

2025

MONITORING REPORT

ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE LAW ON YOUTH PARTICIPATION
AND YOUTH POLICIES FOR 2025

PUBLISHER

National Youth Council of Macedonia
St. 29-ti Noemvri no. 4V, 1000 Skopje
www.nms.org.mk
info@nms.org.mk

ABOUT THE PUBLISHER

Ivona Kuzmanovska, acting president

AUTHORS

Mariana Angelova, Ane Matevska and Filip Ivkovski

COLLABORATORS

Sara Risteska and Albina Sefadini

PROOFREADING

Valentina Joshevska

DESIGN

Darko Aleksovski

PUBLISHED

2026

NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF MACEDONIA

The National Youth Council of Macedonia (NYCM) is a platform that represents the interests and needs of young people as a link between all stakeholders and that ensures the inclusion and active participation of young people in the decision-making process at every level. NYCM was founded on 29 June 2013 by 55 organizations.

The NYCM is a representative body of youth organizations in North Macedonia. The Council unites unions, youth organizations, youth organizations and youth branches of other organizations to promote and represent youth and youth rights in the Republic of North Macedonia.

The membership of NYCM is diverse, uniting organizations operating at national and regional levels, in rural and urban areas, student organizations, branches of international organizations and other types of associations. In the process of achieving its goals, NYCM represents the interests of young people in the Republic of North Macedonia regardless of their socio-economic status, gender, race, ethnic and cultural origin, political and religious beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity or any other form of diversity.

CONTENTS

1. PREFACE	7
2. METHODOLOGY	9
3. YOUTH PARTICIPATION	11
3.1. NATIONAL YOUTH ASSEMBLY	12
3.2. NATIONAL ADVISORY BODY FOR YOUTH POLICIES	13
3.3. LOCAL YOUTH COUNCILS	13
4. YOUTH POLICIES	16
4.1. NATIONAL YOUTH STRATEGY	17
4.2. LOCAL YOUTH STRATEGIES	18
5. YOUTH SERVICES	20
5.1. YOUTH OFFICE	21
5.2. YOUTH CENTER	22
5.3. YOUTH OFFICERS	25
5.4. RESEARCH CENTER FOR YOUTH-RELATED TOPICS AT THE AGENCY FOR YOUTH AND SPORT	27
6. FUNDING	28
7. CONCLUSIONS	32
8. RECOMMENDATIONS	35
9. ATTACHMENTS	37
9.1. OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPALITIES	38
9.2. OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPAL FUNDING IN 2025	41
9.3. OVERVIEW OF PLANNED FUNDING BY MUNICIPALITIES IN 2026	42
9.4. QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO MUNICIPALITIES	44

2025

PREFACE



01

This, fifth in a row, monitoring report has been prepared to monitor the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies and covers the situation during 2025. The purpose of the report is to provide an overview of the progress and challenges in the establishment and functioning of the mechanisms, services and policies for youth stipulated by the law, as well as to contribute to a better understanding of the situation with youth participation and youth policies in the country.

In the section on youth participation, the report shows that the National Youth Assembly has still not been established, and thus the National Advisory Body for Youth Policies has not been formed either. In parallel, a decrease in the number of local youth councils, which indicates challenges in establishing and maintaining these mechanisms for youth participation at the local level, has also been noted.

Regarding youth services, the data show a decrease in the number of youth centers and youth offices compared to previous years. At the same time, there is a moderate increase in the number of appointed youth officers in municipalities, which indicates that institutions are more often fulfilling this legal obligation.

With respect to youth policies, the evaluation of the implementation of the National Youth Strategy and the Action Plan 2023–2025 shows a relatively low level of implementation, with just over 20% of the planned activities being fully implemented. During 2025, a new Action Plan for the period 2026–2027 was prepared, which at the time of preparation of this report was yet to be adopted and was still in government procedure. On the other hand, at the local level, there has been a certain increase in the number of municipalities that have adopted local youth strategies.

In general, the monitoring findings indicate that those legal provisions that do not entail significant financial implications are most often the ones to be implemented, such as appointing a youth officer, designating a youth office or preparing strategic documents. However, despite the formal fulfilment of these obligations, their essential goal – ensuring quality youth participation, functional services and effective youth policies – is often not fully implemented. The aim of this report is to contribute to a better understanding of these challenges and to encourage further efforts for a more effective implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies.

The limitation of this report is that it analyses information collected from municipalities through responses to public information requests, and the information obtained cannot always be verified and confirmed.

In 2011, the state proposed the first Draft Law on Youth, which was soon withdrawn following a backlash from the youth sector, mainly due to a lack of transparency and limited participation of youth organizations in its preparation. A new process for drafting the law began in 2018, at the initiative of the Club for Youth Affairs and Policies in the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia. This process took place in an open and consultative format through an expert working group composed of representatives of the youth sector, members of parliament, youth branches of political parties, and representatives of the international community. As part of the process, the National Youth Council of Macedonia conducted 17 local consultations with young people in order to determine their needs and priorities.

As a result of this process, the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies was adopted on 14 January 2020. The law represents the first systemic act that recognizes young people and forms of youth organization, defines terms such as young people, youth policy, youth participation and youth work, and establishes mechanisms for youth participation in policy-making and decision-making processes at the national and local levels.

The law envisages the establishment of a National Advisory Body for Youth Policies and Local Youth Councils, as well as the adoption of a National Youth Strategy and Local Youth Strategies. Additionally, youth services, such as youth centers and youth offices, as well as the appointment of youth officers in institutions and municipalities, have also been envisaged.

Although the law sets an important framework for the development of youth policies, its implementation faces several challenges, including vagueness in the legal text, limited resources and a lack of oversight mechanisms. Additional difficulties have arisen following the reorganization of the state administration, whereby the competencies of the Agency for Youth and Sports should be transferred to the newly established Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth. However, more than a year later, the Ministry has still not been able to fully assume these competencies due to the need to amend and supplement the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies.

The procedure for amendments to the Law, which should align the afore-stated with the new institutional set-up and contribute to the clarification of certain legal ambiguities, is in parliamentary procedure, which was additionally prolonged due to the holding of local elections in 2025.

2025

METHODOLOGY



The subject of monitoring of this report is the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies, with a special focus on the implementation of the Law at the municipal level.

For the purposes of the Monitoring Report, a monitoring matrix was developed in 2021 on the basis of which the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies would be monitored. According to the monitoring matrix, the monitoring focuses on the establishment of the key mechanisms for youth participation at the local level, youth services at the local level, as well as the drafting and adoption of local youth strategies and the allocation of a budget for the implementation and operation of the mechanisms provided for in the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies. At the national level, the monitoring focuses on the drafting of the National Youth Strategy and its action plans, the maintenance of the Register on Forms of Youth Organization, the establishment of participation mechanisms such as the National Youth Assembly and the Youth Advisory Body, Youth Officers in Ministries and Public Administration Bodies, the establishment of the Research Center, as well as the funding.

In order to collect the necessary data, the NYCM submitted requests for access to public information to the municipalities and the City of Skopje in accordance with the Law on Free Access to Public Information, while at the national level, publicly available information was monitored by the relevant institutions.

With respect to creating and improving the monitoring matrix in 2022 and 2023, the NYCM held workshops with member organizations, which informed and determined the final content of the matrix and the requests for free access to information submitted to the municipalities.

NYCM cannot guarantee the accuracy and completeness of the information contained in the monitoring report or eliminate the possibility of errors. Despite all efforts of NYCM to ensure complete accuracy of the data, this analysis has its limitations in terms of the time period in which the data was collected and the potential changes that occurred during the processing period, the accuracy of the information received from the municipalities, as well as the lack of publicly available information from the relevant institutions. At the same time, for the municipalities that have not submitted a response or that have submitted an incomplete response, procedures were initiated before the Agency for Protection of the Right to Free Access to Information of Public Character. By the time of publication of this report, the procedures before the Agency had not been completed. The information contained in this report was collected in the period from January to March 2026 and refers to the period until 31 December 2025.

2025

YOUTH
PARTICIPATION

03

The Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies defines the term “youth participation” as a process that enables young people to participate and jointly make decisions on policies and programs that directly or indirectly shape the lives of young people.¹

The law provides mechanisms for youth participation at the national level, through the National Youth Assembly, and at the local level, through the Local Youth Councils.

In terms of implementation, the National Youth Assembly, and consequently the National Advisory Body for Youth Policies, have not yet been established, and local youth councils exist in only 24 municipalities (29.63% of the total number of municipalities), which is 4.94% (4 municipalities) less compared to the situation at the beginning of 2024.

3.1. NATIONAL YOUTH ASSEMBLY

The National Youth Assembly is a body of youth organization forms that elects youth representatives to the National Advisory Body for Youth Policies, defines priorities and policies for representing youth representatives, and coordinates and monitors their work.²

According to the Law, the establishment of the National Youth Assembly requires at least two-thirds of the forms of youth organization from the Register to convene an Initiative Board. At the time of data processing, the register had 114 organizations.

