period Russia has taken actions to facilitate young people's access to education, training and employment. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

⁷⁴⁶ New federal standards for education of people with disabilities will be implemented from 1 September 2016, Russian Ministry of Education and Science 22 April 2015. Access: 16 June 2015. <http://xn--80abucjiibhv9a.xn--p1ai/%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8/5476>.

⁷⁴⁷ The plan for the implementation of the Children's Supplementary Education Development Concept for 2015-2020 approved, Russian Ministry of Education and Science 8 May 2015. Access: 16 June 2015. <http://xn--80abucjiibhv9a.xn--p1ai/%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8/5533>.

⁷⁴⁸ The first meeting of the Ministry of Education and Science Council on development of social partnership in education, youth policy and child protection took place, Russian Ministry of Education and Science 1 April 2015. Access: 16 June 2015. <http://xn--80abucjiibhv9a.xn--p1ai/%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8/5384>.

⁷⁴⁹ Four more regions are to receive subsidies on additional labor policy measures, Russian Ministry of Labor and Social Protection 28 May 2015. Access: 16 June 2015. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/employment/employment/438>.

⁷⁵⁰ Government approved federal subsidies to four regions to alleviate labour market tensions, Russian Ministry of Labor and Social Protection 24 September 2015. Access: 22 October 2015. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/employment/employment/463>.

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 13 January 2015, Saudi Arabia increased their budget by 3 percent and allocated USD 58 billion towards education, USD 108 million towards general school rehabilitation projects and USD 3 billion towards higher education.⁷⁵¹

On 4 January 2015, the Saudi government announced make 300,000 jobs for its citizens in the private sector, the ministries of Economy and Planning , Finance and Labour will start 36 new initiatives to create more jobs.⁷⁵²

On 26 January 2015, a quota was placed on foreign firms to hire Saudi locals, to help decrease the youth unemployment rate and prevent locals from searching for jobs abroad.⁷⁵³

On 1 April 2015, Saudi Arabia announced it will continue supporting its programs for the upskilling of the youth to better meet the needs of the private sector. These programs include Colleges of Excellence, whose goal is to establishing 50 technical training institutes, over the next 10 years and on the job training.⁷⁵⁴

On 7 October 2015, Saudi Arabia implemented a policy for youth and mature workers mandating that private sector employees in will now be banned from working for more than 12 hours a day.⁷⁵⁵

During the compliance cycle, Saudi Arabia has implemented programs that improve youth education and create youth employment, but did not take actions to improve youth training and employment opportunities

Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elena Lifshits Carrera

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 19 November 2014, Deputy Minister Buti Manamela, in a speech at the African National Congress (ANC) Progressive Business Forum encouraged youths to take advantage of the various skill and training programs offered by the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA).⁷⁵⁶

On 2 December 2015, the National Human Settlements Youth Accord (NHSYA) was signed between Minister of Human Settlements Lindiwe Sisulu, national youth organizations, and department key stakeholders. The youth accord creates housing programmes aimed at skill development and job creation.⁷⁵⁷

⁷⁵¹ Saudi Arabia's Youth Unemployment Problem among King Salman's Many New Challenges after Abdullah's Death, International Business Times.13 January 2015.Date of Access: 27 February 2015. <http://www.ibtimes.com/saudi-arabias-youth-unemployment-problem-among-king-salmans-many-new-challenges-after-1793346>

⁷⁵² Saudi Arabia To Create 300,000 Private Sector Jobs For Locals, Gulf Business. 4 January 2015.Date of Access: 25 February 2015. <http://gulfbusiness.com/2015/01/saudi-arabia-create-300000-private-sector-jobs-locals/#.VPMdC3zF-gx>

⁷⁵³ In Saudi Arabia, new king Salman seeks stability, Global Risk Insights. 26 January 2015.Date of Access: 25 February 2015. <http://globalriskinsights.com/2015/01/saudi-arabia-new-king-salman-seeks-stability/>

⁷⁵⁴ ECOSOC integration Statement Questionnaire: Achieving sustainable development through employment creation and decent work for all: Saudi Arabia Input. 1 April 2015. Date of Access 10 October 2015.

⁷⁵⁵ Saudi Arabia Introduces New Employment Laws. 7 October 2015. Date of Access: 10 October 2015. <http://www.out-law.com/en/articles/2015/october/saudi-arabia-introduces-new-employment-laws/>

⁷⁵⁶ Address by Deputy Minister Buti Manamela at the ANC Progressive Business Forum, The Presidency (Pretoria) 19 November 2014. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speech-deputy-minister-buti-manamela-occasion-progressive-business-forum-johannesburg-country-club>.

