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G20 Research Group
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presents

**The 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Compliance Report
on Young Entrepreneurship**

November 15, 2015 – September 4, 2016

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Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| Preface..... | 3 |
| Research Team | 4 |
| Methodology and Summary of Key Findings | 5 |
| Methodology and Scoring System | 5 |
| Selection of Commitments to Monitor: Process and Criteria..... | 6 |
| Table 1: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments Selected for Compliance Monitoring | 6 |
| Table 2: 2015 YEA/G20 Antalya Compliance Scores | 7 |
| 1. Digital Divide | 8 |
| 2. Entrepreneurship..... | 23 |
| 3. Labour Market | 43 |
| 4. Smallholders..... | 56 |
| 5. South-South Cooperation..... | 76 |

Preface

Since the G20 leaders met at the Washington Summit in 2008, the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto has periodically produced special reports on their progress in implementing commitments made at each summit. These reports monitor each G20 member's efforts on selected issues on the G20 agenda. 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 impact of this important informal international institution. The reports are available at the G20 Information Centre at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis>.

The G20 Research Group partnered with the G20 Young Entrepreneurs Alliance (G20 YEA) in 2013 for the first time to monitor the G20's compliance with its core commitments of greatest relevance to young entrepreneurship. The G20 YEA is a global network of young entrepreneurs and the organizations that support them. The Alliance was officially created at the G20 Young Entrepreneurs Summit in Toronto, Canada, in June 2010. Since that time the YEA has held young entrepreneurs' summits in Nice, France, in 2011; in Mexico City, Mexico, in 2012; in Moscow, Russia, in 2013; in Sydney, Australia, in 2014, Istanbul, Turkey, in 2015 and Beijing in 2016. The G20 Research Group is pleased to be a knowledge partner of the YEA.

This report assesses performance by G20 members with five commitments related to young entrepreneurship in G20 members. It builds on the work done by G20 Research Group and the YEA published in "2013 St. Petersburg G20 Summit Compliance Report: Youth Entrepreneurship" and available at <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/compliance/2013yea>.

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. Indeed, scores can be recalibrated if new material becomes available. All feedback remains anonymous. Responsibility for this report's contents lies exclusively with the authors and analysts of the G20 Research Group.

One of the commitments draws on the work done by our colleagues at the Center for International Institutions Research (CIIR) of the Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration.

I am most grateful to Brittany Warren and Caroline Bracht as the lead authors of this report and the analysts of the G20 Research Group and CIIR who contributed to it.

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Methodology and Summary of Key Findings

The G20 YEA-G20 Research Group Compliance Report on Youth Entrepreneurship, prepared by the G20 Research Group at the University of Toronto and the Young Entrepreneurs Alliance, analyzes compliance by G20 members with a selection of five priority commitments out of a total of 198 commitments made at the Antalya Summit. The report covers relevant actions taken by the G20 members between 15 November 2015 and 4 September 2016.

Methodology and Scoring System

This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G8 compliance since 1996. The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions. The methodology uses a scale from -1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, -1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose results can therefore not be assessed. A failing compliance score does not necessarily imply an unwillingness to comply on the part of G20 member. In some cases, policy actions can take multiple compliance cycles to implement and measure.

Selection of Commitments to Monitor: Process and Criteria

The G20 made a total of 198 commitments at the Antalya Summit. These commitments, as identified by the G20 Research Group are drawn from the official G20 Leaders' Declaration.

Commitments selected for this monitoring report were those most closely related to youth employment issues including entrepreneurs, training and youth.

Table 1: 2015 G20 Antalya Summit Commitments on Young Entrepreneurship Selected for Compliance Monitoring

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | Digital Divide | We commit ourselves to bridge the digital divide. |
| 2 | Entrepreneurship | We are determined to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship. |
| 3 | Labour Market | 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. |
| 4 | Smallholders | We will support food system employment [in particular for smallholders and especially for women and youth through training and skills development.] |
| 5 | South-South Cooperation | [We will explore mechanisms, including south-south and triangular cooperation, to share successful experiences in] apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways |

Table 2: 2015 G20 Antalya Compliance Scores on Young Entrepreneurship

| | | Argentina | Australia | Brazil | Canada | China | France | Germany | India | Indonesia | Italy | Japan | Korea | Mexico | Russia | Saudi Arabia | South Africa | Turkey | United Kingdom | United States | European Union | Average | |
|---|------------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|--------|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|--------------|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------|-----|
| 1 | Digital Divide | 0 | 0 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | +1 | 0 | +0.15 | 58% |
| 2 | Entrepreneurship | 0 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | 0 | +1 | -1 | +1 | 0 | -1 | +1 | +1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | +0.15 | 58% |
| 3 | Labour Market | 0 | +1 | +1 | +1 | 0 | +1 | +1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | +1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | +1 | +1 | 0 | +1 | +1 | 0 | +0.50 | 75% |
| 4 | Smallholders | +1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | +1 | -1 | +1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | -1 | 0 | 0 | +1 | -0.05 | 20% |
| 5 | Cooperation | 0 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | 0 | -1 | -1 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | -1 | -1 | -1 | 0 | -0.60 | 20% |
| | Average | +0.20 | +0.20 | +0.40 | +0.20 | -0.20 | +0.40 | 0 | +0.20 | -0.20 | -0.60 | +0.20 | -0.20 | -0.20 | 0 | -0.20 | +0.40 | -0.20 | 0 | 0 | +0.20 | +0.03 | 52% |

1. Digital Divide

We commit ourselves to bridge the digital divide.

G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

| Country | Lack of Compliance | Work in Progress | Full Compliance |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina | | 0 | |
| Australia | | 0 | |
| Brazil | | 0 | |
| Canada | | | +1 |
| China | | 0 | |
| France | | 0 | |
| Germany | | 0 | |
| India | | 0 | |
| Indonesia | | 0 | |
| Italy | -1 | | |
| Japan | -1 | | |
| Korea | | | +1 |
| Mexico | | 0 | |
| Russia | | 0 | |
| Saudi Arabia | | | +1 |
| South Africa | | 0 | |
| Turkey | | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | | +0.20 | |

Background

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Glossary of Statistical Terms, “the term ‘digital divide’ refers to the gap between individuals, households, businesses and geographic areas at different socio-economic levels with regard to both their opportunities to access information and communication technologies (ICTs) and to their use of the Internet for a wide variety of activities.”¹

While stating their commitment to bridge the digital divide, the G20 leaders at the Antalya Summit also noted the role of the Internet as an important driver of economic growth and development around the world.²

The G20 commitment goes in hand with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, particularly reflecting one of the targets of Goal 9 to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and which calls on all countries to “significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and

¹ Glossary of Statistical Terms, OECD. Date of Access: 20 February 2016.
<https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4719>.

² Antalya G20 Leaders' Communiqué, 16 November 2015. Date of Access: 20 February 2016.
<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communiqué.html>.

affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.”³ Thus, there is also an important international dimension to the issue.

Commitment Features

The commitment requires the G20 members to take action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies.

To fully comply with the commitment a member must both take actions to promote the use of ICT at the national level, and assist other countries in doing so. As per the OECD definition of digital divide, possible actions to tackle it must be aimed at increasing people’s opportunities to access ICT, and can include measures to facilitate people’s access to digital state services, expand coverage and quality broadband networks or promote other means of connecting to the worldwide network, educate the population and develop their skills in the use of modern digital technologies, etc.⁴

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|--|
| -1 | Member fails to take action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies |
| 0 | Member takes some action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies either domestically or abroad |
| +1 | Member takes action aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad |

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 17 May 2016, the General Universal Service Regulations principles were approved in Argentina. Resolution 2642/2016 establishes the principles and rules governing the service, the beneficiaries, the sectors involved and funding mechanisms, among others. The General Universal Service Regulations were updated in order to enable their effective implementation on the basis of mechanisms and simple, transparent and dynamic procedures that allow responding appropriately to their implementation.⁵

On 17 May 2016, Argentinian President Mauricio Macri presented the Federal Internet Plan (Plan Federal de Internet). The plan provides for the expansion of broadband network to 1147 locations around the country. The President also said that he was committed to the National Digital Plan that aims to improve the quality of services, promote transparency and encourage digital inclusion of Argentina’s citizens.⁶

Argentina has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad.

Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Daria Zhdanova and Andrei Sakharov

³ Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, United Nations. Date of Access: 20 February 2016. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/>.

⁴ Glossary of Statistical Terms, OECD. Date of Access: 20 February 2016. <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4719>.

⁵ http://www.enacom.gob.ar/institucional/se-aprobo-el-reglamento-general-del-servicio-universal_n1232

⁶ Macri anunció el Plan Federal de Internet, Argentinian Government 17 May 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <https://www.argentina.gob.ar/noticias/macri-anuncio-el-plan-federal-de-internet>.

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 23 March 2016, Australian Minister for Industry, Innovation and Science Christopher Pyne and Assistant Minister for Cities and Digital Transformation Angus Taylor announced the first stage of an online Digital Marketplace allowing smaller businesses to access government's USD5 billion annual funding on ICT projects. The marketplace is part of the Government's National Innovation and Science Agenda and is led by the Digital Transformation Office. "The Digital Marketplace will be an online catalogue of services, people and technology to assist government with service transformation. We are keen to open this up to smaller and newly established businesses who have traditionally found it too big a burden to prove their credentials to government," Minister Pyne said.⁷

On 4 May 2016, the 2016 Australian Government ICT Awards Program was launched in Sydney. The program aims to acknowledge and promote excellence, innovation and professionalism in the use of ICT across local, state and federal government agencies. This year, the Excellence in a Government Award was given to the New South Wales Electoral Commission as it contributed to the development of internet voting and e-government innovations.⁸

Australia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad.

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Baum

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 14 December 2015, Brazilian geostationary satellite entered the integration and testing phase. The mating between the satellite platform and the communication module (payload) was successfully performed, marking the beginning of the integration and testing campaign. The mating was held at Thales Alenia Space facilities, satellite supplier of the SGDC System. The launch is scheduled for the window December 2016/February 2017. With the SGDC system, Brazil aims to achieve sovereignty in civilian and military strategic communications as well as expand access to broadband Internet for the entire nation's territory.⁹

On 9 March 2016, the Government of Brazil adopted a new strategy to improve digital governance. The federal government began the implementation of a new model in Management of Information Technology. It will help to improve citizens' access to the online public services and facilitate online information request.¹⁰

On 30 March 2016, Secretary of the Ministry of Communications, Maximiliano Martinhão, announced the upcoming updating of the National Broadband Plan (introduced in 2012 by Decree

⁷ <http://minister.industry.gov.au/ministers/pyne/media-releases/digital-marketplace-start-ups-access-5b-government-ict-projects>

⁸ SME Australian Government ICT Awards Program, Australian Government department of finance 4 May 2016. Date of access: 21 June 2016 <https://www.finance.gov.au/collaboration-services-skills/australian-government-ict-awards-program/>

⁹ Brazilian geostationary satellite enters the integration and testing phase, Embraer 12 December 2015. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.embraer.com/en-us/imprensaeventos/press-releases/noticias/pages/brazilian-geostationary-satellite-enters-the-integration-and-testing-phase.aspx>

¹⁰ Governo adota novas estratégias para aperfeiçoar a governança digital, Portal of Brazilian Government 9 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo/2016/03/governo-adota-novas-estrategias-para-aperfeicoar-a-governanca-digital>

7175). The goal is to provide universal access to fast Internet in Brazil, reaching 95 per cent of the population and 70 per cent of municipalities. Moreover, the new phase will focus on improving the network connection in schools to enhance digital education.¹¹

On 6 May 2016, the Brazilian government started the revision of the 1997 General Telecommunications Law by presenting the report on the concessions model. This revision will put an end to the public system of fixed-line services, give the National Agency of Telecommunications (ANATEL) the competence to regulate private services sector, such as broadband Internet and mobile communications, and create conditions for investment in the sector to prioritize the expansion of broadband.¹²

On 10 May 2016, the Government of Brazil reported that the digital governance system facilitates access to information. This system contains the Open Data Portal for making available information about the functioning of the public authorities and the Service Portal which already provides 600 online services increasing their accessibility.¹³

On 23 May 2016, the Minister of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications Gilberto Kassab announced his plans to strengthen ANATEL by knowledge sharing from the Ministry of Communications to the regulatory agency. The aim of this reform is to facilitate more efficient functioning of the Agency for the Development of Information and Communication Technologies.¹⁴

The World Congress on Information Technology is set to be held in Brazil on 3-5 October 2016. Several public meetings on the matter took place and were attended by representatives of the Ministries of Communications and Labor. During the meetings Brazilian deputies expressed strong support for the international forum as being of great importance for the development of IT in the world.¹⁵

Brazil has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad. Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 14 March 2016, Minister of Innovation, Science and Economic Development Navdeep Bains announced that 7,500 refurbished computers will be provided to Syrian refugees in Canada.¹⁶

¹¹ Governo prepara atualização do Programa Nacional de Banda Larga, Portal of Brazilian Government 30 March 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/infraestrutura/2016/03/governo-prepara-atualizacao-do-programa-nacional-de-banda-larga>

¹² Banda larga deve ser novo foco das telecomunicações no Brasil, Globo 6 April 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://g1.globo.com/tecnologia/noticia/2016/04/banda-larga-deve-ser-novo-foco-das-telecomunicacoes-no-brasil.html>

¹³ Governança Digital facilita acesso à informação, Portal of Brazilian Government 11 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July. <http://www.brasil.gov.br/governo/2016/05/governanca-digital-facilita-acesso-a-informacao>

¹⁴ Kassab quer fortalecer Anatel e pode aumentar atribuições da agência, Agência Brasil 23 May 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016. <http://agenciabrasil.ebc.com.br/geral/noticia/2016-05/kassab-quer-fortalecer-anatel-e-pode-aumentar-atribuicoes-da-agencia>

¹⁵ Brazilian deputies express support for Bazil WCIT 2016, WCIT 2016 21 January 2016. Date of access: 13 July 2016 <http://wcit2016.org/news/details/55>

¹⁶ Government of Canada Invests in Delivering Computers to Syrian Refugees, Government of Canada, 14 March 2016. Date of access: 19 July 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1039859>

On 29 March 2016, Finance Minister of Canada Bill Morneau announced a new government investment package of up to CAD500 million over five years to “extend and enhance broadband service in rural and remote communities.” This pledge carries forward the government’s commitment to expand high-speed internet coverage to citizens in rural and remote communities, allowing them to increase their participation in the digital economy and take advantage of a number of state services, such as telehealth and e-learning.¹⁷

On 30 November 2015, Global Affairs Canada launched the Digital Livelihoods: Youth and the Future of Work at Scale project aimed at promoting economic empowerment in several African states (Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ghana, Morocco, Malawi, Senegal and Zambia) through assisting “200,000 young women and men” in building entrepreneurial and job skills and applying technology to increase their incomes and employment opportunities. The project’s activities include providing ICT trainings and workforce readiness programs and developing and curating online learning for youth. Global Affairs Canada’s contribution to the project amounts to CAD15,623,106. The project is to remain active until 2020.¹⁸

Canada has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically and abroad.

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

Analysts: Daria Gruzdeva & Andrei Sakharov

China: 0

China has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 4 December 2015, 20 Senior Technical Experts dealing with ICT policies and regulations from the African Union Commission, Regional Economic Communities and Associations of Regulators will take part in the technical training organized by Huawei at its Headquarters in China.¹⁹

On 4 December 2015, the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation was opened. President Xi Jinping announced his vision to upgrade the China-Africa relationship into a comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership and said that China is willing to implement ten major cooperation initiatives with Africa. The strengthening of information and communication networks is a cooperation measure listed in the ten major cooperation initiatives.²⁰

On 14 April 2016, Huawei, together with the biggest telecom operator of Namibia, successfully completed the first 4.5G network demonstration in Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia, with the peak speed of on-site testing reaching 1000m per second.²¹

On 19-20 April 2016, China announced an extra USD4 million in funds to advance the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)-China-Funds-in-Trust ICT in teacher training project, at a meeting at UNESCO Headquarters.²²

¹⁷ Minister Morneau Announces New Investments in Rural Broadband, Department of Finance Canada 29 March 2016. Date of access: 1 September 2016. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n16/16-034-eng.asp>.

¹⁸ Project profile: Digital Livelihoods: Youth and the Future of Work at Scale, Global Affairs Canada 30 November 2015. Date of Access: 1 September 2016. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebProjBySectorOfFocusSCEn/39F4D93F685C94E585257F960039EC1E#h2transparency>.

¹⁹ 20 African ICT Experts to take part in a training offered by Huawei in China, African Union 4 December 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.au.int/en/pressreleases/19436/20-african-ict-experts-take-part-training-offered-huawei-china>

²⁰ Building East Africa Information Expressway to Open a New Chapter of China-Africa Cooperation, Forum on China-Africa Cooperation 30 December 2015. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://www.focac.org/eng/zxxx/t1328596.htm>

²¹ Africa: Chinese Businesses Facilitating Africa's Digital Transformation, AllAfrica 26 May 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201605271030.html>

On 6 June 2016, the African Union has commended China for the overall development support China provides to Africa in general and to capacity building of the continent in the ICT sector in particular.²³

On 2 August 2016, 33 journalists and information officers from 13 English-speaking African countries arrived Beijing on a two-week seminar sponsored by the government of China. The aim of the training is to teach African specialists to present and provide access to the information in the media to shape the right image of the country.²⁴

China has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies abroad but no such domestic actions have been registered. Thus, China has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Irina Popova

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to increase accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad.

On 15 February 2016, the Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and French Nationals Abroad Matthias Fekl chaired the Strategic Council on Exports. At the meeting ten partners in the internationalization of businesses signed an agreement creating the portal France-international.fr. It makes available to businesses — particularly SMEs and mid-cap companies — a single point of access to information and offers of services, which are useful for simplifying their internationalization.²⁵

France has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically. However, it has not assisted abroad. Thus, France has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Anastasiya Polovko

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 11 May 2016, the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) published the 2016 edition of the Federal Report on Research and Innovation. The Federal Report Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation is the standard publication on research and innovation policy in Germany and also contains a number of initiatives aimed at bridging the digital divide. With the initiative Good Growing Up with the Media, the Federal Government supported media education in families and strengthened the conditions for the development of media literacy from childhood. It is also focused on the quality assurance of digital educational media and privacy.²⁶

²² UNESCO-China project advances ICT in teacher training in 10 African countries, UNESCO. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://en.unesco.org/news/unesco-china-project-advances-ict-teacher-training-10-african-countries>

²³ AU Commends China for Its Support to Africa's ICT Capacity Building, CHINAFRICA 6 June 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. http://www.chinafrica.cn/The_Latest_Headlines/201606/t20160607_800058810.html

²⁴ 33 African journalists arrive in China for training, People Daily 9 August 2016. Date of access: 16 August 2016. <http://en.people.cn/n3/2016/0809/c90000-9097628.html>

²⁵ Matthias Fekl launches the France-International.fr portal, The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs 15.02.2016. Date of access: 24.06.2016. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/economic-diplomacy-foreign-trade/events/article/foreign-trade-economic-diplomacy-matthias-fekl-launches-the-france>

²⁶ Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.40. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

According to the Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation report and the Digital Agenda 2014-2017, key objectives of the digital Federal Government Policy 2016-2017 are the following:

- digital added value and networking generate growth and provide an impetus for good work in the digital world;
- the highly competitive and open Internet opens nationwide access to the digital world. Media and technology competence provide the basis for self-determined use of digital technologies;
- IT is simple, transparent and safe to use.²⁷

According to the report the program Digital Technology for Business, launched in 2015, helped companies implement creative ideas and new scientific findings. Within the framework of the program, Smart Service world has been supported since 2015. It facilitated the promotion of 16 projects to link digital applications through a targeted, safe combination of cyber physical systems, data management technologies and open service platforms.²⁸

On 2 June 2016, the 4th National MINT (Mathematics, information technology, the natural sciences and technology) Summit took place in Berlin under the theme Seizing Digital Opportunities — Bridging the Digital Divide.²⁹ To ensure that the summit also incorporated the voices of young people a National MINT Forum pre-conference called FutureLab #DigitaleBildung took place for the first time with 50 youths from across Germany. The takeaways from the FutureLab were presented at the summit during the first panel discussion, among the key points of which are the desire for a unified and universal digital education, improved media expertise for educators and technical equipment for schools.³⁰

Germany has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad. Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0

Analyst: Anastasia Kozina

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on information and communication technology.

On 2 June 2016, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between India and Tunisia. The Memorandum was dedicated to strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of ICT and the Digital Economy. The MoU intends to foster active cooperation and exchange between private entities, governments, institutions involved in enhancing capacity building, and other public and private organizations of the two countries in the field of ICT and Digital Economy.³¹

²⁷ Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.94. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

²⁸ Bundesbericht Forschung und Innovation 2016. – s.100. Federal Ministry of Education and Research Date of access: 21 July 2016. <http://dip21.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/18/085/1808550.pdf>

²⁹ Promoting digital literacy, Federal Chancellor 2 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-06-02-mint_en.html

³⁰ Youths present results of FutureLab #DigitaleBildung at the Fourth National MINT Summit, SIEMENS Stiftung 17 May 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. <https://www.siemens-stiftung.org/en/media/press-releases-news/article/youths-present-results-of-futurelab-digitalebildung-at-the-fourth-national-mint-summit/>

³¹ MoU between India and Tunisia for strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of ICT and Digital Economy, website of Prime Minister of India 2 June 2016. Date of access: 21 July 2016. http://www.pmindia.gov.in/en/news_updates/mou-between-india-and-tunisia-for-strengthening-bilateral-cooperation-in-the-field-of-ict-and-digital-economy/?comment=disable

India has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad. Thus, India has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Maria Strelnikova

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 11 April 2016, the launch of the Synergy Programme of Action for People's Economy by the President of Indonesia was announced. The main objective of this program is to support farmers, breeders and fishermen through providing them with access to financial instruments and digital services. The program is expected to promote the marketing capabilities of agriculture and fishery enterprises.³²

Indonesia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad.

Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29-30 April 2016, ICT Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge the digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions, and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers Japan presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.³³

Italy reaffirmed its commitment. However, no new actions were implemented. Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Olesya Nikulina

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29-30 April 2016, ICT Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global

³² President Launched Synergy Programme of Action for People's Economy, Indonesian Finance Ministry. Date of Access: 10 May 2016. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/president-launched-synergy-programme-action-peoples-economy>.

³³ http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

expansion of ICT infrastructure, products and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions, and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers Japan presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world Partnership for Quality Infrastructure.³⁴

Japan reaffirmed its commitment. However, no new actions were implemented. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Anastasiya Tabachenkova

Korea: +1

Korea has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 22 December 2015, the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning held the Korea-Tunisia Science and Technology Joint Committee Meeting in Seoul with Tunisia's Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, Ministry of Information and Communication Technologies and Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mines to discuss ways to boost science and technology (S&T) and ICT cooperation between the two nations. The meeting is the official dialogue channel between the two governments for S&T partnership created following the signing of an S&T partnership treaty in 1994. The parties discussed the scope and schedule for S&T joint research, the establishing of KAIST-Tunisia and plans to initiate expert exchange programs. Four major areas for joint research including engineering, energy, bioscience and ICT were selected to represent the areas of most interest for each country, with both parties agreeing to pursue four projects over the course of the next two years. Following a request from Tunisia, the two sides also shared insights into national ICT policies and discussed ways to cooperate in this area, agreeing to work together through related ministries and agencies in projects for national digitization, cyber security and the promotion of private-sector partnerships in the ICT industry.³⁵

On 4 February 2016, the National Centers for the Creative Economy & Innovation Council, a body of 17 Centers for the Creative Economy and Innovation in Korea (CCE&I) and Microsoft Korea signed an MoU for mutual cooperation, agreeing to utilize Korea's CCE&Is as the primary hubs for partnership projects including support for training programs for Korean startups and software (SW) developers. The signing ceremony was attended by the Minister of Science, ICT and Future Planning Choi Yang-hee as well as President of Microsoft Asia Pacific César Cernuda, Council Chairman Kim Seon-il, and Chief Operating Officer of Microsoft Korea Choi Ki-young. The two parties agreed to cooperate in seven areas including the development and operation of on-the-job and technical training programs for startups and developers; support for regional champions and SMEs seeking to expand overseas; SW education programs and special events including job counseling and startup training for young adults and women; and technological support for the CCE&Is' local specialized strategic industries. Following the signing of the agreement, MS Korea plans to expand existing training, startup and entrepreneurship events, and will work with the Council and the CCE&Is to come up with detailed partnership programs.³⁶

On 31 March 2016, talks were held between the Minister of Science, ICT and Future Planning Choi Yang-hee and John Holdren the senior adviser to U.S. President Barack Obama on science and

³⁴ http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

³⁵ <http://english.msip.go.kr:80/english/msipContents/snsView.do?fld=MjAxNjU4MTgxMjM3Ojk5>

³⁶ <http://english.msip.go.kr:80/english/msipContents/snsView.do?fld=MjAxNjU4MTgxNjlxOjg2MQ==>

technology issues in Seoul. Here, Korea and the United States agreed to expand their partnership in the field of science and technology, such as cyber security and innovation.³⁷

On 2 May 2016, the Ministry of Science, ICT and Future Planning signed an MoU with Iran's Ministry of Science Research and Technology on "various research cooperation" in both the basic and applied science fields.³⁸

On 24 May 2016, in Korea the 2016 World Information, Communication and Broadcasting Ministerial Meeting was held. The overall global status on the future outlook of broadcasting technologies and institutions, and regulations related to ICT was discussed.³⁹

Korea has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad. Thus, Korea has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

Mexico: 0

Mexico has partially complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

In December 2015, the National Digital Strategy of Mexico was released. One of the commitments under this Strategy is to provide people with disabilities with 100 per cent accessible websites. A special agreement was adopted in this regard. This agreement includes the principles and technical criteria for the websites with aim to facilitate an access for people with disabilities to the information in the internet.⁴⁰

On 14 March 2016, the Mexican Secretary of Communication and Transport Gerardo Ruiz Esparza at the closing session of LIX General Assembly of the National Chamber of Electronic, Telecommunications and Information Technologies Industry (CANIETI) said that since the launch of the Telecommunications Reform more than USD27 billion was allocated to the communications sector of the country. As a result of the reform a number of users per 100 inhabitants increased from 42 to 57 in 2015. One of the important tools is the Program México Conectado which provides internet to schools, libraries and hospitals.⁴¹

Mexico has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically. However, it has not done so abroad. Thus, Mexico has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on information and communication.

On 19 November 2015, at the meeting with representatives of the Trade Union of Telecom Employees, the Russian Minister of Telecom and Mass Communications Nikolay Nikiforov said that

³⁷ S. Korea, US to expand ties on science and technology, The Korea Times 31.03.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/tech/2016/03/129_201571.html

³⁸ S. Korea, Iran to boost IT, science cooperation, The Korea Times 02.05.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. http://koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2016/05/113_203887.html

³⁹ World Information, Communication and Broadcasting Meeting, The Ministry of Information and Communication of Bhutan 24.05.2016. Date of Access: 07.07.2016. <http://www.moic.gov.bt/2016-world-information-communication-and-broadcasting-ministerial-meeting/>

⁴⁰ Ya se publicaron las Disposiciones de Accesibilidad Web para el Gobierno. Date of access: 20 March 2016. <https://www.gob.mx/blog/articulos/ya-se-publicaron-las-disposiciones-de-accesibilidad-web-para-el-gobierno>.

⁴¹ Inversiones por más de 27 mmdd gracias a Reforma en Telecomunicaciones: GRE. Date of access: 20 March 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/sct/prensa/inversiones-por-mas-de-27-mmdd-gracias-a-reforma-en-telecomunicaciones-gre>.

in order to eliminate the digital divide in Russia it was planned to “construct 215 thousand kilometers of fiber-optic communication bands to small inhabited localities with population from 250 to 500 people within three years.” According to the Minister “elimination of digital divide will reduce difference between cities and rural areas. Increase of broadband services availability by 10% creates possibilities for GDP growth by 1-1.5% annually.”⁴²

On 30 March 2016, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced the results of the state program to reduce digital inequality in 2015. 1189 internet access points in 65 federal subjects were created and around 22 thousand kilometers of fiberoptic telecom lines were built in 2015. The government provides low-income citizens with cheap internet access as a part of its social obligations.⁴³

On 10 May 2016, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced the creation of the ground component of the high-speed internet connection relay, PCC-BCД. The system, according to the Ministry is aimed at reducing digital inequality in Russia by enabling access to the Internet in remote areas of the country “from Kaliningrad to Kamchatka” and will allow many Russian citizens to make full use of state services.⁴⁴

On 15 June 2016, Leningrad Oblast became the 81st Russian region to sign an agreement and a roadmap for the implementation of the State Information System on Housing and Public Utility Sector. The information system facilitates citizens’ access to information on public services and allows digital payment for utility services.⁴⁵

On 7 July 2016, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications launched a section for pensioners at the Common Government Services Portal of Russian Federation website. It provides convenient access to the information and state services relevant to the elderly people, such as retirement account data.⁴⁶

On 8 August 2016, ten more Russian regions signed agreements to join the Open State Services Platform. The platform facilitates users’ access to state services through regional web-portals.⁴⁷

Russia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Andrei Sakharov

Saudi Arabia: +1

Saudi Arabia has fully complied with the commitment to bridge the digital divide.

⁴² Head of Minsvyaz Met with Representatives of the Trade Union of Telecom Employees, Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation 19 November 2015. <http://minsvyaz.ru/en/events/34316/>.

⁴³ Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announces the results of the state program to reduce digital inequality, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 10 May 2016. Date of Access 11 May 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/34915/>.

⁴⁴ Ground component of the Russian satellite network is operational, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 10 May 2016. Date of Access 11 May 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35120/>.

⁴⁵ More than 500 information systems integrate into GIS GKH, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 15 June 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35288/>.

⁴⁶ Section for pensioners launched at the Common Government Services Portal of Russian Federation web-site, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 7 July 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35411/>.

⁴⁷ New Russian regions join the “Open state services platform”, Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications 8 August 2016. Date of Access 12 August 2016. <http://www.minsvyaz.ru/ru/events/35546/>.

