



UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

MUNK
SCHOOL
OF
GLOBAL
AFFAIRS

Join the Global Conversation

The
G20 Research Group
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto
presents the

2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Report

16 November 2015 to 3 September 2016

Prepared by
Sarah Scott, Alissa Xinhe Wang and the G20 Research Group, Toronto
and Mark Rakhmangulov and the Center for International Institutions Research
of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration,
Moscow

5 September 2016, revised 10 December 2016

www.g20.utoronto.ca

g20@utoronto.ca

“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*

Contents

Preface.....	3
Research Team Based at the University of Toronto	4
Introduction and Summary	6
Methodology and Scoring System	6
Commitment Breakdown	6
Selection of Commitments.....	6
Final Compliance Scores	7
Final Compliance by Member.....	7
Final Compliance by Commitment.....	7
Table 1: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring	8
Table 2: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance Scores	10
Table 3: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance by Member	12
Table 4: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Final Compliance by Commitment	12
Table 5: G20 Compliance by Member, 2008-2015	13
Conclusions	14
Future Research and Reports.....	14
Considerations and Limitations.....	14
Appendix: General Considerations	15
1. Energy: Fossil Fuel Subsidies	16
2. Refugees	49
3. Macroeconomics: Fiscal Policies	97
4. Reform of International Financial Institutions: International Monetary Fund Reform	143
5. Trade: Anti-protectionism	172
6. Terrorism: Financial Action Task Force Recommendations.....	206
7. Development: Aid for Trade.....	235
8. Development: Remittances.....	277
9. Development: Tax Administration	300
10. Labour and Employment: Gender	334
11. Terrorism: Information Exchange	365
12. Financial Regulation: Information Exchange.....	380
13. Information and Communications Technologies: Digital Divide	393
14. Labour and Employment: Youth	409
15. Macroeconomics: Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	423
16. Trade: Multilateral Trade System	440
17. Crime and Corruption: Asset Recovery	455

Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at their first summit in 2008 in Washington, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Center for International Institutions Research of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA), formerly with the International Organizations Research Institute at the National Research University Higher School of Economics (HSE), in Moscow have produced reports on their progress in implementing the priority commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts to implement a carefully chosen selection of the many commitments produced at each summit. The reports are offered to the general public and to policy makers, academics, civil society, the media and interested citizens around the world in an effort to make the work of the G20 more transparent, accessible and effective, and to provide scientific data to enable the meaningful analysis of the causes of compliance and the impact of this important informal international institution. Previous reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group has been working with Marina Larionova's team at RANEPA and previously at HSE since initiating this G20 compliance research in 2009, after the Washington Summit in November 2008. The initial report, covering only one commitment made at that summit, tested the compliance methodology developed by the G8 Research Group and adapted it to the G20.

To make its assessments, the G20 Research Group relies on publicly available information, documentation and media reports. To ensure accuracy, comprehensiveness and integrity, we encourage comments from stakeholders. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for the contents of this report lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group. Due to extenuating circumstances, stakeholders had limited time to submit feedback. This report reflects feedback submitted as of 5 September 2016. It includes seven commitments that could not be distributed for stakeholder feedback.

The interim report, published in July 2016, assessed performance by G20 members with 10 priority commitments among the total of 113 commitments made at the 2015 Antalya Summit, held on 15-16 November 2015. It covered the first part of China's G20 presidency up to 5 April 2016.

This final report assesses performance by G20 members on those same 10 commitments plus the seven that did not receive stakeholder feedback, for a total of 17.

I am most grateful to Sarah Scott and our G20 Research Group team, as well as Marina Larionova, Mark Rakhmangulov and their team in Moscow at RANEPA.

Professor John Kirton
Co-director, G20 Research Group

14. Labour and Employment: Youth

Note: This commitment has not been sent out for stakeholder feedback.