⁷⁵⁷ Press Release - 02 December 2014, Department of Human Settlements (Pretoria) 2 December 2014. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.dhs.gov.za/content/media-statements/press-release-02-december-2014>.

On 13 January 2015, the Department of Public Works invested approximately ZAR5 million in bursaries awarded to students pursuing careers in engineering, architecture, and urban planning.⁷⁵⁸

On 14 January 2015, the Presidency initiated the consultative process in drafting the 2020 National Youth Policy, calling for youth input.⁷⁵⁹ The policy is to be implemented in March of this year with the primary goal of installing youth development programmes.⁷⁶⁰

On 16 January 2015, the Deputy Minister of Water and Sanitation Pamela Tshwete launched the Unemployed Youth Skills Development Project in Thohoyandou in conjunction with the Department of Public Works and the Vhembe District Municipality. The program rationale includes both job creation and skills development.⁷⁶¹

On 22 January 2015, Minister of Basic Education Angelina Motshekga approved a revision of the current Senior Certificate qualification to include the Nation Curriculum Statement subjects, enhancing opportunities for pupils aged 21 and above to complete higher academic certification.⁷⁶²

On 9 June 2015, President Jacob Zuma launched Presidential Youth Working Group to promote youth participation in governance and policy making to improve quality of life. One of its main focus points lies in the National Youth Policy which centres around joblessness, poor skills levels and poor health care access.⁷⁶³

On 12 August 2015, The National Youth Policy 2020 which focuses on the development of youth was signed by the cabinet.⁷⁶⁴

On 28 September 2015, President Jacob Zuma without reservations endorsed the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's new Global Goals in front of world leaders at the 70th United Nation's General Assembly in New York. South Africa's goals focus on poverty, unemployment and inequality, with a narrow focus on women, youth and people with disabilities with respect to education, job creation and more.⁷⁶⁵

On 1 October 2015, Higher Education and Training Minister Blade Nzimande signed a Memorandum of Understanding with his Angolan counterpart Adao Gaspar Ferreira do Nascimento to work jointly on the

⁷⁵⁸ Public Works invests millions in education, Department of Public Works (Pretoria) 13 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.gov.za/public-works-invests-millions-education>.

⁷⁵⁹ Draft National Youth Policy 2014-2019, The Presidency (Pretoria) 12 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.thepresidency.gov.za/MediaLib/Downloads/Downloads/Draft%20National%20Youth%20Policy%202014%20C2%AD2019.pdf>.

⁷⁶⁰ Deputy Minister Buti Manamela: Launch of consultative process for the National Youth Policy 2020, The Presidency (Pretoria) 14 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.gov.za/deputy-minister-buti-manamela-launch-consultative-process-national-youth-policy-2020>.

⁷⁶¹ Deputy Minister Pamela Tshwete: Launch of Vhembe District Municipality Unemployed Youth Skills Development Project, Department of Water and Sanitation (Thohoyandou) 16 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.gov.za/deputy-minister-pamela-tshwete-launch-vhembe-district-municipality-unemployed-youth-skills>.

⁷⁶² Basic Education on implementation of amended senior certificate, Department of Basic Education (Pretoria) 22 January 2015. Date of Access: 11 February 2015. <http://www.gov.za/implementation-amended-senior-certificate-qualification-adults-and-out-school-learners>.

⁷⁶³ President Jacob Zuma launches Presidential Youth Working Group, South African Government (Cape Town) 9 June 2015. Date of Access: 1 October 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/president-jacob-zuma-launches-presidential-youth-working-group-9-jun-2015-0000>.

⁷⁶⁴ National Youth Policy signed by the cabinet, South African Government (Cape Town) 12 August 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/deputy-minister-manamela-signing-national-youth-policy-2020-12-aug-2015-0000>.

⁷⁶⁵ President Jacob Zuma: SA endorses the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at 70th UN Assembly, South African Government News Agency (New York) 28 September 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/world/sa-gives-2030-agenda-thumbs>.

development of cooperation focusing on higher education. The parties shall enhance training, accreditation, quality assurance as well as soliciting third parties for funding of scholarships and e-learning.⁷⁶⁶

On 2 October 2015, President Jacob Zuma speaking in Boksburg announced the launch of an Education ICT (Information Communication Technology) leg as part of Operation Pkhakisa which aims to take education to the next level by enabling access to education resources for both teachers and students. It will also strengthen collection of school data through rapid, reliable and transparent flows of information between national, provincial, district and school levels making management and operations more effective. This initiative will enable implementation of objectives outlined in the National Development Plan (NDP).⁷⁶⁷

During the compliance period, South Africa has taken steps to improve conditions of youth employment by providing greater access to training, employment, and education.