On 17 November 2015, a number of training courses for the employees of several ministries and government agencies were held by the e-Government Program Yesser, represented by the Basic Skills of Computer Applications and e-Transactions Project Qudratak.⁴⁸

On 3 December 2015, it was announced that Saudi Arabia “ranked among the ten countries which have seen the most dynamic improvements in the rankings of the International Telecommunication Union ICT Development Index since 2010 till the end of 2015.”⁴⁹

On 6 January 2016, it was announced by the Ministry of Information and Communication of Saudi Arabia that “the ‘Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge’ Initiative by Ministry of Communication and Information Technology has proceeded to deliver its lectures in all Kingdom’s cities and regions, in the course of implementation of the National Communications and Information Technology Plan (NCITP) that aims to enable all segments of the Saudi society in all parts of the Kingdom to deal effectively and easily with ICT, bridge the digital divide, and raise the awareness of the importance of ICT among all individuals and SMEs.”⁵⁰

On 18 January 2016, it was announced that the Communications and Information Technology Commission provided the mobile voice-telecom service and the Internet service for 15,115 communities (villages and hamlets) until the end of December 2015.⁵¹

On 19 January 2016, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and China Republic signed a Memorandum of Understanding for collaboration in the promotion of Information Silk Route Development initiative, which will recreate the ancient route as a massive free trade zone — a path to a new geopolitical order.⁵²

On 25 February 2016, Saudi Ministry of Communications and Information Technology with the Hungarian Ministry of Development signed an MoU to promote technical and information cooperation.⁵³

On 28 April 2016, it was announced by the Ministry of Communication and Information of Saudi Arabia that Universal Service Fund had accomplished the provision of mobile voice-telecom and Internet services for 17,342 communities by the end of 2015.⁵⁴

⁴⁸ Qudratak organizes training courses for several government agencies, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. 17 November 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-18112015_421.aspx

⁴⁹ KSA among ten world countries of most dynamic improvements in IDI rankings, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. 3 December 2015. Date of Access: 22 June 2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-09122015_901.aspx

⁵⁰ ‘Dissemination of Digital Culture and Knowledge’ initiative goes on providing lectures for public schools, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 06 .01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-07012016_586.aspx

⁵¹ CITC furnishes wireless voice services, Internet to over 15000 villages by end of 2015, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 18.01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-18012016_364.aspx

⁵² Saudi Arabia, China Republic sign MoU to develop Information Silk Route, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 20.01.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-21012016_400.aspx

⁵³ Saudi Ministry of CIT signs MOU with Hungarian Ministry of Development, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 25.02.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-25022016_145.aspx

⁵⁴ CITC deploys wireless and Internet services for over 17000 villages and hamlets by end of Q4 2016, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology 28.04.2016. Date of Access: 22.06.2016.

http://www.mcit.gov.sa/En/MediaCenter/Pages/News/News-01052016_529.aspx

Saudi Arabia has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad. Thus, Saudi Arabia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Ekaterina Muravyeva

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 16 November 2015, Minister of Communications Faith Muthambi launched the broadcasting digital migration awareness campaign. The aim was to raise awareness of South Africans of digital migration. Muthambi claimed that this campaign is especially important for young people, which might work in the Media or IT areas.⁵⁵

In April 2016, South Africa announced a set of ambitious targets laid out in its national broadband policy, South Africa Connect, which includes achieving 50 per cent internet coverage with speeds of 5 Mbps by 2016, roughly 90 per cent coverage at the same speeds by 2020, 50 per cent coverage with speeds of 100 Mbps by 2020, and universal 100-Mbps coverage by 2030. A rise in local demand — in particular for cloud and bandwidth-intensive services — has increased the urgency of expanding fibre-optic networks. Currently, South Africa has an estimated 180,000 km of fibre cable, the bulk of which is owned by majority-state-owned incumbent operator Telkom. The South Africa Connect policy also targets enhanced connectivity at schools, medical facilities and public institutions, emphasizing public-private partnerships. These plans are part of a five year strategy from 2015 to 2020 that will also see fibre circuits deployed to secondary cities after connecting Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town.⁵⁶

South Africa has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, has not done so abroad. Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Angelina Khudoleeva

Turkey: 0

Turkey has partially complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 19 July 2016, Turkish High Development Agency approved the national e-Government Strategy and Action Plan for 2016-2019, with a goal to enhance the efficiency of e-Government and improve citizens' quality of life through establishing highly integrated, efficient and reliable government and public services. The strategy has four strategic aims: Ensuring the Efficiency and Sustainability of the e-Government Ecosystem, Adopting Common Systems for Infrastructure and Administrative Services, Ensuring e-Transformation in Public Services, and Increasing Use, Participation and Transparency.⁵⁷

Turkey has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies domestically. However, it has not done so abroad. Thus, Turkey has been awarded a score of 0.

Analysts: Andrei Sakharov

⁵⁵ <http://www.gov.za/speeches/minister-communications-and-eastern-cape-premier-hold-broadcasting-digital-migration>

⁵⁶ South Africa to extend ICT reach, Oxford Business Group April 28 2016, Access date: 19.07.16
<http://www.oxfordbusinessgroup.com/news/south-africa-extend-ict-reach>

⁵⁷ E-Government Strategy and Action Plan for 2016-2019, Official Gazette 19 July 2016. Date of access: 31 August 2016.
<http://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2016/07/20160719M2-1-1.pdf>

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to bridge the digital divide.

On 4 January 2016, the UK Digital Economy Minister Ed Vaizey called for public input into the UK's digital strategy for the next five years. The minister proposed digital innovation and technology that can transform day to day life, the economy and the government. As part of the plan, the government hopes that schools can open massive online courses to reach a wider audience that costs less. This tackles the social digital divisions that otherwise underlies online learning.⁵⁸

On 23 February 2016, the UK, as a part of the EU, took part in a 5G deal between UK telecoms with Russia and Ukraine. The three parties agreed to a coordinated action plan to switch on 5G mobile services. EU digital commissioner Günther Oettinger stated that “companies need to make up their minds and contribute to the formulation of an action plan” and that “5G should not be the nae of another digital divide between European countries, which is why we’re integrating Switzerland, Norway, the Balkans, Ukraine, Turkey — and maybe, on a mid-term, Russia as well.” The UK began consultations on the release of the 5G-ready spectrum.⁵⁹

The United Kingdom has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information domestically as well as between countries abroad. Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Alissa Wang

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

On 29-30 April 2016, Information and Communication Technology Ministers of the G7 countries met at Takamatsu, Kagawa, Japan, to address current and future global ICT opportunities and challenges for sustainable and inclusive development. G7 Ministers committed to bridge the digital divide by continuing to encourage the development of infrastructure for the digitally connected world and policies that support the global expansion of ICT infrastructure, products, and services including broadband Internet access to all people. They also committed to catalyze multi-stakeholder efforts to bring 1.5 billion new Internet users online by 2020. The Ministers noted that they would also continue to share good practices with other countries and regions and encouraged increased support from technical experts, international organizations, and all stakeholders including multilateral development banks for development initiatives. They also encouraged the integration of Internet access goals into national development plans. In the Joint Declaration by G7 ICT Ministers the United States presented the initiative to promote the digitally connected world the Global Connect Initiative.⁶⁰

The US has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad. Thus, the US has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Yaroslav Popov

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on bridging the digital divide.

⁵⁸ Government of outline new UK digital strategy early in 2016, Kable Government Computing, 29 December 2015. <http://central-government.governmentcomputing.com/news/government-to-outline-new-uk-digital-strategy-early-in-2016-4764751>

⁵⁹ MWC 2016: Britain to join forces with Russia and Ukraine to launch 5G, The Telegraph 23 February 2016. Access Date: 2 September 2016. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/technology/2016/02/23/mwc-2016-britain-to-join-forces-with-russia-and-ukraine-to-launc/>

⁶⁰ http://www.soumu.go.jp/joho_kokusai/g7ict/english/main_content/000416959.pdf

On 2 December 2015, the European Commission proposed a European Accessibility Act, which will set common accessibility requirements for certain key products and services that will help people with disabilities at the EU level to participate fully in society. The selected products and services include ATMs and banking services, PCs, telephones and TV equipment, telephony and audiovisual services, transport, e-books and e-commerce.⁶¹

On 19 May 2016, the International Digital Economy and Society Index (I-DESI) report was published by the European Commission. The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) was introduced by the European Commission to conduct yearly evaluations on the evolution of five key dimensions of the Digital Economy in EU member states in order to understand what these reforms should address. I-DESI evaluates the performance of both the individual EU countries and the EU as a whole in comparison to 15 other countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Iceland, Israel, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.⁶² The results showed that the EU as a whole scored high in three out of the five main dimensions concerning bridging the digital divide: use of the Internet, human capital and integration of digital technology). However, there are substantial differences between EU member states concerning both score and progress over time (I-DESI 2014 vs. I-DESI 2015). Europe is slowly progressing to bridge this gap, which is essential to realizing the potential of a Digital Single Market.⁶³

On 13 June 2016, the European Commission opened a consultation seeking views from industry representatives involved in 5G technologies. 5G deployment will provide a truly interoperable global platform to enable network operators, several industries and the public sector to design new services. The Communication on Digitizing European industry announced a 5G Action Plan calling for coordinated investment in the next generation ubiquitous 5G networks in order to deliver on industry's connectivity needs.⁶⁴

On 23 February 2016, a joint declaration on developing 5G was signed by European Commissioner for the Digital Economy and Society Günther H. Oettinger and Brazilian Minister of Communications André Figueiredo at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona. The EU and Brazil have committed to developing a global definition of 5G and to identifying the services like connected cars, the Internet of Things or very high-definition video streaming to be the first delivered by 5G networks.⁶⁵

The European Union has taken actions aimed at increasing accessibility of information and communication technologies both domestically and abroad. Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1.

⁶¹Commission proposes to make products and services more accessible to the disabled persons, European Commission 2 December 2015. Date of access: 20 July 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6147_en.htm

⁶² 2016 I-DESI report, European Commission 19 May 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/2016-i-desi-report>

⁶³ 2016 I-DESI report, European Commission 19 May 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/2016-i-desi-report>

⁶⁴ Have your say on the coordinated introduction of 5G networks in Europe, European Commission 13 June 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/have-your-say-coordinated-introduction-5g-networks-europe>

⁶⁵International Cooperation on 5G, European Commission 23 February 2016. Date of access: 20 July 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/5G-international-cooperation>

2. Entrepreneurship

We are determined to support the better integration of our young people into the labour market including through the promotion of entrepreneurship.

G20 Antalya Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

| Country | Non-Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina | | 0 | |
| Australia | | 0 | |
| Brazil | | | +1 |
| Canada | | 0 | |
| China | | 0 | |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | 0 | |
| India | | 0 | |
| Indonesia | | | +1 |
| Italy | | 0 | |
| Japan | | | +1 |
| Korea | -1 | | |
| Mexico | | | +1 |
| Russia | | 0 | |
| Saudi Arabia | -1 | | |
| South Africa | | | +1 |
| Turkey | | | +1 |
| United Kingdom | -1 | | |
| United States | -1 | | |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | | +0.20 | |

Background

The 2013 St. Petersburg Summit marked the first time that a G20 Summit Communiqué referred to the advancement of “youth entrepreneurship” as a means to address unemployment challenges. The G20 members planned to increase youth employability through job search assistance, work experience, public employment programs, hiring subsidies and conditional transfers as per country circumstances, as well as developing school and university curricula to support entrepreneurship.⁶⁶

The Brisbane Summit continued this focus on youth entrepreneurship as the Brisbane Leader's Declaration and G20 Brisbane Action Plan called upon the G20 Employment Working Group and G20 countries' labour and employment ministers to implement policies to support entrepreneurship.⁶⁷ In addition, the Brisbane Action Plan recognized the efforts of many G20 members in “introducing and strengthening policies that promote entrepreneurship skills.” Notwithstanding, the Brisbane Action Plan asked the Labour and Employment Ministers to report advancements made in the area of youth unemployment by 2015.⁶⁸ Lastly, the 2014 G20 Labour and

⁶⁶ G20 Leaders' Declaration, G20 Information Centre, St Petersburg September 6 2013, Date of access: July 15 2016

⁶⁷ Brisbane Action Plan, November 2014, Date of access: July 17 2016

⁶⁸ Brisbane Action Plan, November 2014, Date of access: July 17 2016

Employment Ministerial Declaration included the development of youth entrepreneurship skills as one of the policy priorities to prevent youth unemployment from becoming structural.⁶⁹

Definitions

- Support: the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.
- Integration: the intermixing of people or groups previously segregated.
- Young people: people between the ages of 15 to 29.
- Labour market: the supply of available workers in relation to available work.
- Promotion: either support or renew old efforts or create new efforts in the area.
- Entrepreneurship: the activity of setting up a business or businesses.

Commitment Features

The G20 members committed to promote entrepreneurship as one of the measures to better integrate young people into the labour market and consequently reduce the percentage of young people that are unemployed, underemployed or that rely on informal jobs. The measures for the promotion of entrepreneurship include, but are not limited to:

1. Developing school and university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship;
2. Support of early-stage businesses through incubators, mentoring and funding; and
3. Creating an environment that allows start-ups to grow through the provision of taxation and fiscal support, as well as assuring legal certainty and transparency in the private sector.

Scoring Guidelines

| Score | Description |
|-------|--|
| -1 | G20 member country did not develop school and university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship, did not support early-stage businesses and did not create a favourable environment for start-ups. |
| 0 | G20 member country developed school and university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship OR supported early-stage businesses or created a favourable environment for start-ups. The member country supported one or two of the three areas. |
| +1 | G20 member country developed school and university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship, supported early-stage businesses and created a favourable environment for start-ups. |

Argentina: 0

The Argentinean government has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship as a means to better integrate young people into the labour market.

On 28 December 2015, the Ministry of Education and Sports continued its commitment to the Jorge A. Sabato Initiative, which aims to expand Argentinean universities' thematic capacity by providing \$13.241.061 ARS to 42 universities and 160 university projects in the areas of energy, agro-food, entrepreneurship, multidisciplinary research and strengthening offices for technological integration.⁷⁰

On 9 June 2016, the Secretary of University Policy and the Secretary for Entrepreneurship and SMEs (small and medium sized businesses) came together for the first Social Innovation meeting at the Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamorra. The purpose of the meeting was to create innovative

⁶⁹ G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration, G20 Website, Melbourne 10-11 2014, Date of access: July 17 2016

⁷⁰ "Se realizó el pago de la convocatoria de proyectos de Vinculación tecnológica 2015", Ministry of Education and Sports, date of Access: Aug 12 2016. Retrieved from: <http://portales.educacion.gov.ar/spu/noticias/se-realizo-el-pago-de-la-convocatoria-de-proyectos-de-vinculacion-tecnologica-2015/>

initiatives to solve current social and economic issues.⁷¹ One of the topics of discussion at the meeting was the inclusion of entrepreneurship in education. In this matter, Secretary of University Policy Albor Cantard and Secretary of Entrepreneurship and SMEs Mariano Mayer spoke about the importance of teaching young people entrepreneurship through primary and secondary education.⁷² Even though this meeting did not conclude with a plan to develop university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship, organizers expect the meeting to encourage universities around Argentina to engage in this discussion.⁷³

In April 2016, President Mauricio Macri announced that the Argentinean government will provide 1 billion ARS in 2016 for mentoring, training and the provision of the necessary tools for citizens in a situation of vulnerability to start their own businesses.⁷⁴ In addition, President Macri announced a set of measures that started operating on 1 June 2016 to encourage the growth of SMEs in the country including: increased access to credits, decrease in tax payment withholdings and simplification of administrative procedures to make tax payments.⁷⁵ Further benefits for SMEs went through on July 14th 2016 as congress passed Law SMEs, which will allow SMEs to pay value-added taxes in a period of 90 days, stabilize tax rates for SMEs up to 2018 and help SMEs in crisis, among other benefits.⁷⁶ All these conditions will simplify the process of tax payments and decrease taxes paid, as well as increase financial aid for SMEs.

Thus, Argentina has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship by expressing its intention to develop university curricula that incorporates entrepreneurship and by supporting the creation of early-stage businesses through the provision of funding for training and mentoring as well as by creating a favorable fiscal and financial environment for SMEs.

Argentina has been awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Australia: 0

The Australian government has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In February 2014, the Australian government included Economics and Business into its national primary school education curriculum.⁷⁷ This area of study includes courses pertaining to entrepreneurship for grades seven to ten. These courses address the following topics: identifying entrepreneurial behavior, how major entrepreneurs shaped Australia, how entrepreneurial behavior contributes to the success of businesses and how entrepreneurial behavior can contribute to community challenges.⁷⁸

⁷¹ "Realizan la primera Jornada de Innovacion Social", Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamorra, June 9 2016, date of access: Aug 12 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.unlz.edu.ar/?p=3702>

⁷² "Realizan la primera Jornada de Innovacion Social", Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamorra, June 9 2016, date of access: Aug 12 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.unlz.edu.ar/?p=3702>

⁷³ "Realizan la primera Jornada de Innovacion Social", Universidad Nacional de Lomas de Zamorra, June 9 2016, date of access: Aug 12 2016, Retrieved from: <http://www.unlz.edu.ar/?p=3702>

⁷⁴ "\$1000 millones para Microemprendimientos Sociales", Casa Rosada, date of access: Aug 12th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.casarosada.gob.ar/social/#microemprendimientos>

⁷⁵ "Medidas de apoyo a las PyMEs", Casa Rosada, date of access: Aug 12th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.casarosada.gob.ar/social/#empleo>

⁷⁶ "El Gobierno consiguió la aprobación de la Ley Pyme", Ministerio de Produccion, date of access: Aug 12th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.produccion.gob.ar/el-gobierno-consiguio-la-aprobacion-de-la-ley-pyme/>

⁷⁷ Curriculum Version History, Australian Curriculum, Date of access: Aug 14th 2016, retrieved from: <http://v7-5.australiancurriculum.edu.au/curriculumhistory>

⁷⁸ Australian Curriculum, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://v75.australiancurriculum.edu.au/Search?q=entrepreneur>

In October 2015, the Office of the Chief Scientist published the report *Boosting High-Impact Entrepreneurship in Australia*. The report explains that Australian universities' entrepreneurship-related initiatives are limited to offering small programs, which do not engage students into the STEM disciplines of science, technology, engineering and mathematics or do not reflect international best practice.⁷⁹ Despite this assessment, no steps have been taken by the Australian government to work with universities to create a national program on entrepreneurship education or support the growth of current university initiatives.

On 3 May 2016, the Australian government announced the 2016-2017 Budget, which included tax changes for the benefit of SMEs. Starting from 1 July 2016 until 2026, the tax discount for small businesses producing an annual turnover of less than AUD 5 million was increased from 5% to 16%, and the company tax rate for businesses producing an annual turnover of less than AUD 10 million was decreased to 27.5%.⁸⁰ In addition, from January 2018 a new business tax reform will come to order to simplify business taxes.⁸¹ These tax adjustments include a goal that would allow SMEs to continue investing, growing and generating more employment.⁸²

The 2016-2017 budget also included the investment of AUD 88.6 million in programs for young people who wish to start their own businesses.⁸³ This money will allow the expansion of the New Enterprise Incentive Scheme (NEIS). The NEIS provides self-employed business owners with business training and mentoring as well as income and rental support for up to 39 weeks to support self-employment opportunities for young people.⁸⁴ This money will also go towards the provision of business mentoring, of Exploring Being My Own Boss workshops to encourage young people to explore self-employment opportunities and support for young people who are unemployed, and access to Self-Employment and Entrepreneurship Starter Packs to raise awareness of the help available to young people who want to start a business.⁸⁵

Thus, the government of Australia has partially complied with its commitment to the promotion of entrepreneurship by supporting the creation of small businesses by young people and by creating a favorable environment for small businesses through tax benefits. Despite these advancements, the government of Australia remains behind in the creation of a national university program on entrepreneurship education.

Australia has been awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Brazil: +1

The Brazilian government has fully complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In 2013, the Ministry of Education and the Brazilian Service to Support Small and Medium Enterprises announced the inclusion of entrepreneurship content into the courses offered by technical

⁷⁹ *Boosting High Impact Entrepreneurship*, Australian Government, October 2015, date of access: Aug 14th 2016.

Retrieved from: <http://www.chiefscientist.gov.au/wp-content/uploads/Boosting-High-Impact-Entrepreneurship.pdf>

⁸⁰ Budget 2016-2017, Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.business.gov.au/news/2016/05/03/budget-201617>

⁸¹ Budget 2016-2017, Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.business.gov.au/news/2016/05/03/budget-201617>

⁸² Budget 2016-2017, Department of Industry, Innovation and Science, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.business.gov.au/news/2016/05/03/budget-201617>

⁸³ Budget Overview 2016-2017, Australian Government, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/glossies/overview/html/overview-07.htm>

⁸⁴ Budget Overview 2016-2017, Australian Government, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/glossies/overview/html/overview-07.htm>

⁸⁵ Budget Overview 2016-2017, Australian Government, date of access: Aug 14th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/glossies/overview/html/overview-07.htm>

education institutions and high schools under the National Program for Access to Technical Education and Employment (Pronatec), which offers professional training programs to low-income people for the purpose of integrating them into the labor market.⁸⁶ The Pronatec Entrepreneur project mobilizes educational institutions and schools on the subject of entrepreneurship, trains teachers to conduct entrepreneurship courses and provides awards to successful teachers and students in the program.⁸⁷ In August 2015, Pronatec Entrepreneur Initiative carried out a pilot project for the first Pronatec MEI Management Course in the city of Belo Horizonte. In December 2015, the Pronatec Entrepreneur initiative was officially launched as Pronatec MEI started offering its entrepreneurship courses to micro-entrepreneurs in the country.⁸⁸ The Pronatec MEI Management Course initiative aims to train 100,000 beneficiaries of the Individual Micro-entrepreneurs program, who already run small businesses, by 2018.⁸⁹ The courses focus in the areas of business, finance, marketing, planning, innovation and citizenship.⁹⁰ The goal of the initiative is to provide small business owners with the skills to grow and succeed.⁹¹

In November 2015, the Official Gazette of the Union published Law No. 13043/14 which provides, among other things, the exemption of Income Tax on Sale of Shares in Stock Exchange Small and Medium Business.⁹² This tax exemption encourages investors to buy stocks in SMEs, which in exchange allows SMEs to continue growing.

In June 2016, the Finance and Taxation Committee at the Brazilian senate approved Bill No. 2709/11, which makes individual micro-entrepreneurs beneficiaries of the National Program of Oriented Productive Microcredit, the North, Northeast and Midwest Financing constitutional funds,

⁸⁶ Ministry launches program to encourage entrepreneurship, Ministry of Education, May 28 2013, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://portal.mec.gov.br/busca-geral/209-noticias/564834057/18739-ministerio-lanca-programa-para-incentivar-o-empreendedorismo>

⁸⁷ About Pronatec Empreendedor, SEBRAE, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://pronatecempreendedor.sebrae.com.br/sobre/>

⁸⁸ Pronatec pilot project offers management training course for micro-entrepreneurs who are beneficiaries of social programs, World Without Poverty, December 24 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://wpp.org.br/en/pronatec-pilot-project-offers-management-training-course-micro-entrepreneurs-who-are-beneficiaries>

⁸⁹ Pronatec pilot project offers management training course for micro-entrepreneurs who are beneficiaries of social programs, World Without Poverty, December 24 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://wpp.org.br/en/pronatec-pilot-project-offers-management-training-course-micro-entrepreneurs-who-are-beneficiaries>

⁹⁰ Pronatec pilot project offers management training course for micro-entrepreneurs who are beneficiaries of social programs, World Without Poverty, December 24 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://wpp.org.br/en/pronatec-pilot-project-offers-management-training-course-micro-entrepreneurs-who-are-beneficiaries>

⁹¹ Individual microentrepreneurs will have management course at Pronatec, Ministry of Social development and agrarian, September 1 2015, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://mds.gov.br/area-de-imprensa/noticias/2015/setembro/microempreendedores-individuais-vao-ter-curso-de-gestao-pelo-pronatec>

⁹² Aprovada no a matéria segue agora para as Comissões de Finanças e Tributação e de Constituição e Justiça, SEBRAE, January 7th 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.sebrae.com.br/sites/PortalSebrae/noticias/senado-encaminha-materia-favoravel-as-mpes,af71bba0dd2a5510VgnVCM1000004c00210aRCRD>

and the Fund for Workers.⁹³ The goal of the bill is to ensure the growth and formalization of micro-industries in Brazil through the access to greater government funds.⁹⁴

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to the promotion of entrepreneurship by expanding the reach of Pronatec entrepreneurship education to include individual micro-entrepreneurs, as well as increasing funding available to SMEs and by providing tax exemptions for stock purchases in SMEs. Thus, Brazil was awarded an overall score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In April 2016, the federal government launched the Post-Secondary Institution Strategic Investment Fund, which will provide CAD2 billion over three years to support improvements in research, innovation and environmental sustainability in universities across Canada.⁹⁵ This funding is part of Canada's Innovation Agenda to turn the country into a nation of innovators through the creation of new products, acceleration of business growth and propelling start-ups.⁹⁶ Despite these infrastructure efforts to allow students to start their own businesses, the federal government has still not developed a national curriculum for primary and secondary schools that pertains to entrepreneurship.

On 22 March 2016, the Canadian government released its 2016-2017 budget. The 2016 Budget allocated an additional CAD165.4 million for the Youth Employment Strategy in 2016–17. This funding will go towards the creation of new jobs for youth and increase the number of youth who can access the Skills Link Program.⁹⁷ The Skills Link Program includes an Employability Skills through Entrepreneurship section that helps youth develop skills that will allow them to become self-sufficient in operating their own enterprise, such as skills business plan development, as well as providing support during business start-up, mentorship and after-care.⁹⁸

As a complementary measure to the renewed Youth Employment Strategy, the 2016 Budget also provided CAD50 million for The National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program, which will provide advisory services, research, development project funding and networking to SMEs for the purpose of contributing to their innovation and growth.⁹⁹

Lastly, the 2016 Budget enforced tax measures for the benefit of SMEs. The 2016 Budget restored the Labour-Sponsored Venture Capital Corporations (LSVCC) tax credit of 15% for share purchases of provincially registered LSVCCs. The measure will facilitate investment in SMEs and provide

⁹³ Aprovada no a matéria segue agora para as Comissões de Finanças e Tributação e de Constituição e Justiça, SEBRAEM, September 1st 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016. Retrieved from:

<http://www.sebrae.com.br/sites/PortalSebrae/noticias/senado-encaminha-materia-favoravel-as-mpes,af71bba0dd2a5510VgnVCM1000004c00210aRCRD>

⁹⁴ Aprovada no a matéria segue agora para as Comissões de Finanças e Tributação e de Constituição e Justiça, SEBRAEM, September 1st 2016, date of access: Aug 15th 2016, Retrieved from:

<http://www.sebrae.com.br/sites/PortalSebrae/noticias/senado-encaminha-materia-favoravel-as-mpes,af71bba0dd2a5510VgnVCM1000004c00210aRCRD>

⁹⁵ Program Overview, Government of Canada, July 28 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2015. Retrieved from:

http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/051.nsf/eng/h_00001.html

⁹⁶ Program Overview, Government of Canada, July 28 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2015. Retrieved from:

http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/051.nsf/eng/h_00001.html

⁹⁷ A Renewed Youth Employment Strategy, Budget 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from:

http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/ch1-en.html#_Toc446106646

⁹⁸ Youth Employment Strategy Skills Link, Government of Canada, date of Access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from:

http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/epb/yi/yep/newprog/sl_application-guide.shtml#sl-3

⁹⁹ Helping Small and medium-sized companies to innovate and grow, Budget 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016.

Retrieved from: http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/ch2-en.html#_Toc446106711

federal tax relief of CAD815 million over the 2015 to 2021 period.¹⁰⁰ Furthermore, the 2016 Budget implemented a reduced income tax rate of 10.5% on the first CAD500,000 of active business income.¹⁰¹ This reduction will allow SMEs to retain more earnings that can be reinvested in job creation and growth.

At the provincial level, British Columbia and Ontario are investing in entrepreneurship mentoring. In April 2016 Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Environment and Climate Change Jonathan Wilkinson announced CAD2,544,057 for projects to support educational and economic opportunities for First Nation Communities in British Columbia.¹⁰² One of these projects is the Prince George Aboriginal Business Development Association which provides support to Aboriginal entrepreneurs through workshops and business development training.¹⁰³

On 11 July 2016 Member of Parliament for Sudbury Paul Lefebvre announced the investment of CAD1,035,239 in support of youth entrepreneurship and job creation.¹⁰⁴ This contribution will allow North Claybelt Community Futures Development Corporation (CFDC), in partnership with 23 other CFDCs and more than 140 community stakeholders from across Northern Ontario, to provide entrepreneurship training to youth between the ages of 5 and 34 for a three-year period.¹⁰⁵

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship as it has not developed school and university curricula. Despite this Canada has been successful in offering young people opportunities to develop their own businesses through the improvement of university infrastructure for entrepreneurship-related research as well as the provision of mentoring, advice and funding for young people and SMEs at both the provincial and federal level. Additionally, Canada has created a favorable environment for SMEs as it has decreased income taxes for these and implemented a tax credit for those who purchase shares in SMEs. Therefore, Canada is awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In December 2015, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang announced the promotion of new ideas like crowdsourcing and crowdfunding for the purpose of funding the boom in small businesses.¹⁰⁶

On 9 March 2016, the National People's Congress and Financial Economic Committee endorsed the 13th Five-Year Plan on the national economy and social development.¹⁰⁷ The Plan promoted the

¹⁰⁰ Restoring the Labour-sponsored Venture Capital Corporations Tax Credit, Budget 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/ch8-en.html#_Toc446106862

¹⁰¹ Small Business Income Tax Rate, Budget 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.budget.gc.ca/2016/docs/plan/ch8-en.html#_Toc446106862

¹⁰² The Government of Canada Invests in Educational and Economic Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in British Columbia, Government of Canada, April 26 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1057089&_ga=1.149803830.1652764438.1471315295

¹⁰³ The Government of Canada Invests in Educational and Economic Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples in British Columbia, Government of Canada, April 26 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1057089&_ga=1.149803830.1652764438.1471315295

¹⁰⁴ Government of Canada Investment Supports Youth Entrepreneurship across Northern Ontario, Government of Canada, July 11 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1097089>

¹⁰⁵ Government of Canada Investment Supports Youth Entrepreneurship across Northern Ontario, Government of Canada, July 11 2016, date of access: Aug 16th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1097089>

¹⁰⁶ China encouraging crowdfunding to fuel entrepreneurship, December 4 2015, date of access: Aug 19th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/wap/2015-12/04/content_37243494.htm#

acceleration of technological transformation and upgrading to allow SMEs to develop and grow.¹⁰⁸ As a means to provide more effective services for entrepreneurs, the Plan promised to address issues of uncoordinated delegation of powers to lower level governments and make the relevant reforms.¹⁰⁹ Lastly, to protect the property rights and interests of enterprises, the Plan proposed the creation of a review system to ensure fair competition and to remove market barriers and local protectionism.¹¹⁰

On 15 April 2016, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, at a symposium on higher-education reform, called for deepening reform in the country's education sector.¹¹¹ Li urged colleges and universities to play a bigger role in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship. More specifically, Li encouraged colleges and universities to raise students' awareness on original innovation and improve students' practical capabilities.¹¹² Lastly, Li promised government backing and funding for state-run and private schools that carry out such efforts.¹¹³

On 18 April 2016, the China Association of Small and Medium Enterprises announced the investment of 2 billion CNY to help SMEs with digital upgrades as a continuation of the Internet Plus initiative started in 2015.¹¹⁴ This money will pay for the provision of hardware for SMEs to evolve towards Internet Plus.¹¹⁵

On 1 May 2016, all of China's economic sectors transitioned from the Business Tax (BT) system to the Value-added Tax (VAT) system. While BT was calculated on businesses' gross revenue, the VAT allows taxpayers to deduct goods and services they purchase.¹¹⁶ This system can reduce double taxation. With this transition the country expects to save businesses 500 billion CNY in 2016.¹¹⁷ The VAT system particularly benefits small businesses that report less than 5 million CNY in annual sales since they are eligible for the 3% rate instead of the 5% paid under the BT system.¹¹⁸ These savings will allow small businesses to improve their services and production.

