

FIRST REPORT - PROJECT 'YOUTH BANK HUB FOR WESTERN BALKAN AND TURKEY'

1. In order to evaluate the role of young people in making decisions important to the society, it is important to analyze the extent to which young people are involved in the political life of the country. For this project, an analysis of youth participation in decision-making through ministerial positions, positions of state secretaries, deputy ministers and secretaries of ministries. The Government of the Republic of Serbia currently has no young Minister¹.

From 2001 to date, only two of the Serbian governments had ministers who belong to the category of young people, in 2012 - 1 Minister (Nikola Selakovic, 29) and in 2014 - 1 Minister (Lazar Krstic, 30).

In the countries that are also involved in the Project, such as Montenegro and Albania - there are no young ministers, while in Macedonia 9 out of 20 Ministers (which makes 45%) fall into the category of young people (1 woman).

2. So far, the results of publicly available data research indicate that in the current structure of state secretaries in the Government of the Republic of Serbia, there are no young people. However, one should bear in mind that state secretaries of all ministries have not yet been set.
3. When it comes to the position of assistant ministers and secretaries of ministries, the Law on Civil Servants (Article 45, paragraph 2) prescribes the conditions for the work of the officials (higher education at the undergraduate level to the extent of at least 240 ECTS, master academic studies, specialist academic studies, specialist professional studies or undergraduate studies lasting at least 4 years or specialist studies at the university and at least 9 years of professional experience are necessary). Accordingly, a person who acquires specified education should thereafter acquire at least 9 years of professional experience in order to fulfill the required condition for the position of an assistant minister or secretary of a ministry. This means that young people do not have the opportunity to participate in decision-making by working as assistant ministers and secretaries of ministries.
4. In the current convocation of the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, out of 250 MPs, only 8 fall into the category of young people (3.2%), of which 2 deputies - men and 6 deputies - women. These MPs are between 27 and 30 years of age.

In the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia in 2014, there was a total of 9 young deputies (3.6%), while in 2012 there were 16 (6.4%).

Of the total number of elected deputies, the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, currently has 7 deputies from the list "Serbia wins - Aleksandar Vučić" (4 from the Serbian Progressive Party, one from the Socialist Movement, one of the Serbian People's Party and 1 non-party figure), while 1 deputy, a young person, comes from the list of Serbian Radical Party.

¹ According to the Law on Youth, young people are those from the age of 15 to 30 years of age.

The table below specifies the total number of proposed young people in the electoral lists (bold lists crossed the threshold and are currently in the Parliament). The highest percentage of young people was proposed in the “Youth with Attitude - Dialogue” (94%), while the highest proportion of young people among the candidates for deputies, bearing in mind the lists that have won, had lists of national minorities: Muamer Zukorlic - Bošnjaka democratic Union (37.4%), Sulejman Ugljanin - Party of Democratic Action (34.5%) (more than 1/3 of the proposed candidates) and the Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians (23.2%).

LISTS	TOTAL	YOUTH	%
1. Serbia Wins - Aleksandar Vučić	250	28	11.2
2. For Fair Serbia - the Democratic Party - (NOVA, DSHV, ZZS)	246	55	22.4
3. Ivica Dačić - SPS - JS	250	24	9.6
4. Serbian Progressive Party	250	43	17.2
5. DSS - DVERI	240	23	9.6
6. Alliance of Vojvodina Hungarians	250	58	23.2
7. Alliance for Better Serbia - LDP, LSV i SDS	250	38	15.2
8. Muamer Zukorlić - BDZ	99	37	37.4
9. Sulejman Ugljanin - SDA	29	10	34.5
10. For Free Serbia - Citizens Group Zavetnici	66	24	36.4
11. For the Rebirth of Serbia - Citizens Group	186	43	23.1
12. Russian Party	55	12	21.8
13. The Republican Party	131	31	23.7
14. Serbian-Russian Movement	200	44	22.0
15. Serbia for All of Us - Borko Stefanović	190	35	18.4
16. Youth with Attitude - Dialogue	50	47	94.0
17. Saša Radulović - DJB	250	38	15.2
18. Party for Democratic Action - PDD	8	1	12.5
19. The Green Party	106	19	17.9
20. Defiance - Narodni savez	164	48	29.3
TOTAL	3270	658	20.1

In Montenegro, a total of 81 MPs - 1 belongs to the category of young people (1.2%), in Albania - out of 140 MPs - 3 fall into the category of young people (2.1%), while in Macedonia - out of 123 deputies - 2 fall into the category of young people (1.6%).

