



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA DELO, DRUŽINO,
SOCIALNE ZADEVE IN ENAKE MOŽNOSTI

YOUTH GUARANTEE

Implementation Plan

2016–2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Introduction Young people in the labour market.....	3
2 Principles of the Youth Guarantee	6
3 Youth Guarantee providers.....	12
4 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan	13
4.1 Early intervention and activation	14
4.2 Activation of young people in the labour market.....	16
5 Scope and financial framework of the Youth Guarantee programme's implementation.....	19
6 Monitoring the implementation of the Youth Guarantee	20
7 Annexes	21

Index of Charts and Tables:

Chart 1: Course of counselling provided to young people at the ESS	10
Table 1: Early intervention and activation	15
Table 2: Activation of young people in the labour market.....	17
Table 3: The expected funds for implementation of the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee	20

1 Introduction Young people in the labour market

The effects of the economic crisis were strongly reflected in the Slovenian labour market. The total number of employed persons decreased by 9%: from over 880,000 at the end of 2008 to slightly over 791,000 at the end of 2013. **Over the same period, the number of young people in employment decreased from slightly over 161,000 to 105,000; this decrease was above average, reaching even 34.9%.** To a certain extent this decrease can be attributed to demographic changes, a decrease in the number of young people in certain generations and, in particular, to the economic crisis and the still very long period young people take to finish their education. Young people who enter the labour market mostly find precarious forms of employment, especially ones for a definite period of time and, at the beginning of the crisis, the employees holding such work contracts were the first who were dismissed by the employers.

The number of young people in employment has been decreasing¹ Young people enter the labour market mostly after concluding their education and thus the majority of young people actively start seeking a job after the age of 20, and more expressly, after the second half of their twenties. It can be noticed that **due to their active presence in the education system, there are almost no people employed below the age of 20**; there were 3,145 such employees at the end of 2005 and a mere 1,628 at the end of 2014. Slightly more than 24,000 people aged 20 to 24 were employed, and over 80,000 were aged 25 to 29 (SORS, 2015).

Future demographic changes will have a significant impact on the labour market. The number of young people and their share in the population will not change or decrease considerably; however, there will be a significant increase in the number and, consequently, in the share of the elderly, i.e. people aged 65 or more, in the population. The ageing of the population is one of the facts Slovenia should pay more attention to.²The pressure on the public finances will increase, in particular on the pension and health insurance funds, due to which Slovenia should in the future increase its promotion active ageing and extension of employment period and increase the inclusion of the working-age persons in employment.

Employment of the elderly, women and, naturally, young people should be increased. Regarding young people, a timely conclusion of studies and the earliest possible inclusion in the labour market should be encouraged.

¹In 1995, there were 442,000 people employed aged 15 to 29; however, by 2015 their number decreased to 335,000; thus decreasing by 106,917 or 24.2%. Their share in the total population also decreased from 22.2% in 1995 to 16.3% in 2015, and according to the predictions of the EUROPOP13 projection (SORS, 2015c) their share will be between 14.5% and 16.9%.

²In Slovenia, the number of the elderly (aged 65 or more) has been growing rapidly, whereas the number of young people has been decreasing and currently, small generations born in the 1990s have been coming into working age. According to the EUROPOP2013 projection (SORS, 2015c), we can expect that in coming decades the number of young people will not decrease considerably but range between 280,000 and 320,000 (in 1995, over 442,000 people were aged 15 to 29). However, there will be a significant increase in the number, and thus, in the share of the elderly, i.e. people aged 65 or over, which will gradually increase and reach the highest level around 2055 when the elderly are set to comprise 30.1% of the population.

Economic situation in Slovenia improved in the last year. In 2014, the situation in the labour market stabilized and the total number of employed persons, including young people, increased by 0.5%. Working-age young people are often still in the educational process. Thus the majority of the employed persons below the age of 20 have secondary education (77.0%) and, together with the increase in the age, a share of employees tertiary education has been increasing. There are very few young employees who only have primary education; however, the share of this level of education increases with age.