In May 2016, the Chinese government conducted a 30 day examination designed to review the implementation of 39 documents pertaining to the private sector released by the State Council in 2014.¹¹⁹ The examination evaluated the effectiveness of government incentives to encourage private

¹⁰⁷ Five-year development plan endorsed, March 9 2016, Date of access: Aug 20th 2016, retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/NPC_CPPCC_2016/2016-03/09/content_37986536.htm

¹⁰⁸ Report on China's economic, social development plan (2016), March 21 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2016-03/21/content_38075145_2.htm

¹⁰⁹ Report on China's economic, social development plan (2016), March 21 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2016-03/21/content_38075145_2.htm

¹¹⁰ Report on China's economic, social development plan (2016), March 21 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/chinese/2016-03/21/content_38075145_2.htm

¹¹¹ Chinese premier urges higher education reform to boost innovation, April 17 2016, date of access: Aug 19th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-04/17/content_38263175.htm

¹¹² Chinese premier urges higher education reform to boost innovation, April 17 2016, date of access: Aug 19th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-04/17/content_38263175.htm

¹¹³ Innovation in Higher Education, Beijing Review, May 12 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.bjreview.com/Nation/201605/t20160509_800056360.html

¹¹⁴ Small, medium business to get 2b yuan in digital upgrades, China Daily, April 19 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/business/2016-04/19/content_38273740.htm

¹¹⁵ Small, medium business to get 2b yuan in digital upgrades, China Daily, April 19 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/business/2016-04/19/content_38273740.htm

¹¹⁶ Xinhua Insight: VAT transition lowers taxes, leads the world, July 27 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-07/27/content_38970688.htm

¹¹⁷ Xinhua Insight: VAT transition lowers taxes, leads the world, July 27 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-07/27/content_38970688.htm

¹¹⁸ Businesses expect less taxes, CNTV, May 5 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/video/2016-05/05/content_38389681.htm

¹¹⁹ China takes measures to boost private investment, China.org.cn, May 5 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/business/2016-05/05/content_38386579.htm

investment, of local governments in serving private investors, and of increased financing for small and micro-businesses among other issues related to innovation and the private sector. According to the inspection, some local governments have set up various industrial funds, established service agencies and provided low-cost services for SMEs.¹²⁰ At the provincial level, the government of Fujian has implemented measures for online entrepreneurship resources and supported incubators. Also, the government of Qinghai has invested 50 million CNY for university students to embark on entrepreneurship activities/courses.¹²¹ Despite these advancements, the inspection concluded that private funding continues to be an issue for private enterprises.

On 6 June 2016, China's Ministry of Education urged colleges and universities to create policies to support job-seeking students. The ministry supported the temporary suspension of schooling for students to start their own businesses.¹²² Additionally, the ministry said universities should provide their students and graduates with employment information on emerging industries, private sectors and small enterprises.¹²³

On 25 July 2016, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce issued a notice to promote the reform of trademark registration nationwide.¹²⁴ The reform expands the number of application channels available to enterprises by allowing trademark applicants to apply through the internet or at local trademark registration centres starting from 2017.¹²⁵ Additionally, the documents required for registration will be simplified and the review process improved.¹²⁶

On 27 July 2016, the Chinese State Council approved measures to provide more financial support to small and micro-businesses. Some of these measures include financing diversification, developing a better credit rating system and greater loans from local banks. The Council decided that local banks will have discretion on financing local small and micro-businesses on flexible terms.¹²⁷ However, financial institutions will not be allowed to withhold financing for small and micro-businesses eligible to renew loans.¹²⁸

China has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship as the Chinese government has promised to provide support to universities that teach students about innovation and entrepreneurship. Additionally, China has provided support for startup enterprises by promoting funding increases and diversification as well as technological transformation. Lastly, China has created a favorable environment for start-ups by switching from the BT to the VAT taxation system, by improving the provision of local services to SMEs, by removing barriers to markets and by ensuring fair competition. Thus, China has been awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

¹²⁰ Policy and investment key to entrepreneurship and innovation, The State Council, June 6 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://english.gov.cn/news/top_news/2016/06/06/content_281475365849203.htm

¹²¹ Policy and investment key to entrepreneurship and innovation, The State Council, June 6 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://english.gov.cn/news/top_news/2016/06/06/content_281475365849203.htm

¹²² Education ministry calls for policies favorable for students' startups, June 7 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-06/07/content_38615548.htm

¹²³ Education ministry calls for policies favorable for students' startups, June 7 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-06/07/content_38615548.htm

¹²⁴ China promotes easier trademark registration, The State Council, July 26 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016. Retrieved from: http://english.gov.cn/news/top_news/2016/07/26/content_281475402003625.htm

¹²⁵ China promotes easier trademark registration, The State Council, July 26 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016. Retrieved from: http://english.gov.cn/news/top_news/2016/07/26/content_281475402003625.htm

¹²⁶ China promotes easier trademark registration, The State Council, July 26 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016. Retrieved from: http://english.gov.cn/news/top_news/2016/07/26/content_281475402003625.htm

¹²⁷ Chinese gov't boosts financing for small and micro businesses, July 17 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-07/27/content_38971140.htm

¹²⁸ Chinese gov't boosts financing for small and micro businesses, July 17 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: http://www.china.org.cn/china/Off_the_Wire/2016-07/27/content_38971140.htm

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

On 3 February 2016, French Prime Minister Manuel Valls announced the allocation of an additional 20 million EUR to the Agence France Entrepreneurs for the purpose of encouraging business creation in disadvantaged neighbourhoods in the country.¹²⁹

On 18 January 2016, the French government announced the simplification of the legal status of self-employed people, making it easier for people to engage in the creation of small businesses.¹³⁰

Throughout 2015, the government freed 20 million EUR from the Investments for the Future Programme (PIA) to finance “mini-company” operations in secondary schools.¹³¹ These mini-companies run over a period of six to nine months, will allow secondary school students to work through all the stages of creating a business, including the research of an idea to the sale of a product. This initiative will allow students to put the entrepreneurship skills acquired in the classroom into practice. This initiative is set to be expanded to higher education, however no further announcements have been made regarding this intention.

On March 2016, Prime Minister Valls confirmed to the Council of Ministers that an additional 10 billion EUR will be allocated for the third component of the PIA (PIA 3). This initiative has a goal to improve research, innovation and the modernization of enterprises. One of the programs that will be supported by this funding is the Territories of Educational Innovation project, which will provide secondary school students with classes in many fields including entrepreneurship and school-business training through digital resources.¹³² The PIA 3 will also work on the creation of digital university courses that will provide students with knowledge and skills in various areas pertaining to innovation.¹³³ Lastly, PIA 3 focuses on supporting SMEs through the provision of vocational training at SMEs, coaching SMEs about innovation, hosting incubators and providing post-maturation funds.¹³⁴

On April 2016, the French government launched its “Creative Industry” campaign, which promotes energy efficiency, the use of new materials, the digitalization of factories and the training of workers in the use of technologies.¹³⁵ This campaign includes a goal to tap into the population’s creative and entrepreneurial potential and to boost the growth of large, medium, and small French enterprises in the industrial sector.¹³⁶

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship as it has funded the creation of digital secondary school and university nationwide courses in areas pertaining to entrepreneurship and innovation. Furthermore, the French government has supported early-stage

¹²⁹ France is already a business-friendly country, Gouvernement.fr, February 5 2016, date of access: August 21st 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/france-is-already-a-business-friendly-country>

¹³⁰ French Reforms in Action, Gouvernement.fr, February 2016, date of access: August 21st 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gouvernement.fr/sites/default/files/locale/piece-jointe/2016/02/frenchreformsinaction.pdf>

¹³¹ 10 billion additional euros to invest for the future, Gouvernement.fr, March 3 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/10-billion-additional-euros-to-invest-for-the-future>

¹³² 3 Programme D’investissements D’avenir, Commissariat General a L’Investissement, June 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016.

¹³³ 3 Programme D’investissements D’avenir, Commissariat General a L’Investissement, June 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016.

¹³⁴ 3 Programme D’investissements D’avenir, Commissariat General a L’Investissement, June 2016, date of access: August 22nd 2016.

¹³⁵ Creative Industry promotes France’s industrial excellence, Gouvernement.fr, April 27 2016, date of access: August 21st 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/creative-industry-promotes-france-s-industrial-excellence>

¹³⁶ Creative Industry promotes France’s industrial excellence, Gouvernement.fr, April 27 2016, date of access: August 21st 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gouvernement.fr/en/creative-industry-promotes-france-s-industrial-excellence>

businesses by allocating funds for their creation, coaching, incubators and post-maturation. The French government has also created a favorable environment for SMEs by simplifying the legal status of self-employment. Thus, France is awarded an overall score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

On 11 April 2016, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy announced the extension of the SME Initiative for the Energy Transition and Climate Mitigation. The extension will focus on operational mobility management and employee motivation as strategies to help SMEs improve their energy efficiency as a means to help the environment and improve corporate finances.¹³⁷

In June 2016, the German government released the 2017 Budget for the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy. As part of the Innovation, Technology and New Mobility policy area, the ministry allocated 548 million EUR, which represents a 5 million EUR increase from last years' budget, to support innovative SMEs.¹³⁸ This funding will go towards the provision of advisory services for the development of new products and processes by SMEs. Additionally, the budget for the Digital Agenda initiative was increased to 174 million EUR, from which 48 million EUR will go towards supporting the digitalization of SMEs.¹³⁹ In the SMEs: Start-up, Grow, Invest policy section, there was an overall 4 million EUR budget increase for the New Age for Entrepreneurship initiative that includes the EXIST programme which seeks to establish a culture of entrepreneurship in universities and research establishments through the provision of funding for the development of new products and services, and the INVEST grant for businesses as well as the provision of funding for technology driven start-ups.¹⁴⁰ Lastly, in the globalization policy section there was a 3 million EUR budget increase for the German Trade and Invest that has a goal to promote foreign trade and inward investment as a means to strengthen the German industry.¹⁴¹

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship since it has supported the development of an entrepreneurial culture at universities but it has not developed university curricula. Despite this Germany has supported early-stage businesses through the provision of funding for the development of new products/processes, digitalization, and new forms of investment and strategies dedicated to energy cost savings. Additionally, Germany has created a favorable environment for SMEs by investing in the promotion of trade and investment.

Therefore, Germany is awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

¹³⁷ SME initiative sets new priorities on improving energy efficiency in companies, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, April 11 2016, date of access: August 23rd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Press/press-releases,did=764190.html>

¹³⁸ Departmental budget 09: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, June 2016, date of access: August 23rd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Ministry/budget,did=777696.html>

¹³⁹ Departmental budget 09: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, June 2016, date of access: August 23rd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Ministry/budget,did=777696.html>

¹⁴⁰ Departmental budget 09: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, June 2016, date of access: August 23rd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Ministry/budget,did=777696.html>

¹⁴¹ Departmental budget 09: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, June 2016, date of access: August 23rd 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.bmwi.de/EN/Ministry/budget,did=777696.html>

India: 0

India has partially complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

On 16 January 2016, Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi officially announced the Start-up India initiative which aims at fostering entrepreneurship and promoting innovation to achieve the growth of start-ups in India.¹⁴² The initiative focuses on reducing the regulatory burden on start-ups, simplifying government procedures to create a start-up, providing access to funding, facilitating information exchange among stakeholders, easing intellectual property protection, providing tax exemptions on capital gains from SMEs investments, providing tax exemptions for start-ups in their first three years, organizing start-up promotional festivals, sponsoring incubators and building innovation centres, among other benefits for start-ups.¹⁴³

On 18 March 2016, the Minister of State for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy announced that in 2016-17 India “[would] work to deliver Entrepreneurship, Education and training in 2200 colleges, 300 schools, 500 government ITIs and 50 Vocational Training Centres.”¹⁴⁴ These entrepreneurship and education efforts include a goal to increase employment opportunities for people in India.

Starting from 1 April 2016, the government of India has made any service provided by the government or a local authority to a business entity taxable.¹⁴⁵ However, small businesses producing turnover of less than 1 million INR are exempted from the new taxation.¹⁴⁶

On 13 July 2016, the Union Cabinet approved an additional four years (2016-2020) of the Skill Certification Scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.¹⁴⁷ The government also allocated 120 billion INR to benefit 10 million young people in this new stage of the program.¹⁴⁸ This initiative provides trainees with monetary reward through direct bank transfer to their account after the successful completion of skills training programs. The program not only provides short term training according to the National Skills Qualification Framework, but also training in soft skills, entrepreneurship, financial and digital literacy, among other benefits.¹⁴⁹

India has partially complied with its commitment to the promotion of entrepreneurship as it has encouraged the growth of start-ups in India by extending the provision youth skill training programs pertaining to entrepreneurship and by seeking to expand entrepreneurship education in the country. Despite these efforts the government of India has not developed school or university curricula on this

¹⁴² Action Plan, Start-up India, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://startupindia.gov.in/actionplan.php>

¹⁴³ Action Plan, Start-up India, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://startupindia.gov.in/actionplan.php>

¹⁴⁴ Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Budget Highlights 2016-2017, Press Information Bureau Government of India, March 18th 2016, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=137484>

¹⁴⁵ Clarifications regarding services provided by government or local authority, Press Information Bureau Government of India, April 14 2016, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: http://finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/clarification_LocalAuthorityService.pdf

¹⁴⁶ Clarifications regarding services provided by government or local authority, Press Information Bureau Government of India, April 14 2016, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: http://finmin.nic.in/press_room/2016/clarification_LocalAuthorityService.pdf

¹⁴⁷ PMKVY Guidelines (2016-2020), PMKVY, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: [http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20\(2016-2020\).pdf](http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20(2016-2020).pdf)

¹⁴⁸ PMKVY Guidelines (2016-2020), PMKVY, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: [http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20\(2016-2020\).pdf](http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20(2016-2020).pdf)

¹⁴⁹ PMKVY Guidelines (2016-2020), PMKVY, date of access: August 26th 2016. Retrieved from: [http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20\(2016-2020\).pdf](http://pmkvyofficial.org/App_Documents/News/PMKVY%20Guidelines%20(2016-2020).pdf)

subject. Lastly, India has supported early-stage businesses and created a favorable environment for start-ups through the Start-up India initiative and government tax exemptions.

Thus, India is awarded an overall score of 0.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Indonesia: +1

Indonesia has fully complied with its commitment to promote of entrepreneurship.

On February 16 2016, at the coordinating meeting on micro-loans distribution the Indonesian government agreed to increase the total funds for micro loans from 100 trillion RP to 103.2 trillion RP and the number of banks distributing the funds to 19.¹⁵⁰ These funds will contribute to the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country.

On March 29 2016, the Indonesian government announced the new loan program Export-Oriented People's Business Loan or KURBE, which will subsidize micro loans for SMEs that sell most of their products abroad as a strategy to boost the country's export sector.¹⁵¹ The government will subsidize interest payments so that Eximbank will be able to offer a 9 per cent rate in working loans for up to three years and investment loans for up to five years.¹⁵²

On 28 April 2016, the Coordinating Economics Minister Darmin Nasution announced the launch of the 12th policy package to ease doing business in the country.¹⁵³ The business package slashed the amount of procedures and licenses necessary to start a business. This package will particularly benefit SMEs since they will only need a business trade license, a registration certificate and the company's deed of establishment to start operating.¹⁵⁴

In July 2016, President of Indonesia Joko Widodo insisted in the inclusion of micro, small and medium enterprises into the Tax Amnesty Program, which seeks to increase Indonesia's tax revenue through tax incentives and impunity from prosecution for former tax evaders.¹⁵⁵ As a result, the Tax Directorate General has been assessing SMEs who may benefit from the implementation of the program.¹⁵⁶ This effort was driven by the decrease in revenues in the past two years in various sectors of the manufacturing industry which have left SMEs unable to pay the associated tax duties.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁰ Govt Raises Its Budget for Micro Loans, Jakarta Globe, February 16 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/multimedia/govt-raises-budget-micro-loans/>

¹⁵¹ Govt to Offer Cheap Loans to Small, Medium-Scale Exporters, Jakarta Globe, March 29 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/business/govt-offer-cheap-loans-small-medium-scale-exporters/>

¹⁵² Govt to Offer Cheap Loans to Small, Medium-Scale Exporters, Jakarta Globe, March 29 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/business/govt-offer-cheap-loans-small-medium-scale-exporters/>

¹⁵³ Govt Releases 12th Policy Package to Boost Ease of Doing Business, Jakarta Globe, April 28 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/business/govt-releases-12th-policy-package-boost-ease-business/>

¹⁵⁴ Govt Releases 12th Policy Package to Boost Ease of Doing Business, Jakarta Globe, April 28 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/business/govt-releases-12th-policy-package-boost-ease-business/>

¹⁵⁵ Govt Insists SME's Be Permitted to Utilize Tax Amnesty Program, Jakarta Globe, July 7 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/multimedia/govt-insists-smes-permitted-utilize-tax-amnesty-program/>

¹⁵⁶ Taxed Industry, Jakarta Globe, July 19 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/snapshots/taxed-industry/>

¹⁵⁷ Taxed Industry, Jakarta Globe, July 19 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://jakartaglobe.beritasatu.com/snapshots/taxed-industry/>

On May 2016, the Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Cooperative and SMEs announced the achievement of the revitalization of 1,002 markets in 2015 and the development of 1,085 new markets in 2016.¹⁵⁸ These markets will be constructed in areas that have suffered from natural disasters or social conflict as well as disadvantaged areas, border areas, areas that lack trade facilities and areas that have large potential for trade. These markets will help the growth of micro-enterprises in the country.

The government of Indonesia has supported early-stage businesses through the increase of micro-loans available to them and the creation of markets where these can offer their products. Indonesia has also created a favorable environment for SMEs by including them into the Tax Amnesty Program and by simplifying and reducing the procedures required to start a business in the country.

In 2009 Indonesia passed Law No. 40 on Youth, defined as the segment of the population between the ages of 16 and 30 years. Among its dozens of provisions for supporting youth are entrepreneurship initiatives. In 2011 Regulation No. 41 was created under Law No. 40 titled Development of Youth Entrepreneurship and Initiative as well as Provision of Youth Infrastructure Facilities. Regulation No. 41 sought to facilitate greater entrepreneurship via training, improved access to capital, internships, and mentorships and partnerships.¹⁵⁹ In regards to education, Indonesia's Ministry of Education and Culture offers life skills and entrepreneurship programmes targeted to young people, especially the poor, throughout the country.¹⁶⁰ Additionally, Indonesia's leading NGO on youth, Love the Nation's Children Foundation or YCAB (the Indonesian acronym), has developed and implements an education and micro-loan programme titled Hands-on Operation for Entrepreneurship (HOPE).¹⁶¹ According to the YCAB website, HOPE has helped over 200,000 youth obtain employment through its vocational training centers. This support includes skills training for underprivileged youth to start their own small businesses.¹⁶²

Indonesia has met all three criteria required for full compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In 2006 Italy created the Ministry for Youth and Sports. The Ministry introduced a national youth plan for the country.¹⁶³ The plan seeks to facilitate access to work for young people, including through developing and enhancing skills via training.¹⁶⁴ Italy has also begun implementation of the European Union's 2013 recommendation to create a national youth guarantee programme. Italy's

¹⁵⁸ Government Revitalizes 1,002 Markets in 2015, Ministry of Finance Republic of Indonesia, May 9 2016, date of access: August 25th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/government-revitalizes-1002-markets-2015>

¹⁵⁹ Indonesia, National Youth Policy Overview, YouthPolicy.Org. Date of Access: 25 August 2016. <http://www.youthpolicy.org/nationalyouthpolicies/>

¹⁶⁰ Indonesian Youth in the 21st Century, UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and UN Population Fund, 2014. Date of Access: 25 August 2016. [http://indonesia.unfpa.org/application/assets/publications/Indonesian_Youth_in_the_21st_Century_\(Youth_Mapping\).pdf](http://indonesia.unfpa.org/application/assets/publications/Indonesian_Youth_in_the_21st_Century_(Youth_Mapping).pdf)

¹⁶¹ Indonesian Youth in the 21st Century, UN Inter-Agency Network on Youth Development and UN Population Fund, 2014. Date of Access: 25 August 2016. [http://indonesia.unfpa.org/application/assets/publications/Indonesian_Youth_in_the_21st_Century_\(Youth_Mapping\).pdf](http://indonesia.unfpa.org/application/assets/publications/Indonesian_Youth_in_the_21st_Century_(Youth_Mapping).pdf)

¹⁶² Our Programs, YCAB. Date of Access: 25 August 2016. <http://www.ycabfoundation.org/what-we-do/our-programs/>

¹⁶³ Italy, Youthpolicy.org. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/italy/>

¹⁶⁴ Il Piano Nazionale Giovani (National Youth Plan), WHO MiNDBank, World Health Organization. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <https://www.mindbank.info/item/5283>

programme seeks to ensure that people between the ages of 15 and 29 are not unemployed for more than four consecutive months by providing an appropriate work-linked training programme or apprenticeship. Support for self-employment is also provided.¹⁶⁵ In 2010 Italy adopted Right to the Future. It is a package of measures created to address the high levels of youth unemployment in Italy. It includes a fund to help co-finance youth entrepreneurship and “to promote and support the talent, innovation and creativity of young people under the age of 35 years.”¹⁶⁶ This includes supporting new businesses in the fields of eco-innovation and technological innovation. On education, it does not incorporate entrepreneurship into standard school or university curricula, but it does offer skills training via its programme to connect education with the labour market.¹⁶⁷

Italy has supported education and youth entrepreneurship via education but it has not developed school and university curricula that incorporated entrepreneurship. Italy has supported early-stage businesses and is working to create a favourable environment for start-ups. Italy has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

Japan’s Vision for Children and Young People was prepared in 2010 as a draft for Japan’s Promotion of Development and Support for Children and Young People which is based on Article 8(1) of the accompanying Act on Promotion of Development and Support for Children and Young People or Act. No. 71 2009. The Vision includes a goal to support start-up ventures for people 30 years and under through provision of low-interest loans and working capital.¹⁶⁸ Additionally, the government of Japan issued an extensive White Paper on Children and Young People in 2013. The Paper includes detailed data on all significant issues affecting young people, including on employment. It states that although the unemployment rate of young people has decreased, “it has been consistently higher than that of all workers as a whole.” The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare is addressing this problem by promoting vocational school education (at least as of March 2013) as well as educational activities on the rights and duties of workers and “various systems for workers.” In addition to co-hosting career symposiums and awards programs for young people, the Ministry is working collaboratively with other branches of government, as well as industry and academia to develop a “learning system” for students to obtain a variety of skills training for the job market. The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) started a project in 2012 to support young women who wish to re-enter the workplace after starting a family through the Project to Discover New Recruits for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises. METI also provides low-interest loans to youth with a new business through the Japan Finance Corporation.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁵ Italy – national youth guarantee programme, European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/en/news-and-press/news/italy-national-youth-guarantee-programme>

¹⁶⁶ Country Sheet on Youth Policy in Italy, European Union, December 2015. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/1017981/8534762/Countrysheet+italy+2015.pdf/e642a03c-e7f2-49da-9bc1-bf281b5f869d>

¹⁶⁷ Country Sheet on Youth Policy in Italy, European Union, December 2015. Date of Access: 25 September 2016. <http://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/1017981/8534762/Countrysheet+italy+2015.pdf/e642a03c-e7f2-49da-9bc1-bf281b5f869d>

¹⁶⁸ Vision for Children and Young People, Headquarters for Promotion of Development and Support for Children and Young People, July 2010. Accessed from youthpolicy.org. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Japan_2010_Youth_Policy_Vision.pdf

¹⁶⁹ White Paper on Children and Young People 2013, Government of Japan, June 2013. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Japan_2013_White_Paper_Youth.pdf

Japan has met all three criteria required for full compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Korea: -1

Korea has failed to comply with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

Korea has a Framework Act on Juveniles that was last amended in 2008. It does not address youth entrepreneurship.¹⁷⁰

Korea has not met any of the criteria required for compliance for this commitment and has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Mexico: +1

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In February 2016, president of the National Institute for the Entrepreneur (INADEM) Enrique Jacob Rocha launched the Justice Platform for Entrepreneurs. This project will address issues that halt the development of SMEs such as inefficient, unjust and corrupt governmental procedures.¹⁷¹ As part of the initiative, INADEM will educate entrepreneurs on government laws and regulations to avoid corruption and will work to simplify government procedures related to SMEs so these do not incur additional expenses.¹⁷²

Starting from March 2016, SMEs that have filed all necessary documentation on time will automatically receive their VAT and income tax returns without the need to submit further requests.¹⁷³ This advancement will allow SMEs to use their financial resources, human capital and time in increasing their production and improving their services instead of allocating them in submitting additional documentation and requests.¹⁷⁴

On 8 March 2016, President Enrique Peña Nieto announced the Woman SME Program, which will provide preferential loans to female entrepreneurs.¹⁷⁵ These loans will range from 50,000 to 5 million MXN, and will be provided at 9-10% rates with convenient payment schedules.¹⁷⁶ This program aims at allowing women to become economically independent.

¹⁷⁰ Framework Act on Juveniles, Republic of Korea. Date of Access: 26 August 2016.

http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/South_Korea_2008_Youth_Law.pdf

¹⁷¹ Apoyaran a emprendedores contra corrupcion e injusticia, El Universal, February 23rd 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/cartera/emprededor/2016/02/23/apoyaran-emprededores-contra-corrupcion-e-injusticia>

¹⁷² Apoyaran a emprendedores contra corrupcion e injusticia, El Universal, February 23rd 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/cartera/emprededor/2016/02/23/apoyaran-emprededores-contra-corrupcion-e-injusticia>

¹⁷³ Devolucion de IVA e ISR sera en 5 dias, promete Hacienda, El Universal, January 12th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/cartera/economia/2016/01/12/devolucion-de-iva-e-isr-sera-en-5-dias-promete-hacienda>

¹⁷⁴ Devolucion de IVA e ISR sera en 5 dias, promete Hacienda, El Universal, January 12th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/cartera/economia/2016/01/12/devolucion-de-iva-e-isr-sera-en-5-dias-promete-hacienda>

¹⁷⁵ ¿Qué es Programa Mujer PYME?, Gob.mx, March 8th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gob.mx/gobmx/articulos/que-es-programa-mujer-pyme>

¹⁷⁶ ¿Qué es Programa Mujer PYME?, Gob.mx, March 8th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <http://www.gob.mx/gobmx/articulos/que-es-programa-mujer-pyme>

On 30 June 2016, president of INADEM Enrique Jacob Rocha presented the SME Regional Observatory initiative, which seeks to share knowledge between Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Chile in the subjects of entrepreneurship, innovation and development of SMEs.¹⁷⁷ This initiative seeks to consolidate and strengthen the culture of entrepreneurship and innovation in the countries mentioned above by giving SMEs greater access to new information in related subjects.¹⁷⁸

On 20 July 2016, Minister of Education Aurelio Nuño Mayer presented the Educational Model 2016 and the Curricular Proposal for Compulsory Education an educational reform that will be implemented starting from 2018.¹⁷⁹ This educational reform is composed of three documents: the Aims of Education, the Educational Model and the Curricular Proposal in Basic Education. These documents provide the guidelines for Mexico's new education model. The curricular proposal includes, as part of the third component of the curriculum known as Curricular Autonomy, a set of options that can be chosen by schools in the country based upon their needs.¹⁸⁰ One of the options, labelled as New Relevant Subjects includes courses on entrepreneurship and finance.¹⁸¹

On 25 July 2016, president of INADEM Enrique Jacob Rocha allocated of 3 million MXN for the participation of 80 Mexican SMEs in an entrepreneurship program directed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Mexico.¹⁸² The program will provide these SMEs with knowledge and mentoring in the areas of infrastructure, technology, science and engineering.¹⁸³

On 19 August 2016 Enrique Jacob Rocha held another meeting with representatives from multiple Mexican universities on entrepreneurship.¹⁸⁴ In the meeting, Rocha urged universities to increase tools and options available for students in the subject of entrepreneurship as well as to encourage students to participate in INADEM's entrepreneurship programs.¹⁸⁵

Mexico has fully complied with its commitment to promote entrepreneurship as it has incorporated entrepreneurship in its basic education curricula. Additionally, Mexico has supported early-stage

¹⁷⁷ Presenta INADEM "Observatorio Regional PYME" en la XI Alianza del Pacífico, Gob.mx, June 30th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/se/prensa/presenta-inadem-observatorio-regional-pyme-en-la-xi-alianza-del-pacifico>

¹⁷⁸ Presenta INADEM "Observatorio Regional PYME" en la XI Alianza del Pacífico, Gob.mx, June 30th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/se/prensa/presenta-inadem-observatorio-regional-pyme-en-la-xi-alianza-del-pacifico>

¹⁷⁹ Presenta Nuño Mayer Modelo Educativo y propuesta Curricular para la Educación Obligatoria, que serán ..., Gob.mx, July 20th 2016, date of access: August 20th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/sep/prensa/comunicado-323>

¹⁸⁰ The Curricular Proposal in Basic and Higher Education, Gob.mx, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/docs/Propuesta-Curricular-baja.pdf>

¹⁸¹ The Curricular Proposal in Basic and Higher Education, Gob.mx, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/docs/Propuesta-Curricular-baja.pdf>

¹⁸² INADEM acuerda Programa de Iniciativas de Innovación con el Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts (MIT), INADEM, July 25th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from:

<https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/sala-de-prensa/51-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2016/2016-julio/413-inadem-acuerda-programa-de-iniciativas-de-innovacion-con-el-instituto-tecnologico-de-massachusetts-mit>

¹⁸³ INADEM acuerda Programa de Iniciativas de Innovación con el Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts (MIT), INADEM, July 25th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from:

<https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/sala-de-prensa/51-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2016/2016-julio/413-inadem-acuerda-programa-de-iniciativas-de-innovacion-con-el-instituto-tecnologico-de-massachusetts-mit>

¹⁸⁴ Instituciones educativas trabajan en conjunto con el Inadem para fomentar la cultura emprendedora, INADEM, August 19th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/sala-de-prensa/52-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2016/2016-agosto/430-instituciones-educativas-trabajan-en-conjunto-con-el-inadem-para-fomentar-la-cultura-emprendedora>

¹⁸⁵ Instituciones educativas trabajan en conjunto con el Inadem para fomentar la cultura emprendedora, INADEM, August 19th 2016, date of access: August 28th 2016. Retrieved from: <https://www.inadem.gob.mx/index.php/sala-de-prensa/52-sala-de-prensa/sala-de-prensa-2016/2016-agosto/430-instituciones-educativas-trabajan-en-conjunto-con-el-inadem-para-fomentar-la-cultura-emprendedora>

businesses by providing funding for female entrepreneurs and working to provide entrepreneurs with greater information on relevant subject. Lastly, Mexico has created a favorable environment for start-ups by simplifying tax and governmental procedures that concern them.