Building on our previous commitments and taking into account our national circumstances, we agree to the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries

G20 Antalya Communiqué

Assessment

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

Background

At the Antalya summit the G20 leaders expressed their determination ‘to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship’. Taking into account our national circumstances all G20 members agreed to ‘the G20 goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries’. They also asked the OECD and the ILO to assist in monitoring progress in achieving this goal. We will continue monitoring the implementation of our Employment Plans as well as our goals to reduce gender participation gap and to foster safer and healthier workplaces also within sustainable global supply chains.²⁵⁹⁵

Commitment Features

In 2014 all G20 members adopted individual employment plans. All of them include goals and actions aimed at reducing youth unemployment. Given the diversity of possible actions and different national circumstances the compliance with this commitment was divided into two parts: first,

²⁵⁹⁵ G20 Leaders Communiqué, G20 Information Centre 16 November 2015. Access date: 12 February 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communication.html>.

official statements in support of higher youth employment, including future plans and, second, actions to contribute to this goal achievement. To get a score of +1 member must take actions to achieve the stated goal. If no specific actions are registered but member explicitly supports higher youth employment through statements and plans, it is awarded a score of 0.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member does not explicitly support higher youth employment AND takes no actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.
0	Member officially supports higher youth employment BUT takes no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.
+1	Member takes actions to contribute to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries.

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 25 April 2016, the Argentinian Government announced the launch of the programme “First employment” (Primer empleo) to increase the employment among the youth and stimulate Argentinian companies to hire young specialists by giving them additional subsidies.²⁵⁹⁶

On 7 July 2016, during the opening of the first “House of the future” (a facility for young people aged 15 to 24 years being in situation of social vulnerability) Mauricio Macri said that “unemployment affects the young twice” and it is necessary to provide them with conditions to eliminate their vulnerability and include them into the labour market. He also told that the “First employment” plan was approved by Argentinian government.²⁵⁹⁷

Argentina has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 3 May 2016, the Australian government announced, as part of its budget, that it will invest AUD840.3 million over four years in a Youth Employment Package to assist up to 120,000 vulnerable young people take advantage of job opportunities as the economy diversifies and transitions to broader-based growth. At the core of the package is the Youth Jobs PaTH (Prepare-Trial-Hire), an AUD751.7 million initiative to help maximize the chances of job seekers under 25 getting a job. The programme will involve three flexible stages. Employability skills training will begin on 1 April 2017 to help prepare young job seekers for the workplace. From 1 April 2017, up to 30,000 young job seekers each year will be eligible to undertake an internship placement of 4 to 12 weeks. The internships will be voluntary and provide incentives of AUD1,000 upfront to a business

²⁵⁹⁶ El Gobierno anunció el plan Primer Empleo: incentivará el trabajo registrado a través de subsidios a las empresas, La Nación 25 April 2016. Date of access: 1.09.2016 <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1892615-el-gobierno-anuncio-el-plan-mi-primer-empleo-incentivara-el-trabajo-registrado-a-traves-de-subsidios-a-las-empresas>

²⁵⁹⁷ Mauricio Macri afirmó que "el desafío que tenemos como Gobierno es estar cerca", Telam 7 July 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <http://www.telam.com.ar/notas/201607/155368-macri-actividad.html>.

to host an intern and a AUD200 fortnightly payment to job seekers on top of their income support. From 1 January 2017, a Youth Bonus wage subsidy of between AUD6,500 and AUD10,000 will be available to businesses who take on an eligible young job seeker. As part of this measure, existing wage subsidies (including those for youth, parents, indigenous and mature-age workers, and the long-term unemployed) will be streamlined, making them easier for employers to access.²⁵⁹⁸

Australia has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Sarah Scott

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 18 March 2016, Labour and Social Security Minister of Brazil Miguel Rossetto emphasized the necessity to take steps to decrease unemployment among the youth. He proposed a package of measures to stimulate Brazilian companies' activities in hiring young specialists and students. He said that this category of citizens "is most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market".²⁵⁹⁹

On 9 March 2016, resolution of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security that changes the rules of executing programmes integrated into the Public System of Employment, Labour and Income was adopted. It improves the functioning of the system regarding several fields including measures to address youth unemployment, by ensuring more transparency and faster allocation of resources.²⁶⁰⁰

On 29 April 2016, recommendation of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to the governments of the federal, state and municipal levels on the implementation of the measures against unemployment was issued. It urges to implement properly the initiatives and programmes aimed at supporting the placement of young specialists.²⁶⁰¹

On 4 May 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Security of Brazil adopted decree number 8.740. It implies that small and medium companies that do not hire young employees under a special programme because of lack of interest from them will have an opportunity to create new jobs that are more attractive for young specialists and students. Moreover, if a company cannot hire an employee for an objective reason it can direct him to execute work in public entities and civil society organizations.²⁶⁰²

On 9 May 2016, Brazil Government launched the credit programme for small and medium size companies with the goal to preserve working places and decrease unemployment among youth. BRL5 billion were deployed to finance the enterprises. To participate in the programme a company should

²⁵⁹⁸ Creating a path to real jobs for young people, Minister's Media Centre Employment portfolio 3 May 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <https://ministers.employment.gov.au/smorrison/creating-path-real-jobs-young-people>.