Unemployment among young people decreases while certain difficulties remain. In the first year of the crisis, unemployment among young people increased by 50.5% to 27,424 persons and the share has not increased considerably, since there are many persons aged 30 or more among them. In the first year of the crisis, employers significantly limited new employees and decreased the number of existing employees, in particular, by dismissing those persons employed in precarious forms of employment. The fact that the number of jobs available decreased contributed to the increase in the growth of the number of the unemployed young people; the reduced employment opportunities resulted in an increased number of young unemployed people who registered at the Employment Service of Slovenia and who, in the years prior to the crisis, would have made a direct transition from school to employment.

Through stabilisation of the situation in the labour market, the registrations of persons who lost their employments concluded for a limited period of time, redundant workers and workers unemployed due to company bankruptcy, who were often aged 30 and over, also stabilised. In the period from January to September 2015, in the register of unemployed persons 21,823 persons aged 15 to 29 were registered, which is 2862 persons or 11.6% less than in the same period in 2014. In October 2015, the number of registered young unemployed persons (aged 15–29) totalled to 26,195, which is 13.8% less than in October 2014.

Data on the registered unemployment rate of young people show a positive trend; however, they should be used with caution. The registered unemployment rate shows a share of the registered unemployed persons within the employed population and it is typical of Slovenia that young people, particularly due to the continuation of their schooling, remain inactive. **Regarding young people's involvement in tertiary education, Slovenia ranks among the leading EU Member States, and also remained at a high level during the crisis** (in 2012 it significantly exceeded the EU average). In Slovenia, the share of the population aged 19 to 24 still in studies actually fell by two percentage points (47.7%); however, almost a half of all young people were still studying³. These trends are related to a high percentage of young people enrolled in upper secondary education programmes and programmes for continuing education at the tertiary level, a favourable ratio between the number of study places in higher vocational programmes and higher education programmes available and the number of applicants, the absence of tuition fees for full-time level 1 and 2 studies, and the benefits of student status (Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS, Enrolment of students in the higher vocational programmes and higher education programmes).

Thus, the registered unemployment rate for the 15-24 age group and 25-29 age group is above the average. In July 2015, the highest unemployment rate was recorded for the 15-24 age group (25.0%),

³ In 2014/2015 academic year 83,700 students enrolled or 7,000 less than in the previous year (in part, the decrease can be attributed to smaller generations of young people). On the contrary, the number of students in the postgraduate study programmes has been on the increase, in particular, the number of the students of master's study programme (Bologna 2nd cycle). Almost 20,000 students enrolled in the 2014/2015 academic year (which is more than a quarter of all the higher education programme students enrolled).

the unemployment rate for the 25-29 age group amounted to 16.9%. The registered unemployment rate has been decreasing, since in the year before it amounted to 28.3% for the 15-24 age group and to 18.6% for the 25-29 age group. Data on unemployment according to a Labour Force Survey (hereinafter: LFS) showed a positive trend: in the second quarter of 2014 it amounted to 19.5% for the 15–24 age group, and it dropped to 15.7% in the second quarter of 2015.

NEET rate: for the 15–24 age group it was 8.6% in the second quarter of 2015 (8.5% in the second quarter of 2014 and 9.2% in the second quarter of 2013). The number of young people belonging to the NEET group equals the number recorded in the previous year and totals 18,000; out of these approximately 9000 persons are not listed in the register of the unemployed persons with the Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS).

The effects of stable economic conditions and the Youth Guarantee are noted in an increased employment of young people. In 2014, the number of employments of previously unemployed persons aged 15-29 totalled to 25,742, which is 4,915 persons or 23.6% more than in the same period the year before. In the first nine months of 2015 18,514 young people obtained employment; compared to the same period in 2014 this is 6.4% less; however it is 15.3% more than in the same 2013 period.