Therefore, Mexico has been awarded an overall score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Natalia Martinez

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

According to youthpolicy.org Russia developed a Youth Policy Strategy in 2013 and published a report titled Youth of Russia 2000-2015. A summary of the 2013 Youth Policy Strategy states that the Strategy has a focus on human capital and emphasizes development of “key competencies of youth including innovation, creativity, entrepreneurship, sociability, solidarity and efficiency” and that its primary objectives are “the transition to full labour market integration and the value orientations of young people.”¹⁸⁶

Youthpolicy.org provides access to both documents, however they are in Russian. In the absence of a translation, Russia has been given a score of partial compliance based on their evident support of youth entrepreneurship as per the summary of the 2013 Strategy provided by youthpolicy.org. It is noted that Russia may qualify for full compliance once a translation of the relevant documents becomes available and contingent on whether the the Youth Policy Strategy meets the detailed criteria of the scoring metric for this commitment.

Russia has met the minimum criteria required for partial compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of 0.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Saudi Arabia: -1

Saudi Arabia’s Ninth Development Plan 2010-2014 includes a chapter dedicated to youth and their development. The objectives outlined under this chapter include addressing unemployment among youth. However, the policies section primarily focuses on creating more sports facilities and on combatting drug abuse. In regards to labour its policy objective is to “reduce [...] excessive reliance on the state for securing employment.” Moreover, the following section on targets does not address youth unemployment at all. The Plan does not include any provisions to support youth entrepreneurship.¹⁸⁷

Saudi Arabia has not met any of the criteria required for compliance for this commitment and has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

South Africa: +1

South Africa has fully complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

South Africa has a National Youth Policy for the period 2015-2020 that addresses youth entrepreneurship. The Policy recommends that public and private procurement should be leveraged to support the development of businesses owned by young people and “calls for the creation of an enabling environment for small businesses and entrepreneurs to thrive by instilling the spirit of

¹⁸⁶ Russia, youthpolicy.org. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.youthpolicy.org/factsheets/country/russia/>

¹⁸⁷ Ninth Development Plan, Youth and Development, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Saudi_Arabia_2010_Youth_Policy_Chapter.pdf

entrepreneurship in schools, lowering the cost of doing business in the economy and reducing barriers to entry in various value chains.” The policy goes into further detail on these recommendations in which poverty-driven challenges that act as substantial barriers to young people’s participation in the labour force are addressed.¹⁸⁸

South Africa has met all three criteria required for full compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Turkey: +1

Turkey has fully complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

Turkey’s 2013 National Youth and Sports Policy Document includes a dedicated section to Employment, Entrepreneurship and Vocational Training. The following list is an example of the key policy targets regarding youth entrepreneurship outlined in the Policy:¹⁸⁹

- To remove bureaucratic, economic and other obstacles in the way of the efficient use of support packages given for entrepreneurship
- To continue to actively support entrepreneurship projects conducted in educational institutions
- To increase credit and other financial opportunities for young entrepreneurs
- To extend entrepreneurship education for young people nationwide

Turkey has met all three criteria required for full compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has failed to comply with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In 2011 the United Kingdom produced a policy framework titled Positive for Youth: A new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13 to 19. The framework acknowledges that fostering entrepreneurship can have a valuable role in a young person’s inclusion in the labour market. However, the framework does not lay out any specific objectives or targets to increase the labour force participation of young people in society through entrepreneurship.¹⁹⁰ A progress report on the Positive for Youth framework was released in July 2013. While it contains information on youth employment generally, it does not have any information on youth entrepreneurship specifically.¹⁹¹

The United Kingdom has not met any of the criteria required for compliance for this commitment and has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

¹⁸⁸ National Youth Policy 2015-2020, the Presidency Republic of South Africa, April 2015. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/South_Africa_2015_National_Youth_Policy.pdf

¹⁸⁹ The National Youth and Sports Policy Document, Republic of Turkey, 2013. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/Turkey_2013_National_Youth_Sports_Policy_Document.pdf

¹⁹⁰ Positive for Youth: A new approach to cross-government policy for young people aged 13 to 19, HM government, 2011. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/United_Kingdom_2011_Youth_Policy_Framework.pdf

¹⁹¹ Positive for Youth: Progress since December 2011, HM Government, July 2013. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://www.youthpolicy.org/wp-content/uploads/library/2013_UK_PositiveYouth_Progress_Eng.pdf

United States: -1

The United States has failed to comply with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

In 2013 the United States' Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs prepared Pathways for Youth: Draft Strategic Plan for Federal Collaboration. The third objective of the Plan's seven-point Vision for Youth seeks to ensure that "youth have multiple opportunities to acquire education, training, like skills development, and to succeed in jobs, careers, self-sufficiency, and adulthood." While the draft plan does cite an intended outcome to improve youth employment within seven to ten years, it does not mention supporting entrepreneurial ventures.¹⁹²

The United States has not met any of the criteria required for compliance for this commitment and has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment to promote entrepreneurship.

The European Union's current economic growth strategy – Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth – includes an overview of seven flagship initiatives including one directed at reducing youth unemployment rates. Youth on the Move specifically seeks "to enhance the performance of education systems and to facilitate the entry of young people to the labour market." Among this programs' objectives are the promotion of "entrepreneurship through mobility programmes for young professionals."¹⁹³ Additionally, in April 2013 all EU member states agreed to the Youth Guarantee whose goal is to ensure that no youth remain unemployed for more than four consecutive months.¹⁹⁴ Each EU member is expected to develop a Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan according to their national circumstances. Implementation of these Plans have begun in all member states.¹⁹⁵ Examples of incentives implemented to support youth entrepreneurship through these Plans include a youth entrepreneurship fund and the introduction of simplified tax supports for young entrepreneurs in Ireland, and a financial support programme to enable youth to become self-employed or to start a micro-enterprise in Portugal.¹⁹⁶

The European Union has met all three criteria required for full compliance and has therefore been assigned a score of +1.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

¹⁹² Pathways for Youth: Draft Strategic Plan for Federal Collaboration, Interagency Working Group on Youth Programs, February 2013. Date of Access: http://www.youthpolicy.org/national/United_States_2013_Pathways_for_Youth.pdf

¹⁹³ Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, European Commission, 2010. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2010:2020:FIN:EN:PDF>

¹⁹⁴ Factsheet: addressing youth unemployment in the EU, European Commission. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1036>

¹⁹⁵ EU Youth Guarantee: Questions and Answers, European Commission, 4 February 2015. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-4102_en.htm

¹⁹⁶ Draft Joint Employment Report from the Commission and the Council, European Commission, 28 November 2014. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/2015/jer2015_en.pdf

3. Labour Market

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 Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

| Country | Non-Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina | | 0 | |
| Australia | | | +1 |
| Brazil | | | +1 |
| Canada | | | +1 |
| China | | 0 | |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | | +1 |
| India | -1 | | |
| Indonesia | | 0 | |
| Italy | | 0 | |
| Japan | | | +1 |
| Korea | | 0 | |
| Mexico | | 0 | |
| Russia | | | +1 |
| Saudi Arabia | | | +1 |
| South Africa | | | +1 |
| Turkey | | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | | +0.55 | |

Background

A focus on youth employment was first included in the G20 agenda at the 2011 Cannes Summit, as member states pledged to “renew their efforts to combat unemployment and promote decent jobs, especially for youth and others who have been most affected by the economic crisis.”¹⁹⁷

On an international scale, the labour force continues to grow faster than the number of jobs created¹⁹⁸ and needed to sustain this growth. As stated by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in a 2014 report on promoting better labour market outcomes for youth, “youth have borne a disproportionate share of job losses and are still facing significant barriers to finding good quality jobs even in the current recovery phase”¹⁹⁹ of the global financial and economic crisis.

While the G20 has been prioritizing this issue for over half a decade, youth unemployment rates are still alarmingly high. While there has been a slight decline in the youth unemployment rate of approximately 1.5 per cent on average across G20 countries,²⁰⁰ and an even larger decline of

¹⁹⁷ “Socioeconomic: Combatting Global Unemployment” Cannes 2011 Commitment #165

¹⁹⁸ 2014 Brisbane G20 Final Compliance Report

¹⁹⁹ <https://www.oecd.org/els/emp/OECD-ILO-Youth-Apprenticeships-G20.pdf>

²⁰⁰ <https://www.oecd.org/els/emp/OECD-ILO-Youth-Apprenticeships-G20.pdf>

approximately 4 per cent²⁰¹ since the height of the global crisis, the average youth unemployment rate remains high at 19.7 per cent (first quarter of 2014) for G20 countries and at a level significantly higher than that prior to the crisis.²⁰²

As highlighted by the commitment itself, youth are the most vulnerable in today's job market, and are therefore most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market. In reaffirming this commitment, the G20 members are pledging to continue pursuing their commitment to making employment more accessible and inclusive of these youth, which is necessary to ensure an increase in the share of young people in the labour market.

Commitment Features

As seen in previous compliance reports on similar commitments, this commitment is based on a long-term objective. However, G20 members must implement distinct policies and laws with the objective of reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being permanently left behind in the labour market by 15 per cent by 2025, taking national circumstances into account, for full compliance.

For the purpose of judging compliance, "young people" will be defined according to the UN Millennium Development Goals indicators and the International Labour Organization definitions identifying young people as individuals between the ages of 15-24.²⁰³

In order to accurately quantify the progress being made by individual countries in their pursuit of achieving the standard set by this commitment, the following national baselines will be followed:

- Assessment of existing (prior to the summit) measures, programs, initiatives etc. targeted towards educating young people about the labour force and equipping them with adequate skills and knowledge to ensure their inclusion in the labour force.
- Assessment and measurement of development, improvement and innovation on the part of the individual countries in comparison to the measures, programs and initiatives already in place
- Indication of prospects, targets, goals and additional information on increasing job security and targeted towards educating young people about the labour force and further equipping them with adequate skills and knowledge to ensure their inclusion in the labour force.

In terms of development, improvement and innovation, members are expected to take tangible measures such as the implementation of new education and training workshops or programs, youth scholarships, vocational training and improved accessibility to internships, apprenticeships, etc. among other possible solutions.

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | Member does not have adequate information on youth employment initiatives and did not take actions to improve the accessibility to information or associated initiatives. |
| 0 | Member has reported the appropriate information on youth in the labour force and existing initiatives but has not taken strong and/or sufficient actions to increase youth security in the labour force and develop new, innovative programs. |
| +1 | Member has appropriate information on youth in the labour force and existing initiatives, and has taken strong and/or sufficient actions to increase youth security in the labour force and develop new, innovative programs. |

²⁰¹ <https://www.oecd.org/els/emp/OECD-ILO-Youth-Apprenticeships-G20.pdf>

²⁰² <https://www.oecd.org/els/emp/OECD-ILO-Youth-Apprenticeships-G20.pdf>

²⁰³ 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

Argentina: 0

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

Argentina's official statistics agency, the National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (ISDEC), does not provide information regarding youth unemployment.

Despite the lack of statistics from ISDEC, the Argentinian government is taking steps forward to address the issue of unemployment. The Argentinian government announced in April the First Job (Primer Empleo) plan.²⁰⁴ This initiative encourages employers to hire young people between the ages of 18-24 but can also be reduced to 16-24 under terms permitted by the Labour Contract.²⁰⁵ To persuade companies, the government has proposed that there would be exemptions and subsidies to companies that hire young people up to the age of 24.²⁰⁶ The First Job program is still in development as it was submitted to congress and is yet to be ratified.²⁰⁷

In August 2016 Jorge Triaca, the Minister of Labour, Employment and Social Security, carried out the launch of Youth Employment or Empleo Joven. This is a set of measures aimed at young people aged 18 to 24 and is designed to help them in their training and employment.²⁰⁸

Argentina took some steps to address the issue of youth unemployment. However, Argentina INDEC did not provide statistics on youth unemployment therefore Argentina partially complied with the commitment.

Australia: +1

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to combat against youth unemployment.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has done well to provide information on the status of youth in the labour market. In particular, the monthly labour surveys provide information regarding the status of youth employment in Australia and how this has changed for the past three years both before and after the Antalya Summit. At the moment, Australia's youth unemployment rate for those who are between the ages of 15-24 is 12.2 per cent.²⁰⁹

Australia has taken action to increase youth security in the labour force. A prime example of this is the fact that the Australian government will invest \$840.3 million over four years in a Youth Employment Package. This is designed to help 120,000 youth so that they may receive employment when the opportunities arise.²¹⁰ The package also provides \$751.7 million to aid those searching for

²⁰⁴ The Government announced the First Employment plan: work will encourage registered through subsidies to firms, La Nacion 25 April 2016. Date Accessed: 15 August 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>

²⁰⁵ First Job: Government project includes a laundering unregistered workers, La Nacion, 1 June 2016. Date Accessed: 15 August 2016. <http://www.lanacion.com.ar/1904441-primer-empleo-el-detalle-del-proyecto-del-ejecutivo-incluye-un-blanqueo-de-trabajadores-no-registrados>

²⁰⁶ The Government announced the First Employment plan: work will encourage registered through subsidies to firms, La Nacion 25 April 2016. Date Accessed: 15 August 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>

²⁰⁷ Comprehensive Policy: Work Launched "Youth Employment", Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security, 12 August 2016. Date Accessed: 15 August 2016.

http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/ampliado.asp?id_seccion=24&id_nvd=3934

²⁰⁸ Comprehensive Policy: Work Launched "Youth Employment", Ministry of Labour, Employment, and Social Security, 12 August 2016. Date Accessed: 15 August 2016.

http://www.trabajo.gov.ar/ampliado.asp?id_seccion=24&id_nvd=3934

²⁰⁹ Labour Force Australia February 2016, Australian Bureau of Statistics. 17 March 2016. Date Accessed: 2 August 2016. [http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/meisubs.nsf/0/BA45AE421C9A66A8CA257F7800134CC8/\\$File/62020_feb%202016.pdf](http://www.ausstats.abs.gov.au/ausstats/meisubs.nsf/0/BA45AE421C9A66A8CA257F7800134CC8/$File/62020_feb%202016.pdf)

²¹⁰ 'Youth Employment Package' Budget 2016: Jobs and Growth Date Accessed: 25 July 2016

http://www.budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/glossies/jobs-growth/downloads/FS/Youth_Employment.pdf

jobs.²¹¹ This includes pre-employment training, work experience through internship placements, and wage subsidies.²¹²

Australia's initiatives to increase youth participation in the labour force is sufficient. Australia has provided statistics surrounding the status of youth in labour. It is for these reasons that Australia has fully complied with its commitment and receives a score of +1.

Brazil: +1

Brazil has fully complied with its commitment to helping youth enter the labour force and reducing youth unemployment.

The Brazilian Institute of Statistics and Geography has continued to publish its survey results regarding the status of youth in the Brazilian Labour market. The most recent publications from February assert that 24.1 per cent of youth between the ages of 18-24 are unemployed and that 37.9 per cent of teenagers between 14-17.²¹³

A fair called Fair Carioca Learning aims to include youth in vulnerable situation to therefore provide for the hiring of apprentices. This event also encourages companies and businesses to examine young people for positions as often these young people are not considered for positions of employment.²¹⁴

Young Apprentice Project Sport Jade, is another initiative designed to help youth achieve their desired positions of employment. The students of JADE were trained to work as assistants in the organization of sporting events at the Rio Olympics. The Labour Minister spoke to the achievement of the program as these young people will now be more prepared to act in the labor market in sports related disciplines.²¹⁵

Brazils has provided statistics on the status of youth in the labour market. Moreover, Brazil's policies directed towards youth even during Brazil's recent political turmoil is certainly noteworthy. Brazil achieved a score of +1.

Canada: +1

Canada fully complying with its G20 commitment on youth and the labour market.

Canada has continued to provide adequate information on the amount of young people in the labour force. Since the Antalya Summit in November 2015, Statistics Canada has continued to provide labour force surveys every month that detail the status of employment within the country.

Canada's efforts to aid youth is exemplified through the Youth Employment Strategy. This program involves 11 Government of Canada departments and is organized into three streams that seek to aid young people find and maintain employment.²¹⁶ For example, the stream of Skills Work seeks to help

²¹¹Creating a path to real jobs for young people. 3 May 2016. Date Accessed: 25 July 2016.

<http://ministers.employment.gov.au/smorrisson/creating-path-real-jobs-young-people>

²¹²'Youth Employment Package' Budget 2016: Jobs and Growth Date Accessed: 25 July 2016

http://www.budget.gov.au/2016-17/content/glossies/jobs-growth/downloads/FS/Youth_Employment.pdf

²¹³Unemployment rate of persons aged 14 years and over, in the week of reference, according to age groups.

Continous National Household Sample Survey. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. Date Accessed:5 August 2016.

ftp://ftp.ibge.gov.br/Trabalho_e_Rendimento/Pesquisa_Nacional_por_Amostra_de_Domicilios_continua/Trimestral/Tabelas/pnadc_201601_1092.xls

²¹⁴<http://trabalho.gov.br/noticias/3611-feira-carioca-da-aprendizagem-insere-pelo-menos-600-jovens>

²¹⁵<http://trabalho.gov.br/noticias/3690-ronaldo-nogueira-elogia-atuacao-de-jovens-aprendizes-nas-olimpiadas>

²¹⁶Youth Employment Programs, National Research Council Canada. Date Accessed: July 29 2016. http://www.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/eng/irap/services/youth_initiatives.html

young people overcome barriers of unemployment.²¹⁷ Additionally, the Career Focus stream aims to help highly-skilled young people adapt to a changing labour market²¹⁸ while the Summer Jobs stream provides work experience for students.²¹⁹

Canada has also made developments on youth employment initiatives by providing greater funding to the Canada Summer Jobs Program (CSJ). The CSJ provides summer job opportunities for students who intend on returning to their studies in the fall. Support for the CSJ grew substantially when the Canadian government announced in February 2016 that it would double the amount of jobs under the CSJ. By investing \$339 million, the government will create 35,000 new jobs through the CSJ over the next three years.²²⁰

Canada has provided statistics on youth unemployment and has taken sufficient initiatives that the Canadian government has set for young job-seekers. It is for these reasons that Canada has fully complied with its commitment and has been assigned a score of +1.

China: 0

During the compliance period, China partially complied with its commitment to tackle the issue of youth unemployment.

The National Bureau of Statistics of the Peoples Republic of China has not supplied information regarding the status of youth in the labour force. Though it has provided regarding employment and unemployment, there is no focus on youth within these areas of interest.

Taiwan Affairs Office recently released the fourth installment of the cross-strait youth entrepreneurship base between the provinces of Taiwan and Fujian. This initiative is designed to encourage young people to engage in entrepreneurship.²²¹ This initiative was supported by Xi Jinping who emphasized the importance of creating more of these opportunities so that youth can make more connections and showcase their talents.²²²

China has failed to provide accessible statistics on youth unemployment within the country. There is also very little information regarding youth employment policies that that the Chinese government has implemented. However, the Taiwanese cross-strait youth entrepreneurship base that was supported by Xi Jinping is a sign that China is not completely failing to comply with its commitment to reduce youth unemployment as an initiative and that China has somewhat supported young people to enhance their skills. Thus, China has received a score of 0.

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment on youth and the labour market.

France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies has continued to publish the results of its quarterly labour surveys including three unemployment surveys since Antalya. Since the Antalya

²¹⁷Funding: Skills Link, Service Canada: People serving People. 12 August 2016. Date Accessed: 13 August 2016.

<http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/epb/yi/yep/newprog/skillslink.shtml>

²¹⁸Funding: Career Focus, Service Canada: People Serving People. 2 May 2016. Date Accessed: 29 July 2016.

<http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/epb/yi/yep/newprog/career.shtml>

²¹⁹Funding: Canada Summer Jobs, Service Canada: People Serving People. 14 March 2016. Date Accessed: 29 July 2016.

<http://www.servicecanada.gc.ca/eng/epb/yi/yep/programs/scpp.shtml>

²²⁰Youth Employment Strategy and Canada Summer Jobs. Government of Canada (Ottawa) Date Accessed: 29 July 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1100919>

²²¹Fujian new four cross-strait youth entrepreneurship base. China Association for Employment Promotion. 18 August 2016. Date Accessed: 25 August 2016. <http://www.zgjy.org/newlist/newshow.asp?MessageID=2461>

²²²Taiwan Affairs Office 20 new cross-strait youth entrepreneurship base, Top News, 19 August 2016. Date Accessed: 25 August 2016. <http://www.top-news.top/news-12316003.html>

summit, France's unemployment rate has increased from 23.9 per cent to 24.2 per cent.²²³

France has also made significant progress when it comes to plans to combat against youth unemployment. In late 2013, France launched its own Youth Guarantee program in response to the EU's recommendation to establish a Youth Guarantee program.²²⁴ The program received an increase in December 2015 when Myriam El Khomri, Minister of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue, decided to extend the Youth Guarantee initiative to 19 new departments (the French equivalent of provinces) and 85 new local missions. With this extension, it is hoped that 91 new departments will have the youth guarantee program established by the end of 2016. Furthermore, this progress will allow for the initiative to be extended to all of France by 2017.²²⁵

Other programs for youth that were in existence prior to Antalya include the Fund for the Professional Integration of Young People, the Establishment for Insertion in Employment, the CIE starter and the Integration Contract in Social Life. However, since Antalya there has been no significant increase in the amount of programs nor has there been an improvement within existing ones other than the youth guarantee initiative.

France has provided statistics regarding youth unemployment and has done a thorough job in its youth guarantee program and has therefore been assigned a +1 for full compliance.

Germany: +1

Germany fully complied with its commitment to lowering youth unemployment.

Germany's Federal Statistical Office (FSO) has continued to provide information on youth in the labour force. In particular, the FSO has continued to provide statistics regarding the youth unemployment rate up until February 2016. Prior to last year's G20 summit, the youth unemployment rate was 7.2 per cent and has increased to 8.1 per cent for the most recent reporting period of February 2016.

On August 19, 2016, it was announced by the Federal Ministry of Education and Research that there would be additional funding for the Jobstarter plus program.²²⁶ One of the objectives of this program is to enrich dual vocational training in Germany by helping youth in their transition from school into hands on training so that young people become more attracted to company training.²²⁷

Germany therefore receives a score of +1.

India: -1

India failed to comply with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

India's official statistics agency has not provided information regarding the status of youth within the labour force.

Though there is very little information regarding any initiatives that are being made at the federal level, there are initiatives being made at the state and local levels in India.

²²³Information Rapides, INSEE, 19 May 2016. Date Accessed: 3 August 2016.

http://www.insee.fr/en/indicateurs/ind14/20160519/Chomage-T116_EN.pdf

²²⁴European Youth Guarantee, Ministry of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue. 25 November 2015. Date Accessed: 3 August 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/emploi/insérer-dans-l-emploi/mesures-jeunes/article/garantie-europeenne-pour-la-jeunesse>

²²⁵Youth Guarantee extended to 19 new departments. Ministry of Labour, Employment, Vocational Training and Social Dialogue. 2 August 2016. Date Accessed: 3 August 2016. <http://travail-emploi.gouv.fr/actualites/presse/communiqués-de-presse/article/la-garantie-jeunes-s-etend-a-19-nouveaux-departements>

²²⁶Jobstarter: Current funding announcement. from August 19, 2016. Date Accessed: 21 August 2016.

<http://www.jobstarter.de/de/aktuelle-foerderbekanntmachung-2653.php#Inkrafttreten>

²²⁷Jobstarter: Program and Contact. Date Accessed: 21 August 2016. <http://www.jobstarter.de/de/Wer-wir-sind-97.php>

Accordingly, the Chief Minister of the state of Bihar, Nitish Kumar, announced the launch of a scheme in August 2016. This would provide an allowance of Rs 1,000 per month to young people aged 20 to 25 for two years so that they can use this to help themselves on their search for a job.²²⁸

Thus, India received a score of -1.

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

The most recent statistics from the Indonesia Statistics Bureau regarding youth unemployment were from August 2015. However, even these reports do not provide statistics that clearly outline the youth unemployment rate.

In May 2016, the Ministry of Manpower planned to update vocational training centres by expanding these institutions. These vocational schools are taking measures to be a more inclusive system after certain requisites for qualification were abolished allowing young people coming from different areas of education to enter into these vocational training schools. This was launched to address the high number of highschool graduates who struggle to attain their job of choice.²²⁹

Indonesia's recent recognition of its need to improve vocational schools in order to aid young people find work counts towards compliance. However, Indonesia has failed to provide recent and sufficient statistics regarding youth unemployment. Indonesia therefore received a score of 0.

Italy: 0

Italy partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

Italy has continued to provide data regarding youth employment through the National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), which has continued to release monthly data concerning the labour market in Italy with youth unemployment as a point of focus.

Prior to the Antalya summit, the Italian government launched its Youth Guarantee initiative. This is an initiative to combat youth unemployment that was launched by the Italian government in 2014 in collaboration with the European Union's recommendation in 2013. The Youth Guarantee applies to people between the ages of 15 and 29 who for four months have been unemployed and/or have left the education system. In return, the Youth Guarantee offers employment, further education, apprenticeship or traineeship within four months after becoming unemployed or exit from the system.

When the Youth Guarantee Program was adopted in Italy in February 2013, the Youth unemployment rate was 39.30 per cent. Since then, it is evident that the Youth Guarantee Program has struggled to lower youth unemployment rates as youth unemployment rates have fluctuated over the past three years. Since 2013 the youth unemployment rate per year has continuously lowered from 40 per cent in 2013, 42.3 per cent in 2014 and 40.3 per cent in 2015. It is only recently that a decrease in unemployment has begun to be noticed in Italy with the unemployment rate now

²²⁸The Youth Guarantee with Business. Youth Guarantee. Date Accessed: 3 August 2016. <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online/logon?sequenz=tabelleErgebnis&selectionname=13231-0003&sachmerkmal=WERTE1&sachschluessel=WERTSBR&zeitscheiben=4>

²²⁹Five Plans to Upskill Indonesia's workforce. The Jakarta Post. 4 May 2016. Date Accessed: 20 August 2016. <http://www.thejakartapost.com/adv/2016/05/04/five-plans-to-upskill-indonesias-workforce.html>

standing at 36.5 per cent according to the most recent survey.²³⁰

ISTAT has provided sufficient information regarding youth unemployment and there are measures designed to combat against youth unemployment. However, Italy's youth unemployment rate is still more than two times higher than the agreed Antalya rate Italy has partially complied with its commitment to reducing youth unemployment and will receive a score of 0.

Japan: +1

Japan fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

Japan's official statistics bureau monitors the status of youth unemployment within the country. This is best exemplified by Japan's monthly Labour Force Surveys that contain tables on the unemployment rate by age group. Accordingly, the most recent Labour Force Survey reports that the youth unemployment rate for June was 5.2 per cent.²³¹ These Labour Force Surveys also contain information regarding the youth unemployment rates for 2015 and 2016, as well as previous years back to 2005.

The Japanese Ministry for Labour, Health and Welfare announced a series of measures for young people during Fiscal Year 2015, which runs from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. These involved new comprehensive actions for allowing suitable job choices to be made and vocational capability. Another measure involves "trial employment" that provides a prospect of employment on a trial basis for three months at enterprises. Additionally, support centers will be put together for young people who are not employed in education or training.²³²

Japan has sufficiently taken action on youth unemployment and released statistics on this topic. Thus, Japan has received a score of +1.

Korea: 0

Korea partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

Like other countries and their statistics agencies, Korea's National Statistical Office (NSO) has dedicated studies to youth in the labour force through its reports on the statistics of youth. Accordingly, the NSO's Youth Statistics Report of 2016 presented that the youth unemployment rate for those aged 15-24 in 2015 was 10.5 per cent.²³³

In addition to youth reports, more recent information regarding youth unemployment can be found in the NSO's surveys on the economically active population. The June 2016 survey outlined the youth unemployment rate for high school graduates to be 4.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent for post-secondary graduates.²³⁴

Unfortunately, the Korean government has not established a successful plan to tackle the recent

²³⁰ Unemployment rate: Germany, months, sex, age groups, original and adjusted data. 2 August 2016. Date Accessed: 3 August 2016.