²⁵⁹⁹ Ministro do Trabalho prepara medidas para emprego, O Globo 18 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016 <http://oglobo.globo.com/economia/ministro-do-trabalho-prepara-medidas-para-emprego-18905023>

²⁶⁰⁰ Resolução MTPS/codefat nº 758, de 09 de março de 2016 – dou 11/03/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 11 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/72/mtps-codefat/2016/758.htm>

²⁶⁰¹ Recomendação MTPS/cnes nº 20, de 29 de abril de 2016 - dou de 12/05/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 12 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016.

<http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/68/cnes/2016/20.htm>

²⁶⁰² Novas regras garantem mais oportunidades para jovens aprendizes, Portal of Brazilian Government 06 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/cidadania-e-justica/2016/05/novas-regras-garantem-mais-oportunidades-para-jovens-aprendizes>

guarantee jobs for young specialists (allowing to combine their studies with their career) and create new job opportunities.²⁶⁰³

On 10 May 2016, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security issued the order that simplifies the transfer of money for financing the programme “Projovem Trabalhador” (special programme created to increase youth employment). Projovem Trabalhador was continued for 2016 and provides for more resources and opportunities to place young specialists on working places of their desire.²⁶⁰⁴

Brazil has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

In May 2016 the level of the youth unemployment in Canada was 13.3 per cent. Each year the government invests more than CAD330 million in Youth Employment Strategy (YES). In April 2016 the government announced investing additionally CAD165 million in the YES through Budget 2016. The new investment helps create thousands of new green jobs, more summer employment.²⁶⁰⁵

In April 2016 the government announced the creation of the Prime Minister's Youth Advisory Council to provide advice on key issues such as employment and education. As announced in Budget 2016, the government will also launch a new Expert Panel on Youth Employment. This panel will advise the government on innovative ways to strengthen labour market outcomes and create employment opportunities for vulnerable youth.²⁶⁰⁶

On 2 June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that over 77,000 jobs had been approved for funding under the Canada Summer Jobs program (CSJ) in 2016. Prime Minister told the students that the skills they will learn in their summer jobs will help get them ready for their future careers.²⁶⁰⁷

Canada has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

²⁶⁰³ Micro e pequenas empresas terão R\$ 5 bi do FAT para capital de giro, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 9 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.mtps.gov.br/noticias/3375-micro-e-pequenas-empresas-terao-r-5-bi-do-fat-para-capital-de-giro>

²⁶⁰⁴ Portaria MTPS nº 583, de 10 de maio de 2016 - dou de 11/05/2016, Brazilian Ministry of Labour and Social Security 11 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://sislex.previdencia.gov.br/paginas/66/mtps/2016/583.htm>

²⁶⁰⁵ Creating Jobs and Investment for Canadian Youth, CNW 22.04.2016. Date of access: 25.06.2016. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/creating-jobs-and-investment-for-canadian-youth---government-of-canada-invests-165-million-in-youth-employment-strategy-supports-thousands-of-youth-across-canada-576730321.html>

²⁶⁰⁶ Creating Jobs and Investment for Canadian Youth, CNW 22.04.2016. Date of access: 25.06.2016. <http://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/creating-jobs-and-investment-for-canadian-youth---government-of-canada-invests-165-million-in-youth-employment-strategy-supports-thousands-of-youth-across-canada-576730321.html>

²⁶⁰⁷ Results are in: 77,000 jobs approved for funding through Canada Summer Jobs, Government of Canada 02.06.2016. Date of access: 05.07.2016.

<http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?mthd=tp&crtr.page=1&nid=1078989&crtr.tp1D=1>

China: +1

China has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the International Labour Organization China's youth unemployment rate is 12 per cent,²⁶⁰⁸ however during the compliance period China has continued to implement the programs aimed at youth unemployment reduction launched previously. These programs include "Business Start-Up Training Programme For Rural Youth", "Canbo Aid Programme For University Student Entrepreneurship In 2015", "E-Commerce Business Training Programme For Rural Youth In Ningxia, and other provinces and regions", "Job Seeking And Business Startup Subsidy Policy For University Graduated Students In Hunan and other Provinces".²⁶⁰⁹