In 2025, NYCM and other youth umbrella organizations (Scout Association of Macedonia, SEGA, Union for Youth Work) continued their efforts and established a Coordinating Body for the forming of the National Youth Assembly, which, in addition to the listed organizations, also included HERA - Association for Health Education and Research, Association for Environmental Protection and Promotion “Eco Life”, Center for Research and Analysis NOVUS, Foundation for Local Community Development Shtip and Youth Cultural Center Bitola. The need to expand the team that will lead the process was due to the idea of a broader scope of organizations, faster mapping of organizations that are included in the Register, as well as facilitating the overall organization of the constituent session of the NYA.

The Coordinating Body managed to collect the necessary statements from 77 youth forms of organization by the end of the year, which created conditions for moving to the next phase of preparation of the constituent session of the NYA in the first quarter of 2026. Of course, an already confirmed challenge in mobilizing forms of youth organization was the unestablished competence of the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth over the management and updating of the Register.

Accordingly, since the adoption of the Law, a National Youth Assembly has not yet been formed.

¹ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”, No. 10/2020)

² Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”, No. 10/2020)

3.2. NATIONAL ADVISORY BODY FOR YOUTH POLICIES

The National Advisory Body for Youth Policies is a mechanism for cooperation between representatives of the youth sector and representatives of state administration bodies, which has an advisory and supervisory role in the implementation of youth policies and activities for youth.³

The advisory body consists of nine youth representatives elected by the National Youth Assembly and eight representatives nominated by the state administration bodies. One of the representatives of the youth sector is appointed as its president.

The National Youth Policy Advisory Body cannot be formed until the National Youth Assembly is established. Namely, in accordance with the envisaged competencies, it is the National Youth Assembly that is responsible for initiating and implementing the procedure for selecting youth representatives for the advisory body.

Additionally, in 2021, the Government determined the institutions that will participate in this body, but after the change in the organization of state institutions in 2024, such a new decision for representatives of state administration bodies **is yet to be adopted**.

3.3. LOCAL YOUTH COUNCILS

Regulated by Article 16 of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies, local youth councils are advisory bodies to municipalities and municipal councils. Their primary role is to represent the interests and needs of young people in the process of creating and adopting local policies.

Local youth councils are composed of young representatives of various forms of youth organization that exist in the municipality. Through their activities, they advocate for issues of importance to young people and provide recommendations and advice to municipal councils in creating policies, in order to be in line with the real needs of the young population. The Law provides for the establishment of a local youth council in all 81 municipalities in the country.

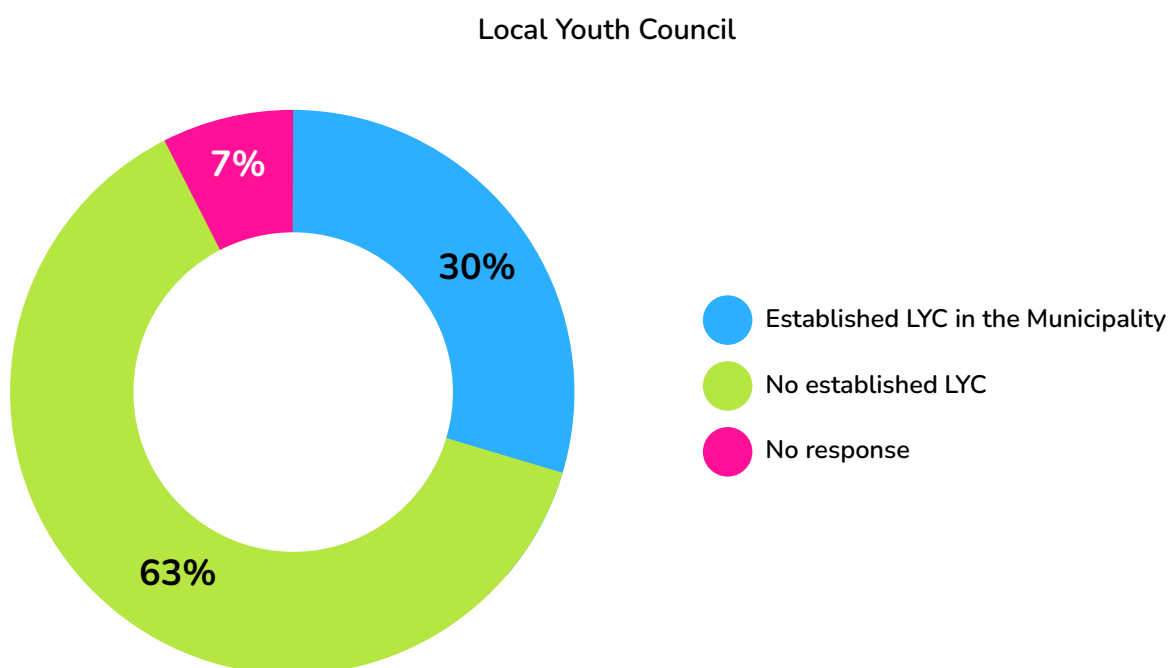
Regarding the process of establishing a local youth council, the first step is for the local government to harmonize the Statute of the Municipality and to stipulate therewith for the Local Youth Council to be an advisory body. The statutory provisions should determine the composition, mandate, as well as the obligations and responsibilities of the Local Youth Council.

³ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", No. 10/2020)

After harmonizing the statute, the municipality is to publish an open call for the formation of an Initiative Board for the establishment of a Local Youth Assembly. After its formation, the Initiative Board is to publish a call for holding a constitutive local youth assembly. After organizing this Assembly, the Initiative Board is dissolved, and the Local Youth Assembly publishes an open call for the election of members of the Local Youth Council.

The recommendation is for all public calls – including calls for an Initiative Board, for the Local Youth Assembly, as well as the call for the election of members of the Local Youth Council – to be published on the municipality’s website and social media, in order for the information to reach as many young people as possible.

The members of the Local Youth Council are elected by the Local Youth Assembly through the delegates who are members of the Council, and the decision of the Youth Assembly is verified by the municipal council, after which the Local Youth Council is formed. This procedure is described in detail in “[The Manual for Local Youth Councils](#)” which was developed in 2021 by the Agency of Youth and Sport and the OSCE Mission in Skopje.

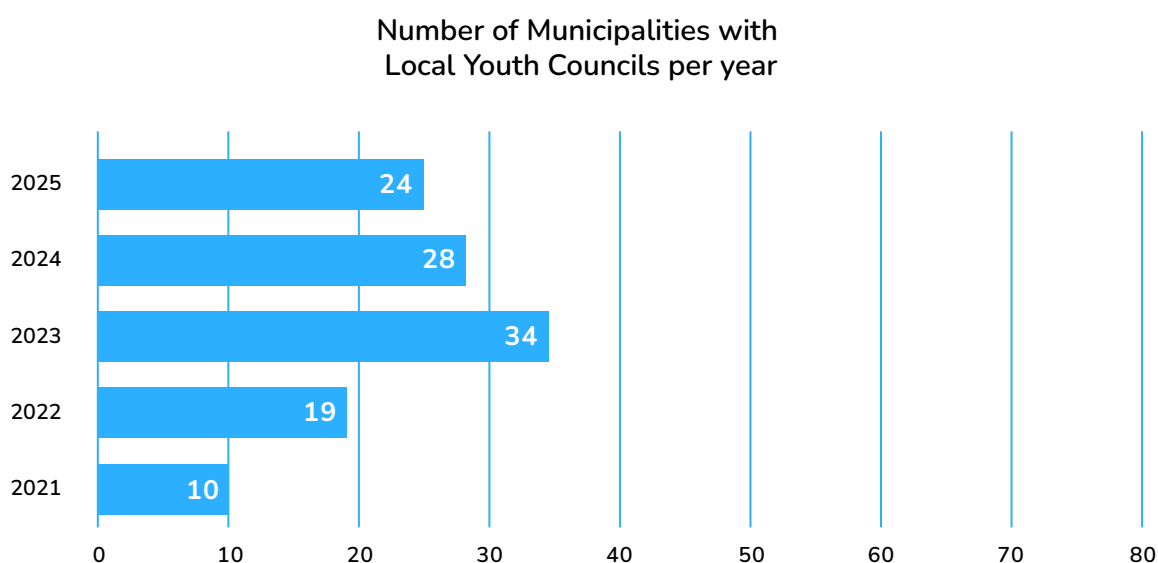


As for the establishment of Local Youth Councils, currently only 24 municipalities have established a Local Youth Council, which represents only 30% of the total number of municipalities. The analysis of the situation with Local Youth Councils indicates a continuous trend of decrease in their numbers number in the recent years. Namely, compared to 2024, the number of active local youth councils has decreased by four. This decline follows the previous decrease of six municipalities recorded in 2023, which indicates a gradual decline in the functionality and sustainability of this mechanism for youth participation at the local level.

Additionally, the data shows that five municipalities had attempted to establish a local youth council, whereby they published an open call, but the procedure was not successfully completed. These cases indicate the existence of an initiative for establishing such bodies, but also of certain obstacles in the process that led to its interruption or unsuccessful implementation.

One of the most frequently cited challenges in the process of establishing local youth councils is the lack of youth, student or pupil organizations on the territory of the municipality. The absence of such forms of youth organization makes it difficult to form a Local Youth Assembly, which is a key step in establishing a Local Youth Council. This problem most often occurs in smaller and more rural municipalities, where opportunities for youth organization are limited.