Within the structure of the unemployed young people, the extension of the unemployment period of certain groups of young people raises a particular concern. Despite the fact that young people, on average, change their unemployment status more quickly than other groups of unemployed persons, the number of long-term unemployed young people is on the increase. Many young people obtain employment relatively quickly; approximately 42% of young people deregisters from the ESS register of unemployed persons within four months of registration, whereas 27% of them return to education and continue schooling. On average, young people aged 15-19 are registered with the EES for 8.4 months, while those aged 20-24 are registered on average for 11.8 months, and those aged 25-29 are registered on average for 13.7 months; on average, young people were unemployed slightly more than a year, i.e. 12.9 months. For a comparison: young people aged 30 or more were on average registered with the EES for more than two years (31.6 v) – EES data, September 2015.

In September 2015, there were 8,656 long-term unemployed young people including 469 persons who were unemployed for five years or more. The share of long-term unemployed young people was 37.7%; a particular concerning fact is the 15.1% share of expressly long-term unemployed young people, where almost every sixth young person was unemployed for two years or more. This includes 1,276 young people with primary school education and 386 with tertiary education. **Among the long-term unemployed, the share of graduates who completed studies in the arts, humanities, social sciences, business, management, and law has been increasing; while a lower share is comprised by graduates who completed studies in health care, social care and pedagogy.**

Despite a positive trend, employment opportunities for young people are still very limited and for this reason, measures should be created to provide help and support to young people on their path to employment. Measures should include systemic solutions, innovative and effective approaches, and the expedited inclusion of young people in the labour market.

2 Principles of the Youth Guarantee

In implementing the Youth Guarantee, the following principles shall be followed:

I. The principle of targeted and segmented action

In accordance with the Recommendation on Establishing a Youth Guarantee adopted in April 2013 by Council of the European Union, the programmes involving young people aged 15-24 have to be implemented; however, the Member States may, if necessary, decide to extend this target group. Considering that Slovenia is characterized by a large share of unemployed people aged 25-29 (as a result of the large amount of enrolment in tertiary education), the Youth Guarantee includes and/or takes into account an expanded target group of young people aged up to 29.

Young people are not a homogeneous group; they vary depending on a number of factors determining their situation in the labour market.⁴In implementing the Youth Guarantee, measures should be directed towards addressing the needs of young people, with the main focus being placed on those young people who are most marginalized in the labour market or are in danger of becoming marginalized.

In the 2016–2020 period, measures of the Youth Guarantee will be focused on those who really need help to enter the labour market. Many young people are directly employable, since they possess the most current knowledge and they are active and more adaptable than older workers. Experience from abroad shows that the most important factor for success among young people in the first three months of their unemployment is as frequent contact with potential employers as possible. This is observed by the Youth Guarantee, which plans that support be offered to young people in steps, in proportion to their needs and the duration of their unemployment. For young people who have higher opportunities in the labour market, the measures of job referral procedures and career counselling and learning skills of searching for employment are available; whereas more intensive measures of active employment policy are intended for young people with less opportunities and longer period of unemployment.

⁴ The European Commission in its working document SWD (2012) 409 (Commission staff working document SWD (2012) 409 Accompanying the document 'Proposal for a Council Recommendation on Establishing a Youth Guarantee', Brussels, 5 December 2012, p. 2) has established that, "For many young people short and light interventions such as universal vocational orientation, education and labour market information are enough for them to achieve the desired placement on their own within the specified time period. Others will require a labour market entrance assessment, vacancy matching and, if necessary, short CV training. Yet others, often more disadvantaged young people (such as those with low skills or other barriers), will need deeper, longer and more complex interventions and the use of tangible offers in order to ensure that they too benefit from the Youth Guarantee. Indeed, the purpose of a Youth Guarantee is to ensure that nobody is left on their own, that all young people, who have not succeeded in securing an offer on their own, are, within a certain period of time, presented with an offer of a job, continued education, apprenticeship or a traineeship."

According to the data of the ESS analysis, entitled “Young People in the Labour Market”, in Slovenia more assistance in transitioning to the labour market is needed by:

- young people with no education;
- first-time job seekers;
- young women with tertiary education; and
- long-term unemployed young people, i.e. entered in the register of unemployed persons for 12 months or more.