On 16 April 2016, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Ahmad Alhendawi and a delegation of UN youth experts, concluded a successful five-day visit to China. The joint delegation met with several government officials, and held a bilateral meeting with Mr. Chen Fei, Mayor of Dezhou. The discussions focused on empowering the local youth population, most specifically through participation in governance, education, and employment opportunities.²⁶¹⁰

China has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: +1

France has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 18 January 2016, French President François Hollande announced a EUR2 billion plan to fight France's high level of unemployment, which he called a "state of economic emergency". The government will attempt to reduce 25.7 per cent youth unemployment rate through 'civic service programs'. The proposal also includes vocational training schemes for 500,000 people.²⁶¹¹

On 11 April 2016, French Prime Minister Manuel Valls presented the set of 11 measures worth EUR400-EUR500 million. The measures include extending grants awarded to young graduates for a further four months and providing aid for apprentices and students. It also includes an initiative to encourage employers to hire young workers on full-time contracts rather than on a part-time basis, by imposing additional taxes on short-term contracts.²⁶¹²

France has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

²⁶⁰⁸ Youth Employment Inventory (YEI) China, International Labour Organization. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_459547.pdf

²⁶⁰⁹ Youth Employment Inventory, Projects database: China. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.youth-employment-inventory.org/inventory/browse/countries/15/>

²⁶¹⁰ At the end of unprecedented visit, UN and China to Elevate the Collaboration on Youth Development, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth 17 April 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016.

<http://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2016/04/un-and-china-to-elevate-the-collaboration-on-youth-development/>

²⁶¹¹ Hollande announces scheme to cut French unemployment, European CEO 18.01.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

<http://www.europeanceo.com/business-and-management/hollande-announces-scheme-to-cut-french-unemployment/>

²⁶¹² France: €500 million to address youth unemployment, Anadolu Agency 11.04.2016. Date of access: 23.06.2016.

<http://aa.com.tr/en/politics/france-500-million-to-address-youth-unemployment/553192>

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment on youth unemployment.

On 9 November 2015, State Secretary of the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs Jörg Asmussen, on the occasion of the "Symposium on Youth Employment and Employment Creation", announced that fighting youth unemployment was "a key issue on the international agenda". In May 2016, one of the lowest youth unemployment rates in the European Union was observed in Germany (7.2%). Jörg Asmussen emphasized that a key factor of fostering the employment of young people was the system of dual vocational training. "The core idea is to combine school and workplace learning: apprentices have a contract with their training company and spend only around two days a week in vocational schools". Jörg Asmussen also stated that the Federal government will further promote the concept of so-called "youth employment agencies", that involve public employment agencies, job centres, youth service organisations and schools.²⁶¹³

On 16 December 2015, the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) published an article titled "Education chains up to the vocational training qualification". BMAS and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) have worked together within the framework of the initiative "Graduation and continuation – Education chains up to the vocational training qualification" aimed to support young people at the transition from school to work. The main idea of the initiative is a shared responsibility of federal, regional governments and the Federal Employment Agency (BA) on the way of young people from school to work. BMBF and BMAS in association with the Federal Employment Agency have made an effort to reach an agreement with each of 16 federal states by the end of 2016. In the spring of 2016, the agreement with Rhineland-Palatinate was reached.²⁶¹⁴

As part of the pilot project "jmd2start – Advice for Young Refugees", 24 youth migration services (JMD) have opened in a pilot phase from the end of 2015 to 2017 their advisory and guidance services for young refugees aged 12-27, who are in the asylum process. The advisory and guidance services are provided in the areas of education/labour market, health, living conditions or school integration.²⁶¹⁵

Germany has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Anastasia Kozina

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 12 July 2016, it was announced that the Indian Government tasked NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) to formulate a comprehensive employment generation strategy that can create enough jobs in the country to absorb the 10 million youth that enter the workforce

²⁶¹³ Fighting youth unemployment, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 9 November 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmas.de/EN/Services/Press/recent-publications/2015/speech-asmussen-09-11-15.html>.