<https://www.genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online/logon?sequenz=tabelleErgebnis&selectionname=13231-0003&sachmerkmal=WERTE1&sachschluessel=WERTSBR&zeitscheiben=4>

²³¹ <http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/roudou/results/month/zuhyou/15417.xls>

²³² Labour Supply and Demand Adjustment Services provided by Persons other than Employment Security Bodies. Employment Measures. Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare. Date Accessed: 18 August 2016.

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/wp/wp-hw9/dl/05e.pdf>

²³³ 2016 Statistics on Youth. 02 May 2016. Statistics Korea (KOSTAT). Date Accessed: 6 August 2016.

<http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/13/1/index.board?bmode=read&bSeq=&aSeq=354961&pageNo=1&rowNum=10&navCount=10&currPg=&sTarget=title&sTxt=>

²³⁴ 2016 Statistics on Youth. 02 May 2016. Statistics Korea (KOSTAT). Date Accessed: 6 August 2016.

<http://kostat.go.kr/portal/eng/pressReleases/5/2/index.board?bmode=read&bSeq=&aSeq=355066&pageNo=1&rowNum=10&navCount=10&currPg=&sTarget=title&sTxt=>

increases in youth unemployment levels. Though initiatives have been launched to combat youth unemployment such as the “Comprehensive Measures for Resolving the Youth Employment Cliff”,²³⁵ barely any improvement has followed. Even the Ministry of Finance has admitted that there has not been much progress made.²³⁶ This is concerning given that Korea has recently struggled with its youth unemployment rates which reached a high of 12.5% during February of this year.²³⁷

In addition to unsuccessful attempts made by the federal government to combat youth unemployment, there is also a general lack of organization and coordination among youth employment initiatives between local and federal levels. Recently, the ministry of health and welfare would not approve of the Seoul Metropolitan government’s plan to offer monthly subsidy to 3,000 young jobseekers²³⁸ and shut down this initiative.²³⁹

In sum, Korea has provided statistics regarding youth unemployment. However, Korea’s unsuccessful plan to combat youth unemployment and the lack of coordination between the federal and local governments results in Korea receiving a score of partial compliance.

Mexico: 0

Mexico partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

The organization that is responsible for the publication of Mexico’s statistics is the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (NISG). Though the NISG has provided statistics on unemployment within the country, there are no statistics on youth unemployment in Mexico.

An important body that is implementing strategies for youth employment is the Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE). IMJUVE released this year its Generation and Joint Comprehensive Public Policy for Youth 2016 as well as its Subsidies to Youth Programs. The main objective of both documents was to construct a more egalitarian society where there is unrestricted access to social welfare by improving young people’s access to work so that youth are advancing and maturing properly.²⁴⁰

Mexico has partially complied with its commitment and earns a score of 0.

Russia: +1

Russia fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

The Federal State Statistics Service (FSSS) has provided statistics on youth unemployment through its recent labour force surveys that are released every month. The most recent and available labour force survey for June 2016 depicts that Russia’s youth unemployment rate for people under the age of 25 is 23.7 per cent.²⁴¹ Yet prior to Antalya, the youth unemployment rate for Russia in October 2015

²³⁵Government announces new measures to boost youth unemployment. The Korean Times. 27 April 2016. Date Accessed: 9 August 2016. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2016/04/116_203493.html

²³⁶<http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/article/article.aspx?aid=3021842>

²³⁷Jobless rate for young South Koreans spikes to 12.5%. Asia Times. 16 March 2016. Date Accessed: 9 August 2016. <http://atimes.com/2016/03/jobless-rate-for-young-south-koreans-spikes-to-12-5/>

²³⁸SMG, ministry at war over youth subsidy. The Korea Times. 3 August 2016. Date Accessed: 9 August 2016. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/nation/2016/08/116_211048.html

²³⁹Youth employment program ended. Korea Joogang Daily. 5 August 2016. Date Accessed: 9 August 2016. <http://koreajoongangdaily.joins.com/news/article/article.aspx?aid=3022201>

²⁴⁰Program operating policies U008: subsidy programs for youth 2016. Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE). Date Accessed: 20 August 2016. http://www.imjuventud.gob.mx/imgs/uploads/Politicad_de_Operacion_U008_IMJUVE.pdf

²⁴¹Employment and unemployment in the Russian Federation in June 2016. State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics. Date Accessed: 4 August 2016. http://www.gks.ru/bgd/free/b04_03/IssWWW.exe/Stg/d01/150.htm

was 25.6 per cent.²⁴² Since then, the youth unemployment rate has slowly decreased to a low of 20.9 per cent for April.²⁴³ Yet since then it has increased by 3.2 per cent.

In addition to the labour force surveys, the FSSS has provided information on youth unemployment for 2015 through a report. For 2015, the percentage of unemployed people aged 15-19 was 4.7 per cent while 19.8 per cent of people aged 20-24 were unemployed.²⁴⁴

Russia has also done work to satisfy the requirement of government policies that seek to aid youth in the labour force. For the past five years, the Russian Ministry of Labour and Social Protection has held a professional contest with authorities, trade unions and employers titled Best in Profession. These contests are designed to increase the attractiveness in professions so that young people may become attracted to these professions and aspire to work in them.²⁴⁵

Russia receives a score of +1.

Saudi Arabia: +1

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

Through its use of Labour Force Surveys the General Authority for Statistics has continued to provide statistics regarding the status of youth in the labour force. Although these labour force surveys do not include specific percentages regarding the youth unemployment rate, they do provide tables showing the total number of young people between the ages of 15-19 and 20-24 that are unemployed in relation to the total number of people surveyed. Accordingly, the current youth unemployment rate for 15-19 sits around 30.6 per cent and for 20-24 it is roughly 23.63 per cent.²⁴⁶

With the value of oil dropping significantly within the last fiscal year, Saudi Arabia's economy and labour force has begun to suffer. Saudi Arabia is also faced with an age crisis as more than half of the Saudi population is composed of people under the age of 30.²⁴⁷ As such, Saudi Arabia has begun a new revolutionary economic development plan that aims mainly to decrease unemployment to 7 per cent by 2030. This main goal is aimed at general unemployment, yet given the fact that 50 per cent of Saudi Arabia's population is under 30 years old, this initiative is still partially aimed at youth and will be taken into account.²⁴⁸

Saudi Arabia's consistent keeping of statistics regarding youth unemployment and the specific measures being implemented towards youth contribute to it receiving a score of +1 for full compliance.

South Africa: +1

South Africa fully complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

²⁴²Employment and unemployment in the Russian Federation in October 2015. State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics. Date Accessed: 4 August 2016.

http://www.gks.ru/bgd/free/B09_03/lssWWW.exe/Stg/d06/229.htm

²⁴³Employment and unemployment in the Russian Federation in April 2016. State Committee of the Russian Federation on Statistics. Date Accessed: 4 August 2016. http://www.gks.ru/bgd/free/B09_03/lssWWW.exe/Stg/d06/99.htm

²⁴⁴Russia in Figures 2016. Federal State Statistics Service. http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/doc_2016/rusfig/rus16e.pdf

²⁴⁵Minister Maxim Topilin awarded the winners of the All-Russian competition of professional skill "Best in Profession".

The Ministry of Labour and Social protection of the Russian Federation. 8 April 2016.

<http://www.rosmintrud.ru/labour/relationship/246>

²⁴⁶Labour Force Survey, Second Quarter. General Authority for Statistics. Date Accessed: 17 August 2016.

http://www.cdsi.gov.sa/sites/default/files/so-lfs-06-2016-en_2.pdf

²⁴⁷Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 — Ambitions to Modernize and Diversify the Economy. Global Policy Watch. 6 June 2016. Date Accessed: 17 August 2016. <https://www.globalpolicywatch.com/2016/06/saudi-arabias-vision-2030-ambitions-to-modernize-and-diversify-the-economy/>

²⁴⁸Young Saudi's on the spot as Prince plans to expand private sector. Financial Times. 3 July 2016. Date Accessed: 17 August 2016. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/ecb1e098-3e03-11e6-8716-a4a71e8140b0.html#axzz414tf21yl>

South Africa has continued to conduct research and publish statistics on the status of youth employment in the country. The most consistent and recent information regarding youth employment are in the quarterly labour force surveys. Youth employment and unemployment are highlighted within the report are dedicated to analyzing the status of youth employment and unemployment in South Africa.²⁴⁹

South Africa's present initiative to aid youth in their search for employment is led by the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). This government agency is responsible for instigating, organizing and observing youth development interventions that are intended to reduce youth unemployment. The NYDA runs programs such as the Entrepreneurship Development Programme which is intended to educate young entrepreneurs on useful skills, knowledge and values.²⁵⁰ Additionally, the Business Consultancy Voucher programme aims to enhance young entrepreneur's participation in the mainstream economy.²⁵¹

South Africa has provided data on youth unemployment while continuing to run programs that are designed to aid youth in obtaining employment. Thus, South Africa received a score of +1.

Turkey: 0

Turkey partially complied with the commitment to reduce youth unemployment.

The Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) has consistently provided information on Labour Force Status of those aged 15-24 within Turkey since 1988.²⁵²

According to recent statistics provided by the TSI, Turkey's youth unemployment rate currently rests at 16.0 per cent.²⁵³ Although this is still not under the 15 per cent benchmark, there has nonetheless been a noticeable 3.1 per cent decrease in youth unemployment since the Antalya Summit. However, it is noted that Turkey's youth unemployment rate has fluctuated for the past two years with a low of 15.5 per cent and a high of 20.2 per cent in 2014, and a low of 17.2 per cent and high of 20.0 per cent for 2015.²⁵⁴

Since Antalya there has not been an increase or significant improvement in government policies on youth employment. In November 2014, Turkey outlined as part of its National Employment Strategy that youth unemployment must decrease through a reduction of the challenges that young people face when looking for a job.²⁵⁵

Turkey has yet to solidify an actual plan to employ youth and integrate them into the labour market. Turkey therefore received a score of 0.

United Kingdom: +1

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

²⁴⁹Quarterly Labour Force Survey Quarter 2: 2016. Statistics South Africa. 26 July 2016. Date Accessed: 28 July 2016. <http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0211/P02112ndQuarter2016.pdf>

²⁵⁰Entrepreneurship Development Programme. National Youth Development Agency. 2015. Date Accessed: 29 July 2016. <http://www.nyda.gov.za/Entrepreneurship-Development-Programme/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁵¹Business Consultancy Services Programme. National Youth Development Agency. 2015. Date Accessed: 29 July 2016. <http://www.nyda.gov.za/Business-Consultancy-Services-Programme/Pages/default.aspx>

²⁵²Labour Force Statistics. Turkish Statistical Institute. Date Accessed: 14 August 2016. http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1007

²⁵³Labour Force Status of people in the 15-24 Age Group by years and sex. Labour Force Statistics. Turkish Statistical Institute. Date Accessed: 14 August 2016. http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=2252

²⁵⁴Labour Force Status of people in the 15-24 Age Group by years and sex. Labour Force Statistics. Turkish Statistical Institute. Date Accessed: 14 August 2016. http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PrelstatistikTablo.do?istab_id=2252

²⁵⁵Turkey National Employment Strategy (2014-2023) and Action Plans (2014-2016). Ministry of Labour and Social Security. 2014. Date Accessed: 14 August 2016. <http://www.uis.gov.tr/Media/Books/UIS-en.pdf>

The United Kingdom has continued to provide information on youth unemployment by issuing monthly Labour Market Statistical bulletins. The monthly releases contain information regarding the status of youth unemployment for the first two of the three previous two months in relation to the release date. This means that if a bulletin is realised in June 2016, then it will cover the labour market from February until April. According to the most recent bulletin, the UK youth unemployment rate for the months from April until June was 13.7 per cent.²⁵⁶

The United Kingdom has continued to publish multiple reports per year regarding the progress of the Youth Unemployment Innovation Fund Pilot, a program that was launched in April 2012 as part of a wider package of support aimed at addressing youth unemployment. Publications regarding this program report the total number of young people that started on the Innovation Fund and the total number of outcomes that have been achieved up to the end of September 2015.

As part of the UK's national reform program of 2016, the government will supposedly be introducing in April 2017 a Youth Obligation for most 18 to 21 year olds claiming benefits. From the start of Universal Credit claims, 18 to 21 year olds will participate and be educated in job-searching and interview techniques preparation. This Youth Obligation will also provide support to those in work desiring to increase their pay.²⁵⁷

The United Kingdom thus received a score of +1.

United States: +1

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

The United States Bureau of Labor and Statistics (USBLS) provided information regarding the status of youth in the labour force. With seasonal adjustments, the United States' unemployment rate for teenagers aged 16-19 stood at 15.6 per cent and the unemployment rate for those aged 20-24 is 9.0 per cent.²⁵⁸

In February 2016, President Barack Obama launched the Summer Opportunity Project, an initiative designed to help young people get summer jobs. This multi-agency effort in partnership with the National Summer Learning Association is designed to increase the amount of youth in summer opportunity programs with the end goal of better enabling young Americans in attaining their first job.²⁵⁹

The Summer Opportunity Project, was launched four months after the Antalya Summit. Additionally, the USBLS continuous tabulation of statistics regarding youth unemployment satisfies the requirement for countries to provide data on youth in the labour force within their country. Thus, the United States received a score of +1.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to lower youth unemployment.

²⁵⁶UK Labour Market August 2016. Office for National Statistics. 16 August 2016. Date Accessed: 17 August 2016. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/august2016#young-people-in-the-labour-market>

²⁵⁷Europe 2020: UK National Reform Programme 2016. March 2016. Her Majesty's Government. Date Accessed: 30 July 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europe2020/pdf/csr2016/nrp2016_uk_en.pdf

²⁵⁸Household Data Seasonally Adjusted A-10. Unemployment rates by age, sex, and marital status, seasonally adjusted [Percent]. Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Force Statistics. 5 August 2016. Date Accessed: 29 July 2016. <http://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea10.htm>

²⁵⁹Fact Sheet: White House Announces New Summer Opportunity Project. The White House, Office of the Press Secretary. 25 February 2016. Date Accessed: 16 August 2016. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2016/02/25/fact-sheet-white-house-announces-new-summer-opportunity-project-0>

The European Union has continued to provide statistics from its statistics center, Eurostat, on youth unemployment. Eurostat publishes data on the annual youth unemployment rate for the EU collectively as well as individual states within the EU for the past 11 years.²⁶⁰ Eurostat also offers updated statistics regarding the labour market and focuses on the harmonized youth unemployment rate. Like its annual reports, these updated statistics depict the youth unemployment rate for the EU as a whole but also display the youth unemployment rates for the individual states that make up the European Union.

The current youth unemployment rate for the 28 countries that make up the EU is 18.5 per cent.²⁶¹ This youth unemployment rate matters given that the youth unemployment rate collectively within the 28 EU countries has consistently, although slightly, declined from the youth unemployment rate of 19.9 per cent in October 2015 prior to the Antalya Summit.²⁶²

The European Union has led the way with its continued support for the Youth Guarantee program. Another is the Youth Employment Initiative which is designed to lower youth unemployment rates especially in regions where the rate is above 25 per cent. Quality traineeships and apprenticeships is another program. It encourages the development of entrepreneurial skills. Finally, Youth on the Move is designed to increase youth employment by bettering the education of youth.²⁶³

The European Union receives a score of +1.

²⁶⁰Youth unemployment rate age group 15-24. Eurostat. Date Accessed: 26 August 2016.

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&plugin=1&pcode=tesem140&language=en>

²⁶¹Harmonized unemployment rate by sex - age group 15-24. Euro-indicators tables. Eurostat. Date Accessed: 5 August 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators/data/euro-indicators-tables#>

²⁶²Harmonized unemployment rate by sex - age group 15-24. Euro-indicators tables. Eurostat. Date Accessed: 5 August 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/euro-indicators/data/euro-indicators-tables#>

²⁶³EU Measures To Promote Youth Employment. European Parliamentary Research Service Blog. 5 October 2016. Date Accessed: 26 August 2016. <https://epthinktank.eu/2015/10/06/eu-measures-to-promote-youth-employment/>

4. Smallholders

We will support food system employment [in particular for smallholders and especially for women and youth through training and skills development.]

G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems

Assessment

| Country | Non-compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina | | | +1 |
| Australia | | 0 | |
| Brazil | | 0 | |
| Canada | | 0 | |
| China | | 0 | |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | -1 | | |
| India | | | +1 |
| Indonesia | | 0 | |
| Italy | -1 | | |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| Korea | | 0 | |
| Mexico | -1 | | |
| Russia | | 0 | |
| Saudi Arabia | -1 | | |
| South Africa | | 0 | |
| Turkey | -1 | | |
| United Kingdom | | 0 | |
| United States | | 0 | |
| European Union | | 0 | |
| Average | | -0.10 | |

Background

During the 2010 Seoul Summit, G20 leaders committed to sustainably increasing agricultural productivity while bridging the gap for smallholders.²⁶⁴ This commitment was reaffirmed and extended at the 2011 Cannes Summit.²⁶⁵ Therefore, as a step towards identifying possible policy options to deliver on the commitment, the G20 members requested the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and several other international organizations to suggest ways in which governments could close the agricultural productivity gap. In 2012, the OECD and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with contributions from ten other international organizations,²⁶⁶ put forward a report on Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small Family Farms that highlights practical policies which can be adopted by the G20 members as well as low income developing countries to boost smallholders' productivity.²⁶⁷ The

²⁶⁴ The Seoul Summit Document, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/g20seoul-doc.html>

²⁶⁵ The G20 Cannes Summit Commitments, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 November 2011. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/analysis/commitments-11-cannes.html>

²⁶⁶ Bioversity, CGIAR Consortium, IFAD, IFPRI, IICA, UNCTAD, Coordination team of UN High Level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis, WFP, World Bank, and WTO.

²⁶⁷ Sustainable Agricultural Productivity Growth and Bridging the Gap for Small-Family Farms, Bioversity, CGIAR Consortium, FAO, IFAD, IFPRI, IICA, OECD, UNCTAD, Coordination team of UN High Level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis, WFP, World Bank, and WTO 12 June 2012. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.oecd.org/tad/agricultural-policies/50544691.pdf>

OECD also developed a framework for countries to self-assess the rationality of their policies to enhance agricultural productivity.²⁶⁸ This tool has been piloted in three G20 countries: Australia, Brazil and Canada.²⁶⁹

In 2014, during the Brisbane Summit, the G20 members reemphasised the commitment to promote food systems employment. This time they specifically endorsed the Food Security and Nutrition Framework which outlines three priority objectives in relation to food and agriculture.²⁷⁰ One of the objectives was to improve incomes and employment in food systems through investments in vocational training of youth, women and smallholders. In 2015, the G20 Development Working Group published an Annual Progress Report outlining the status of the development commitments made by G20 members. The report highlighted that the commitment to improve smallholders' productivity and employment through improved access to markets is "on-track according to agreed timetable and outputs."²⁷¹

On 3 June 2016, the G20 Agriculture Ministers met in Xi'an, China, and pledged to support efforts to improve smallholder farmers' competitiveness and productivity.²⁷² They also stressed the importance of technical skill upgrading for smallholders, women and youth.²⁷³ They suggested that training programs should emphasize "innovative farming practices and technologies that promote sustainable production, business skills as well as basic education and best practices to cope with downstream market concentration."²⁷⁴ Lastly, the ministers highlighted their aim to support skills development for women and youth in order to prepare this demographic to cope with challenges such as globalized food value chains and climate change.²⁷⁵

Definitions

- Support: Give assistance to, especially financially.²⁷⁶
- Food system employment: A food system includes all those activities involving the production, processing, transportation and consumption of food. Employment refers to the state of having paid work. Food system employment refers to individuals having paid work in different processes related to food production, processing, transportation and consumption.²⁷⁷
- Smallholders: Owners of agricultural holdings smaller than a farm.²⁷⁸
- Training: The action of teaching a person or animal a particular skill or type of behaviour.²⁷⁹
- Skills development: To grow and advance an individual's ability to do something.²⁸⁰

²⁶⁸ OECD and the G20: Agricultural Productivity. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture-food-security/>

²⁶⁹ OECD and the G20: Agricultural Productivity. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture-food-security/>

²⁷⁰ OECD and the G20: Agricultural Productivity. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/agriculture-food-security/>

²⁷¹ G20 Development Working Group: 2015 Annual Progress Report. Date of Access: 11 July 2016.

<https://www.oecd.org/g20/topics/development/G20-Development-Working-Group-Annual-Progress-Report-2015.pdf>

²⁷² G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160603-agriculture.html>

²⁷³ G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160603-agriculture.html>

²⁷⁴ G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160603-agriculture.html>

²⁷⁵ G20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 July 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/160603-agriculture.html>

²⁷⁶ Oxford Dictionaries. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/>

²⁷⁷ Future of Food: The Oxford Martin Programme on the Future of Food. Date of Access: 10 July 2016.

<http://www.futureoffood.ox.ac.uk/what-food-system>

²⁷⁸ Oxford Dictionaries. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/>

²⁷⁹ Oxford Dictionaries. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/>

²⁸⁰ Oxford Dictionaries. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/>

- Development: Grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced or elaborate.²⁸¹

Commitment Features

This commitment focuses on promoting quality employment in food systems, particularly by helping smallholders, women and youth develop appropriate skills. In September 2014, the OECD and FAO submitted a report to the G20 on Opportunities for Economic Growth and Job Creation in Relation to Food Security and Nutrition. The report recommended using the World Indicators of Skills for Employment database developed by the OECD in response to the G20 members' request in 2010.²⁸² This database can help members assess skills challenges and accordingly identify areas of development for improving employability and productivity of individuals. The information obtained should then be used to develop or improve human resource development programs.

Therefore, compliance with this commitment involves each member taking steps to monitor and identify the existing skills gap in their respective countries as this is essential for creating effective training programs. This should then lead members to institute new training programs or financially support existing ones which specially target youth, women and smallholders in rural areas. Promoting training programs which cater to all the three demographics would be considered as full compliance to the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

| Score | Description |
|-------|--|
| -1 | Member does not support food system employment through measures such as training and skills development for either women, youth or smallholders. |
| 0 | Member supports food system employment through measures such as training and skills development by instituting new programs or promoting existing ones for women or youth or smallholders. |
| +1 | Member supports food system employment through measures such as training and skills development by instituting new programs or promoting existing ones for women, youth and smallholders. |

Argentina: +1

Argentina has fully complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 6 April 2016, the negotiations between the Argentinian government and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to finance the Program for Economic Insertion of Family Producers of Northern Argentina concluded.²⁸³ This program has been prepared by the Unit for Rural Change (Unidad Para El Cambio Rural- UCAR) and IFAD in close collaboration with several provincial governments. The project aims to develop the chain dynamics of agriculture in northern provinces where a high proportion of small farmers exist.²⁸⁴ The project would build relationships between private sectors and organizations of family farmers. It would also provide equity of access for women and youth in agribusiness. The project will be implemented over a period of five years and has been budgeted at \$35,711,000.²⁸⁵ 32 per cent of this funding would come from local

²⁸¹ Oxford Dictionaries. Date of Access: 10 July 2016. <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/>

²⁸² Opportunities for economic growth and job creation in relation to food security and nutrition: Report to the G20 Development Working Group September 2014. Date of Access: 12 July 2016. www.g20.utoronto.ca/2014/opportunities_economic_growth_job_creation_FSN.PDF

²⁸³ Concluyó la negociación del PROCANOR 7 April 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016.

<http://www.ucar.gob.ar/index.php/en/centro-de-prensa/noticias-ucar/2083-concluyo-la-negociacion-del-procanor>

²⁸⁴ Concluyó la negociación del PROCANOR 7 April 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016.

<http://www.ucar.gob.ar/index.php/en/centro-de-prensa/noticias-ucar/2083-concluyo-la-negociacion-del-procanor>

²⁸⁵ Concluyó la negociación del PROCANOR 7 April 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016.

<http://www.ucar.gob.ar/index.php/en/centro-de-prensa/noticias-ucar/2083-concluyo-la-negociacion-del-procanor>

contributions and the remaining would be supported by IFAD through loans (67 per cent) and donations (1 per cent).²⁸⁶

On 15 July 2016, the Inclusive Rural Development Program (PRODERI) by the UCAR, was awarded funding for three different partnerships.²⁸⁷ PRODERI's main objectives include increasing the production of family farming by introducing farmers to new technology and machinery as well as creating employment opportunities to improve the income of women, youth and rural workers.²⁸⁸ The funding was provided in an event held at the Centre for Integration and Identity Citizen in the province of Catamarca and it totaled to an amount of \$5,713,957.²⁸⁹ The funding was allocated to six different associations for technical assistance and obtaining machinery.

On 17 August 2016, the Project Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas (PISEAR) held a workshop to implement their programs in 12 provinces.²⁹⁰ PISEAR's primary objectives include assisting small farmers, indigenous people and rural workers in increasing their socio-economic inclusion.²⁹¹ The project has been initiated by UCAR. Alejandro Gennari, the executive coordinator of UCAR, and Oscar Alloatti, the secretary of family agriculture opened the workshop to the authorities and technicians from the 12 provinces.²⁹² Catamarca, Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, Jujuy, La Rioja, Misiones, Neuquén, Río Negro, Salta, Santiago del Estero and Tucumán were the 12 provinces which participated.²⁹³ During the two-day workshop, the officials from the provinces prioritized regions where the program would be implemented and outlined performance goals. Each province also prepared a proposal to attain their goals related to increasing jobs and ensuring the fluidity of their projects. Officials from the World Bank, the funder of PISEAR, the FAO and the Forest Communities Program of the Ministry of Environment of the Nation were also present.²⁹⁴

During the compliance period, Argentina has taken steps to support programs which promote food system employment and specifically target smallholders, women and youth by focusing on their training and job opportunities. Thus, Argentina has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

The Australian government offers the Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants applications under the National Landcare Programme to assist individual farmers as well as farming groups in increasing

²⁸⁶ Concluyó la negociación del PROCANOR 7 April 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016.

²⁸⁷ Catamarca: PRODERI otorgó fondos para tres asociaciones productivas del Oeste 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/proderi/_noticias/160715005000.txt

²⁸⁸ PRODERI: Inclusive Rural Development Program. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. <http://www.ucar.gob.ar/index.php/en/proderi>

²⁸⁹ Catamarca: PRODERI otorgó fondos para tres asociaciones productivas del Oeste 15 July 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/proderi/_noticias/160715005000.txt

²⁹⁰ El PISEAR realizó un taller para planificar su implementación en 12 provincias 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/PISEAR/_noticias/160822005000.txt

²⁹¹ PISEAR: Project Socio-Economic Inclusion in Rural Areas. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. <http://www.ucar.gob.ar/index.php/en/pisear>

²⁹² El PISEAR realizó un taller para planificar su implementación en 12 provincias 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/PISEAR/_noticias/160822005000.txt

²⁹³ El PISEAR realizó un taller para planificar su implementación en 12 provincias 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/PISEAR/_noticias/160822005000.txt

²⁹⁴ El PISEAR realizó un taller para planificar su implementación en 12 provincias 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 18 August 2016. http://www.minagri.gob.ar/site/_css/leer.php?imp=1&url=areas/PISEAR/_noticias/160822005000.txt

their knowledge of farms and fisheries to improve production and product quality.²⁹⁵ The 2015-16 round of applications ended on 7 December 2015. The program received 640 applications.²⁹⁶ Furthermore, after announcing the successful applicants, the program secretariat also offered feedback on applications to those who wish to seek it for improving their applications next year. Feedback was made available until 30 June 2016.²⁹⁷

On 8 February 2016, the Australian government expanded the Seasonal Worker Programme from primary horticulture to a broader agriculture sector.²⁹⁸ Hence, employers in industries like cattle, sheep, grain and mixed enterprises would now be able to apply to recruit workers from the Seasonal Worker Programme. Apart from benefitting the employers by helping them find employees, the program offers on-the-job training to the workers which gives them an opportunity to hone their skills in their respective professions.²⁹⁹ Extending the programme to a variety of sectors in agriculture now allows participating farmers to improve their skills as well.

The Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation under the Australian Government offers the Horizon Scholarship each year to promote youth interested in agriculture.³⁰⁰ \$5000 are offered to individuals studying agriculture in university. Mentoring and professional development workshops are also provided. Industry placement and events are also arranged which give students a chance to experience modern agricultural practices first-hand while networking at the same time. The applications closed on 19 February 2016 this year.

The Department of Agriculture and Food has initiated the Plan, Prepare and Prosper Workshops which is a free five-day training program. The program aims to help farmers in formulating strategic plans, and assessing risks and opportunities.³⁰¹ The workshops are intended to extend support to farm businesses in order to sustain farming families as well as build resilience amongst rural communities. Farmers are introduced to strategic planning during the first day of the workshop. The second, third and fourth day involve training in financial management, work-life balance, and environmental risk, resource and production respectively. On the fifth day, farmers finalize their strategic plans. These workshops have been held twice a year in the past, however they require a minimum number of attendees each year to be delivered in advertised locations. The information regarding the workshops is constantly updated on the Department of Agriculture and Food website. For example, the workshops for the Peel, Waroona and Harvey areas were held between 2 May 2016 to 31 May 2016.³⁰²

During the compliance period, the Australian Government took appropriate steps to offer a multitude of opportunities for farmers and the youth to seek training and improve the production

²⁹⁵ Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants Round 2015-16 1 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.nrm.gov.au/national/sustainable-agriculture-small-grants>

²⁹⁶ Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants Round 2015-16 1 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.nrm.gov.au/national/sustainable-agriculture-small-grants>

²⁹⁷ Sustainable Agriculture Small Grants Round 2015-16 1 June 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.nrm.gov.au/national/sustainable-agriculture-small-grants>

²⁹⁸ Australian Government expands the Seasonal Worker Programme further into the agricultural sector 8 February 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <https://www.employment.gov.au/news/australian-government-expands-seasonal-worker-programme-further-agricultural-sector>

²⁹⁹ Seasonal Worker Programme 18 May 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <https://www.employment.gov.au/seasonal-worker-programme>

³⁰⁰ Horizon Scholarship. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.rirdc.gov.au/research-programs/rural-people-issues/horizon-scholarship>

³⁰¹ Plan, Prepare and Prosper Workshops 29 July 2016. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/crops/plan-prepare-and-prosper-workshop>

³⁰² 'Plan, Prepare and Prosper' Free Workshops. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.peel-harvey.org.au/?event=plan-prepare-and-prosper-free-workshops>

and quality of their agricultural yield. However, no programs specifically catered to the training and employment of women in the agricultural sector were found.