Along with this, young people’s further transition to long-term unemployment should be prevented already as part of basic career counselling soon after young people find themselves unemployed; it should be determined whether the individual faces obstacles in finding employment and adequate assistance should be offered.

The main objective of the Youth Guarantee is a fast activation of young people in the labour market fully followed by the Implementation plan for the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee. Special, intensive Youth Guarantee measures will be intended for long-term unemployed young people and returnees to the Youth Guarantee scheme who have not succeeded in obtaining employment despite their inclusion in the Youth Guarantee measures.

II. Principle of Mutual Obligations

The Implementation Plan for the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee includes systemic, preventive and active measures. The latter are intended for young people after the conclusion of their schooling, when they enter the labour market.

In order to get an offer (a good offer in compliance with the required methodology of reporting the implementation of the Youth Guarantee⁵) within the framework of the Youth Guarantee in Slovenia young people must be entered in the register of unemployed persons with the ESS. At the same time, young people who meet the conditions prescribed for the target group are included in the Youth Guarantee scheme.

By registering in the register of the unemployed persons, a young person aged up to 29 shall be included in the Youth Guarantee scheme and entitled to the measures of fast activation within the framework of this scheme, in accordance with the agreed upon employment plan. Through inclusion in the Youth Guarantee scheme a person is provided an opportunity to be included in the measures under the Youth Guarantee while they simultaneously also become liable to accept corresponding obligations and duties arising from their status as an unemployed person.

During the inclusion in the Youth Guarantee scheme, the same rules apply to the included young person as to other unemployed persons, which means that the person is obliged to actively seek employment and to abide by the active employment policy measures and youth guarantees in accordance with the agreed upon employment plan. This does not involve coercion, but an agreement between the employment counsellor and the young unemployed person, expressing the individual’s needs and possibilities in the labour market, with the objective to enhance the individual’s employability through the agreed activities.

⁵ Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee,, INDIC/10/12052015/EN-rev; available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1094&langId=en>

III. Principle of fast activation and intensification of services and activities

Definitions

Services: provision of individual or group information and career counselling, and tools for independent career management. The objective of these services is to identify a good offer and/or activity that will most effectively assist the young person in their transition to the labour market and/or employment.

Offer: employment, internship, inclusion in the formal education system and/or continuation of schooling, apprenticeship and measures of “fast activation” of the Youth Guarantee, listed in Table 2.

The procedure of addressing young people within the framework of the Youth Guarantee follows the principle of empowerment of young people to assume responsibility in planning their careers and seeking employment opportunities with assistance of activities offered by the providers of the Youth Guarantee⁶.

In accordance with this principle, in the text below a procedure of considering young people after their registration in the register of unemployed persons is presented. The approach is focused on encouraging young unemployed persons to become active in seeking employment.

Course of considering young people at the ESS

After registering as unemployed persons all young persons (aged 15-29) are provided with information and basic career counselling by the youth counsellor. The first career counselling aims to identify the specific needs of the young persons seeking employment, their employability, interests and competencies, and to agree on their employment targets and follow-up activities, including the type of offer that provide the best answer to the identified needs. The counsellor will check the employment-seeking skills and agree with the young person seeking employment regarding how to improve these skills. The target is a creation of a high-quality CV and profile in adequate portals. With the majority of young people, the counsellor will establish electronic communication for fast and effective exchange of information between personal meetings with the counsellor. The career counselling will be followed by the unemployed young people job referral in accordance with the actual needs of the labour market. In accordance with the employment targets, young people will be invited to employer speed dating and presentations of employment opportunities.

Advisers for young people will provide information on possibilities and opportunities for training, education or realisation of business ideas in local and broader environment. Information and assistance in employment seeking, use of tools for self-managing careers and short workshops presenting modern ways of employment seeking are already available at the career centres.

Young people desiring to seek their opportunity in the European labour market are offered EURES information and advice on the “My First EURES Job” system, which provides support to young people to seize the opportunity for employment in Europe. The ESS will provide assistance to all interested young people in their search for jobs abroad, as well as in the use of a web portal to search for jobs abroad.