5. When it comes to young people who participate in assemblies and the main committees of political parties, which in the last parliamentary elections crossed the threshold, the data are not publicly available. To the email with a question about the number of young people participating in assemblies and main committees of the parliamentary political parties responded only 2 parties of which only one has given the answer to the question. It is the Democratic Alliance of Croats in Vojvodina, whose assembly consists of 30 young people younger than 30, while there are 3 young people in the party Main Board, who are also in the Presidency of the party.

6. Only 4 presidents of the local government units (municipalities) are younger than 30, compared to all analyzed local governments (municipalities and cities) in the Republic of Serbia, excluding Kosovo and Metohija, of which there are 163, accounting for 2, 5%. These are mayors of Plandište (28 years old), Rekovac (30), Palilula (29) and Bački Petrovac (27).

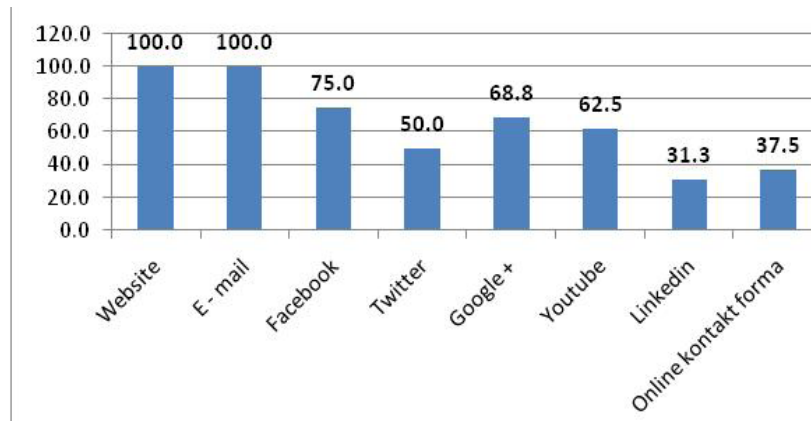
In Montenegro there are no young mayors, while in Albania there are 3 (while the total number of local government units is 61), which accounts for 5.9%.

7. The Law on Youth provides for a possibility for the formation of youth associations, associations for the young people, and federations of these associations. At present there are 1100 (646 youth associations, 10 youth association alliances, 437 associations for young people and 7 federation of associations for young people) in the Republic of Serbia.

8. The Law on Youth also provides for the possibility of establishing a youth council at provincial, city and municipal levels. Currently, 91 local governments have established Youth Councils (slightly over 55%, excluding Kosovo and Metohija), of which 53 are active (about 32%). When youth offices are in question, 128 have been founded, which means that over 78% of local government units have established offices for young people.

9. All ministries and the National Assembly have their own web sites and mail accounts which citizens, and thus young people can use in order to get informed about the work of these bodies, or collect necessary information. In addition, 6 ministries has contact forms available on their websites, so that citizens could ask a question or seek the necessary information. When it comes to social networks, Facebook is the most popular (75% of ministries have their own FB page), then G + (68.8%), Youtube (62.5%) and the least popular is LinkedIn (31.3 %).

MINISTRIES



10. At the local level, all local government units (excluding Kosovo) have their own website, while accounts for e-mail have more than 90%, a contact form for citizens possess around 77.9% of the units. The most popular social network is Facebook (61.3% of local governments have FB page), then G + (66%), Twitter (49.1%), Youtube (40.5%), while the least popular is LinkedIn (slightly less than 7% of municipalities have an account on this social network).