Thus, Australia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

The National Service for Rural Apprenticeship (Serviço Nacional de Aprendizagem Rural: SENAR) is Brazil's largest training institution for rural workers. It was founded by the Federal Government as an institution to improve vocational training of rural workers. SENAR runs several programs aimed at improving the skill set of men and women working in farms. For instance, every month SENAR offers free courses for farmers to improve their productivity. During September 2016, 16 classes in various cities in the state of Mato Grosso were held for training farmers in horticulture, hydroponics and production of several vegetables.³⁰³ The training sessions were offered in the municipalities of Juscimeira, Arenópolis, Araputanga, Rosario Oeste, Denise, Our Lady of Deliverance, Primavera do Leste, Vila Bela of the Trinity, Santo Antônio do Leverger, Tangara da Serra, Caceres, Santa Cruz do Xingu, Alto Araguaia, São José dos Quatro Marcos, Tabaporã and Dom Aquino.³⁰⁴ Similarly, several free training sessions were offered in September 2016 to producers in southern Brazil in the state of Santa Catarina.³⁰⁵ Farmers had access to about 370 courses and approximately 5920 entrepreneurs were trained.³⁰⁶

From 2016, SENAR and the Confederation of Agriculture and Livestock of Brazil, extended their ANC Youth program to include more state level activities.³⁰⁷ The ANC Youth program began as a national platform to develop young leaders in the agricultural sectors of rural areas. Now, the modified program consists of the ANC Youth State Step program which focuses on getting young individuals to identify local problems or opportunities and devising solutions to resolve them. Then selected individuals move on to the ANC Youth National Stage where the youth are encouraged to build a plan for their leadership in one of five dimensions: unions, institutional, policy, entrepreneurial and academic.

During the compliance period, no programs aimed specifically at training women were found. Thus, Brazil has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

³⁰³ SENAR-MT oferece 16 treinamentos sobre produção de hortaliças no mês de setembro 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 2 September 2016. <http://www.senar.org.br/noticia/senar-mt-oferece-16-treinamentos-sobre-producao-de-hortalicas-no-mes-de-setembro>

³⁰⁴ SENAR-MT oferece 16 treinamentos sobre produção de hortaliças no mês de setembro 31 August 2016. Date of Access: 2 September 2016. <http://www.senar.org.br/noticia/senar-mt-oferece-16-treinamentos-sobre-producao-de-hortalicas-no-mes-de-setembro>

³⁰⁵ SENAR/SC oferece 370 treinamentos gratuitos aos produtores rurais catarinenses 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 2 September 2016. <http://www.senar.org.br/noticia/senarsc-oferece-370-treinamentos-gratuitos-aos-produtores-rurais-catarinenses>

³⁰⁶ SENAR/SC oferece 370 treinamentos gratuitos aos produtores rurais catarinenses 30 August 2016. Date of Access: 2 September 2016. <http://www.senar.org.br/noticia/senarsc-oferece-370-treinamentos-gratuitos-aos-produtores-rurais-catarinenses>

³⁰⁷ Jovens Liderando O Agro. Date of Access: 19 August 2016. <http://www.senar.org.br/programa/cna-jovem>

On 30 March 2016, the Government of Canada announced an investment of \$27 million to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.³⁰⁸ This investment comes in support of the government's Agricultural Greenhouse Gases Program (AGGP) which was designed to help farmers adopt technologies and practices which are sustainable. This investment will be used over a period of five years, from 2016 to 2021 to help farmers increase food production without increasing greenhouse gas emissions.³⁰⁹

On 18 April 2016, Agriculture and Agri-Food Minister Lawrence MacAulay and Environment and Climate Change Minister Catherine McKenna declared an investment of up to \$1.9 million to promote youth employment within the agriculture and food sector.³¹⁰ The investment is part of the Agriculture Youth Green Jobs initiative. The Government of Canada designed the Youth Employment Strategy (YES) initiative to help young individuals successfully transition to the labour market. In an effort to abide by the commitment, the Canadian government reserved a portion of the 2016 Budget to create green jobs for youth. The initiative will fund internships on the farm as well as with organizations involved in the agriculture and food sector.

On 24 August 2016, the Federal and Ontario Government invested more than \$4.6 million in the Greater Toronto Area in the food and beverage processing sector to help local businesses adopt sustainable technology in order to improve food production.³¹¹ The investment will be used to support 110 projects. This funding is part of the Growing Forward 2 initiative by the federal, provincial and territorial governments to support the Canadian agricultural sector.³¹² The investment is expected to create jobs in food processing as well as help food processors keep up with changing preferences in the market. The Ontario Government's investment is part of their larger economic plan to build Ontario's economy and create jobs.

The Government of Canada invested a substantial amount to ensure that job opportunities in the agriculture sector are flourishing. They have initiated programs which are specifically targeted at increasing youth employment in the agriculture and food sector as well. However, programs targeted at women were not found.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

China: 0

China has partially complied with its commitment of supporting food system employment.

In 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, and the Communist Youth League, launched the Modern Youth Farmers Training Plan which focuses on training family farm operators, backbone members of farmer's cooperatives, returned college graduates for entrepreneurship, senior and secondary vocational school graduates, returned migrant workers and veterans, as well as major planting and breeding households with certain industrial base and a high school degree or above, at the age of 18-45.³¹³

³⁰⁸ Helping Farmers to Adopt Sustainable Technologies and Practices 30 March 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1044069&tp=1>

³⁰⁹ Helping Farmers to Adopt Sustainable Technologies and Practices 30 March 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1044069&tp=1>

³¹⁰ Growing Green Job Opportunities for Youth in Agriculture 18 April 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1053209&tp=1>

³¹¹ Canada and Ontario Investing \$4.6 million in Local Toronto Food Makers 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1116079&tp=1>

³¹² Canada and Ontario Investing \$4.6 million in Local Toronto Food Makers 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1116079&tp=1>

³¹³ Vocational Education and Training in the Agricultural Sector of Germany and China. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. <http://dcz-china.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/VET-in-Germany-and-China-.pdf>

On 3 December 2015, Tetra Pak and DeLaval which are sister companies in the Tetra Laval Group, signed an agreement with the Dairy Association of China to train Chinese dairy farmers.³¹⁴ The Chinese government aims to raise the proportion of dairy cows reared on farms from 45 per cent to 60 per cent.³¹⁵ Due to the lack of managers who can ensure the achievement of this goal, through the agreement with the two sister companies, 150 managers would be trained over the next five years.³¹⁶ Tetra Pak has been working with the Chinese government for more than 30 years and through this program the company aims to improve the performance of Chinese dairy farmers.

On 27 January 2016, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council jointly released China's No. 1 Central Document.³¹⁷ The document for the 13th consecutive year focused on agriculture, farmers and rural workers. The document outlined that by 2020 farmers would be trained and investment in technology would be increased to create at least 53 million hectares of high-quality farmland.³¹⁸

On March 7 2016, the Minister of Agriculture Chief Agronomist Sun Zhonghua attended the 33rd FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific in Malaysia.³¹⁹ During this conference, Sun Zhonghua introduced China's 13th Five-Year plan. The plan included four strategies to boost agricultural development: increasing agricultural investment to improve grain productivity; promoting innovation and technology to ensure sustainability; support smallholder farmers' development to promote inclusive growth and alleviate poverty; and lastly, expand agricultural trade and investment.³²⁰

During the compliance period, China has formulated plans and partnerships to support food system employment. However, any specific training programs targeted at women were not found. Thus, China has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment of supporting food system employment.

The French Ministry of Agriculture launched the Teach Produce Differently Plan in 2014 for four years which focuses on improving agricultural education in order to develop the skills of those involved in agricultural sectors.³²¹ The plan's primary aims are to renovate educational programs and degrees to make them more comprehensive. Other aims include better dissemination of education, governance and training of staff. In accordance with the primary aims, in 2016, the Bachelor degree

³¹⁴ Chinese dairy farmers to be trained 3 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 August 2016.

<http://www.dairyglobal.net/Articles/General/2015/12/Chinese-dairy-farm-farmers-to-be-trained-2728201W/>

³¹⁵ Chinese dairy farmers to be trained 3 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 August 2016.

<http://www.dairyglobal.net/Articles/General/2015/12/Chinese-dairy-farm-farmers-to-be-trained-2728201W/>

³¹⁶ Chinese dairy farmers to be trained 3 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 August 2016.

<http://www.dairyglobal.net/Articles/General/2015/12/Chinese-dairy-farm-farmers-to-be-trained-2728201W/>

³¹⁷ China's No. 1 Central Document focuses on agriculture for 13th consecutive year 28 January 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201601/t20160128_164966.htm

³¹⁸ China's No. 1 Central Document focuses on agriculture for 13th consecutive year 28 January 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201601/t20160128_164966.htm

³¹⁹ Chief Agronomist Sun Zhonghua attends 33rd Session of FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific 14 March 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201603/t20160314_167267.htm

³²⁰ Chief Agronomist Sun Zhonghua attends 33rd Session of FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific 14 March 2016. Date of Access: 20 August 2016. http://english.agri.gov.cn/news/dqnf/201603/t20160314_167267.htm

³²¹ Former les agriculteurs 24 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/former-les-agriculteurs>

in the Conduct and Management of the Farm was renewed to include all principles of agroecology in technical and vocational education.³²²

In February 2016, the French government launched the Agriculture and Innovation 2025 plan. This plan has been coordinated by the French ministries of agriculture, higher education and research, and of economy.³²³ The primary objective of the plan is to improve the knowledge and skills of farmers in different agricultural areas in order to increase competitiveness and environmental performance. One of the main strategies of the plan to achieve this objective is to create labs and invite farmers, industries as well as researchers to experiment together in order to foster innovation.³²⁴

On 8 March 2016, several measures taken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-Food and Forestry to promote women employment in agriculture were reported.³²⁵ To improve women's participation in the life of the farming community, a minimum of 30% seats were reserved in the boards of agricultural colleges.³²⁶ Representation of women in the Land Management and Rural Establishment Agencies (Sociétés d'Aménagement Foncier et d'Établissement Rural: SAFER) was also set to improve.³²⁷ Additionally, to recognize the role of women in agriculture, the guidelines for giving aid to farmers were reformed to extend aid to those who are over 40 years of age, in order to accommodate for the late entrance of women in agriculture.³²⁸

On 23 August 2016, Stéphane Le Foll, Minister of Agriculture, Agri-Food and Forestry, welcomed the decree on aid for young farmers.³²⁹ This decree outlined the eligibility of young farmers for loans, the commitments the farmers make during the four years of the business plan, the procedures for awarding and monitoring aid, and the penalty for not complying. These new provisions have been expected to smooth inherent economic risks in the agriculture business. They also ensure that this service of providing aid to young farmers is more practical and accurately reflects the economic realities of the environment these farmers work in.

During the compliance period, the French government has taken appropriate steps to support food system employment by introducing plans and modifying existing systems. They also have accounted for the needs of women and young farmers in order to promote their participation in the agricultural sector. Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Germany: -1

No information was available and therefore Germany received a score of -1.

³²² Former les agriculteurs 24 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/former-les-agriculteurs>

³²³ French government launches the Agriculture and Innovation 2025 plan 10 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.france-science.org/French-government-launches-the.html>

³²⁴ French government launches the Agriculture and Innovation 2025 plan 10 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.france-science.org/French-government-launches-the.html>

³²⁵ Droits des femmes : le ministère en actions pour la mixité 8 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/droits-des-femmes-le-ministere-en-actions-pour-la-mixite>

³²⁶ Droits des femmes : le ministère en actions pour la mixité 8 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/droits-des-femmes-le-ministere-en-actions-pour-la-mixite>

³²⁷ Droits des femmes : le ministère en actions pour la mixité 8 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/droits-des-femmes-le-ministere-en-actions-pour-la-mixite>

³²⁸ Droits des femmes : le ministère en actions pour la mixité 8 March 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/droits-des-femmes-le-ministere-en-actions-pour-la-mixite>

³²⁹ Publication du décret relatif aux aides à l'installation des jeunes agriculteurs : Stéphane Le Foll souligne les avancées de ce texte pour mieux prendre en compte la situation des nouveaux installés 23 August 2016. Date of Access: 25 August 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/aides-linstallation-des-jeunes-agriculteurs-stephane-le-foll-souligne-les-avancees-du-decret>

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

India: +1

India has fully complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 27 January 2016, Agriculture Minister, Radha Mohan Singh, emphasized the government's efforts to increase youth employment in the agriculture sector.³³⁰ In accordance with the Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture initiative of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), youth will be trained in skills which are essential for different entrepreneurial units and enterprises in agriculture. Singh also noted that to increase employment in agriculture, the ministry has developed a scheme to set up agri-clinic and agri-business centres with the help of the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development.³³¹ Also, financial assistance to undergraduate and post-graduate agricultural students has been increased in order to promote them to pursue higher education in the agricultural sector and learn complex skills. Six new colleges have also been set up under Central Agriculture University, Imphal which has increased the number of agricultural colleges from seven to 13 in north-eastern states.³³² Similarly, four new colleges have been set-up in Bundelkhand, under Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University.³³³

On 29 February 2016, the Government of India made multiple provisions in the 2016 Budget to achieve their aim of increasing the income of farmers by 2022.³³⁴ The agricultural sector received ₹47,912 crore in the budget for 2016-17 which is 84 per cent more than the amount allocated during 2015-16.³³⁵ Several other programs which would help farmers improve their incomes were also enlisted. These included the Pashudhan Sanjivani (animal wellness program and provision of animal welfare cards), E-Pashudhan Haat (e-market portal for connecting farmers and breeders), an advanced breeding technology and a National Genomic Centre for indigenous breeds.³³⁶ These measures are aimed at sustaining farmers' employment in the agricultural sector. Eminent agricultural scientist M.S. Swaminathan also claimed that these measures are significant in attracting and retaining youth in agriculture.³³⁷

³³⁰ Agriculture sector needs to create more jobs for youth: Radha Mohan Singh 27 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-agriculture-sector-needs-to-create-more-jobs-for-youth-radha-mohan-singh-2170848>

³³¹ Agriculture sector needs to create more jobs for youth: Radha Mohan Singh 27 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-agriculture-sector-needs-to-create-more-jobs-for-youth-radha-mohan-singh-2170848>

³³² Agriculture sector needs to create more jobs for youth: Radha Mohan Singh 27 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-agriculture-sector-needs-to-create-more-jobs-for-youth-radha-mohan-singh-2170848>

³³³ Agriculture sector needs to create more jobs for youth: Radha Mohan Singh 27 January 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.dnaindia.com/money/report-agriculture-sector-needs-to-create-more-jobs-for-youth-radha-mohan-singh-2170848>

³³⁴ Budget 2016: Agriculture records 84% hike 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/budget-2016/industry/Budget-2016-Agriculture-records-84-hike/articleshow/51197979.cms>

³³⁵ Budget 2016: Agriculture records 84% hike 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/budget-2016/industry/Budget-2016-Agriculture-records-84-hike/articleshow/51197979.cms>

³³⁶ Budget 2016: Agriculture records 84% hike 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/budget-2016/industry/Budget-2016-Agriculture-records-84-hike/articleshow/51197979.cms>

³³⁷ Budget 2016: Agriculture records 84% hike 29 February 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/budget-2016/industry/Budget-2016-Agriculture-records-84-hike/articleshow/51197979.cms>

On 16 and 17 June 2016, the Knowledge Forum on Climate Resilient Development in Himalayan and Downstream Regions was jointly organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Kathmandu-based International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and Delhi-based Institute of Economic Growth.³³⁸ R.B.Sinha who is the joint secretary to union minister of agriculture and farmers welfare said during the forum that, "Mechanisation development division of the agriculture ministry and Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) are working together to innovate women-friendly agriculture equipment."³³⁹ He also noted that such equipment is being developed to help small and marginal farmers who are mostly women. The government would also provide subsidies on the women-friendly agriculture equipment to encourage women to use it. It is being increasingly reported that men are migrating from most rural areas because of climate change.³⁴⁰ Therefore, such measures to promote women in agriculture are to ensure that even though the men migrate women are able to take their place in agriculture.

On 2 August 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture published a press release reporting several measures the government has taken in order to improve the status of women in the agricultural sector.³⁴¹ Amongst the several initiatives taken by the government, one included the setup of 645 Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the country by ICAR to assess and demonstrate new technologies and products to train farmers and update their knowledge and skills.³⁴² During 2015-16, it was reported that as many as 205 women specific income generation technologies were assessed in 394 locations covering 2917 trials in different areas such as Drudgery Reduction, Farm Mechanization, Health, and Nutrition, Processing and Value.³⁴³

During the compliance period, the Government of India has taken appropriate measures to support food system employment. They have supported programs which promote the training of farmers, women and youth in agriculture. Thus, India has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Indonesia: 0

Indonesia has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 11 April 2016, the Indonesian government announced that they would provide mobile apps to farmers in Central Java town of Brebes in order to improve incomes of farmers in the region.³⁴⁴ The apps, namely Petani, TaniHub, LimaKilo, PantauHarga and Nurnaya Initiative, are all made by local start-up technology companies.³⁴⁵ These apps are intended to help farmers obtain easier access to

³³⁸ Climate Change: India plans women-friendly agricultural equipment 22 June 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/Climate-Change-India-plans-women-friendly-agricultural-equipment/2016/06/22/article3494905.ece>

³³⁹ Climate Change: India plans women-friendly agricultural equipment 22 June 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/Climate-Change-India-plans-women-friendly-agricultural-equipment/2016/06/22/article3494905.ece>

³⁴⁰ Climate Change: India plans women-friendly agricultural equipment 22 June 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/Climate-Change-India-plans-women-friendly-agricultural-equipment/2016/06/22/article3494905.ece>

³⁴¹ Measures Taken by the Government for Upliftment of Women in Agriculture Sector 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148196>

³⁴² Measures Taken by the Government for Upliftment of Women in Agriculture Sector 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148196>

³⁴³ Measures Taken by the Government for Upliftment of Women in Agriculture Sector 2 August 2016. Date of Access: 21 August 2016. <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=148196>

³⁴⁴ Good move to digitally empower Indonesian farmers: The Jakarta Post 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016. <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/good-move-to-digitally-empower-indonesian-farmers-the-jakarta-post>

³⁴⁵ Good move to digitally empower Indonesian farmers: The Jakarta Post 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016. <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/good-move-to-digitally-empower-indonesian-farmers-the-jakarta-post>

information about crops, prices, farming equipment and farming counseling.³⁴⁶ Through easier access to information, farmers would be empowered since their incomes receive a boost through the reduction of exploitation by middlemen.³⁴⁷ Such empowerment would sustain the farmers' employment as well.

On 27 July 2016, the Ministry of Agriculture held a counselling session for the empowerment of farmers. This session was arranged as a follow-up to Law No. 19 Year 2013 on the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers.³⁴⁸ These programs facilitate smoother implementation and coordination of activities which accelerate the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice, corn and soybeans.³⁴⁹ The guest speaker at the event was the Agency for Agricultural Education and Human Resources Development (Badan Penyuluhan dan Pengembangan SDM Pertanian: BPPSDMP) and Deputy Secretary of Commission IV of the House of Representatives, Herman Khoeron.³⁵⁰ He briefed the participants on the Implementation Patterns of Agricultural Extension and the importance of the role of the educator.³⁵¹

From 14 August 2016 to 21 August 2016, the National Jamboree (Jamnas) was held in Indonesia. Jamnas emulates a large camp and is organized by the National Kwartir.³⁵² The event is held every five years with participants from all over the country. The Ministry of Agriculture participated in the event as well and focused on the theme of Global Development Village.³⁵³ They demonstrated and performed several activities with the youth in order to provide them knowledge about and insight into the problems of the agricultural sector. Each team of participants got studios to work in. They were provided with information materials, demonstrations on composting, planting vegetables and processing food locally.³⁵⁴ Through this event, the ministry hopes to promote the agricultural sector amongst the youth and rejuvenate the young farmers' community.³⁵⁵

During the compliance period, the Indonesian government took appropriate steps to support food system employment. They also took initiatives to boost the youth's involvement in the agricultural

³⁴⁶ Good move to digitally empower Indonesian farmers: The Jakarta Post 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016. <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/good-move-to-digitally-empower-indonesian-farmers-the-jakarta-post>

³⁴⁷ Good move to digitally empower Indonesian farmers: The Jakarta Post 13 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016. <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/good-move-to-digitally-empower-indonesian-farmers-the-jakarta-post>

³⁴⁸ Penyuluhan untuk Pemberdayaan Petani 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani)Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani

³⁴⁹ Penyuluhan untuk Pemberdayaan Petani 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani)Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani

³⁵⁰ Penyuluhan untuk Pemberdayaan Petani 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani)Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani

³⁵¹ Penyuluhan untuk Pemberdayaan Petani 28 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/611/2016/07/28/15/59/48/Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani)Penyuluhan%20untuk%20Pemberdayaan%20Petani

³⁵² Regenerasi Kaum Muda Pertanian di Jamnas X – 2016 16 August 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016)Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016

³⁵³ Regenerasi Kaum Muda Pertanian di Jamnas X – 2016 16 August 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016)Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016

³⁵⁴ Regenerasi Kaum Muda Pertanian di Jamnas X – 2016 16 August 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016)Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016

³⁵⁵ Regenerasi Kaum Muda Pertanian di Jamnas X – 2016 16 August 2016. Date of Access: 22 August 2016.

[http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/](http://www.pertanian.go.id/ap_posts/detil/622/2016/08/16/09/28/49/Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016)Regenerasi%20Kaum%20Muda%20Pertanian%20di%20Jamnas%20X%20-%202016

sector. However, any programs targeted specifically at women's empowerment in the agricultural sector were not found. Thus, Indonesia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Italy: -1

No information was available and therefore Italy received a score of -1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

Rural governments in Japan have been taking steps to promote women in the agricultural sector. The Iwate Prefecture Government launched a project in 2015 to support women in dairy husbandry and beef cattle farming.³⁵⁶ This was enacted to abide by the law enforced in April mandating central and municipal governments as well as companies with 301 employees or more to implement plans improving the participation of women in the workforce.³⁵⁷ The government took ideas from various groups of women farm producers and the best ideas were given ¥500,000 in subsidies.³⁵⁸ In the 2015 fiscal year, eight groups received subsidies.³⁵⁹ In 2016, five groups have won subsidies so far.³⁶⁰ With different activities gaining attention through the means of these projects getting awards, the image of cattle farming is also transforming in society away from "tough, dirty and smelly" job.³⁶¹

During the compliance period, the Japanese government took some steps to promote women's participation in the agricultural sectors. However, no further evidence showing the government's promotion of youth in agriculture or any other general programs catered towards training smallholders or improving their employment, were found.

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Korea: 0

Korea has partially complied with its commitment of supporting food system employment.

³⁵⁶ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

³⁵⁷ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

³⁵⁸ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

³⁵⁹ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

³⁶⁰ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

³⁶¹ Rural governments taking unique tacks to engage women in workforce 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 26 August 2016. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/08/24/national/rural-governments-taking-unique-tacks-engage-women-workforce/#.V8rQB5h9601>

In April 2016, ten selected dairy farmers were sent to the Netherlands for training in modern dairy management.³⁶² A South Korean consultancy company called Ham Consult has been commissioned by the South Korean Ministry of Agriculture to raise the level of pig and dairy farming in the country.³⁶³ The Korean company then sought the assistance of PTC active, a Dutch international specialist in training for the agricultural sector. Trainers from PTC active regularly pay visits to South Korea to train pig farmers. They first deliver introductory courses to the farmers and then give them practical training. The training delivered to farmers in April 2016 included all possible aspects of dairy management, ranging from feed, animal welfare, stall management and milking.³⁶⁴ Two groups of ten South Korean dairy farmers also received training in South Korea itself.³⁶⁵

From 2 -4 June 2016, the Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (MAFRA) Lee Dong-phil participated in the G20 meeting of agriculture ministers.³⁶⁶ During the meeting, Minister Lee had bilateral meetings with his counterparts in Russia, Japan and Italy to cooperate with them for enhancing the Korean agricultural sector. Minister Lee spoke with the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan, Moryama Hiroshi, to exchange training of specialists between Korea and Japan while adopting new technology on farms such as drones, and building smart farms.³⁶⁷ Minister Lee also coordinated with Italian Vice Minister of Agricultural, Food and Forestry Policies Andrea Olivero to train dairy farmers.³⁶⁸ According to their discussion, the MAFRA would select high performers from the Ranch Management Specialization Education Course which is managed by the Korea Dairy and Beef Farmers' Association, in July 2016.³⁶⁹ They would then be sent to the professional sites in Italy for training in October 2016.³⁷⁰

During the compliance period, the Korean government took adequate measures to ensure training of Korean farmers. However, evidence in support of specific programs aimed at engaging youth and women in the agriculture sector were not found. Thus, Korea has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Mexico: -1

No information was found on Mexico and therefor it was awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

³⁶² PTC active for agriculture in Korea 29 April 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

<http://www.aeres.nl/international/news/ptc%20active%20for%20agriculture%20in%20korea>

³⁶³ PTC active for agriculture in Korea 29 April 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

<http://www.aeres.nl/international/news/ptc%20active%20for%20agriculture%20in%20korea>

³⁶⁴ PTC active for agriculture in Korea 29 April 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

<http://www.aeres.nl/international/news/ptc%20active%20for%20agriculture%20in%20korea>

³⁶⁵ PTC active for agriculture in Korea 29 April 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

<http://www.aeres.nl/international/news/ptc%20active%20for%20agriculture%20in%20korea>

³⁶⁶ Results of Minister Lee's Visit to China (June 2-4) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&id=30223&NOW_YEAR=2016

³⁶⁷ Results of Minister Lee's Visit to China (June 2-4) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&id=30223&NOW_YEAR=2016

³⁶⁸ Results of Minister Lee's Visit to China (June 2-4) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&id=30223&NOW_YEAR=2016

³⁶⁹ Results of Minister Lee's Visit to China (June 2-4) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&id=30223&NOW_YEAR=2016

³⁷⁰ Results of Minister Lee's Visit to China (June 2-4) 18 July 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016.

http://english.mafra.go.kr/eng/list.jsp?group_id=1001&menu_id=1020&link_menu=1020&division=B&board_kind=G&board_skin_id=G1&parent_code=1001&id=30223&NOW_YEAR=2016

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with its commitment of supporting food system employment.

On 24 August 2016, the Director of the Department of Rural Development Ministry of Agriculture of Russia Vladimir Svezhenets visited the Saratov Region to familiarize himself with the social infrastructure built under the Federal Program Sustainable Rural Development 2014-2017 for the period up to 2020.³⁷¹ He held a meeting on the development of rural areas and small farms. This federal program has been instituted to resolve the problems of those living in the rural areas, in order to attract younger individuals in the agricultural sectors in these regions since the sector suffers through staffing problems. In 2015, 2.4 thousand square metres of housing was built in the Saratov region to provide housing for 32 families.³⁷² Out of these, 25 were families of young professionals.³⁷³ The Saratov region has received grants of up to 218.8 million rubles for 170 beginning farmers over the period of 2012-2016.³⁷⁴ During his visit, Svezhenets introduced the regional plan to create at least 1500 cooperatives within the years 2016 and 2017.³⁷⁵ These cooperatives are supposed to help smallholders improve their production. As part of the larger federal program, these cooperatives are expected to take into account regional peculiarities of agriculture. Helping small and medium-sized farm owners through these cooperatives would help sustain their employment as well.

During the compliance period, the government of Russia took some steps to sustain employment of smallholders by preserving their farms in rural areas. Furthermore, developing the rural areas is expected to attract young workers as well. However, any specific action to promote or train women in agriculture were not found. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

Saudi Arabia: -1

No information was found on Saudi Arabia and therefore was awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 7 March 2016, the first group of six South African youth successfully completed a four-month agricultural training program from the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics in Hyderabad, India.³⁷⁶ With the support from the South African government, this initiative is intended to help the government achieve their aim of giving youth more opportunities in the

³⁷¹ Владимир Свеженец: для обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий необходимо объединять сельхозпроизводителей в кооперативы 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 27 August 2016.

<http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/54048.355.htm>

³⁷² Владимир Свеженец: для обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий необходимо объединять сельхозпроизводителей в кооперативы 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 27 August 2016.

<http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/54048.355.htm>

³⁷³ Владимир Свеженец: для обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий необходимо объединять сельхозпроизводителей в кооперативы 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 27 August 2016.

<http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/54048.355.htm>

³⁷⁴ Владимир Свеженец: для обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий необходимо объединять сельхозпроизводителей в кооперативы 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 27 August 2016.

<http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/54048.355.htm>

³⁷⁵ Владимир Свеженец: для обеспечения устойчивого развития сельских территорий необходимо объединять сельхозпроизводителей в кооперативы 24 August 2016. Date of Access: 27 August 2016.