⁶ The European Commission calls attention (SWD (2012) 409 Accompanying the document ‘Proposal for a Council Recommendation on Establishing a Youth Guarantee, Brussels, 5 December 2012) to the moral hazard if young people rely on an external organisation, such as an employment service, to provide them with employment. The Commission recommends introducing active and individualised guidance at the start of the process, helping the young person find vacancies or study places that appeal to them and by teaching them skills of employment seeking, for example, providing support in writing their job applications to enhance their probability of success.

When it is possible even at the occasion of the first counselling meeting to establish which offer will be the most effective, the counsellor and the unemployed person agree on inclusion in further education, training and project learning for young adults (PLYA)⁷.

The two goals of the first counselling are identification of the person's needs and activation of independent job searching.

After three months of unemployment, another round of career counselling is provided along with checking the effectiveness of the activities already carried out and the application documents, including profiles in proper portals, agreement on the offer of the Youth Guarantee measure and planning further activities supporting the young person in their job searching. The activities comprise, in particular, career counselling, creation of new employment objectives and seeking existing opportunities in the environment, use of tools for independent planning of career and/or inclusion in a group workshop on learning career management skills provided by ESS centres. In this phase, the measures of the Youth Guarantee and the active employment policy comprise, in particular, the measures of training and education and on-the-job training, the purpose of which is to gain experience and increase employability. The training will be adjusted to specific target groups and individual needs in connection with the actual needs of concrete employers. Job referral will be continued as well as other methods of presentation to employers.

The objective of the counselling is identification of the most effective offer.

After four months of unemployment and/or after conclusion of different forms of training (after a return to the Youth Guarantee scheme) the unemployed person will be offered a more intensive service and additional measures of support within the Youth Guarantee scheme and Active Employment Policy (AEP). The services include in-depth career counselling and/or enrolment in a group learning the career management skills provided by concessionaires. The measures include more intensive incentives for employers (employment subsidies, co-financed traineeship in certain sectors, mentoring schemes) in accordance with the target groups of an individual measure. The job referral and other forms of contacts between the unemployed young people and employers and other aforementioned activities will be continued.

The objective of counselling is intensification of activities for transition to the labour market and inclusion in a new offer after the previous one expires.

After twelve months of unemployment the most intensive measures are offered to the most vulnerable in the labour market, for example, inclusion in public works and incentives for employment of the long-term unemployed young people. In terms of the services provided, this means in-depth career counselling and inclusion in counselling workshops carried out by concessionaires. In parallel with the duration of unemployment, counselling is increasingly adjusted to the needs of the individual.

The objective of the counselling is to maintain employability of the person and obtain new work experiences.

⁷PLYA is a state-approved programme of non-formal education, implemented with the aim of helping young people who have no education, occupation and employment, to overcome social seclusion and encourage them to continue their schooling, and where this is not possible, encourage them to acquire skills that will make their path to employment easier. With the help of mentors young people also solve problems that have contributed to their decision to leave school (family relationships, poor self-esteem, addictions, social hardship, etc.). The Project Learning for Young Adults (PLYA) programme has been carried out in Slovenia for many years and has yielded excellent results.

Chart 1: Course of counselling provided to young people at the ESS

PREVENTIVE ACTION	IMMEDIATELY AFTER BECOMING UNEMPLOYED	AFTER THREE MONTHS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	AFTER FOUR MONTHS OF UNEMPLOYMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> lifelong career guidance at all levels of education and beyond scholarship provision forecasting labour market needs work-based training with employers during education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of information and basic career counselling by the youth counsellor portal Poiscidelo.si job referral and organising employer speed dating services rendered by career centres EURES AEP measures: PLYA – Project learning training and education for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of repeated career counselling and assistance in job seeking teaching career management skills by the youth counsellor additional AEP measures to increase employability: on-the-job training, training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> provision of additional AEP measures: incentives to employers to employ, co-financing of mandatory traineeship in certain sectors counselling service public works (for the long-term unemployed)
Job referrals and organising employer speed dating			

IV. The principle of intersectoral cooperation and the partnership approach

In the preparation and implementation of the Youth Guarantee, the integration of sectors (particularly the employment, economy and education sectors) is extremely important that the implemented activities achieve optimal effects.