On the other hand, there are also municipalities that have not published an open call for the establishment of an initiative assembly at all. This may indicate insufficient interest or lack of initiative on the part of local authorities to establish mechanisms that would enable active participation of young people in local policy-making processes. The absence of such mechanisms further limits the opportunity for young people to contribute to the development of policies aimed at improving their well-being in the local community.



Additionally, the data also show certain administrative challenges in the functioning of local youth councils. Namely, in one municipality the procedure for establishing a Local Youth Council has been implemented, but the mandate of the elected members has not yet been verified by the Municipal Council, which prevents its formal functioning. At the same time, in two municipalities where local youth councils have already been established, the mandate of their members expires in May 2025, which indicates the need to promptly initiate the procedures for their renewal in order to ensure continuity in the work and representation of the interests of young people at the local level.

2025

YOUTH
POLICIES



Youth policies are one of the key areas regulated by the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies. In accordance with the legal provisions, at the national level the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia is obliged to adopt a National Youth Strategy with a validity of five years, together with an action plan that determines the measures and activities for its implementation. In parallel, at the local level all municipalities are obliged to prepare and adopt local youth strategies for the same period of time, as well as appropriate action plans for their implementation.

4.1. NATIONAL YOUTH STRATEGY

According to the Law, the National Youth Strategy is a strategic document that sets mid-term goals and priorities for the development of youth policies and the promotion of the interests of young people, and determines organizational, financial and administrative measures for their implementation.⁴

The National Youth Strategy was adopted by the Government of the Republic of North Macedonia in September 2023, more than two years later than the legally established deadline for drafting the strategy, which according to the law is 18 months after the adoption of the law.

The process of preparing the 2023–2027 National Youth Strategy lasted more than a year, led by the then Agency for Youth and Sport, and supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the OSCE Mission in Skopje and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). During the preparation, consultative processes, as well as thematic working groups and events, were carried out from October to December 2022, in which state institutions, youth organizations, educational institutions, municipalities and representatives of the donor community took part. The strategy covers eight priority areas and in parallel with its adoption, the first action plan for the period 2023–2025 was adopted, which contains specific activities and measures aimed at supporting young people.

The evaluation of the implementation of the Action Plan 2023–2025 for the National Youth Strategy was conducted in 2025. The evaluation findings show that the level of effectiveness in the implementation of the Action Plan can be assessed as partial and limited. Although a moderate level of progress has been noted, there are significant differences between individual thematic areas, with approximately half of the envisaged activities in some process of implementation, which is still below the expected level of implementation.

The evaluation also points to the lack of an established monitoring and regular reporting system, which contributes to insufficient transparency and accountability on the part of the institutions responsible for implementing the measures. This deficiency also makes it difficult to fully monitor the progress of the planned activities.

⁴ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", No. 10/2020)

According to the available data, out of a total of 205 planned activities, 23% have been fully implemented, 30% have been partially implemented, 21% have not been started at all, while for 26% of the activities no information is available on their implementation status. In addition, the evaluation shows that a significant part of the achieved results have been initiated and implemented by civil society and international organizations, while the involvement of institutions in these processes is partial.

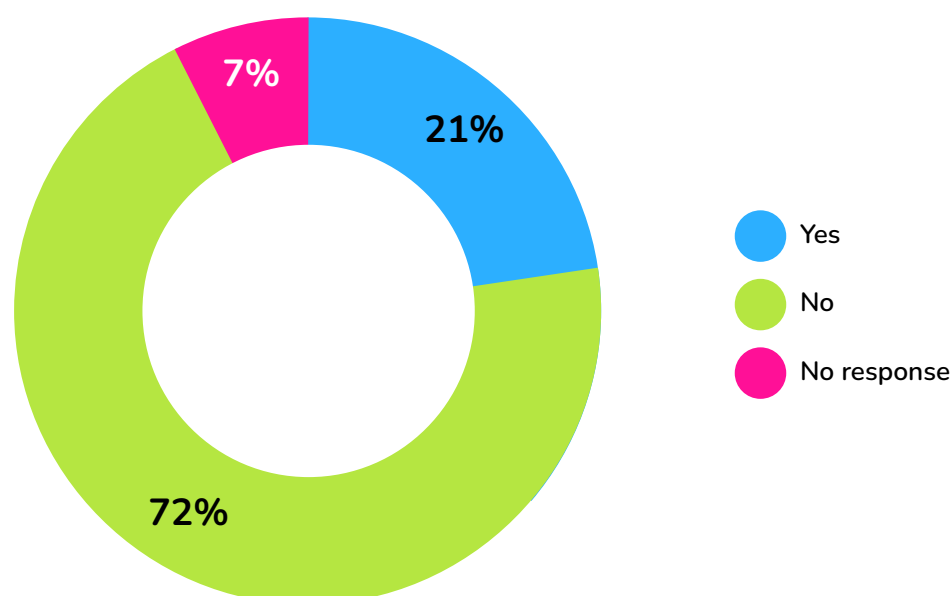
In the second half of 2025, the process of preparing a new action plan for the period 2026–2027 was initiated. The process resulted in the preparation of a draft text of the action plan, which was submitted for further institutional consideration and action. However, during the preparation, it was noted that the process was not started on time and was not aligned with the budget procedure for 2026, which further limits the financial capacities of the institutions for its effective implementation. In addition, it was concluded that the participation of the institutions in the process was not at the expected level, and at the same time, a trend of decreasing interest among civil society organizations for active involvement in this process has been observed.

4.2. LOCAL YOUTH STRATEGIES

In order to develop targeted and locally adapted youth programmes, the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies provides for the development of Local Youth Strategies. The Local Youth Strategy is a strategic document that, in accordance with the National Youth Strategy, sets out mid-term goals and priorities for the development of youth policies and for the promotion of the interests of young people at the local level. It also defines the organisational, financial and administrative measures required for their implementation. This document constitutes the basis for planning and development of local youth policies within the municipality for a period of five years.

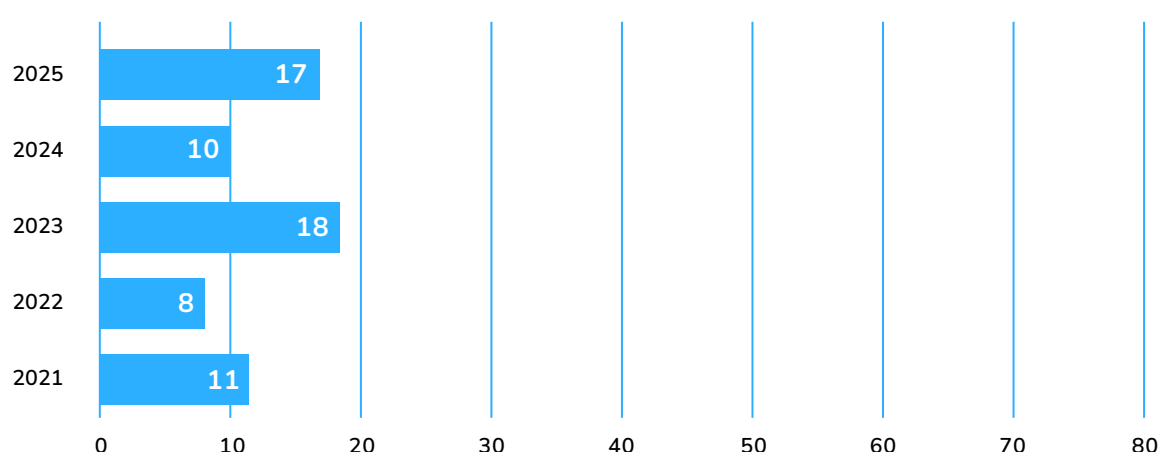
In addition to the strategic guidelines, the local strategy also contains an action plan for its implementation, which determines specific activities, deadlines, implementation bodies, as well as projections of the necessary budget funds. At the same time, conditions and indicators for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the strategy have been determined. The local youth strategy and action plans are prepared by the municipalities in cooperation with the local youth council, and their implementation is financed from the municipal budget, i.e. from the legally stipulated minimum of at least 0.1% of the total municipal budget.

Local Youth Strategies



According to the data obtained from the conducted monitoring, consultations with young people were organized in 25 municipalities in the process of preparing a Local Youth Strategy. However, a Local Youth Strategy has so far been adopted in 17 municipalities, which represents about 21% of the total number of municipalities in the country.

Additionally, the analysis of the collected data shows that despite the fact that certain municipalities have adopted Local Youth Strategies, eight of them have not adopted action plans for their implementation, which further limits the implementation of the planned measures and activities.