²⁶¹⁴ Bildungsketten bis zum Ausbildungsabschluss, Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 16 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.bmas.de/DE/Presse/Meldungen/2015/initiative-bildungsketten-gestartet.html>

²⁶¹⁵ Berufsbildungsbericht 2016. – s.98. Federal Ministry of Education and Research 5 February 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. https://www.bmbf.de/pub/Berufsbildungsbericht_2016.pdf

every year. This strategy should include extending special package for employment generation in labour intensive sectors like leather, gems and jewellery and electronics.²⁶¹⁶

On 7 July 2016, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region of India Jitendra Singh told about offering subsidy incentives to different companies and business establishments which generate employment for youth in the region in the Northeast as a policy to encourage them. This will be an attractive feature for youth from all over India who wish to avail the benefit of the Prime Minister's 'Startup India, Standup India' programme by setting up an establishment in Northeast. Minister Singh referred to a meeting held with the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC) wherein it was decided to carry out satellite-based survey for planning and monitoring of projects in the region. This, he said, will help expedite the projects and also avoid discrepancies. In a similar initiative, he said, all the 8 states of Northeast region have agreed to cooperate in carrying out geo-tagging by giving GPS details of various ongoing schemes in the respective states.²⁶¹⁷

India has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Pavel Grebenyuk

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has failed to comply with the commitment on youth unemployment.

No Indonesia's actions to explicitly support higher youth employment and achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries have been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment on employment.

On 1 March 2016, the Italian National Rotation Fund (Fondo Rotativo Nazionale) SELFIEmployment opened up for requests to obtain financing for self-employment projects and business start-ups among young people. The fund provides grants of up to EUR50 thousand. It functions and is financed in the framework of the "Sistemi di Politiche Attive per l'Occupazione" and "Iniziativa Occupazione Giovani" national programs, aimed at increasing employment in general and among young people. The total disposable funds of SELFIEmployment amount to EUR114.6 million.²⁶¹⁸

On 8 June 2016, the Italian Minister of Employment and Social Policy Giuliano Poletti signed a memorandum of understanding with Ministry of Education, Universities and Research, and Italian

²⁶¹⁶ Modi government set to unveil employment generation strategy to counter 'jobless growth', The Economic Times of India 12 July 2016. Date of access: 22 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/modi-government-set-to-unveil-employment-generation-strategy-to-counter-jobless-growth/articleshow/53172602.cms>

²⁶¹⁷ Incentives to be given to employment generating units in North-East: Jitendra Singh, The Economic Times of India, 7 July 2016. Date of access: 22 July 2016. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/incentives-to-be-given-to-employment-generating-units-in-north-east-jitendra-singh/articleshow/53100889.cms>

²⁶¹⁸ Garanzia Giovani: dal 1° marzo le domande per "SELFIEmployment", Italian government 1 march 2016. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/garanzia-giovani-dal-1-marzo-le-domande-selfiemployment/4280>.

oil and gas company ENI aimed at promoting cooperation between the company and educational institutions. Minister Poletti stated that the agreement presented the new opportunity for the youth and increased their chances to get employed.²⁶¹⁹

On 8 July 2016, the Italian Minister of Employment and Social Policy Giuliano Poletti while participating in the round table at the “Participation Festival” stated that the Italian economy and labor-market needed reforms with specific focus on education and capacity building for the youth.²⁶²⁰

Italy has taken actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the Annual Health, Labor and Welfare Report 2015 prepared by the ministry of health, labor and welfare of Japan Japanese government recognizes demographic challenges the country faces and the goal of reducing jobless rate among young people under 24 years old.²⁶²¹

In financial year 2015, Japan continued the implementation of a set of measures aimed at youth employment. This set includes measures in four broad areas, namely, employment support for new and recent graduates, promoting a switch to regular employment among non-regular workers, enhancement of vocational independence support for NEETs (young people not in education, employment, or training) and other young people, and legislative developments.²⁶²²

Japan has acted to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 28 April 2016, the Korean Government announced measures aimed at “alleviating the hardships of young jobseekers, with a focus on encouraging Korea's young adults to start their careers at smaller businesses”.²⁶²³

In February 2016, the level of youth unemployment reached 12.5 per cent which was the highest level since 1999.²⁶²⁴

²⁶¹⁹ Il Ministro Poletti ha firmato il Protocollo d’Intesa con MIUR ed ENI, Italian Ministry of Employment 8 June 2016. Access date: 20 September 2016. <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/priorita/Pagine/Il-Ministro-Poletti-ha-firmato-il-Protocollo-d-Intesa-con-MIUR-ed-ENI.aspx>.

²⁶²⁰ Poletti: per il lavoro e l’economia necessarie le riforme, con un occhio attento alla formazione dei giovani, Italian Ministry of Employment 8 July 2016. Access date: 20 September 2016. <http://www.lavoro.gov.it/notizie/Pagine/Poletti-per-il-lavoro-e-l-economia-sono-necessarie-le-riforme-con-un-occhio-attento-alla-formazione-dei-giovani.aspx>.