Thus, South Africa is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sophie Barnett

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 26 November 2014, the Ministry of Development published the Medium Term Programme 2015-2017, which announces that the youth labour force participation and employment rate will “continue to be increased through an efficient and integrating employment policy.”⁷⁶⁸

As of December 2014, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security European Union Coordination Department implemented a project aimed at “Improving the Quality of Vocational Education and Training, and Vocational Skills of Young People.”⁷⁶⁹ The operation has a total budget of EUR 25 million and an implementation period of 30 months.⁷⁷⁰

On 23 January 2015, the Ministry of Development published the Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018),⁷⁷¹ which contains various goals for improving the current social and economic opportunities in Turkey,

⁷⁶⁶ Higher Education and Training Minister Blade Nzimande signed a Memorandum of Understanding with his Angolan counterpart Adoao Gaspar Ferreira do Nascimento to work jointly on higher education, South African Government News Agency (Pretoria) 1 October 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015.

<http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/sa-angola-work-education>.

⁷⁶⁷ President Jacob Zuma on launch of Operation Phakisa ICT in Basic Education, South African Government News Agency (Boksburg) 2 October 2015. Date of Access: 3 October 2015. <http://sanews.gov.za/south-africa/operation-phakisa-ict-take-education-new-standard>.

⁷⁶⁸ Medium Term Programme (2015-2017), Ministry of Development (Ankara) October 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Lists/Duyurular%20ve%20Kalknma%20Ajans%20Duyurular/Attachments/10/Medium-Term%20Programme%202015-2017.pdf>

⁷⁶⁹ Improving the Quality of Vocational Education and Training, and Vocational Skills of Young People, Ministry of Labour and Social Security European Union Coordination Department (Ankara) December 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://ikg.gov.tr/en-us/projects/projectsinimplementation/natagency.aspx>

⁷⁷⁰ Improving the Quality of Vocational Education and Training, and Vocational Skills of Young People, Ministry of Labour and Social Security European Union Coordination Department (Ankara) December 2014. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://ikg.gov.tr/en-us/projects/projectsinimplementation/natagency.aspx>

⁷⁷¹ The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) published, Ministry of Development (Ankara) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/content.aspx?l=99479284-12e6-4d7d-bb4d-10d2a19feded&i=12>.

including that of youth.⁷⁷² Future objectives aim at providing youths with the skill requirements of the information society and “increasing the participation of youth, who are not in education or employment.”⁷⁷³

The Turkish Government specifies improving youth access to education, training, and employment opportunities by upgrading and increasing mobility programs as well as implementing support programs to “prevent young people from harmful habits.”⁷⁷⁴ The Tenth Development Plan also calls to provide prioritized state support for entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) “on the basis of innovation, productivity and employment, [and] growth and collaboration”⁷⁷⁵ to youth. Again, however, policy has yet to be implemented.

Actions 2.3.5 to 2.3.7 of the 2013-2017 Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Science, Industry, and Technology state three youth-centric commitments: to provide technology-oriented entrepreneurship, to organize networking events, and to provide similar educating, entrepreneurial opportunities abroad.⁷⁷⁶

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) found the proportion of Turkish youth neither employed nor engaged in training or education to be the highest among all OECD countries — 31.1 per cent.⁷⁷⁷ This is double the OECD average of 15.2 per cent.

Turkey is double the OECD average of 15.2 per cent.⁷⁷⁸ The Turkish Statistics Institute also revealed that the rate increased in May, sitting at 18.8 per cent compared 18.0 per cent in the preceding month and 17.4 per cent in the preceding year.⁷⁷⁹

On 6 September 2015, Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu called on G20 leaders to reduce youth unemployment globally, for otherwise they pursue job opportunities in more advanced economies.⁷⁸⁰

During the compliance period, Turkey has begun to implement programs that improve youth education, training and employment opportunities.