The Youth Guarantee includes all actions (measures), irrespective of sectoral competence and their source of funding. For implementation of the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee, the following sectors will be responsible:

- The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (hereinafter: MDDSZ), in its role of a national coordinator of the Youth Guarantee
- The Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (hereinafter: MIZŠ),
- The Ministry of Economic Development and Technology (hereinafter: MGRT),
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (hereinafter: MKGP),
- The Ministry of Culture (hereinafter: MK),

Cooperation and integration with social partners, representatives of young people and the ESS are of vital importance for successful implementation of the Youth Guarantee; this is the only way to achieve the desired long-term effects on the labour market, meet the needs of the economy and at the same time take into account the aspirations and needs of young people.

Participation in preparation of the document:

The calls of the European Commission, strategic documents of the Republic of Slovenia related to the wider issue of youth employment, the proposals of all relevant ministries and the ESS, the ESS analysis entitled Youth and the Labour Market, ⁸(October 2015), the results of evaluations carried out so far of labour market measures, as well as proposals received from young people, have all been taken into account in preparing the draft Youth Guarantee.

The draft 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee was developed in close cooperation with representatives of young people, the ESS and the abovementioned ministries.

Cooperation in the implementation phase:

In their role of beneficiaries or providers, the implementation of the Youth Guarantee will include employers, associations, youth organizations, public funds, public agencies, public and other institutions, NGOs and other organizations meeting the conditions and criteria for selection.

Youth organizations play an especially significant role in providing information to young people on the activities under the Youth Guarantee, since they have already established channels of modern communication suitable to young people's communication habits (for example, attractive and interactive web pages, social networks, electronic information systems etc.). In addition to the mentioned, the youth organizations are, owing to their daily contact with young people, the representatives of the so called NEET group who are not registered with the ESS or other official institution, the most suitable for implementation of various activities aimed at reaching those young people living on the margins of society.

Cooperation with young people's representatives was carried out within the framework of a Working Group on Monitoring the Implementation of the Youth Guarantee, in which, in addition to all governmental sectors participating in implementation of the Youth Guarantee measures, representatives of organisations operating in the youth sector also take part, these being:

- the National Youth Council of Slovenia;
- the Slovenian Student Union;
- the Youth Plus trade union;
- the MaMa Network;
- the Ypsilon Institute.

The Working Group takes part in all preparation phases and in implementation follow-up activities of the Youth Guarantee measures.

Social partners also play a role in approving financial reservations for the active employment policy and cohesion policy measures within the Active Employment Policy Action Plan for each year or budget period.

⁸Analysis entitled Youth and the Labour Market, Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, October 2015, available at: http://www.ess.gov.si/_files/7755/Analiza_Mladi_in_trg_dela_2015.pdf

3 Youth Guarantee providers

The ESS was the main provider of the Youth Guarantee measures intended for unemployed young persons .For successful implementation of the Youth Guarantee, it must be acquainted with the measures of other providers and establish effective communication with schools and other providers of training and education. Intensive cooperation with employers in local environment is also of utmost importance, whereas, in the performance of its work, the ESS has to establish links with other institutions dealing with young people, in particular, with the social work centres. The institutions working with young people, for example, the social work centres, educational institutions, youth organisations and non-governmental organisations that operate within the youth sector inform and direct young people to register with the ESS as soon as possible after they complete schooling.

The ESS operates at the following three levels:

- The **central unit** – the ESS head office – with the management and in regional units with Labour Offices;
- **12 regional units** – carry out professional and operational tasks related to the ESS activities in its area, monitor and examine employment and unemployment trends, provide counselling and expert and operational assistance to Labour Offices within the framework of regional units and cooperate with employers, providers of the ESS measures and regional and local entities in the labour market;
- Through direct linking, **58 Labour Offices** located in all administrative units provide the applicants with the right to job referrals and work, employment counselling, exercising rights under unemployment insurance, implementation of employment activities and occupational counselling for young people and adults.