²⁶²¹ Annual Health, Labor and Welfare Report 2015, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan 31 March 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/wp/wp-hw9/index.html>.

²⁶²² Employment Measures for Young People, The Japan Institute for Labor Policy and Training 2 May 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <http://www.jil.go.jp/english/ljsj/general/2015-2016/5-2.pdf>.

²⁶²³ Misconceived job policy. The Korea Times. 28 April 2016. Date of Access: 17 July 2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinion/2016/04/137_203633.html

Korea has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 22 November 2015, the National Conference of Secretaries of Labor (CONASETRA) was held with aim to improve employment opportunities for the Mexican youth through reducing the barriers for them to entry their first job and promoting an effective transition from university to work. At the end of the second session which was held in Ixtapan de la Sal, State of México, the Secretaries of Labor of 31 Mexican states and the Federal District signed an agreement emphasizing that one of the priorities of the Mexican labour policy should be expansion of labour market opportunities for young people. The participants of the Conference committed to promote youth employment in Mexico in 2016, in particular through the National Employment Service which provides a platform for engagement between young job seekers and companies; increase of a number of young people participating in the career fairs; provide career guidance services for the young people with an information on various education options, vacancies and salaries offered to graduates; skills training for young employees; and strengthening youth entrepreneurship through innovation programs.²⁶²⁵

On 18 December 2015, the first phase of the programme “Jovenes Emprendedores Prosperando” (“Young Prosperous Entrepreneurs”) was completed. The programme is aimed at develop entrepreneurial vocation of the young people through a generator of ideas and an entrepreneurial camp. The programme was implemented in five Mexican entities: the Federal District and Michoacán, Guerrero, Chiapas and Oaxaca states with participation of 11 thousand young people. The National Institute of the Entrepreneur (INADEM) allocated about USD1 million to support young people through the Incubation Program Online (Programa de Incubación en Línea (PIL)) – about USD3000 for the 500 best projects. As of December 2015, 7 000 young people have registered in the Entrepreneur Support Network.²⁶²⁶

On 11 February 2016, the Mexican Institute of Youth (IMJUVE) gave certificates to 30 young citizens of Yucatán and Quintana Roo which returned from Spain after having 3 months course “Innovative Management of Companies and Tourist Organizations”. The course is a part of the programme “Rumbo Joven” (Spamex) aimed at implementing the Mexican Government commitment to develop professional skills of the Mexican youth. According to the General Director of IMJUVE Guillermo Noyola, the tourism is one of the economic sectors in which young persons are employed. The first edition of Spamex provided 260 young Mexican people with an opportunity to travel to Spain for training in energy, telecommunications and other spheres. 80% of them found a job on their return to Mexico.²⁶²⁷

²⁶²⁴ Tackling low birthrate crisis, The Korea Times. 19 April 2016 Date of Access: 17 July 2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinion/2016/04/137_202929.html

²⁶²⁵ Acuerdan Secretarios del Trabajo impulsar empleo juvenil. Date of assess: 13 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/stps/prensa/acuerdan-secretarios-del-trabajo-impulsar-empleo-juvenil>.

²⁶²⁶ Cierra con éxito la primera etapa de "Jóvenes Emprendedores Prosperando". Date of assess: 20 March 2016. <https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/2015/diciembre-2015/43-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2015/diciembre-2015/275-cierra-con-exito-la-primera-etapa-de-jovenes-emprendedores-prosperando>.

²⁶²⁷ SECTOR TURISMO, PRINCIPAL EMPLEADOR DE JÓVENES. Date of assess: 13 March 2016. http://www.imjuventud.gob.mx/pagina.php?pag_id=1245.

Mexico has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

According to the Russian Ministry of Labour and Social Protection 129,000 people participated in the employment support programs in 2015, including 46,500 engaged in apprenticeships, 77,000 in temporary works and 700 young people received grants for the youth projects support.²⁶²⁸

On 16 July 2016, Russian government approved an action plan on implementation support programs for young people with disabilities in the area of vocational training and assistance in their subsequent employment for 2016 - 2020. The plan will help systematize the work of executive authorities, employment services and educational organizations for persons with disabilities in the Russian regions on relevant support programs.²⁶²⁹

Russia has recognized the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market and has taken actions to contribute to achieving it. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 5 March 2016, Saudi Arabia launched a nation-wide programme for the "Saudization" in order to increase employment among Saudi youths.²⁶³⁰ The business sector as a strategic partner should join the ranks to increase youth employment. Ministry is working to prepare a competitive work environment that provide the national cadres are given the chance to demonstrate their ability and have right to be employed accordingly.²⁶³¹

On 6 April 2016, the Ministry of Labor of Saudi Arabia issued the "New Implementing Regulations" to the Labor Law. According to the text of this document": "The New Implementing Regulations authorize the employment of youth during night time in any of the following circumstances: the work establishment is confined to family members; the work is performed in the context of professional schools or training centers; the work is performed in bakeries, except during the period

²⁶²⁸ Information of 1 March 2016, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation 01 March 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/docs/mintrud/analytics/114>.