2025

YOUTH
SERVICES

05

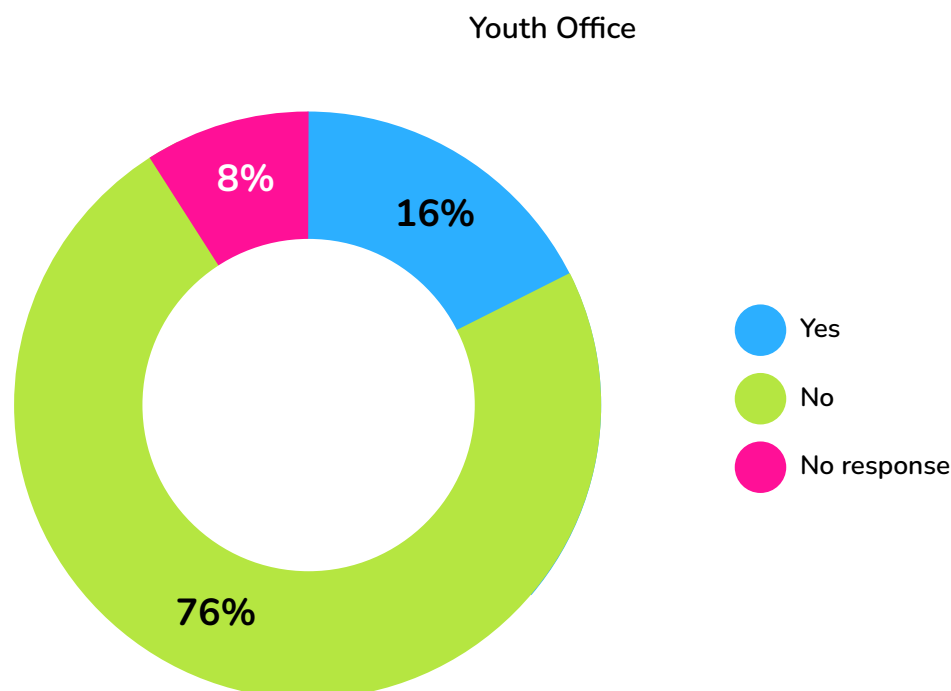
The Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies also provides for the establishment of various services intended for young people, the aim of which is to strengthen the connection between young people, institutions and municipalities. In this regard, the law prescribes the establishment of youth offices, the establishment of youth centers, as well as the appointment of youth officers who will work on issues related to youth policies and the needs of young people.

5.1. YOUTH OFFICE

The municipalities, the municipalities in the city of Skopje and the City of Skopje shall establish a youth office from which the work concerning the youth in the municipalities, the municipalities in the city of Skopje and the City of Skopje is to be coordinated and shall represent the primary point of access for young people at the local level.⁵

Monitoring the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies continuously indicates that in a large number of municipalities there is a lack of clarity about what a youth office represents and what should its role be. Municipalities often equate this concept with the physical space in which the youth officer works, with the premise used by the local youth council or with a youth center. In most cases, however, no formal decision has been made to establish a youth office, nor have they defined clear guidelines, work programs or mechanisms through which this office would achieve the goals set out in the Law.

At the same time, this situation partly arises from the fact that the Law itself does not contain sufficiently precise provisions that define the content, function and manner of operation of the youth office in detail, which leaves room for different interpretations and practices at the local level.

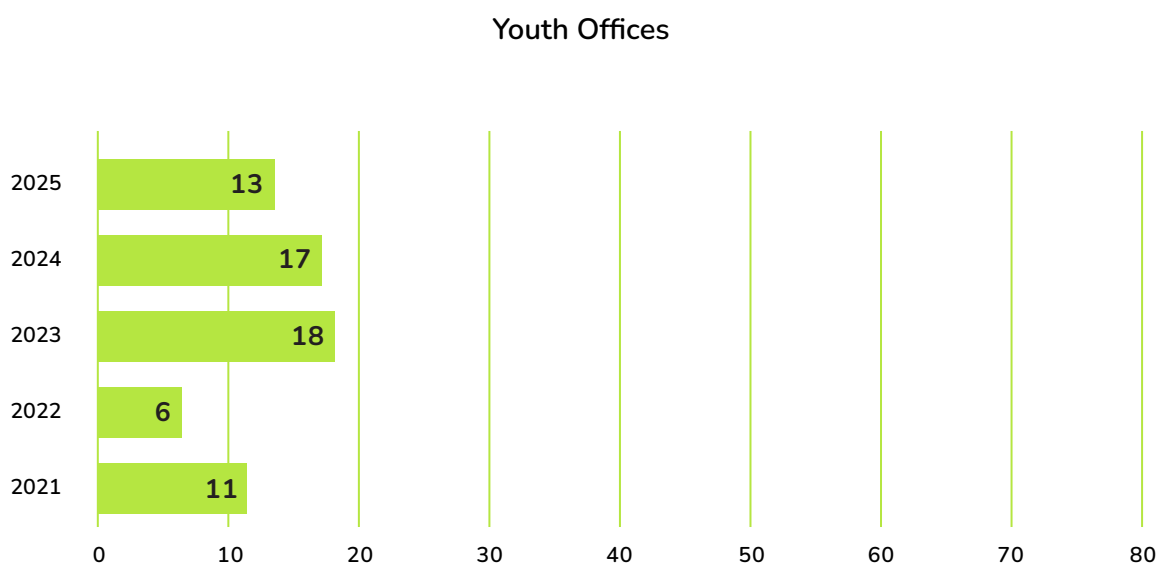


⁵ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", No. 10/2020)

Data on the number of youth offices in the municipalities in North Macedonia show significant changes over the years. While in 2023 the number of youth offices reached 18, which is the highest number in the analysed period, with a slight decrease in 2024, **a more pronounced decrease is observed again in 2025, with the number decreasing to 13 offices (16.05%).**

An additional challenge in monitoring the situation with youth offices is the different practices applied by municipalities in their establishment. Namely, situations are observed in which the youth office functions in practice, although there is no formal decision for its establishment. In another case, the decision to appoint a youth officer determines whether they will perform their work tasks within the youth office, without it being separately institutionalized as an organizational unit. In addition, one municipality stated that the procedure for establishing a youth office had been ongoing, which indicates that some local governments are still in the process of establishing this mechanism. These different approaches further complicate the clear assessment of the degree of establishment and functionality of youth offices at the local level.

These data indicate that the establishment of youth offices in municipalities does not follow a continuous and stable trend, but is rather characterized by significant fluctuations over the years. Such dynamics may indicate different understanding and prioritization of this mechanism by municipalities, as well as challenges in its maintenance and institutionalization at the local level.



5.2. YOUTH CENTER

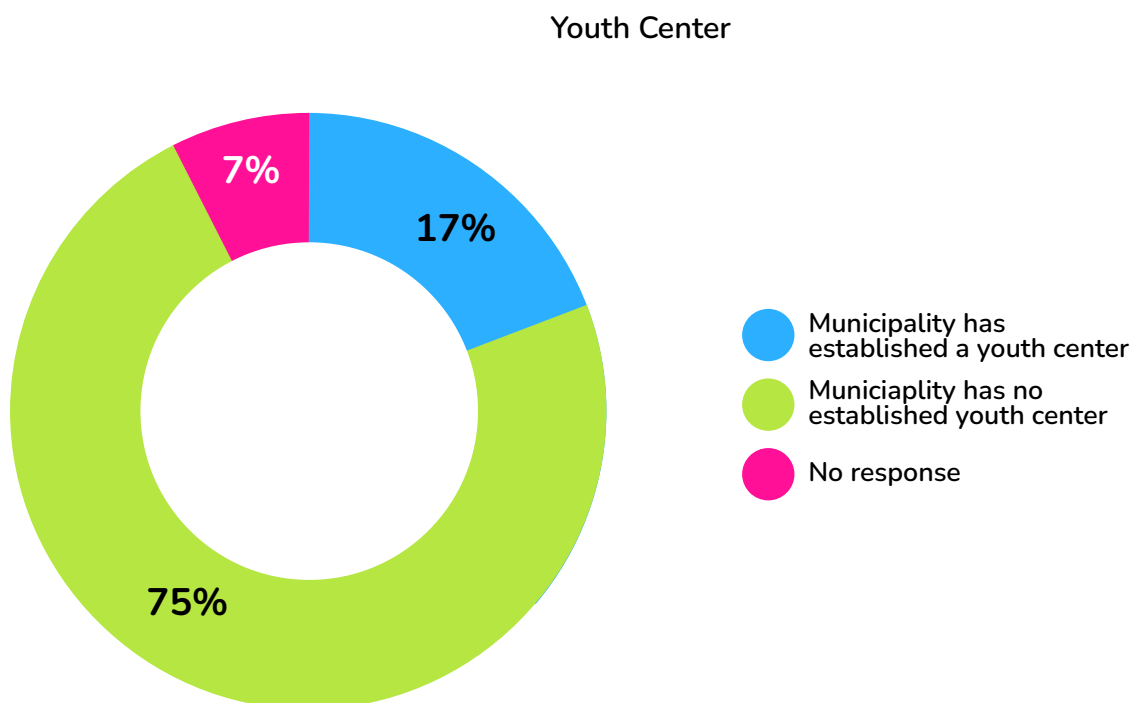
Youth centers are places where programs that improve the well-being of young people are prepared and implemented, and the development of the personal, social and professional lives of young people, information of important interest to young people and other aspects of young people's lives are being considered.⁶ The law stipulates that municipalities shall open youth centers in cooperation with youth organizations operating on the territory of

⁶ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", No. 10/2020)

the municipality. Clarification of the procedure for opening youth centers and ensuring their quality is additionally established by the Rulebook on Quality Standards for Youth Centers⁷, which was adopted by the Agency for Youth and Sport and was developed together with the Youth Work Association. With the transformation of the Agency for Youth and Sport into the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth, the regulation has not yet been re-adopted by the Minister. Therefore, this and other by-laws remain unchanged, primarily due to the need to formally and legally transfer the competencies within the framework of the newly established ministry.