Thus, Turkey is awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Sophie Barnet

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

⁷⁷² The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) published, Ministry of Development (Ankara) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/content.aspx?i=99479284-12e6-4d7d-bb4d-10d2a19feded&i=12>

⁷⁷³ The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) published, Ministry of Development (Ankara) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/content.aspx?i=99479284-12e6-4d7d-bb4d-10d2a19feded&i=12>

⁷⁷⁴ The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) published, Ministry of Development (Ankara) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/content.aspx?i=99479284-12e6-4d7d-bb4d-10d2a19feded&i=12>

⁷⁷⁵ The Tenth Development Plan (2014-2018) published, Ministry of Development (Ankara) 23 January 2015. Date of Access: 14 February 2015. <http://www.mod.gov.tr/Pages/content.aspx?i=99479284-12e6-4d7d-bb4d-10d2a19feded&i=12>

⁷⁷⁶ 2013-2017 Strategic Plan, Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology (Ankara) 2012. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.sanayi.gov.tr/Files/Documents/bstb-20132017-stratejik-p-2172014152951.pdf>.

⁷⁷⁷ OECD: Turkey has highest rate of unemployed and out of school youth, Todayet, Prime Minister of Japar 2015. http://www.todayzaman.com/business_oecd-turkey-has-highest-rate-of-unemployed-and-out-of-school-youth_374384.html.

⁷⁷⁸ Jobless figures recover to lowest rate in 9 months, Todayratejik-p-21720bul) 15 July 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. http://www.todayzaman.com/anasayfa_jobless-figures-recover-to-lowest-rate-in-9-months_393762.html.

⁷⁷⁹ Turkey Unemployment Rate Climbs in May, RTT News (New York) 17 August 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. <http://www.rttnews.com/2541725/turkey-unemployment-rate-climbs-in-may.aspx>.

⁷⁸⁰ G20-Turkish PM calls for global education of youth unemployment, Reuters Middle East (Ankara) 6 September 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2015. <https://en-maktoob.news.yahoo.com/g20-turkish-pm-davutoglu-calls-global-reduction-youth-074536345--sector.html>.

On 10 December 2014 the Department of Education announced the creation of a careers and enterprise company that will provide young people aged 12 to 18 “access the best advice and inspiration about the world of work” by encouraging greater collaboration between schools and colleges and employers. The company will be employer-led and independent of government in order to “transform the provision of careers education and advice for young people.”⁷⁸¹

On 20 January 2015 the Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills announced a new partnership with automotive manufacturers, funded with BGP 11.3 million of government funding alongside a BGP 2.8 million cash investment and BGP16.4 million in-kind contributions from industry. The partnership will provide a “route to work for 225 19 plus year-olds” by offering a 15 day program offering vocational training that leads to opportunities for future apprenticeships.⁷⁸²

On 27 January 2015 the Department for Education released its annual destination data 6 months in earlier than expected, “showing the government’s commitment to improving the timeliness of the data.” The destination data shows that from October 2012 to March 2013 91% of 16-year-olds continued on to further education, training or employment, rising from 89% the previous year.⁷⁸³

On 3 February 2015 the Cabinet Office announced 750 new apprenticeships in the civil service. The placements will be paid and offer two-year structured placements that result in the ability to apply for continued employment.⁷⁸⁴

On 4 February 2015 Chief Executive of the UK Commission for Employment and Skills Michael Davis welcomed the announcement of the creation of a GBP 10.6 industrial partnership for the aerospace sector. Michael Davis noted that the partnership “will help the sector develop a range of innovative programmes, including ways to attract and retain young people and developing higher-level skills through industry-led graduate level courses.”⁷⁸⁵

On 17 February 2015 Prime Minister David Cameron outlined his plan to decrease youth unemployment by requiring youth aged 18-21 who have not had a job for six months to start an apprenticeship or complete community work in order to continue receiving job seeker’s allowance. Prime Minister Cameron noted signalled that youth unemployment will remain a top priority: “we are taking further steps to help young people make something of their lives. Our goal in the next parliament is effectively to abolish long-term youth unemployment.”⁷⁸⁶

On 21 August 2015 Prime Minister David Cameron announced various commitments aimed at supporting 3 million apprenticeships by 2020. The government announced it is calling for employer consultations on a proposed apprenticeship levy (set to be introduced in 2017) that is designed to increase investment in training

⁷⁸¹ New careers and enterprise company for schools, Department of Education (London) 10 December 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-careers-and-enterprise-company-for-schools>