4 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia, after having consulted with the key stakeholders adopted the

2016–2020 Youth Guarantee Implementation Plan

under which every young person aged 15-29 shall receive an offer for employment (including the traineeship), inclusion in a formal education, on-the-job training or other training related to the needs of the employers, within four months of registering in the register of unemployed persons with the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Youth Guarantee, which is being adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia, follows the call of the European Commission inviting the Member States to ensure that all young people in Europe aged up to 29, within a period of four months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed, receive an employment offer of good quality, continued education, and an apprenticeship or a traineeship and, at the same time, it expresses a distinctive feature of Slovenia, as it has expanded the target group. **Since in Slovenia, young people enter the labour market late, young people are considered those aged 15-29 (i.e. persons aged below 30).**

The 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee implementation plan is a strategic plan of the government, prepared on the basis of the Commission's initiative and intended to define objectives and conditions of the Youth Guarantee in the Republic of Slovenia. It includes 15 measures pursuing concrete objectives. These will be achieved through carrying out various activities by all responsible sectors. Measures and objectives are presented in the text below and the expected funds for the 2016–2020 period are listed. Activities under an individual measure will be carried out in accordance with regional regulations and the adopted budget for an individual budget period.

In the 2016–2020 period, the Youth Guarantee will be implemented via structural reforms and specific initiatives that will improve the situation of young people in the labour market, according to the scheme presented hereafter.

The measures of the implementation plan are divided into two sets: the first is a set of preventive measures, intended for young people who have not entered the labour market yet; and the second is a set of measures, intended for quickly activating young people in the labour market. Within the framework of the two sets of measures, systemic and also programme (short-term) measures are planned.

4.1 Early intervention and activation

Three main **systemic measures** will be carried out as part of early measures and activating young people prior to their entering the labour market. The first measure is related to life-long career guidance, the second measure comprises systemic changes in the area of traineeship and the third measure plans a renewal of the vocational education system.

Preventive action will begin at the time when young people are still included in the education system. They will have available lifelong career guidance, information on labour market opportunities and successful job searching strategies. In schools, a promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation will be continued. By means of scholarship policy, the importance of company scholarships will be strengthened and those professions and vocations will be promoted that are identified as promising or where shortages exist, both in Slovenia and Europe.

Early intervention and activation measures are presented in Table 1

Table 1: Early intervention and activation

	Measure	Body responsible for the measure	Summary / Objective of the measure	Expected funds				
				2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I.	Early intervention and activation			EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
	Reforms			in EUR million				
1.	Lifelong career guidance	MDDSZ, MIZŠ	Improvement and further development of lifelong career guidance in schools and an increased accessibility of information on vocations and professions, careers and future possibilities of employment, an increase in the quality of the system for evaluation of informally and opportunistically gained knowledge for successful inclusion in the labour market and implementation of different models of open and flexible transition between schooling and the labour market and/or local environment. Promotion of flexible forms of learning and provision of support to high-quality career guidance for the gifted.	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.5
2.	Systemic changes in traineeship	MJU, MIZŠ, MDDSZ, MZ, MK, MP, MF	Implementation in accordance with the action plan on organising and providing traineeship in the Republic of Slovenia adopted by the Government (amendment to the sector-specific acts). Through the amendment to the sector-specific acts, mandatory traineeship will be abolished and changes of duration and content of the mandatory traineeships shall be introduced in those areas where such changes are reasonable and feasible. Within the framework of the 2016 and 2017 Joint Personnel Plan for State Administrative Bodies, a special approved employment quota by individual bodies shall be proposed, intended exclusively for employing trainees.	Systemic changes, funds are not expected	Systemic changes, funds are not expected	/	/	/
3.	Overhaul of the vocational education system	MIZŠ, MDDSZ, MGRT	Gradual introduction of a system of apprenticeship (creation of an adequate normative framework and supportive environment); promotion of work-based training with employers	4.3	6.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Programmes/measures							
4.	Promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovativeness	MGRT, MIZŠ	Promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovativeness among young people, university incubator services and provision of support to innovative social companies, etc.	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
5.	Scholarship provision	MDDSZ, MK	Implementing the scholarship policy: regional scholarship scheme, scholarships for shortage occupations, AD Futura and Scholarships for specialised and shortage occupations in culture etc.	4.7	5.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
	Early intervention and activation – TOTAL			15.0	18.0	15.6	15.0	15.0