According to the legal provisions and the existing rulebook, youth forms of organization, whose program for the work of a youth center is selected by an open call published by the municipality, implement the program within the center, with a youth worker in charge of its implementation. In this sense, the municipality has an obligation to financially support the work of the youth center with 50% to 70% of the total budget required for the implementation of the selected program, while the organization provides the remaining funds from other sources of funding.

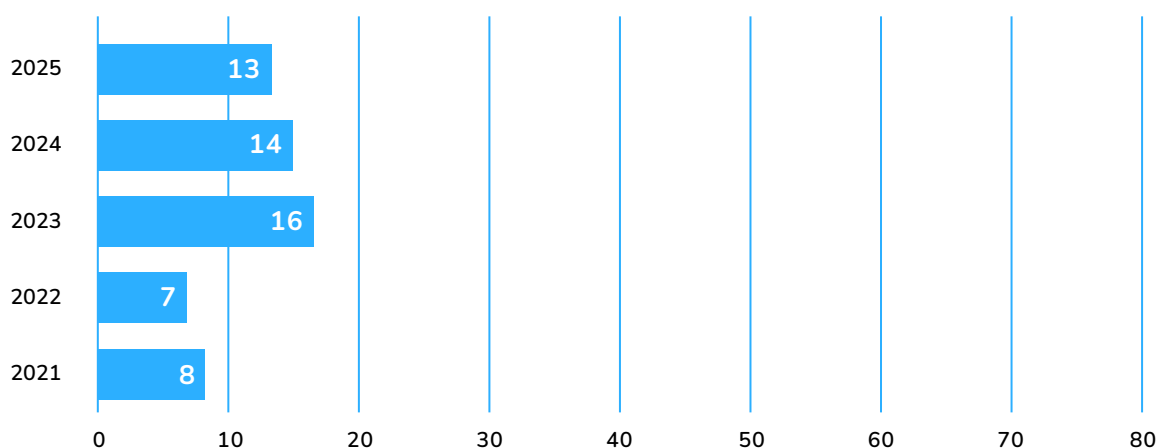
According to the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies, each municipality is obliged to establish a youth center within five years from the date of entry into force of the Law. This deadline expired in January 2025. However, even six years after the adoption of the Law, it is obvious that in a large number of municipalities the necessary institutional, financial and human resources for the establishment and sustainable functioning of youth centers have still not been provided, which indicates significant challenges in fulfilling this legal obligation at the local level.



⁷ Rulebook on Quality Standards for Youth Centers, adopted by the Agency for Youth and Sport, (available at: <<https://smr.org.mk/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Standardi.pdf>>)

According to the data obtained within the framework of the monitoring process for 2025, a total of 13 youth centers are operating in North Macedonia (16.05%), i.e. a decrease of one compared to 2024. However, compared to the previous year, certain changes have been noted in the municipalities in which these centers are operating.

According to the available information, youth centers in 2025 are operating in the municipalities of Centar, Kumanovo, Lipkovo, Probishtip, Veles, Kavadarci, Bitola, Strumica, Makedonski Brod, Ohrid, Bogovinje, Novaci and Gostivar. Compared to the previous year, the Municipality of Brvenica states that they do not have a youth center, while the Municipality of Chair did not submit data during the monitoring process for 2025, which is why its status cannot be confirmed.



Out of these, 11 youth centers are stated to be managed by youth organizations, namely the following organizations: Scouts' Union of Macedonia (Municipality of Centar), Center for Intercultural Dialogue (Municipality of Kumanovo and Municipality of Lipkovo), Citizens' Association GRIT - Probishtip (Municipality of Probishtip), Foundation for Local Development and Democracy "Focus" and partner organization Scout Troops "Dimitar Vlahov" - Veles (Municipality of Veles), Youth Association - creACTtive - Skopje (Municipality of Kavadarci), Youth Work Union (Municipality of Makedonski Brod), Coalition SEGA (Municipality of Ohrid) and Foundation Youth Resource Center I CAN Gostivar (Municipality of Gostivar), Youth Civic Action (Novaci), while the Municipality of Bogovinje stated that the youth center is managed by the Local Youth Council, and the Municipality of Strumica has not established cooperation with any of the forms of youth organization for managing the center.

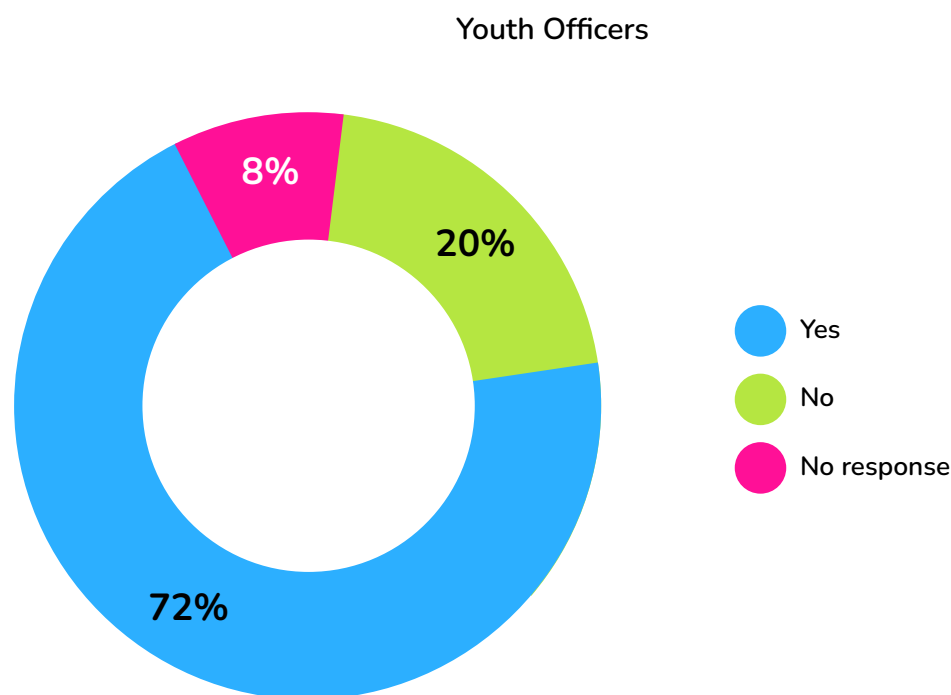
When it comes to the functioning of youth centers, the research data indicate significant differences in their work program. Namely, only eight youth centers have developed a work program, while four municipalities stated that their youth center operates without a formally established program. In addition, one municipality did not provide an answer to this question, which further complicates the full understanding of the state with the program on the operation of the youth centers.

5.3. YOUTH OFFICERS

According to the law, all municipalities also have the obligation to appoint a youth officer, i.e. a person who will be responsible for the operation of the Youth Office, as well as for coordinating, implementing and monitoring issues of interest to young people within the scope of the institution's competences.⁸

The appointed youth officers were previously publicly available on the official website of the Agency for Youth and Sport, along with their e-mail addresses through which young people could directly contact them. Following the transformation of the Agency into the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth, this information is again available on the ministry's website. However, the available list has not been updated since 2024, which limits its informative value.

Nevertheless, based on the responses received from municipalities, as well as the latest available data on youth officers in state institutions, it can be concluded that institutions show relatively the greatest interest in implementing this legal obligation. In practice, it is most often implemented by appointing an already employed person within the institution itself, i.e. the municipality, who takes on the role of a youth officer.

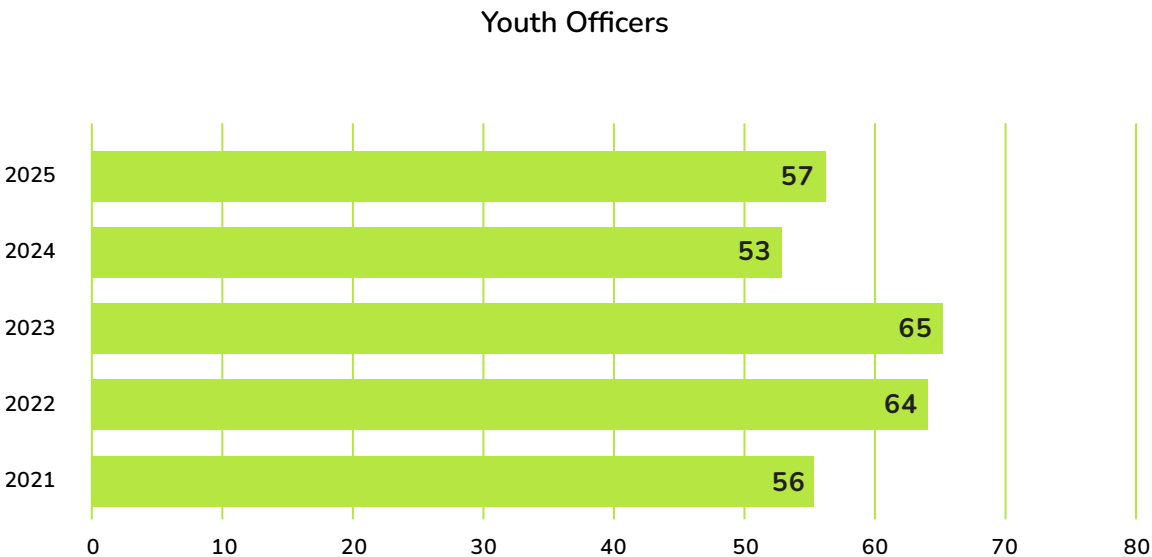


⁸ Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia", No. 10/2020)

According to the data obtained within the framework of this monitoring, it is noted that a youth officer has been appointed in 57 municipalities. Expressed in percentage, this means that 70.31% of municipalities have fulfilled this legal obligation.