⁷⁸² Government and automotive industry start the motor on £30 million skills investment, Department for Business, Innovation, and Skills (London) 20 January 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-and-automotive-industry-start-the-motor-on-30-million-skills-investment>

⁷⁸³ More young people continuing in education, employment, or training, Department for Education (London) 27 January 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/more-young-people-continuing-in-education-employment-or-training--2>

⁷⁸⁴ Government launches 750 apprenticeships for talented young people, Cabinet Office (London) 3 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-launches-750-apprenticeships-for-talented-young-people>

⁷⁸⁵ UK Commission for Employment and Skills welcomes new aerospace industrial partnership, UK Commission for Employment and Skills (London) 4 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/aerospace-industrial-partnership-welcomed-by-uk-commission-for-employment-and-skills>

⁷⁸⁶ Unemployed will have to do community work under Tories, says Cameron, The Guardian (London) 17 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.theguardian.com/politics/2015/feb/17/unemployed-will-have-to-do-community-work-under-tories-says-cameron>

and apprenticeships. Additionally, the announcement included a new public procurement requirement to take a company's apprenticeship offer into account when awarding government contracts valued over GBP 10 million. Finally, the announcement pledged 30 000 apprenticeship places across the road and rail industry to be achieved during the life of this Parliament.⁷⁸⁷

During the compliance period, the UK has shown an active commitment to reducing youth unemployment through the implementation of programs that ensure young people are in education, training and employment.

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Travis Southin

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 8 December 2014 the Office of the Press Secretary announced new commitments that will provide millions of additional K-12 students access to computer science education in over 60 school districts. These commitments include over USD 20 million in philanthropic contributions to train 10,000 computer science teachers by fall 2015 and 25,000 teachers by fall 2016.⁷⁸⁸

On 9 January 2015 the Office of the Press Secretary unveiled a proposal called America's College Promise. The proposal will provide two years of free tuition to students who attend at least half-time, maintain a 2.5 GPA while in college, and make steady progress toward completing their program. Federal funding will contribute three quarters of the average cost of community college and participating states will be expected to contribute the rest.⁷⁸⁹

On 2 February 2015 President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget announced USD1.5 billion for a program called Connecting Disconnected Youth with Opportunities, which will create a competitive grant program to open "educational and workforce pathways for disconnected youth." The program will assist disconnected youth to earn high school diplomas, achieve further educational attainment, and improve long-term job prospects.⁷⁹⁰

On 2 February 2015 President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget announced a proposal to create a new USD200 million American Technical Training Fund that would create 100 technical training centers in an attempt to match workforce needs of employers in high-demand industries.⁷⁹¹

On 2 February 2015 President Obama's fiscal year 2016 budget announced USD873,416,000 (a 5% increase) for elements of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) that help youth "obtain skills and education to succeed in a knowledge-based economy, including growing and emerging industry sectors, such

⁷⁸⁷ PM unveils plans to boost apprenticeships and transform training, Prime Minister's Office (London) 21 August 2015. Date of access: 1 October 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-unveils-plans-to-boost-apprenticeships-and-transform-training>

⁷⁸⁸ FACT SHEET – New Commitments to Support Computer Science Education, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 8 December 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2014/12/08/fact-sheet-new-commitments-support-computer-science-education>

⁷⁸⁹ FACT SHEET - White House Unveils America's College Promise Proposal: Tuition-Free Community College for Responsible Students, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 9 January 2015. Date of Access 28 February 2015. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/01/09/fact-sheet-white-house-unveils-america-s-college-promise-proposal-tuition>

⁷⁹⁰ Fiscal Year 2016- Department of Labor Budget Fact Sheet, Department of Labor (Washington) 2 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2016/PDF/FY2016DOLFACTSHEET.pdf>

⁷⁹¹ The 2016 Budget: Improving Opportunity and Affordability in Higher Education, Department of Education (Washington) 2 February 2015. Date of Access 28 February 2015. <http://www.ed.gov/blog/2015/02/the-2016-budget-improving-opportunity-and-affordability-in-higher-education/>

as health care and IT.”⁷⁹² The WIOA was signed into law on 22 July 2014 with the goals of assisting job seekers in accessing employment, education, training, and support services and to match employers with skilled workers.⁷⁹³

On 2 February 2015 President Obama’s fiscal year 2016 budget announced an additional USD1.5 billion for the Connecting Disconnected Youth with Opportunities program to provide grants for localities to expand summer and year-round job opportunities.⁷⁹⁴