<http://www.mcx.ru/news/news/show/54048.355.htm>

³⁷⁶ First six underprivileged South African youth trained to be future agripreneurs 7 March 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.icrisat.org/first-six-underprivileged-south-african-youth-trained-to-be-future-agri-preneurs/>

agricultural sector. The funding from the program comes partially from the South African government and partly from the Dr. Sam Motsuenyane Rural Development Foundation.³⁷⁷

On 26 May 2016, the Small Business Development Minister, Lindiwe Zulu launched the Women-in-Maize initiative in partnership with the South African Breweries (SAB) and Agricultural Research Council in eKangala.³⁷⁸ The initiative would promote black women-owned cooperatives in SAB's supply chain as well as develop the skills of women farmers. The Department of Small Business Development and the Small Enterprise Finance Agency have also trained farmers on cooperative governance and are currently training them in business skills.³⁷⁹

During the entire month of June 2016, several cabinet ministers and deputy ministers in South Africa organized youth engagement programs as part of the Youth Month of June.³⁸⁰ On 18 June 2016, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Senzeni Zokwana organized an event in Gauteng to introduce young people to technology in agriculture.³⁸¹ Exhibition stalls were set up and speakers were invited to showcase machinery and other technological innovations in agriculture to demonstrate to youth how the agricultural sector has improved. The aim of the event was to attract youth to the agricultural sector. On 30 June 2016, the Association of Students in Agricultural Training Institutes Young Entrepreneurs Summit was organized.³⁸² The objective of the summit was to provide the youth, industry professionals, students and government a platform to share ideas on how graduates from agriculture colleges could fully participate in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector.³⁸³

On 22 August 2016, it was reported the Deputy Minister of Agriculture Bheki Cele expressed the need for supporting women in agriculture in order to maintain food security.³⁸⁴ In order to involve more women in the sector, Agri-Innovation labs have been set up which have trained about 20 young people and women.³⁸⁵

During the compliance period, the South African government took appropriate measures to support food system employment through training facilities. They also established significant programs to promote women and youth in agriculture. However, any support extended for smallholders in general was not found. Thus, South Africa has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

³⁷⁷ First six underprivileged South African youth trained to be future agripreneurs 7 March 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.icrisat.org/first-six-underprivileged-south-african-youth-trained-to-be-future-agripreneurs/>

³⁷⁸ Women to benefit from agriculture programme 26 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/women-benefit-agriculture-programme>

³⁷⁹ Women to benefit from agriculture programme 26 May 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.sanews.gov.za/south-africa/women-benefit-agriculture-programme>

³⁸⁰ Government youth engagement programme for June 2016 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/government-youth-engagement-programme-june-2016-13-jun-2016-0000>

³⁸¹ Government youth engagement programme for June 2016 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/government-youth-engagement-programme-june-2016-13-jun-2016-0000>

³⁸² Government youth engagement programme for June 2016 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/government-youth-engagement-programme-june-2016-13-jun-2016-0000>

³⁸³ Government youth engagement programme for June 2016 13 June 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.gov.za/speeches/government-youth-engagement-programme-june-2016-13-jun-2016-0000>

³⁸⁴ Agri-Innovation Lab promotes women in agriculture 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.sabc.co.za/news/a/5c02c9004df5ff60bbabfb46a0a81a58/Agri-Innovation-Lab-promotes-women-in-agriculture-20162208>

³⁸⁵ Agri-Innovation Lab promotes women in agriculture 22 August 2016. Date of Access: 23 August 2016. <http://www.sabc.co.za/news/a/5c02c9004df5ff60bbabfb46a0a81a58/Agri-Innovation-Lab-promotes-women-in-agriculture-20162208>

Turkey: -1

No information was found on Turkey and therefore it was awarded a score of -1.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

United Kingdom: 0

United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 24 June 2016, the Agriculture Minister Michelle McIlveen sent a reminder for enrolling in the training course for Agricultural Business Operations at the College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise.³⁸⁶ The Minister highlighted that this course would help individuals fulfill the training requirements for the Young Farmers' Payment/Regional Reserve Scheme.³⁸⁷ The classes would run for 20 weeks, starting in October 2016.³⁸⁸ The subjects taught are based on various agricultural sectors, ranging from dairying, beef, sheep, crops, horticulture and poultry.³⁸⁹

On 24 June 2016, Scotland's Cabinet Secretary for Rural Economy and Connectivity Fergus Ewing initiated the proceedings for launching the Scottish Government's research project which looks into ways of increasing women's employment in the agricultural sector.³⁹⁰ As part of the research, all women living or working on farms or smallholdings in Scotland were asked to complete the electronic survey. The survey was open until September 2016.³⁹¹ In addition, focus group interviews with both men and women would be conducted.³⁹²

On 29 June 2016, McIlveen approved a £150,000 grant to provide agriculture-related training and rural development promotion among young individuals.³⁹³ The funding would be used by 59 clubs under the Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster (YCFU) which deliver targeted work to their 3000 members, to provide additional training.³⁹⁴ The YCFU is one of the leading groups representing

³⁸⁶ McIlveen urges farmers to take up CAFRE Agricultural Business Operations course 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/mcilveen-urges-farmers-take-cafre-agricultural-business-operations-course>

³⁸⁷ McIlveen urges farmers to take up CAFRE Agricultural Business Operations course 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/mcilveen-urges-farmers-take-cafre-agricultural-business-operations-course>

³⁸⁸ McIlveen urges farmers to take up CAFRE Agricultural Business Operations course 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/mcilveen-urges-farmers-take-cafre-agricultural-business-operations-course>

³⁸⁹ McIlveen urges farmers to take up CAFRE Agricultural Business Operations course 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/mcilveen-urges-farmers-take-cafre-agricultural-business-operations-course>

³⁹⁰ Farming sector urged to encourage more women in the industry 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. http://www.farminguk.com/News/Farming-sector-urged-to-encourage-more-women-in-the-industry_42249.html

³⁹¹ Women in agriculture invited to contribute to new research. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <http://www.hutton.ac.uk/research/groups/social-economic-and-geographical-sciences/women-agriculture-invited-contribute-new-research>

³⁹² Women in agriculture invited to contribute to new research. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <http://www.hutton.ac.uk/research/groups/social-economic-and-geographical-sciences/women-agriculture-invited-contribute-new-research>

³⁹³ Agriculture Minister announces £150,000 funding for Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/agriculture-minister-announces-ps150000-funding-young-farmers-clubs-ulster>

³⁹⁴ Agriculture Minister announces £150,000 funding for Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/agriculture-minister-announces-ps150000-funding-young-farmers-clubs-ulster>

individuals 12 to 30 years of age in agricultural and rural communities.³⁹⁵ This funding package will be used over two years to offer more activities and encourage involvement in education and training.³⁹⁶

During the compliance period, the UK government took appropriate steps to support the employment of women and youth in agriculture. However, any general programs aimed at smallholders were not found. Thus, UK has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

United States: 0

United States has partially complied with its commitment to support food system employment.

On 17 August 2016, Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack announced an investment of \$17.8 million to fund 37 projects which would educate and mentor young farmers.³⁹⁷ The funding was declared in a meeting with new and beginning farmers at the Iowa State University. The investment would be taken from the United State Department of Agriculture's Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (BFRDP). The BFRDP supports workshops, education teams, training, and technical assistance throughout the United States.³⁹⁸ This year's investment would be made available in 27 states and the District of Columbia.³⁹⁹ The projects being funded would be carried out in partnership with several organizations. For instance, the National Farmers' Organization (NFO) based in Iowa would use \$588,948 of the funding to assist 900 beginning organic dairy and grain producers over the next three years.⁴⁰⁰ The workshops and mentoring sessions conducted by the NFO would be carried out in 11 different states including, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin.⁴⁰¹ Similarly, the New Mexico State University and the Institute of American Indian Arts will partner to use \$598,030 to provide education, mentoring and one-on-one technical assistance to American Indian Pueblo beginning farmers.⁴⁰² Several other such partnerships would carry out training programs in the aforementioned states.

³⁹⁵ Agriculture Minister announces £150,000 funding for Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/agriculture-minister-announces-ps150000-funding-young-farmers-clubs-ulster>

³⁹⁶ Agriculture Minister announces £150,000 funding for Young Farmers' Clubs of Ulster 29 June 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016. <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/news/agriculture-minister-announces-ps150000-funding-young-farmers-clubs-ulster>

³⁹⁷ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

³⁹⁸ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

³⁹⁹ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

⁴⁰⁰ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

⁴⁰¹ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

⁴⁰² Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

Vilsack also announced that a series of forums will be held in Fall 2016 in partnership with leading universities.⁴⁰³ These forums would focus on different agricultural issues and the ways in which the next generation of farmers would be supported to cope with them.⁴⁰⁴

During the compliance period, the United States government took some steps to support food system employment by investing in the training and mentoring of young farmers. However, specific programs targeted at women and smallholders were not found. Thus, United States has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment of supporting food system employment.

On 11 December 2015, all 118 Rural Development Programmes had been adopted by member countries and were ready to roll.⁴⁰⁵ The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and national and regional public funds and private investments co-funded the Rural Development Programmes.⁴⁰⁶ The EAFRD contributed 99.6 billion while the national, regional, public funds and private investments contributed 60.6 billion.⁴⁰⁷ These investments were made to help rural areas cope with economic challenges. The program would be delivered within a span of 6 years, from 2014-20.⁴⁰⁸ However, now with the adoption completed in all areas, the implementation would start in various regions. Different regions have formulated varying plans to carry out the project. For instance, in Poland authorities dedicated part of the funding to provide investment to support roughly 200,000 farms and more than 1800 producer groups to create thousands of jobs in the agricultural sector.⁴⁰⁹ In France, young farmers would be supported through many regional programs such as in Picardie and Basse-Normandie.⁴¹⁰

On 6 April 2016, a report based on identifying needs of young farmers commissioned by the European Commission's Agriculture Department was published.⁴¹¹ The report's objective was to discover the challenges faced by young farmers in each member state. The results of the report would then be used by the EU to develop strategies to counter the roadblocks faced by the youth. The report showed that youngest farmers did not consider knowledge acquisition as an important element for their success in farming. They mostly consult with other farmers and farmers' associations to

⁴⁰³ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

⁴⁰⁴ Secretary Vilsack Awards \$17.8 Million to Cultivate the Next Generation of Farmers and Ranchers, Sets Stage for Continued New Farmer and Rancher Support 17 August 2016. Date of Access: 24 August 2016.

<http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usda/usdahome?contentid=2016/08/0179.xml&contentidonly=true>

⁴⁰⁵ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6283_en.htm

⁴⁰⁶ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6283_en.htm

⁴⁰⁷ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

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⁴⁰⁸ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

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⁴⁰⁹ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

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⁴¹⁰ All 118 Rural Development Programmes adopted 11 December 2015. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6283_en.htm

⁴¹¹ New study seeks to identify needs of EU young farmers 6 April 2016. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.

http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/newsroom/266_en.htm

obtain information.⁴¹² Those with higher levels of education use the internet and exchange schemes.⁴¹³ Identifying the current problems faced by youth is an important step in supporting their employment in the agricultural sector.

During the compliance period, the EU took some steps to support employment of youth in agriculture. They are also supporting programs for farmers in the rural areas. However, no evidence regarding support for women in agriculture was found. Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Nishita Agrawal

⁴¹² New study seeks to identify needs of EU young farmers 6 April 2016. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/newsroom/266_en.htm

⁴¹³ New study seeks to identify needs of EU young farmers 6 April 2016. Date of Access: 25 August 2016.
http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/newsroom/266_en.htm

5. South-South Cooperation

[We will explore mechanisms, including south-south and triangular cooperation, to share successful experiences in] apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways.

G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems

| Country | Non-compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Argentina | | 0 | |
| Australia | | 0 | |
| Brazil | | 0 | |
| Canada | -1 | | |
| China | -1 | | |
| France | -1 | | |
| Germany | | 0 | |
| India | | 0 | |
| Indonesia | -1 | | |
| Italy | -1 | | |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| Korea | -1 | | |
| Mexico | -1 | | |
| Russia | -1 | | |
| Saudi Arabia | -1 | | |
| South Africa | | 0 | |
| Turkey | -1 | | |
| United Kingdom | -1 | | |
| United States | -1 | | |
| European Union | | 0 | |
| Average | | -0.60 | |

Background

The 2010 Seoul Summit marked the first time that G20 members made commitments to improve labour and employment, when leaders endorsed the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth.⁴¹⁴ One of the six core principles of the Seoul Consensus is “engaging other developing countries as partners ... thereby helping to ensure strong, responsible, accountable and transparent development partnerships between the G20.”⁴¹⁵ Another principle prioritizes “global or regional systemic issues that call for collective action.”⁴¹⁶ Thus, these principles are evidence of the value the G20 places on both south-south and triangular cooperation mechanisms in their efforts to improve access to and quality of labour and employment.

At the 2015 Antalya Summit, G20 leaders recognized the link between employment and economic growth. In the 2015 Communiqué, they agreed to enhance their dialogue with low income developing countries as part of its three-pillar agenda to implement past commitments, boost

⁴¹⁴ G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 11 August 2016.

⁴¹⁵ G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 11 August 2016.

⁴¹⁶ G20 Seoul Summit Leaders’ Declaration, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2010. Access Date: 11 August 2016.

investments as a powerful driver of growth and promote inclusiveness in actions so that the benefits of growth are shared by all.⁴¹⁷

The 2015 Communiqué also endorsed the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, which pledged to increase incomes and quality employment in food systems. It also recognized that “special efforts are needed to promote training programmes and skills development”⁴¹⁸ and “improved access to productive resources for smallholders, women and youth.”⁴¹⁹ To that effect, G20 member states have made a commitment to explore mechanisms, including south-south and triangular cooperation, to share successful experiences in apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways.⁴²⁰ The commitment also emphasizes the importance of social protection and safety net programs. Thus, G20 leaders have pledged to strengthen the dissemination of best practices of successful policies and programs and enhance information sharing among developing countries through the support of peer-to-peer cooperation, facilitation of relevant international and regional events, and promotion of existing platforms and knowledge hubs.⁴²¹

Definitions

To explore: to look at (something) in a careful way to learn more about it; to study or analyze (something); to talk or think about (something) in a thoughtful and detailed way; to learn about (something) by trying it⁴²²

General Interpretive Guidelines

The G20 commitment is to “[explore mechanisms, including south-south and triangular cooperation, to share successful experiences in] apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways.” For the purpose of judging compliance, “south-south cooperation” refers to “a broad framework for collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains.” This collaboration must involve two or more developing countries, and may occur on a bilateral, regional, subregional, or interregional basis. Furthermore, these countries will share knowledge, skills, expertise, and resources.⁴²³

Triangular cooperation refers to a type of collaboration in which “traditional donor countries and multilateral organizations facilitate south-south initiatives” by providing support in the forms of, but not limited to, funding, training, and management and technological systems.⁴²⁴

Apprenticeship refers to programs “geared towards employees who do not participate fully in the production process of the [working] unit” either because they are working under an apprentice’s

⁴¹⁷ G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2015/151116-communication.html>.

⁴¹⁸ G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228332656739328.pdf>.

⁴¹⁹ ⁴¹⁹ G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228332656739328.pdf>.

⁴²⁰ ⁴²⁰ G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228332656739328.pdf>.

⁴²¹ G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 November 2015. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <http://www.g20.org/English/Documents/PastPresidency/201512/P020151228332656739328.pdf>.

⁴²² Explore, Merriam-Webster. Date of Access: 29 August 2016. <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/explore>

⁴²³ What is South-South Cooperation, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 11 August 2016. http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc/about/what_is_ssc.html.

⁴²⁴ What is South-South Cooperation, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (Geneva) n.d. Access Date: 11 August 2016. http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc/about/what_is_ssc.html.

contract or “because the fact that they are undertaking vocational training impinges significantly on their productivity.”⁴²⁵

While an apprenticeship itself can be defined as a work-linked training pathway, apprenticeships represent just one type of work-linked training pathway. Work-linked training can be more precisely defined as “any person, of whatever age, in vocational training, at any level including higher education.”⁴²⁶ Vocational training is often categorized under trade schools and can be differentiated from apprenticeship training primarily due to the costs associated with attending an educational institution. This stands in contrast to an apprenticeship program where the student is engaged in a contract, oftentimes one that includes a base salary, and receives on-the-job training in their chosen craft.⁴²⁷ For the purposes of this commitment skills development and training programmes will also be considered as work-linked training pathways.

Specific Interpretive Guidelines

South-south cooperation strictly applies to G20 non-Annex I countries, which are the emerging economies predominately located in the global south. Triangular cooperation can apply to both non-Annex I and Annex I countries as all G20 members have the capacity to act as donor countries and to facilitate south-south initiatives. Given this differentiation it is not expected that all G20 members explore mechanisms to share successful experiences in the relevant areas through *both* south-south and triangular cooperation for full compliance, but rather one or the other dependent on their categorization as a non-Annex I or Annex I country and thus their role in international cooperation as determined by geography. Moreover, it should be clear that the G20 member is exploring south-south and triangular cooperation rather than simply providing development assistance (ODA) or other types of aid or investment. The former requires “cooperation” or partnership and is uniquely characterized as a knowledge sharing partnership, whereas ODA does not necessarily need to be partnership based or include knowledge sharing.

Moreover, G20 members have agreed “to share successful experiences” which raises the question of who G20 members intend to share this information with. As south-south and triangular cooperation mechanisms exist to promote development in the global south it is assumed that the intention of G20 members in making this commitment is to share their experiences with developing countries with the implicit welfare target of increasing labour force participation (as the commitment to share experiences in apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways suggests) and fostering sustained development. As such, any action to share successful experiences must be made in the context of international cooperation rather than in the context of domestic promotion.

Finally, accurate interpretation of any commitment requires observation of the context in which it was made. As stated in the background, this commitment was made in the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems. Its chapeau states that “G20 leaders are committed to addressing the challenge of improving global food security, nutrition and the sustainability of food systems.” This commitment must therefore consider food security and systems in its interpretation. Additionally, the commitment itself is followed by the statement: “Special efforts are needed to promote training programmes and skills development and improved access to production resources for smallholders, women and youth.” This commitment must also consider these target demographics in its analysis. For the purposes of this report, however, as intended for a larger report for the Youth Entrepreneurship Alliance, the analysis will be narrowed to focus on youth. As a note in this regard, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization makes a connection between increasing

⁴²⁵ Apprentices, OECD (Paris) 26 August 2004. Access Date: 11 August 2016. <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6228>.

⁴²⁶ Work-linked training, *linguee*. Date of Access: 29 August 2016. <http://www.linguee.fr/anglais-francais/traduction/work-linked+training.html>

⁴²⁷ Trade School vs. Apprenticeship, *seattlepi*. Date of Access: 29 August 2016. <http://education.seattlepi.com/trade-school-vs-apprenticeship-3413.html>

rural youth employment and enhancing food security.⁴²⁸ As such, exploring south-south or triangular cooperation to share successful experiences in increasing rural youth employment through apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways may count towards compliance.

Thus, for a G20 member to receive a score for full compliance they must have explored either south-south or triangular cooperation to share successful experiences with the international community in apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways with a focus on youth employment as it relates to enhancing food security and systems.

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | The member did not explore mechanisms that include south-south and triangular cooperation to share successful experiences in apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways |
| 0 | The member must have explored mechanisms including south-south and triangular cooperation to share successful experiences in apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways, and they must have a focus on food security and food systems or youth employment |
| +1 | The member must have explored mechanisms including south-south and triangular cooperation to share successful experiences in apprenticeship and work-linked training pathways. These shared experiences must have a focus on food security and systems and youth employment |

Argentina: 0

Argentina has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

In 2015, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship published *Argentina Cooperates: National Public Administration Capacities to Know and Share*, in which the Ministry states that Argentina's international cooperation strategy "is based on the principles of South-South Cooperation...[which] allows States to exchange public policies solidarily and horizontally, with the objective of contributing to the development of peoples."⁴²⁹ The publication identifies the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security's capacities for international cooperation and discusses several aspects of Argentina's south-south cooperation experience with regards to employment, with objectives of creating more and better jobs for youth and training and employment insurance. The publication provides a previous example of the development of mass employment programme in Cameroon. The strategy also includes objectives to improve food security for smallholders and women through measures such as technology transfer. It does not specify any work-linked training program or apprenticeship program in this regard. The introductory statement of this strategy expresses that Argentina wishes to share with other countries its successes with its south-south international cooperation strategy.⁴³⁰

On 17 February 2016, the Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation opened a call for submissions to the Design Partnership Program, an initiative aimed at financially supporting projects aimed at incorporating design as a key factor for innovation, management, and strengthening of social development and occupational inclusion. The goal of the initiative is to "strengthen[...] the development of social and occupational inclusion dynamics." It is not, however, a south-south or

⁴²⁸ Youth Employment Promotion in Agriculture, Food and Agriculture Organization. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tci/pdf/Investment_Days_2012_2nd_day/Session_V/PeterWobst.pdf

⁴²⁹ *Argentina Cooperates: National Public Administration capacities to know and share*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (Buenos Aires) 2015. Access Date: 8 September 2016. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/userfiles/catalogo-eng.pdf>.

⁴³⁰ *Argentina Cooperates: National Public Administration capacities to know and share*, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship (Buenos Aires) 2015. Access Date: 14 August 2016. <http://cooperacionarg.gob.ar/userfiles/catalogo-eng.pdf>.

triangular mechanism and no reports on the Program were found to show that there was a focus on youth.⁴³¹

On 20 July 2016, Deputy Foreign Minister Carlos Foradori attended the UN High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. At the forum, participants discussed progress in adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The Argentine delegation also emphasized the importance that in doing so, no one is left behind. Although while the forum served as a knowledge sharing platform and no information was found to show that there was a focus on youth.⁴³²

On 21 July 2016, Minister of Social Development Carolina Stanley attended the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s presentation of a human development report for Latin America and the Caribbean, entitled "Multidimensional progress: well beyond income." At the meeting, the Minister emphasized that governments should work towards addressing various vulnerabilities contributing to poverty that are beyond income in areas such as access to decent work, quality of education, gender equality, social protection, environmental care, and safe communities. There is no mention of youth.⁴³³

Argentina engages in south-south cooperation that includes goals to increase youth employment via skills development. However, no information was found to show that Argentina engages in south-south cooperation to increase rural youth employment as it relates to improving food security and systems through apprenticeship or work-linked training programs. Argentina has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Brittaney Warren

Australia: 0

Australia has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

The Australia-Laos Development Cooperation Strategy 2009-15 is guided by the following: 1) Laos' development policy priorities and Millenium Development Goal performance; 2) Australian capacities and interests; 3) the performance of a previous development assistance strategy; 4) an assessment of the opportunities offering the greatest development returns. The Strategy is also based on several pillars, including one on rural development. Under this pillar is an objective to improve food security especially in poor rural areas and "increasing income-generation opportunities," among other things, to develop rural areas. It's target demographic in this respect is women and people with disabilities. Women in particular are recognized as a demographic needing support in achieving employment in sectors including agriculture, tourism and light manufacturing. The Strategy does include statements of support for education and on improving access to education for girls and youth, however, there is no plan in this strategy to share successful experiences in related apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways.⁴³⁴

⁴³¹ The Ministry of Science finances design partnership projects, Ministry of Science, Technology and Productive Innovation (Buenos Aires) 17 February 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. <http://en.mincyt.gob.ar/news/the-ministry-of-science-finances-design-partnership-projects-9605>.

⁴³² Participación argentina en el foro Político de Alto Nivel Sobre Desarrollo Sostenible, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 20 July 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/participacion-argentina-en-el-foro-politico-de-alto-nivel-sobre-desarrollo-sostenible>.

⁴³³ Se presentó en Cancillería el informe sobre desarrollo humano para América Latina y el Caribe y se firmó el Plan de Acción para la Argentina, Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto (Buenos Aires) 21 July 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. <http://www.mrecic.gov.ar/se-presento-en-cancilleria-el-informe-sobre-desarrollo-humano-para-america-latina-y-el-caribe-y-se>.

⁴³⁴ Australia Laos Development Cooperation Strategy 2009-2015, Australian Government. Date of Access: 8 September 2016. <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/publications/Documents/laoscountrystrategy-Dec09.pdf>

Australia engages in south-south cooperation that includes elements of increasing youth employment, however no information was found to show that an apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways were present. Australia has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Brazil: 0

Brazil has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation is a south-south cooperation initiative that supports Guinea-Bissau's recovery from the 2007-8 food price crisis. The initiative seeks to reduce food insecurity by supporting smallholders in improving crop production and diversification. The partnership also seeks to improve energy access in rural areas with renewable sources of energy, particularly solar. Increased energy access has made it easier for 25 villages in Guinea-Bissau to access education at night. This has also paved the way for greater information sharing between the participating countries. The program includes a technology transfer and on-the-job training for specific skills.⁴³⁵ Brazil has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Canada: -1

Canada has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

According to an independent study commissioned by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Canada has engaged in triangular cooperation with several countries since 2003, including with India, Brazil, South Africa and Tunisia.⁴³⁶ For instance, Canada has supported Brazil's sustainable development projects in Bolivia and its health projects in Haiti. The paper, however, did not indicate that Canada's triangular cooperation has included a focus on youth.⁴³⁷

On 16 December 2015, Ministers of International Trade and International Development and La Francophonie Chrystia Freeland and Marie-Claude Bibeau announced funding of CAD15 million to provide opportunities for Tanzania's most vulnerable people by fostering a better environment for small and medium-sized enterprises, with a particular focus on enterprises owned by women. The project is expected to create up to 2,500 new jobs and help up to 1,760 enterprises by providing marketing expertise, training, and greater access to financing. According to the Government of Canada website this Canada-Tanzania G7 Partnership brings government, private sector and civil society in Tanzania together "to enhance transparency and accountability in the growing extractive sector." It does not specify that this is a south-south cooperation partnership based on a knowledge sharing platform and does not focus on youth.⁴³⁸

⁴³⁵ Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, UN Office for South-South Cooperation. Date of Access: 8 September 2016. [http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development\(1\).pdf](http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development(1).pdf)

⁴³⁶ Characteristics and Potential of Triangular Development Cooperation (TDC): Emerging Trends, Impact and Future Prospects, Independent Study Commissioned by UNDESA. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Characteristics-Potential-TriDev-Coop-TDC.pdf>

⁴³⁷ Brazil, Global Affairs Canada. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <http://www.international.gc.ca/development-developpement/countries-pays/brazil-bresil.aspx?lang=eng>

⁴³⁸ Canada announces funding that will help women entrepreneurs succeed in Tanzania, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=8&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6673&nid=1025139&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=Africa&crtr.dyStrtVI=17&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=11&crtr.page=4&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=13>

On 14-15 January 2016, Minister of Employment, Workforce Development and Labour MaryAnn Mihychuk attended the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Policy Forum on the Future of Work and the Employment and Labour Ministerial Meeting in Paris. At the forum, Minister Mihychuk highlighted the Government of Canada's focus on creating more jobs and better opportunities for young Canadians, and reaffirmed the commitment to improving the employment insurance system. Minister Mihychuk also reaffirmed Canada's positive relationship with its partners and exchanged best practices in the area of labour market and workforce development. This initiative is limited to Canadians and is not a triangular partnership.⁴³⁹

On 12 February 2016, Minister Freeland and Minister of Small and Business Tourism Bardish Chagger announced the first successful applicants under the CanExport program, which provides CAD50 million over five years to help Canadian small and medium-sized enterprises explore and take advantage of export opportunities in new markets. The 29 projects approved for funding target new opportunities in Latin America, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the United States. This is not a triangular partnership.⁴⁴⁰

In June 2016, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that under the Canada Summer Jobs program, more than 77,000 jobs were approved for funding for students across Canada for the summer of 2016. This number is more than double last year's 34,000 positions and approximately 7,000 more than anticipated. This is not a triangular partnership.⁴⁴¹

On 8 June 2016, Canada entered into a strategic partnership with the Pacific Alliance. The declaration provides a framework for long-term collaboration on a range of mutual issues, such as promoting trade and creating more good-paying jobs for the middle class.⁴⁴² This partnership will explore "mutually beneficial areas of collaboration" including on education and training and on small and medium-sized enterprises. The Joint Declaration on a Partnership between Canada and the Members of the Pacific Alliance does not mention collaborating to enhance youth employment.⁴⁴³

Although Canada has engaged triangular cooperation, no evidence was found to show that Canada shared experiences in apprenticeship or work-linked training programs in the context of either youth employment or enhancing food security and systems. Canada has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Brittany Warren

⁴³⁹ Minister Mihychuk talks youth, jobs and global best practices, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) 14 January 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=8&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=420&nid=1027929&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=17&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=12&crtr.page=16&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=13>.

⁴⁴⁰ Canada announces first successful applicants under CanExport program, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 12 February 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=8&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6673&nid=1033619&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=South+america+&crtr.dyStrtVI=17&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=11&crtr.page=5&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=13>.

⁴⁴¹ Best summer ever, Employment and Social Development Canada (Ottawa) 18 June 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=8&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=420&nid=1087379&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=&crtr.dyStrtVI=17&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=11&crtr.page=7&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=13>.

⁴⁴² International Trade Minister signs landmark agreement with Pacific Alliance countries, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 8 June 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?crtr.sj1D=&crtr.mnthndVI=8&mthd=advSrch&crtr.dpt1D=6673&nid=1082199&crtr.lc1D=&crtr.tp1D=&crtr.yrStrtVI=2015&crtr.kw=latin+america&crtr.dyStrtVI=17&crtr.aud1D=&crtr.mnthStrtVI=11&crtr.page=2&crtr.yrndVI=2016&crtr.dyndVI=13>.

⁴⁴³ Joint Declaration on a Partnership between Canada and the Members of the Pacific Alliance, Global Affairs Canada, 7 June 2016. Date of Access: http://www.international.gc.ca/americas-ameriques/pacific_alliance_pacifique/declaration.aspx?_ga=1.38036387.1268103230.1474822273&lang=eng

China: –1

China has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

China works with the United Nations Development Programme to implement several south-south cooperation initiatives on poverty reduction, governance, disaster management, and environment and energy but increasing youth employment does not appear to be a central focus of these initiatives.⁴⁴⁴

China is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁴⁵

In December 2015, President Xi Jinping attended the Forum on China-Africa Co-operation in South Africa, where he announced various investments across Africa. Specifically, the Chinese government pledged to invest USD60 billion to modernize agriculture in Africa. As part of the funding, China will train 200,000 technical personnel and 100 programs on clean energy, wildlife protection, and environmentally friendly agriculture and smart city construction will be implemented.⁴⁴⁶ The funding also covers areas such as industrialization, infrastructure, financial services, poverty reduction, and security. This funding constitutes an investment rather than an initiative based on south-south cooperation. There is no focus on youth.⁴⁴⁷

On 4 January 2016, Ambassador Lin Songtian emphasized the Chinese government's commitment to support the development of African countries in the next three years to make them more self-sufficient. The Ambassador also listed several areas of cooperation between China and Africa, including trade and investment, poverty reduction, public health, industrialization, and infrastructure development. Youth employment was not listed.⁴⁴⁸

On 6 January 2016, the Chinese government announced UGX60 billion towards business projects aimed at commercializing agriculture in Uganda. This is not a south-south cooperation initiative.⁴⁴⁹

On 11 January 2016, the Chinese government announced a USD300 million investment project in Guinea-Bissau in addition to establishing a free trade zone in the southern Biombo region for the purpose of achieving new levels of cooperation in agriculture, industry, education, health, and other areas boosting socio-economic development.⁴⁵⁰

On 28 April 2016, the 5th Meeting of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia (CICA) took place. At the meeting, the Chinese government adopted the 2016-2018 CICA Initiative for the Implementation of Confidence-Building Measures in the Development

⁴⁴⁴ Our Projects, UNDP in China. Date of Access: 9 September 2016.