As in previous research, it is noted that youth officers are frequently replaced in institutions and municipalities. Therefore, there is a need for greater professionalization of this position, in order for officers to become better acquainted with their responsibilities and to ensure greater stability of the position, instead of its frequent rotation among employees.

Additionally, the procedure and criteria for appointing a youth officer are mostly left to the discretion of municipalities. Hence, practice indicates the need for a clearer definition and unification of this role, as well as the establishment of basic criteria that will ensure that the appointed person possesses adequate knowledge in the field of youth policies and work with young people.



Compared to 2024, there is an increase in the number of municipalities that have appointed a youth officer in four municipalities. At the same time, the analysis of data over the years shows that the previously highest recorded figure was in 2023, when 54 municipalities had appointed a youth officer, which indicates a gradual trend of increase with respect to the fulfilment of this legal obligation.

5.4. RESEARCH CENTER FOR YOUTH-RELATED TOPICS AT THE AGENCY FOR YOUTH AND SPORT

With the changes in the organization of the state administration, the responsibilities related to youth policies were taken over by the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth. As part of its organizational chart, the Ministry established a Youth Sector, which is composed of two departments: Department for Research on Areas of Interest to Young People – Research Center and Department for Youth Policies.

Within the Research Center, according to the job positions organizational chart⁹ the Ministry has envisaged six job positions, but they had not been fully manned in the course of the year. This indicates certain staffing challenges in establishing the full capacity of this department.

In the course of 2025, with the support of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, a Youth Policy and Research Academy was conducted in North Macedonia with the purpose of strengthening the capacities of employees in the Youth Sector. The program was attended by 12 people from the ministry, who had the opportunity to advance their knowledge and skills related to the drafting and analysis of youth policies.

Additionally, with the support of WFD, a comparative analysis of good practices was prepared, which served as the basis for the planning process of the Research Department's work for 2026. As of December 2025, this department had not published its own research.

⁹ [Organizational chart of the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth](#)

2025

FUNDING

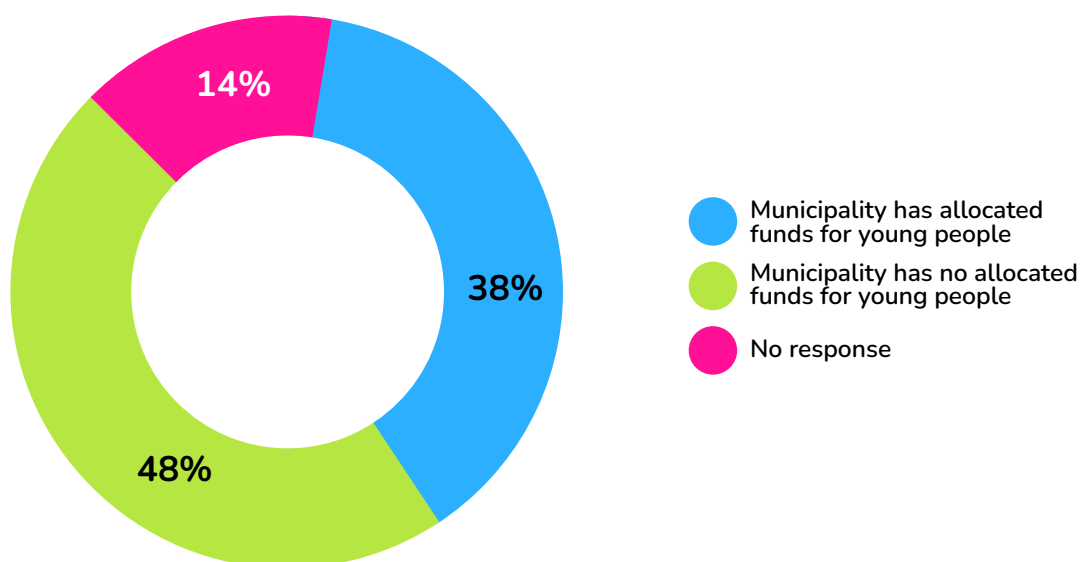


In order to implement the obligations stipulated in the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies, the legal text itself stipulates that funds of at least 0.3% are to be allocated annually from the Budget of the Republic of North Macedonia. Additionally, funds of at least 0.1% are to be allocated annually for youth participation and policies from the budgets of the municipalities, the municipalities in the City of Skopje and the City of Skopje.

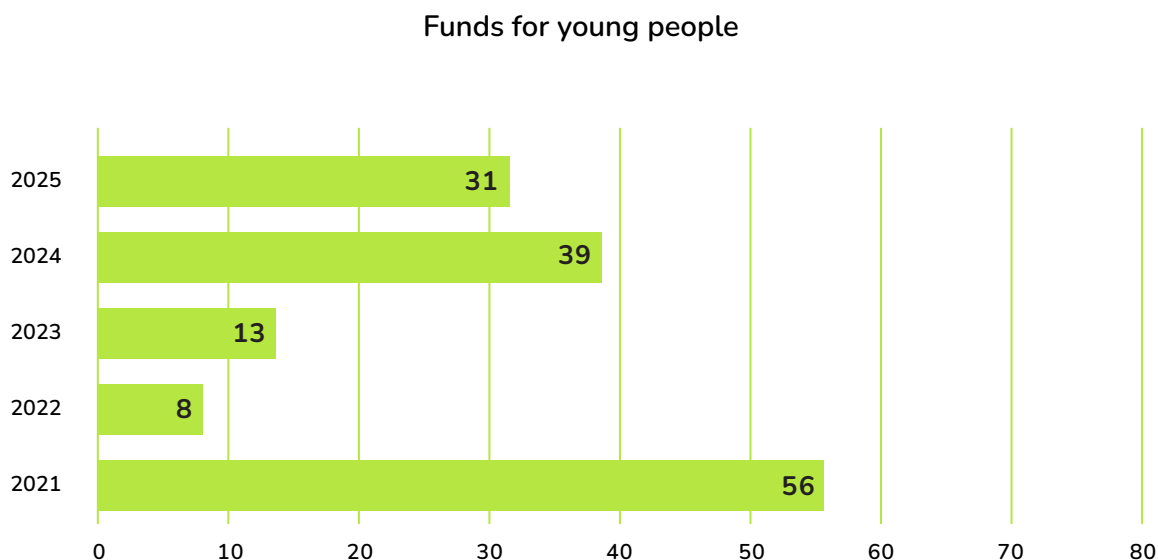
This monitoring report, in the section related to funding, focuses exclusively on the funds allocated by municipalities. The analysis covers whether municipalities provide financial support for youth, for youth forms of organization, as well as for the implementation of legal provisions, and to what extent.

The data was collected through requests for free access to public information, examining: whether municipalities allocate funds for youth, what part of the budget items – such as “Transfers to NGOs” and other related programs – are directed towards supporting youth organizations, whether funds are allocated and implemented for the establishment and operation of youth centers, and whether there is financial support for the work of local youth councils. For comparative analysis, data on the implemented budget for 2025 and the planned budget for 2026 were taken from the “Open Finance” platform of the Ministry of Finance.

In relation to 2025, **31 municipalities (38.27%)** stated that they had allocated a budget for youth, but what is worrying is that 6 of them did not specify for which activities these funds were utilized.



Compared to 2024, there is a decrease in municipalities that allocated funds for youth, i.e. the number of municipalities decreased by 8 municipalities.



In terms of transfers to non-governmental organizations, 22 municipalities (24.69%) stated that in 2025 they supported youth forms of organization through these funds.

However, additional analysis shows that a significant portion of the funds formally presented as expenditures for youth were actually directed towards sports associations and the organization of sports events.

From the responses received, it can be noted that municipalities allocate the most funds for scholarships for pupils, students and talented young people. What is also noticeable is that a large part of the municipalities do not have a specific purpose for the planned funds for youth, i.e. they state that the funds are allocated for supporting youth without specifying specific activities aimed at supporting youth, in addition, a large part of the municipalities still consider that the funds intended for sports and culture are funds intended for youth.