On 23 February 2015 the United States Small Business Administration (SBA) announced an expansion of the My Brother’s Keeper Initiative by launching the Millennial Road Show. The program is a national tour throughout 2015 of Minority Serving Institutions designed to expose youth to entrepreneurship support resources and raise awareness about the possibilities of overcoming barriers through entrepreneurship.⁷⁹⁵

On 9 September 2015 President Obama announced USD 175 million in new grants to provide “earn and learn” public-private partnership training opportunities to 34,000 new apprentices. President Obama also announced the creation of the College Promise Advisory Board to further efforts to make two years of community college free.⁷⁹⁶

During the compliance period, the US has shown an active commitment to reducing youth unemployment through the implementation of programs that ensure young people are in education, training and employment.

Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Travis Southin

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

On 14 November 2014, the European Commission published the 2015 Erasmus+ Programme Guide, which outlines projects aimed at increasing the capacities of youth training and educational organizations, by offering more effective programmes to respond to individual needs, and reinforce initiatives in non-formal, vocational, and entrepreneurial training.⁷⁹⁷

In February 2015, the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP) published a briefing note outlining the CEDEFOP’s commitment to place a primary focus on Vocational and Educational Training (VET) reforms, and to combating early leaving from education and training.⁷⁹⁸ The

⁷⁹² Fiscal Year 2016- Department of Labor Budget in Brief, Department of Labor (Washington) 2 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2016/PDF/FY2016BIB.pdf>

⁷⁹³ Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, Department of Labor (Washington) 14 July 2014. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.doleta.gov/wioa/>

⁷⁹⁴ Fiscal Year 2016- Department of Labor Budget Fact Sheet, Department of Labor (Washington) 2 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <http://www.dol.gov/dol/budget/2016/PDF/FY2016DOLFACTSHEET.pdf>

⁷⁹⁵ SBA Announces Millennial Entrepreneurship Road Show, United States Small Business Administration (Washington) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 28 February 2015. <https://www.sba.gov/content/sba-announces-millennial-entrepreneurs-road-show>

⁷⁹⁶ FACT SHEET: Providing More Americans with Affordable Access to Education and Job Training Opportunities to Help Grow the Middle Class, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 9 September 2015. Date of Access 01 October 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/09/09/fact-sheet-providing-more-americans-affordable-access-education-and-job>

⁷⁹⁷ Erasmus+ Programme Guide, European Commission (Belgium), 19 February 2015. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/discover/guide/index_en.htm

⁷⁹⁸ Old Routes for New Routes, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Belgium), 10 February 2015. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/publications/9095>

VET reform goals specify three main priorities: (1) supporting modernization; (2) work-based and adult learning; (3) analyzing skill demand and supply.⁷⁹⁹

On 10 February 2015, James Calleja, Director of CEDEFOP, reiterated a commitment to the continued improvement in the areas of youth employment and skills development.⁸⁰⁰

The European Commission continues to support the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), launched in 2013 to support the provision of apprenticeships, traineeships, job placements and further education to people under the age of 25.⁸⁰¹ The YEI provides support to young people who are not in education, employment or training in regions with a youth unemployment rate above 25% in 2012. The initiative has been allocated a total budget of EUR6.4 billion for the 2014-20 period.

On 22 May 2015, the European Commission announced additional measures being taken to speed the implementation of the YEI, including an increased pre-financing rate of EUR1 billion for the YEI allocation in 2015.⁸⁰²

The European Commission continues to support the Agenda for New Skills and Jobs, an initiative launched in 2010, with an employment target of 75% for the working-age population by 2020.⁸⁰³

During the compliance period, the European Union has taken actions to improve the educational attainment and vocational skills training of the youth labour force, and has worked to create youth employment opportunities.

Thus, the EU is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alison Dillman

⁷⁹⁹ Old Routes for New Routes, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Belgium), 10 February 2015. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/publications/9095>

⁸⁰⁰ On the Road to Reform: European VET on Cedefop's 40th Anniversary, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Belgium) 10 February 2015. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news-and-press/press-and-media/press-releases/road-reform-european-vet-cedefops-40th-anniversary>

⁸⁰¹ Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), European Commission (Belgium) 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=1036>

⁸⁰² Accelerated Pre-Financing for the Youth Employment Initiative (Belgium) 22 May 2015. Date Accessed: 10 October 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5020_en.htm

⁸⁰³ Agenda for New Skills and Jobs, European Commission (Belgium) 2012. Date Accessed: 21 February 2015. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=en&catId=958>