²⁶²⁹ Minister Maxim Topilin: By 2020 the standard for support of young people with disabilities in the area of employment will be approved, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation 28 July 2016. Access date: 01 August 2016. <http://www.rosmintrud.ru/social/invalid-defence/331/>.

²⁶³⁰ Saudi Arabia launches 'Saudization' plan to tackle unemployment; cellphone industry to have 100% local employees, International Business Time 09.03.2016. Date of access: 17 July 2016 <http://www.ibtimes.co.in/saudi-arabia-launches-saudization-plan-tackle-unemployment-cellphone-industry-have-100-local-669938>

²⁶³¹ Saudi ministry seeks Saudization cooperation in private, Al Arabia English 28.04.16. Date of access: 19.07.16. sector <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/business/economy/2016/04/28/Saudi-ministry-of-labor-seeks-Saudization-cooperation-in-private-sector.html>

running between 9pm and 4am; the work is incidentally performed due to force majeure events or emergency”.²⁶³²

On 23 April 2016, the Council of Ministers endorsed Vision 2030. This is the long-term plan of transformation of economy of the kingdom the next 15 years is provided. In the text of this document was confirmed that "...more that's half of Saudi population is below the age of 25 years. We will take advantage of this demographic dividend by harnessing our youth's energy and by expanding entrepreneurship and enterprise opportunities." According to the Vision 2030, SME Authority plans to review laws and regulations, eliminate obstructions, provide access to funding, and enable youth to market their ideas and products.²⁶³³

Saudi Arabia has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

The Human Resource Development Strategy of South Africa (HRDSSA) 2010-2030, recognises Human Resource Development (HRD) as critically important in South Africa's development agenda. The strategy commits to ensuring that young people have access to education and training that enhances opportunities and increases their chances of success in further vocational training and sustainable employment.²⁶³⁴

South Africa has supported higher youth employment but no actions to achieve the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 in G20 countries has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 1 January 2016, it was reported that the Turkish Labor Agency (İŞKUR) was going to extend its scope and activate jobs that are open, further arranging programs that will increase basic and professional capacities. Within the next two years, part-time jobs will be promoted and more people will be recruited through the İŞKUR's employer pool. University students will also have income and job opportunities in all cities of Turkey. Young entrepreneurs will also be supported within the scope of SMEs. The government planned to reduce the unemployment rate to 5 percent in 2023 and decrease the unemployment of young people as well. Those who receive social aid will be provided

²⁶³² The New Implementing Regulations To The Saudi Arabian Labor Law, Monaq 06.05.2016. Date of access: 22.06.2016.

<http://www.mondaq.com/x/489208/employee+rights+labour+relations/The+New+Implementing+Regulations+To+The+Saudi+Arabian+Labor+Law>

²⁶³³ Full Text of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, Saudi Gazette 25.04.2016. Date of access: 22.06.2016.

<http://saudigazette.com.sa/saudi-arabia/full-text-saudi-arabias-vision-2030/>

²⁶³⁴ Employment Plan 2014 — South Africa.

http://www.g20australia.org/sites/default/files/g20_resources/library/g20_employment_plan_south_africa.pdf

with job consultancy service and 25 per cent of that training will be conducted in one year. Furthermore, job opportunities for more than 1 million young people will be created each year.²⁶³⁵

On 18-20 May 2016, the international symposium on Youth Employment Challenges was held in Turkey. One of the organizers of the symposium was the Centre for Education and Youth Programmes (Turkish National Agency for the Erasmus+ Program). This event helped to determine the path of helping youth with employment and labour.²⁶³⁶

Turkey has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Andrey Loginov

United Kingdom: +1

United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on youth unemployment.