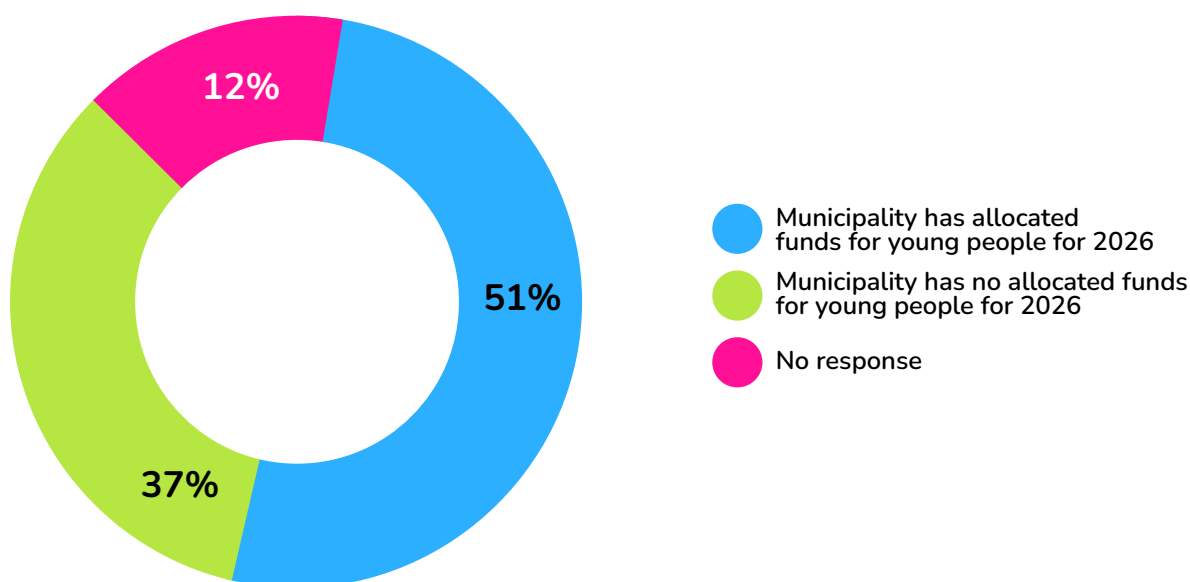
The number of municipalities that allocate funds for the mechanisms and services provided for in the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies is still small. Only 10 municipalities have allocated funds for the equipping and/or operation of a youth center, namely, the Municipality of Centar (240,000 MKD), Ohrid (3,305,394 MKD), Bitola (950,000 MKD), Novaci (450,000 MKD), Kumanovo (600,000 MKD), Probishtip (700,000 MKD), Veles (450,000 MKD for the operation of the youth center), Kavadarci (800,000 MKD), Makedonski Brod (50,000 MKD), and Gostivar (1,327,000 MKD for the operation of the I Can youth center and 1,700,000 for the operation of the Youth and Community Center YCC).

Compared to the data from 2024, the funds allocated by the municipalities for the operation of the youth center are identical in all municipalities, with only the Municipality of Makedonski Brod showing a decrease in the amount allocated, from 85,000 MKD in 2024 to 50,000 MKD in 2025. And the Municipality of Gostivar had the largest increase in the funds allocated for

the operation of the two youth centers in the municipality. Additionally, the Municipality of Chair and the Municipality of Strumica, which in 2024 claimed to have allocated funds for a youth center, did not provide such information this year.

When it comes to the work of local youth councils, 9 municipalities have planned finances for the establishment or implementation of activities by the Local Youth Councils, these are the municipalities: Probishtip (60,000 MKD), Veles (100,000 MKD), Bitola (100,000 MKD), Ohrid (200,000 MKD), Gostivar (1,993,244 MKD), Kriva Palanka (100,000 MKD), Pehchevo (50,000 MKD), Lozovo (60,000 MKD) and Gevgelija (346,327 MKD). Of all these municipalities, only the Municipality of Lozovo informs that these planned funds have not been utilized, and in the Municipality of Pehchevo, out of the planned 50,000 MKD, only 20,750 MKD were utilized.

According to the information received, it is noted that in 2025, only 13.58% of municipalities, i.e. 11 municipalities, allocated the legal minimum of financial resources, i.e. at least 0.1% of the total municipal budget. A detailed overview of the financial resources allocated by municipalities in 2025 is available in Annex 2 of this report.



For 2026, 40 municipalities (49.38%) plan to allocate a budget for youth. However, the analysis shows that these funds are relatively low in relation to the total municipal budgets, with the lowest allocation amounting to only 0.01%, while the highest reaches 1.91%.

2025

CONCLUSIONS



1. Trend of reduction of local youth councils

The number of local youth councils has been continuously declining in recent years, indicating challenges in the sustainability and functioning of this mechanism for youth participation at the local level.

2. Unsuccessful procedures for establishing an LYC

In some municipalities, attempts were made to establish a local youth council, but the procedures were not successfully completed, which indicates institutional and organizational obstacles in the process.

3. Limited interest among certain municipalities

The fact that certain municipalities have not even announced a call for an initiative youth assembly indicates limited institutional interest in establishing mechanisms for youth participation.

4. Limited implementation of the National Youth Strategy

The evaluation of the 2023–2025 Action Plan shows a partial and limited level of implementation, with a significant number of activities not having started or not having information available on their status.

5. Inconsistency of the process for a new action plan with the budget procedures

The process for preparing the new 2026–2027 Action Plan was not started on time and was not aligned with the budget procedure, which may limit the financial possibilities for its implementation.

6. Insufficient institutional involvement in planning processes

In the process of preparing the new action plan, limited participation of institutions has been observed, as well as decreased interest among civil society organizations.

7. Low level of adopted local youth strategies

Only a small number of municipalities have adopted local youth strategies, which indicates slow implementation of the legal obligation at the local level.

8. Ambiguities around the concept of a youth office

Monitoring shows that many municipalities do not have a clear understanding of the role and function of the youth office, partly due to insufficiently precise legal provisions.

9. Unstable trend in the establishment of youth offices

The number of youth offices varies over the years, which indicates an insufficiently consistent approach by municipalities in establishing this service.

10. Small number of youth centers

Although the legal obligation stipulates the establishment of a youth center in each municipality, the number of functioning centers remains significantly lower than expected.

11. Lack of resources for youth centers

Despite the expiration of the legal deadline, in a large number of municipalities, sufficient financial, institutional and human resources have still not been provided for the establishment and sustainable functioning of youth centers.

12. Increase in the number of youth officers

Compared to previous years, there has been an increase in the number of municipalities that have appointed a youth officer, which indicates a gradual improvement in the fulfilment of this legal obligation.

13. Insufficient and declining financial support for young people

Although some municipalities allocate funds for youth, there is a decline compared to 2024, and only a small proportion (13.58%) meet the legal minimum. This indicates insufficient commitment and prioritization of youth policies.

14. Insufficient transparency and unclear purpose of funds

A significant number of municipalities do not specify how funds are utilized, and they are often directed towards sports and culture, rather than specific youth policies and activities. This indicates a systemic problem in planning and reporting.

15. Weak support for structural mechanisms for young people

A small number of municipalities invest in youth centers and local youth councils, which shows that the mechanisms provided for by law are not sufficiently developed or supported, although they are crucial for the long-term development of youth participation.

2025

RECOMMENDATIONS



- Urgent adoption of amendments to the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies so as to strengthen the implementation and overcome obstacles caused by the lack of relevant by-laws and simplify the procedures for establishing the envisaged services and mechanisms for young people and youth participation;
- Convening and conducting an oversight hearing on the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies in the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia;
- Adoption of rulebooks for maintaining a register of youth forms of organization, standards for youth centers and other provisions by the Minister of Social Policy, Demography and Youth;
- Strengthening the capacities of the Youth Sector in the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth for the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies;
- Conducting trainings and issuing guidelines on the work of youth officers and the process of establishing and operating youth offices;
- Adoption of guidelines for the establishment and operation of youth centers that will clearly define the establishment process, the method of funding and the basic standards for creating and implementing work programs that offer essential support and services tailored to the youth of the respective local community;
- Creating appropriate by-laws regulating the role of Local Youth Councils and the rights and obligations of their members in order to strengthen the advisory role of the LYC;
- Professionalization of youth officers so that they can specifically familiarize themselves with their responsibilities and obligations, while ensuring stability of the position, and not its rotation among employees in the institution, i.e. the municipality. Youth officers should be a separate working position, not an added responsibility of a person with other responsibilities.
- Establishing a mechanism for supervision and support of institutions in the implementation of the provisions of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies;
- Establishing strategic partnerships between the Ministry of Social Policy, Demography and Youth with youth organizations, organizations for young people, youth umbrella organizations to utilize their expertise in creating and implementing youth programs and policies;
- Clarification of the provisions of the law relating to funding, i.e. determining the specific institutions that will receive these funds for the implementation of the law when it comes to the Budget of the Republic of North Macedonia. Additional clarification of what these budget funds are used for, i.e. whether these funds relate only to the implementation of the Law on Youth Participation and Youth Policies.
- Introducing a separate budget item or programs for youth within the budgets of municipalities and state institutions, for transparency and accountability towards youth in terms of how they are utilized and whether the funds defined in the law have actually been allocated.