<http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/operations/projects/overview.html>

⁴⁴⁵ Knowledge Sharing for Results. Date of Access: 9 September 2016.

http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁴⁶ China pledged to invest \$60 billion in Africa. Here's what this means, Washington Post (Washington) 7 January 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2016/01/07/china-pledged-to-invest-60-billion-in-africa-heres-what-that-means/>.

⁴⁴⁷ China to Help Africa Modernise Agriculture, The Pig Site (Sheffield) 14 December 2015. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://www.thepigsite.com/swinenews/40932/china-to-help-africa-modernise-agriculture/>.

⁴⁴⁸ Nigeria: China to Support Africa's Development in Three Years, All Africa (Cape Town) 4 January 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201601050131.html>.

⁴⁴⁹ China to support organized agricultural business groups, Saturday Vision (Kampala) 6 January 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. http://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1414183/china-support-organized-business-agricultural.

⁴⁵⁰ China has new projects in Guinea-Bissau and Cabo Verde, Macauhub (Macau) 11 January 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. http://www.macauhub.com.mo/en/2016/01/11/china-has-new-projects-in-guinea-bissau-and-cabo-verde/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Macauhub+%28Macauhub%29.

of Small and Medium Enterprises. These actions are investments and are not built on south-south cooperation.⁴⁵¹

On 7 May 2016, State Councilor Yang Jiechi met with Chad President Idriss Deby to discuss China-Chad cooperation. At the meeting, they discussed means of development strategies, strengthening cooperation, human resource exploitation, and increasing investment. It is not clear that this is based on south-south cooperation or that there is a focus on youth.⁴⁵²

On 9 May 2016, Councilor Jiechi met with Indonesian Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs Darmin Nasution at the second meeting of China-Indonesia High-level Economic Dialogue in Jakarta. At the meeting, both sides spoke of progress in Chinese-Indonesian cooperation, including economic policies and development strategies, as well as bilateral cooperation, investment, and finance. No information was found to show that there is a focus on youth employment.⁴⁵³

On 24 May 2016, the Chinese government attended the Council of Foreign Ministers of Shanghai Cooperation Organization meeting in Tashkent. At the meeting, member states spoke of a variety of issues, including common development, regional cooperation, and the improvement of livelihoods. This does not constitute south-south cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines, nor was there a focus on youth at the meeting.⁴⁵⁴

On 30 May 2016, Vice Premier Zhang Gaoli and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Arkady Dvorkovich attended the opening ceremony of the 2nd China-Russia Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Forum. At the meeting, the two spoke of the crucial role of SMEs in China-Russia economic and trade cooperation, and discussed conditions conducive to future cooperation. It was not reported that they discussed triangular or south-south cooperation or youth.⁴⁵⁵

On 8 July 2016, President Jinping met with Papua New Guinea Prime Minister Peter O'Neill. During the visit, China agreed to provide assistance to Papua New Guinea to improve the economy and welfare of the people. This does not constitute south-south cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁵⁶

On 22 July, Premier Li Keqiang held the “1+6” roundtable dialogue with leaders of the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, World Trade Organization, International Labor Organization, and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on the topic of “New Growth Drivers Amidst China’s Economic Transformation.” During the meeting, participants discussed increases in

⁴⁵¹ Wang Yi Introduces Consensus and Outcomes of the 5th Meeting of CICA Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 28 April 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1360237.shtml.

⁴⁵² President Idriss Deby of Chad Meets Yang Jiechi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (N'Djamena) 7 May 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1361883.shtml.

⁴⁵³ The 2nd Meeting of China-Indonesia High-level Economic Dialogue Held in Jakarta, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Jakarta) 9 May 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1362196.shtml.

⁴⁵⁴ Wang Yi: SCO has Become a Good Example of Regional and International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tashkent) 24 May 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1366865.shtml.

⁴⁵⁵ Zhang Gaoli Chairs 13th Meeting of China-Russia Energy Cooperation Committee and Attends Opening Ceremony of 2nd China-Russia SME Forum in Russia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Sochi) 30 May 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1368807.shtml.

⁴⁵⁶ Joint Press Release Between the People’s Republic of China and The Independent State of Papua New Guinea, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 8 July 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1378713.shtml.

employment and economic growth. It was not reported that they discussed south-south cooperation or youth.⁴⁵⁷

On 29 July 2016, a Coordinators' Meeting on the Implementation of the Follow Up Actions of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation was held in Beijing. At the meeting, Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Yi reaffirmed the vitality of south-south cooperation between China and Africa. It was not reported that there would be a focus on youth.⁴⁵⁸

On 29-30 July 2016, the Chinese government hosted the Think 20 Summit in Beijing with 500 think-tank experts, politicians, and representatives from major international organizations. At the conference, participants discussed how best to align the Belt and Road Initiative – a development framework focusing on cooperation between China and the rest of Eurasia – with south-south cooperation. It was not reported that there would be a focus on youth.⁴⁵⁹

On 1 August 2016, the Chinese government announced its intention to begin a project in Guinea-Bissau to manufacture tractors and other agricultural machinery so that the country can become self-sufficient in food production. This is not south-south cooperation.⁴⁶⁰

On 10 August 2016, Minister Yi met with Kenyan Foreign Minister Amina Mohamed Jibril in Nairobi to discuss the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway to be completed next year. The railway adopts Chinese standards and equipment, and has created more than 40,000 jobs, trained 20,000 technicians, and contributed to a 1.5 per cent growth in Kenyan GDP. This is not south-south cooperation and does not focus on youth.⁴⁶¹

No information was found to show that China has explored south-south or triangular cooperation to share experiences in apprenticeship and work-linked pathways for youth in the context of food security and systems. China has therefore been assigned a score of –1 for non-compliance.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Brittaney Warren

France: –1

France has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

On June 7, 2016, it was reported that triangular cooperation between Morocco, Spain and France was “excellent.” This was, however, in the context of counterterrorism.⁴⁶² It was also reported, with

⁴⁵⁷ Li Keqiang Discusses New Growth Drivers Amidst China's Economic Transformation with Heads of Major International Economic and Financial Institutions, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 23 July 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1384526.shtml.

⁴⁵⁸ Wang Yi: China and Africa Constantly Explore New Cooperation Models Featuring Mutual Benefit and Win-Win Results, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 29 July 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1386331.shtml.

⁴⁵⁹ Think 20 Summit-Strengthening the Coordination between Global Growth and Sustainable Development, UNDP (Beijing) 2 August 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. <http://www.cn.undp.org/content/china/en/home/presscenter/articles/2016/08/02/think-20-summit-strengthening-the-coordination-between-global-growth-and-sustainable-development.html>.

⁴⁶⁰ China to install factory for tractors and farm machinery in Guinea-Bissau, Macauhub (Macau) 1 August 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. http://www.macauhub.com.mo/en/2016/08/01/china-to-install-factory-for-tractors-and-farm-machinery-in-guinea-bissau/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Macauhub+%28Macauhub%29.

⁴⁶¹ Wang Yi: China-built Railways Have Become a Splendid Namecard of China-Africa Production Capacity Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Nairobi) 10 August 2016. Access Date: 14 August 2016. http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/zxxx_662805/t1388678.shtml.

⁴⁶² Counterterrorism: Triangular Cooperation Between Morocco, Spain and France is Excellent, The North Africa Post, 7 June 2016. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <http://northafricapost.com/12432-counterterrorism-triangular-cooperation-morocco-spain-france-excellent.html>

no date specified, that France had launched a technology transfer knowledge sharing initiative in developing countries.⁴⁶³ No other information was found to determine whether France engages in triangular cooperation to share experiences in apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways to increase youth employment in the context of food security and systems. France has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Germany engages in triangular cooperation with several countries in the global south via its Triangular Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean: International Competence Building which focuses on human capacity development. According to the German website the “project’s components focus on international skills development and thereby supplement the ‘Regional Fund for Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean’ programme that has also been commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).”⁴⁶⁴ The Regional Fund includes projects to promote youth employment in rural areas and skills development and training to achieve higher youth employment. However, the website does not show that this training includes apprenticeships or vocational training.⁴⁶⁵ Germany has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

India: 0

India has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

India is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁶⁶

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation is a south-south cooperation initiative that supports Guinea-Bissau’s recovery from the 2007-8 food price crisis. The initiative seeks to reduce food insecurity by supporting smallholders in improving crop production and diversification. The partnership also seeks to improve energy access in rural areas with renewable sources of energy, particularly solar. Increased energy access has made it easier for 25 villages in Guinea-Bissau to access education at night. This has also paved the way for greater information sharing between the participating countries. The program includes a technology transfer and on-the-job training for specific skills. No information was found to determine whether there is specific

⁴⁶³ France launches US\$12 million tech transfer project developing countries in the global south, UNEP South-South Cooperation. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <http://www.unep.org/south-south-cooperation/news/newsitem.aspx?nws=63>

⁴⁶⁴ Triangular Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean: International Competence Building, giz. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/13032.html>

⁴⁶⁵ Regional Fund for the Promotion of Triangular Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean, giz. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/12942.html>

⁴⁶⁶ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016. http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

support for women and youth and whether there is a vocational training component.⁴⁶⁷ India has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Indonesia is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁶⁸ Indonesia has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Italy is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁶⁹ Italy has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

In 2003 Japan's Cabinet approved the ODA Charter which states that "Japan will actively promote South-South Cooperation in partnership with more advanced developing countries in Asia and other regions."⁴⁷⁰ The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) helps implement Japan's south-south cooperation initiatives through its vision of "inclusive" and "dynamic" development.⁴⁷¹ One such initiative is the Center for Technical and Vocational Training Senegal-Japan which was established in 1984 and offers programmes for Senegalese to acquire technical skills. While the official website does not specify youth as a target it does state that its "...students – future leaders in the workplace – are expected to maintain the workshop (work place)..." as part of their training, implying that there is a focus on young people.⁴⁷² Another JICA initiative is the Third Country Training Program on the Management of Basic Vocational Training for Afghanistan, a technical

⁴⁶⁷ Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, UN Office for South-South Cooperation. Date of Access: 8 September 2016. [http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development\(1\).pdf](http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development(1).pdf)

⁴⁶⁸ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016. http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁶⁹ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016. http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁷⁰ Japan, UN Office for South-South Cooperation. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. http://ssc.undp.org/content/ssc/national_dg_space/Japan/aboutus.html

⁴⁷¹ Mission Statement, Japan International Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <http://www.jica.go.jp/english/about/mission/index.html>

⁴⁷² South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 9 September 2016 http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/south/activity_01.html

cooperation initiative. However, this initiative does not appear to have a focus on youth.⁴⁷³ JICA implements several other projects based on south-south cooperation that include training and skills development.⁴⁷⁴ However, as there do not appear to be any projects related to food security or systems and a focus of youth is implicit rather than explicit, Japan cannot be given a score for full compliance. Japan has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Korea: -1

Korea has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Korea participates as a donor in the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁷⁵ Korea has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Mexico: -1

Mexico has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Mexico engages in triangular cooperation with Germany. This partnership however is primarily focused on achieving sustainable development in an environmental context, including environmental conservation and climate change mitigation, rather than on increasing rural youth employment through apprenticeship or other work-linked programs.⁴⁷⁶

On 26 July 2016, the Mexican government attended the meeting of the Intergovernmental Technical Committee of the Ibero-American Programme for Strengthening south-south cooperation in Madrid. At the meeting, the first American award for research on south-south and triangular cooperation in 2015 was delivered. The award was divided into three categories in which four essays were chosen. Two were on Mexican cooperation in Uruguay and Chile. The purpose of these awards was to promote research and reflection on issues related to south-south and triangular cooperation among Latin American countries.⁴⁷⁷

On 6 August 2016, the 5th meeting of the Mexican-American Council for Entrepreneurship and Innovation was held in Tijuana. At the meeting, participants analyzed how to strengthen the Council's activities and expand the scope of their actions. Specifically, the Council aims to promote the entrepreneurship of women, infrastructure support for small businesses, financing of innovative entrepreneurship, and job creation.⁴⁷⁸

⁴⁷³ South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 9 September 2016 http://www.jica.go.jp/activities/issues/ssc/ku57pq000004zw8p-att/pamphlet_en_01.pdf

⁴⁷⁴ http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/thematic_issues/south/activity.html

⁴⁷⁵ South-South and Triangular Cooperation, Japan International Cooperation Agency. Date of Access: 9 September 2016 http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁷⁶ Mexican-German triangular cooperation, giz. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/35928.html>

⁴⁷⁷ México se posiciona como un referente en Cooperación Sur-Sur y Triangular, Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (Madrid) 29 July 2016. Access Date: 16 August 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/amexcid/prensa/mexico-se-posiciona-como-un-referente-en-cooperacion-sur-sur-y-triangular>.

⁴⁷⁸ Concluye la Quinta Reunión del Consejo Mexicano-Estadounidense para el Emprendimiento y la Innovación, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Tijuana) 6 August 2016. Access Date: 16 August 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/concluye-la-quinta-reunion-del-consejo-mexicano-estadounidense-para-el-emprendimiento-y-la-innovacion>.

On 7 August 2016, 157 Mexican youth living in the United States were granted educational scholarships during a ceremony at the Consulate of Mexico in Sacramento. The scholarships, which marked August as the month of youth, are granted to young Mexicans to strengthen their integration into American society through education. They are funded by the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (IME) and Mexican Youth Institute (IMJUVE). It's not clear if this is based on south-south cooperation, increasing youth employment, or knowledge sharing of apprenticeship or other work-linked training programmes.⁴⁷⁹

On 8 August 2016, the National Employment Service of the Secretariat of Labor and Social Welfare announced that through the Mexico-Canada Temporary Program of Agricultural Workers, within the first seven months of this year, 21,000,499 people were given work, which is 431 more than in 2015. The program promotes a legal and safe flow of Mexican workers to Canada. It exceeded its placement target for 2016. This does not constitute south-south cooperation as defined by the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁸⁰

On 9 August 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs signed an agreement with the Government of Jalisco to institute the "Node," an entrepreneurial program to bridge international cooperation and contribute to economic and social development in Jalisco by linking Mexican professionals living abroad with local professionals in Jalisco. This does not constitute south-south cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁸¹

Mexico is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁸²

While Mexico has explored the south-south cooperation mechanism no evidence was found to determine that they have done so to promote apprenticeships or work-linked training pathways for youth in the context of food security and systems. Mexico has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Brittany Warren

Russia: -1

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Russia is a partner of the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any stories related to youth employment.⁴⁸³ Russia has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

⁴⁷⁹ El IME e IMJUVE fortalecen programas para juventudes mexicanas en Sacramento, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Sacramento) 7 August 2016. Access Date: 16 August 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/el-ime-e-imjuve-fortalecen-programas-para-juventudes-mexicanas-en-sacramento>.

⁴⁸⁰ Rebasa Programa de Trabajadores Agrícolas México-Canadá meta 2016, Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social (Mexico City) 8 August 2016. Access Date: 16 August 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/stps/prensa/rebasa-programa-de-trabajadores-agricolas-mexico-canada-meta-2016/>.

⁴⁸¹ El Gobierno de Jalisco en alianza con SRE formaliza vinculación con diáspora mexicana calificada, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores (Mexico City) 9 August 2016. Access Date: 16 August 2016. <http://www.gob.mx/sre/prensa/el-gobierno-de-jalisco-en-alianza-con-sre-formaliza-vinculacion-con-diaspora-mexicana-calificada>.

⁴⁸² http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁸³ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016. http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

Saudi Arabia: -1

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Saudi Arabia engages in south-south cooperation with several countries. In a report on Saudi Arabia's south-south cooperation initiatives, the UNDP shows that Saudi Arabia has youth centered initiatives. It also shows that Saudi Arabia recognizes importance of increasing employment and enhancing food security. However, Saudi Arabia has not connected these three issues, and there is no information in the report to show that Saudi Arabia was exploring south-south mechanisms to share experiences in apprenticeship or work-linked training programmes.⁴⁸⁴ Saudi Arabia has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

South Africa: 0

South Africa has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

South Africa participates as a donor in the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁸⁵

The India, Brazil and South Africa Facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation is a south-south cooperation initiative that supports Guinea-Bissau's recovery from the 2007-8 food price crisis. The initiative seeks to reduce food insecurity by supporting smallholders in improving crop production and diversification. The partnership also seeks to improve energy access in rural areas with renewable sources of energy, particularly solar. Increased energy access has made it easier for 25 villages in Guinea-Bissau to access education at night. This has also paved the way for greater information sharing between the participating countries. The program includes a technology transfer and on-the-job training for specific skills. More research is needed to determine whether there is specific support for women and youth and whether there is a vocational training component.⁴⁸⁶ South Africa has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

Turkey: -1

Turkey has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

Turkey participates as a donor in the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any programmes related to youth employment.⁴⁸⁷ Turkey has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

⁴⁸⁴ Partnership in Development and South-South Cooperation – Official Development Assistance of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, UNDP in Saudi Arabia, 15 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 September 2016.

http://www.sa.undp.org/content/saudi_arabia/en/home/library/human_development/KSA_ODA_report.html

⁴⁸⁵ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016.

http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁸⁶ Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development, UN Office for South-South Cooperation. Date of Access: 8 September 2016. [http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development\(1\).pdf](http://ssc.undp.org/content/dam/ssc/documents/e-library%20docs/Good%20Practices%20in%20South-South%20and%20Triangular%20Cooperation%20for%20Sustainable%20Development(1).pdf)

⁴⁸⁷ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016.

http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

United Kingdom: -1

The United Kingdom has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

The United Kingdom participates as a donor in the South-South Facility, a multi-donor trust fund designed as a knowledge sharing forum on development. It funds knowledge exchange activities. The Facility does not highlight any stories related to youth employment.⁴⁸⁸ The United Kingdom has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

United States: -1

The United States has not complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

The United States engages in triangular cooperation with several countries, although no evidence was found to show that this cooperation extended to sharing experiences in apprenticeship and work-linked training programmes.⁴⁸⁹ The United States has therefore been assigned a score of -1 for non-compliance.

Analyst: Brittany Warren

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with the commitment on south-south cooperation.

On 25 November 2015, the European Commission announced EUR26.5 million to advance geological knowledge and skills in Africa's mining sector and EUR10 million to promote mobility in higher education in Africa. It is not clear if this constitutes south-south or triangular cooperation.⁴⁹⁰

On 3 December 2015, Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development signed the 2015 Annual Action Plan under the 11th European Development Fund, worth EUR111.7 million, to finance projects in the energy sector and rural development in Cote d'Ivoire, with a particular emphasis on youth employment. However, no information was found to determine the presence of apprenticeships or work-linked training pathways.⁴⁹¹

On 16 December 2015, the European Commission adopted a new support programme of EUR15 million to help Armenia provide better work opportunities. The programme is called "Better Qualifications for Better Jobs" and will seek to improve the efficiency of Armenia's labour market and employability of its workforce, with a particular emphasis on agricultural employment. The action will also provide for national apprenticeship schemes and better academic governance structures. It is described by the European Commission as a "support programme" rather than as a south-south or triangular cooperation programme.⁴⁹²

On 21 December 2015, the European Commission adopted four projects to enhance cooperation with Latin America, India and China under the Partnership Instrument, bringing its overall

⁴⁸⁸ Knowledge Sharing for Results. 9 September 2016.

http://knowledgesharingfordev.org/Data/wbi/wbicms/files/drupal-acquia/wbi/document_repository/implementation-progress-report-2015-web.pdf

⁴⁸⁹ Triangular Cooperation in Fragile States, USAID. Date of Access: 9 September 2016.

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/43878494.pdf>

⁴⁹⁰ Factsheet on Pan-African Action Plan projects, European Commission (Brussels) 25 November 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-6159_en.htm.

⁴⁹¹ Commissioner Mimica to announce fresh support for Cote d'Ivoire during official visit, European Commission

(Brussels) 3 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6240_en.htm.

⁴⁹² New EU support for reform efforts in Armenia, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-6340_en.htm.

contribution to almost EUR103 million in 2015. One of the projects is the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Facility for International Cooperation and Partnership in which the European Union will provide EUR3 million over 36 months and boost relations and promote alliance-building between the EU and Latin American countries. The facility will be complemented by an additional EUR12 million funded by the Development Cooperation Instrument to reduce poverty by supporting south-south and multilateral development cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean. However, the European Commission press release on this partnership does not indicate the presence of knowledge sharing on apprenticeship or work-linked training pathways or youth.⁴⁹³

Also on 21 December 2015, the European Commission announced that the EU has adopted a EUR112 million package to support socio-economic reforms in Tunisia, Syria and Israel. This does constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁹⁴

On 14 January 2016, the European Commission announced 10 measures in the Sahel region, worth more than EUR100 million in total. Of these measures, initial programs in Niger will focus on creating job opportunities for young people. Similarly, projects in Mali will focus on job creation and economic opportunities by improving the cashew nut sector to alleviate causes of emigration.⁴⁹⁵ This does constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁹⁶

On 21 January 2016, the European Commission released the latest review of Employment and Social Developments in Europe. The review finds that unemployment has continued to decrease for most sectors and all age groups, and more young people are back in jobs or engaged in education or training. However, in some countries, large-scale use of temporary contracts persists. Thus, divergence between EU member states has increased. The Commission identified three key issues for quality jobs and inclusive growth: labour and social legislation for job creation, the need to invest and make better use of the EU's workforce, and the role of social dialogue for achieving inclusive recovery.⁴⁹⁷ This does constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁴⁹⁸

On 26 January 2016, the European Commission published three reports on EU findings in the first year of the Erasmus+ funding programme for education, training, youth and sport. Findings showed that the programme already offered 650,000 individual mobility grants for people to study, train, work or volunteer abroad by 2014. Furthermore, it is continuing to improve the experience of its beneficiaries, as more students can now be sure that the qualifications obtained abroad will be recognized in their home countries. Erasmus+ also provided funding opportunities for over 1,700

⁴⁹³ EU adopts projects to enhance cooperation with Latin America, India and China, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-6377_en.htm.

⁴⁹⁴ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁴⁹⁵ Ten new measures adopted to improve stability and tackle the root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa, European Commission (Brussels) 14 January 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-69_en.htm.

⁴⁹⁶ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁴⁹⁷ Speaking points: Presentation of the 2015 Employment and Social Developments in Europe review, European Commission (Brussels) 21 January 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_SPEECH-16-127_en.htm.

⁴⁹⁸ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

cooperation projects in education, training and youth sectors, addressing challenges such as equipping youth with digital skills.⁴⁹⁹

On 15 February 2016, the European Commission released a Fact Sheet on long-term unemployment in which it reported that the number of long-term unemployed persons doubled between 2008 and 2014, and that the situation varies significantly across member states. The Commission made recommendations addressing the following root problems: insufficient activation coverage, wrong focus of long-term unemployment programmes and insufficient employers' engagement, limits of individualized service, and discontinuity of services to the long-term unemployed.⁵⁰⁰ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵⁰¹

On 22 February 2016, the European Commission published a report examining how European countries teach and promote entrepreneurship in schools.⁵⁰² This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵⁰³

On 15 March 2016, the European Commission announced that the EU has provided a total of EUR760 million in development and humanitarian assistance to Sri Lanka over the past decade. Of the total assistance, EUR15.8 million went to supporting social and economic measures and EUR60 million went to development programmes.⁵⁰⁴ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵⁰⁵

On 18 March 2016, the European Commission announced the outcomes of its October 2015 public consultation to gather views on a new partnership between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries after 2020. Its main outcomes include consensus on the need for a partnership framework that focuses on tackling the root causes of south-south migration. A number of respondents also suggest that the promotion of triangular and south-south cooperation should be done in the framework of support to regional organizations and regional economic integration through technical assistance, capacity building, technology transfer, peer learning, sharing of experiences, and exchange of best practices. No information on knowledge sharing of apprenticeship and work-linked training programmes for youth was identified.⁵⁰⁶

On 31 March 2016, the European Commission's three-year financial assistance programme for Cyprus formally concluded. Vice-President Dombrovskis congratulated Cyprus on its commitment

⁴⁹⁹ Erasmus+: The first year, European Commission (Brussels) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-143_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁰ Long-term unemployment: Council Recommendation – frequently asked questions, European Commission (Brussels) 15 February 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-302_en.htm.

⁵⁰¹ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵⁰² New report highlights need to teach and promote entrepreneurship skills, European Commission (Brussels) 22 February 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-389_en.htm.

⁵⁰³ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁴ EU – Sri Lanka development cooperation, European Commission (Brussels) 15 March 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-810_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁵ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁶ 'Towards a new partnership between the European Union and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries after 2020,' European Commission (Brussels) 18 March 2016. Access Date: 13 August 2016. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/summary-report-public-consultation-eu-acp-20160318_en_0.pdf.

to reforming its economy and pursuing economic growth and job creation.⁵⁰⁷ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵⁰⁸

On 7 April 2016, the African Union Commission and European Commission held the 8th College-to-College meeting in Ethiopia. At the meeting, discussions were structured around five priority areas, including human development as well as sustainable and inclusive development and growth and continental integration. On the topic of human development, the colleges underlined the importance of Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to ensure youth empowerment and employment by aligning TVET skills with ongoing work on higher education in Africa. On the topic of sustainable and inclusive development, growth and continental integration, the colleges underlined their support to Africa's drive to achieve sustainable industrialization to create decent jobs and eradicate poverty, with particular attention to be paid to women and youth.⁵⁰⁹

On 26 April 2016, the European Commission announced that EU financial support for Senegal amounts to EUR347 million under the 11th European Development Fund, which runs from 2014-2020 to strengthen democratic governance and foster sustainable development and growth. The European Commission also announced that the EU has continuously enforced its commitment to the region of West Africa and has contributed a total of EUR6.4 billion from 2014-2020 for boosting growth, jobs, and investment in the area.⁵¹⁰ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵¹¹

On 11 May 2016, the European Commission and the United States Department of Labor compared practices and policies used to fight against long-term unemployment and for the development of apprenticeships.⁵¹²

On 13 May 2016, the European Commission announced EUR55 million to support the people of Burundi. One of the programmes focuses on sustainable rural development and nutrition and aims to improve livelihoods and increase household income levels by expanding access to equipment and training.⁵¹³ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵¹⁴

On 31 May 2016, the European Investment Fund and Towarzystwo Inwestycji Społeczno-Ekonomicznych SA (TISE) signed a Social Entrepreneurship guarantee agreement under the European Commission's EU Programme for Employment and Social Innovation to allow TISE to

⁵⁰⁷ Cyprus successfully exits its financial assistance programme today, European Commission (Brussels) 31 March 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-1163_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁸ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵⁰⁹ Joint Communiqué between the African Union Commission and the European Commission at their 8th College to College Meeting, European Commission (Addis Ababa) 7 April 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-1301_en.htm.

⁵¹⁰ The European Union's Development Cooperation with Senegal, European Commission (Brussels) 26 April 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-1576_en.htm.

⁵¹¹ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵¹² US Labor Department, European Commission roundtable addresses ways to help long-term unemployed get back to work, European Commission (Brussels) 12 May 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-16-1756_en.htm.

⁵¹³ EU to provide EUR55 million for the people of Burundi, European Commission (Brussels) 13 May 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-1758_en.htm.

⁵¹⁴ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

provide a total of EUR8 million to 60 social entrepreneurs in Poland and Central and Eastern Europe who face difficulties accessing credit from traditional banking sources.⁵¹⁵ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵¹⁶

On 10 June 2016, the European Union signed an Economic Partnership Agreement with six countries of the Southern African Development Community to pursue economic integration.⁵¹⁷ Employment and youth were not mentioned in a speech given at the signing ceremony for this agreement and no other information was found to determine that youth employment is a priority under this Partnership.⁵¹⁸

On 20 June 2016, the European Investment Fund (EIF) signed an agreement to benefit Croatian small and medium sized enterprises as part of the Investment Plan for Europe. Under the agreement, Croatian SMEs will have access to EUR20 million in loans to grow their businesses and create jobs.⁵¹⁹ This does not constitute south-south or triangular cooperation as defined in the interpretive guidelines.⁵²⁰

On 22 July 2016, the European Commission published the results of its international cooperation and development activities, reporting that more than 325,000 people benefitted from training and skills development to prepare them for employment, and over 29 million children were enrolled in school between mid 2013 to mid 2014.⁵²¹

On 27 June 2016, Vice-President for the Euro and Social Dialogue Valdis Dombrovskis and Commissioner for Employment, Social Affairs, Skills and Labour Mobility Marianne Thyssen signed a statement following up on the New Start for Social Dialogue, initiated at a high-level conference in March 2015 which called for renewed actions between social partners and EU institutions to promote economic growth and create jobs. Reports on the Dialogue do not mention youth unemployment.⁵²²

The European Union's Social Protection European Expertise in Development Cooperation defined by the European Commission as a "technical assistance facility under the European Union thematic programme Investing in People." It uses south-south and triangular cooperation. It is based on the European Union's Agenda for Change which seeks to provide social protection to ensure wealth and job creation.⁵²³ The Agenda supports young people and in this context states that the "EU should support vocational training for employability and capacity to carry out and use the results of research." It also states that the EU "will continue working on strengthening...food security," and

⁵¹⁵ Europe supports social finance deal in Poland with EUR8 million, European Commission (Brussels) 31 May 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2006_en.htm.

⁵¹⁶ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵¹⁷ EU signs Economic Partnership Agreement with Southern African countries, European Commission (Brussels) 10 June 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2171_en.htm.

⁵¹⁸ http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/june/tradoc_154624.pdf

⁵¹⁹ Investment Plan for Europe: financing deals for SMEs signed in Croatia and Germany, European Commission (Brussels) 20 June 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2260_en.htm.

⁵²⁰ EUR112 million to support socio-economic reforms and protection of vulnerable groups in EU's Southern Neighbourhood, European Commission (Brussels) 21 December 2015. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-15-6386_en.htm.

⁵²¹ EU publishes key results of its international cooperation and development activities, European Commission (Brussels) 22 July 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-2543_en.htm.

⁵²² Vice-President Dombrovskis and Commissioner Thyssen co-sign statement with EU social partners following up on the 'New Start for Social Dialogue,' European Commission (Brussels) 27 June 2016. Access Date: 12 August 2016. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-16-2342_en.htm.

⁵²³ SOCIEUX About, European Commission. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/socieux-about_en

will support smallholder agriculture. It does not, however, make the connection between youth employment and food security and systems.⁵²⁴ The European Union has therefore been assigned a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analysts: Sophie Barnett and Brittaney Warren

⁵²⁴ Increasing the Impact of EU Development Policy: An Agenda for Change, Europe Aid 13 October 2011. Date of Access: 9 September 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/publication-agenda-for-change-2011_en.pdf