On 25 February 2016, UK Skills Minister Nick Boles said that there were “plans to deliver 3 million new apprenticeships by 2020 and qualification reforms”. Actions of government include “raising the age of compulsory participation in some form of education or training to 18 and introducing degree-level apprenticeships to offer in-work training with university-class qualifications.”²⁶³⁷

On 15 April 2016, the Strategic Transport Apprenticeship Taskforce (STAT) was created as an employer-led group to help the transport sector address skills challenges and take forward the government’s commitment to triple the number of apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020. The Department for Transport committed to the task force in its Transport infrastructure skills strategy, published in January 2016, in which there is a plan which explains how to create 30,000 apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020. There is an ambition that 20% of women will become new entrants in engineering and technical apprenticeships in the transport sector by 2020.²⁶³⁸

The United Kingdom has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analysts: Juliya Ponkratova

United States: +1

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

On 25 February 2016, the US government announced the multi-agency Summer Opportunity Project aimed at increasing the percentage of youth in summer opportunity programs, decrease the

²⁶³⁵ Employment opportunities awaiting Turkish youth, Daily Sabah January 1 2016, Access date 15.07.16

<http://www.dailysabah.com/economy/2016/01/02/employment-opportunities-awaiting-turkish-youth>

²⁶³⁶ International symposium on youth employment challenges, ESYEC May 18-20 2016, Access date: 15.07.16

<http://www.isyec.org/en/>

²⁶³⁷ Proportion of young people in England NEET plunges to record low, Department for Education 25 February 2016.

Date of access: 13 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/proportion-of-young-people-in-england-neet-plunges-to-record-low>

²⁶³⁸ Strategic Transport Apprenticeship Taskforce to boost apprenticeships, Department for transport 15 April 2016.

Date of access: 13 July 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/strategic-transport-apprenticeship-taskforce-to-boost-apprenticeships>

percentage of youth experiencing violence over the summer, and “make sure that young Americans have the support they need to get their first job”.²⁶³⁹

On 16 May 2016, the US government launched the USD21 million worth Summer Jobs and Beyond grants provided to 11 communities to help disadvantaged young people to find jobs in summer and year-round. Besides, the White House announced the launch of 16 Summer Impact Hubs, i.e. communities that will receive support from 16 federal agencies to expand and refine their summer jobs and learning, including exposure to local innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities.²⁶⁴⁰

The United States has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labor market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Andrey Shelepov

European Union: +1

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

On 17 November 2015, the European Commission launched the New European Pact for Youth aimed at combatting youth unemployment. According to Commissioner Thyssen “by the end of 2017, the Pact for Youth will create 10,000 quality business-education partnerships, and at least a further 100,000 new quality apprenticeships, traineeships and entry-level jobs.”²⁶⁴¹

On 21 June 2016, at the 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training in Switzerland EU Commissioner on Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility Marianne Thyssen highlighted joint efforts of 26 EU Member States and five European Free Trade Association and EU candidate countries including Switzerland on complying with the national commitments to promote apprenticeships for young people. She said that peer learning between EU Member States has developed 20 guiding principles for high-performance apprenticeships and work-based learning. They cover the following issues:

- National governance and social partners' involvement;
- Support for companies, in particular SMEs, offering apprenticeships;
- Attractiveness of apprenticeships and improved career guidance;
- Quality assurance in work-based learning.²⁶⁴²

²⁶³⁹ FACT SHEET: White House Announces New Summer Opportunity Project, the White House 25 February 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/25/fact-sheet-white-house-announces-new-summer-opportunity-project-0>.

²⁶⁴⁰ FACT SHEET: White House and Department Of Labor Announce \$21 Million for Summer and Year-Round Jobs For Young Americans And Launch Of 16 Summer Impact Hubs, the White House 16 May 2016. Access date: 1 September 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/05/16/fact-sheet-white-house-and-department-labor-announce-21-million-summer>.

²⁶⁴¹ Keynote Speech "Skills as a Driver of Jobs and Growth" at 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training, Switzerland, European Commission 21 June 2016. Date of access: 15 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/thyssen/announcements/keynote-speech-skills-driver-jobs-and-growth-2nd-international-congress-vocational-and-professional_en

²⁶⁴² Keynote Speech "Skills as a Driver of Jobs and Growth" at 2nd International Congress on Vocational and Professional Education and Training, Switzerland, European Commission 21 June 2016. Date of access: 15 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/commission/2014-2019/thyssen/announcements/keynote-speech-skills-driver-jobs-and-growth-2nd-international-congress-vocational-and-professional_en

The European Union has taken actions to contribute to achieving the goal of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Juliya Ponkratova