2025

ATTACHMENTS



9.1. OVERVIEW BY MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Local Youth Council	Local Youth Strategy	Action Plan	Youth Office	Youth Center	Youth Officer
---	------------------------	-------------------------	-------------	--------------	-----------------	------------------

SKOPJE REGION

City of Skopje						
Aerodrom	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Butel	x	x	x	x	x	x
Gazi Baba						
Gjorche Petrov	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Karposh	x	✓	x	x	x	✓
Kisela Voda	✓	✓		x	x	x
Saraj	x	x	x		x	
Centar	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Chair						
Shuto Orizari	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Arachinovo	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zelenikovo	✓	x	x	✓	x	x
Ilinden	x	x	x	✓	x	✓
Petrovec	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sopishte	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Studenichani						
Chucher-Sandevo	x	x	x	x	x	x

NORTHEAST REGION

Kratovo	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Kriva Palanka	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓
Kumanovo	x	x	x	✓	✓	✓
Lipkovo	x	x	x	x	✓	x
Rankovce	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Staro Nagorichani	x	x	x	x	x	✓

EASTERN REGION

Berovo	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Vinica	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
Delchevo	x	✓	x	x	x	✓
Zrnovci	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓
Karbinci	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Kochani	✓	x	x	x	x	✓
Makedonska Kamenica	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Pehchevo	✓	x	x	✓	x	✓
Probishtip	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	✓
Cheshinovo-Obleshevo	x	x	x	x	x	✓
Shtip	✓	x	x	x	x	✓

VARDAR REGION						
Veles	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Gradsko	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Demir Kapija	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kavadarci	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lozovo	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Negotino						
Rosoman	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Sveti Nikole	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Chashka	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓

PELAGONIA REGION						
Bitola	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓
Demir Hisar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Krivogashtani	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Krushevo	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Mogila	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Prilep	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Resen	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Novaci	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Dolneni	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

SOUTHEASTERN REGION						
Bogdanci	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Bosilovo	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Valandovo	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Vasilevo	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Gevgelija	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
Dojran	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Konche	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Novo Selo	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Radovish	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Strumica	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓

SOUTHWESTERN REGION						
Vevchani	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Debar	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Debarca	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Kichevo	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Makedonski Brod	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Ohrid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plasnica	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Struga	✗	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Center Zhupa	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

POLOG REGION						
Bogovinje	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Brvenica	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Vrapchishte	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗
Gostivar	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Zhelino	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Jegunovce	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Mavrovo and Rostushe	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Tearce	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Tetovo						

9.2. OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPAL FUNDING IN 2025

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Allocated funds in 2024 (MKD)	Purpose of the foreseen funds	% of the total budget of the municipality for 2025
Butel	3950000	Scholarships for youth and athletes	0.25%
Karposh	4680754	Driving license exam in support of young people	0.16%
Center	1720000	Youth project activities, driving test taking and internships for young people in the municipality	0.06%
Kriva Palanka	3642741	Most of them are for subsidies for young people, namely: reimbursement of part of the costs of young people for the purchase of bicycles; reimbursement of part of the costs of students for the purchase of a digital device for the 2024-2025 academic year; reimbursement of part of the costs of young unemployed people for the purchase of a digital device. Then, scholarships for talented secondary school students and university students and one-time financial assistance for high school graduates.	0.31%
Berovo	1092000	Support for high school and university students	0.14%
Vinica	1340000	Support for sports, sports associations and youth organizations	0.16%
Delchevo	30000	One project for young people, but the amount is not specified.	0.00%
Zrnovci	20000	Support for a sporting event	0.01%
Pehchevo	30000	Support for indoor soccer tournaments	0.01%
Probishtip	3762000	Support for sports associations, youth center, local youth council and youth organizations	0.49%
Shtip	927327	Scholarships for talented students	0.03%
Veles	550000	Support for a youth center and local youth council	0.02%
Demir Kapija	310000	Support for sports clubs	0.11%
Kavadarci	400000	Youth center support	0.02%
Chashka	25000	Support for two civic associations	0.01%
Bitola	500000	Conducting an internship	0.01%
Demir Hisar	448206	Support for sporting events and clubs	0.10%
Krivogashtani	45000	Support for a cultural event	0.02%
Novaci	450000	Support for a youth center	0.12%
Dolneni	42000		0.01%
Makedonski Brod	443000	Support for sports clubs	0.09%
Ohrid	3505394	Support for a youth center and local youth council	0.10%
Vrapchishte	278000		0.03%
Gostivar	14390233	Support for youth centers, local youth council and other (cannot be fully determined)	0.45%

9.3. OVERVIEW OF PLANNED FUNDING BY MUNICIPALITIES IN 2026

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF NORTH MACEDONIA	Planned funds for youth 2025 (MKD)	Purpose of the planned funds in 2026	% of the total municipal budget for 2026
Aerodrom	300,000.00	To support youth policies and activities, youth projects, improvement of youth infrastructure and youth center	0.01%
Butel	5,000,000.00	500,000 MKD for scholarships for students and 4,500,000 for scholarships for athletes	0.58%
Karposh	7,200,000.00	The Municipality of Karposh has allocated funds for the establishment of the Youth Center - Karposh (together with a resource center) in the amount of 2,200,000.00 MKD. The municipality has also allocated funds for theoretical and practical classes for driving license exams as support to young people, in the amount of 5,000,000.00 MKD.	0.33%
Kisela Voda	200,000.00	200,000 MKD for young people	0.01%
Center	1,720,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.09%
Sopishte	310,000.00	310,000 MKD transferred to NGO, but it is not specified what for in particular	0.14%
Kriva Palanka	500,000.00	Planned funds for youth in the 2026 budget amounting to 500,000 MKD	0.07%
Kumanovo	600,000.00	For a youth center	0.02%
Vinica	1,570,000.00	1,500,000 for sports and 70,000 MKD for youth organizations	0.28%
Zrnovci	60,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.09%
Pehchevo	240,000.00	60,000 for LYC; 30,000 for tournaments; 150,000 for supporting sports clubs	0.13%
Probishtip	4,770,000.00	For various activities in accordance with the budget programs (LYC, Scholarships, Events, Sports Clubs)	0.90%
Shtip	1,000,000.00	For the LYC program. They additionally state that other funds are planned for various activities such as support for associations, sports activities, scholarships, etc. but there is no amount.	0.05%
Veles	550,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.03%
Demir Kapija	600,000.00	600,000 MKD for events and sports activities	0.30%
Kavadarci	400,000.00	For a youth center	0.02%
Lozovo	50,000.00	20,000 MKD for CSO, 30,000 MKD for LYC, 10,000 for unforeseen expenses	0.04%
Sveti Nikole	12,018,298.00	For activities listed in the youth and sports program	1.91%
Chashka	30,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.01%
Bitola	2,000,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.06%
Demir Hisar	406,000.00	406,000.00 MKD, which will be used in accordance with the requests and needs of young people	0.14%

Krivogashtani	100,000.00	For organizing the URBAN SUMMER event 50,000 MKD and for organizing tournaments 50,000 MKD.	0.07%
Novaci	450,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.19%
Dolneni	80,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.02%
Bogdanci	100,000.00	For the formation of LYC	0.03%
Konche	150,000.00	To support youth activities	0.08%
Vevchani	30,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for.	0.04%
Makedonski Brod	750,000.00	For sports activities	0.24%
Ohrid	3,891,004.00	For the Youth Center and Youth Council	0.17%
Struga	500,000.00	For the formation of LYC and youth activities	0.03%
Center Zhupa	60,000.00	Transfer to NGOs, and funds for young people in accordance with the annual youth program, but no specific amount designated	0.03%
Vrapchishte	150,000.00	There is no information on what the funds are planned for in particular	0.03%
Gostivar	2,700,000.00	The municipality has planned financial resources for youth in the budget for 2026 in the amount of 1,500,000.00 MKD. Additionally, 1,200,000.00 MKD have been allocated from this budget for the youth center.	0.14%
Tearce	400,000.00	200,000 MKD 180,000 MKD for sports 20,000 MKD for culture	0.10%

9.4. QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO MUNICIPALITIES

I LOCAL YOUTH COUNCIL

1.1 Has a Local Youth Council been established in the municipality? If so, how many members does the council have? If so, please share the decision for establishing the Local Youth Council.

1.2 Is there a call for members? Please share the call and the link to the call announcement in the attachment.

1.3 If a Local Youth Council has been established, provide a list of members and indicate what form of youth organization the council members come from? (youth organizations, organizations for young people, student organizations, political youth, etc.)

II LOCAL YOUTH STRATEGY

2.1 Have consultations been conducted for the Local Youth Strategy?

2.2 Has the youth strategy been adopted? If so, please share the strategy in the attachment.

2.3 Have action plans been prepared for the strategy? If so, share the action plan.

2.4 If not adopted, is there a plan to start the process and when?

III YOUTH OFFICE

3.1 Has a Youth Office been established within the municipality? If so, please share the decision for establishing the Youth Office in the attachment.

IV YOUTH CENTER

4.1 Has a Youth Center been established in the municipality? If so, please share the decision for establishing the Youth Center in the attachment.

4.2 If a Youth Center has been established, have programs been created? If so, share the Youth Center's program.

4.3 If a Youth Center has been established, is it run by an organization? If so, what organization is running it?

V YOUTH OFFICER

5.1 Has a Youth Officer been appointed in the municipality? If so, please share the decision on their appointment.

5.2 If the municipality has a designated officer, provide their contact information.

VI FUNDING of the provisions of the law on youth participation and youth policies

6.1 Has the municipality supported forms of youth organization from item 463 (transfer to NGOs)?

6.2 Has the municipality utilized the financial resources for youth for 2024? If so, how much and for what were the funds utilized?

6.3 Has the municipality allocated and utilized financial support for the Youth Center and for the center's activities in 2024? If so, how much?

6.4 Has the municipality allocated and utilized financial resources for the Local Youth Council in 2024? If so, how much?

6.5 Has the municipality planned financial resources for young people in the 2025 budget? If so, how much and for what are the funds planned?