4.2 Activation of young people in the labour market

Four systemic measures will be implemented as part of activation. The first measure is focused on strengthened youth counselling, emphasizing fast activation on the one hand and activation of long-term unemployed young people on the other hand. Due to the problem of precariousness in the labour market, which affects young people in particular, a new measure for preventing and detecting precariousness in the labour market will be introduced.

A special set of activities will also comprise an expanded promotion of young people's international mobility via the EURES network and other pilot projects. To provide information on the measures under the Youth Guarantee to all stakeholders in the labour market and for these measures to reach all young people belonging to the NEET group, in particular those who are not registered in the register of unemployed persons with the Employment Service of RS, a measure of informing young people on the Youth Guarantee is under preparation.

The fast activation measures are intended for young unemployed persons aged up to 29 and belong to the category of the Youth Guarantee offer in accordance with the methodology of Youth Guarantee monitoring⁹. Supporting measures and planned activities are designed to implement activities that promote young people's integration into the labour market.

The planned activities to be undertaken will cover the areas of entrepreneurship and innovation, education and training of young people and young unemployed persons and various incentives for employment whereby a special attention will be paid to the permanence of the new jobs. Special activities will be devoted to long-term unemployed and other vulnerable persons.

Measures to activate young people in the labour market are presented in Table 2.

⁹ Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee,, INDIC/10/12052015/EN-rev; available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1094&langId=en>

Table 2: Activation of young people in the labour market

	Measure	Body responsible for the measure	Summary / Objective of the measure	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
				EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
	Reforms / Systemic measures			in EUR million				
6.	Strengthening counselling to young job seekers at the ESS (Youth Counsellors)	MDDSZ	Employment and training of counsellors for the unemployed who will be specialized in working with young people and long-term unemployed persons.	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
7.	Prevention and detection of precariousness in the labour market	MDDSZ	Provision of support to the stakeholders in the labour market, provision of information on the rights of workers and on traps of precarious work forms and strengthening of the inspection services.	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
8.	International mobility	MDDSZ, MIZŠ	Promotion of international mobility of young people via the EURES network and other pilot projects.	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
9.	Youth Guarantee information and publicity	MDDSZ	Provision of information on the Youth Guarantee measures (promotion activities, web services, web applications etc.) and other projects intended for informing and raising awareness about the Youth Guarantee.	0.2	0.1	/	/	/
	Fast activation programmes / measures							
10.	Education and training of unemployed young people	MDDSZ, MK	Active employment policy programmes such as providing training to unemployed persons for vocations sought by employers and created in accordance with their actual needs, on-the-job training, project learning for young adults, measures for activating young people in culture.	7.6	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.6
11.	Incentives for employment of young people	MDDSZ, MIZŠ	Promotion of employment of unemployed young people, first job seekers, emphasizing permanent jobs and provision of traineeship in individual areas.	21.3	12.4	6.0	5.0	5.0

12.	Measures for vulnerable young people	MDDSZ, MIZŠ	Promotion of employment of long-term unemployed young people via subsidies and inclusion in public works and assistance in the transition of young people with special needs to the labour market.	8.8	9.2	8.0	7.5	7.0
13.	Support for youth entrepreneurship	MGRT, MDDSZ	Provision of training to unemployed young people for business start-ups, assistance in drafting an entrepreneurial plan, provision of services to potential entrepreneurs and entrepreneurs at the beginning of their business career; incentives for young enterprises, promotion of business cooperation and employment of young people in youth cooperatives, etc.	1.7	1.7	3.5	3.0	3.0
14.	Young people in rural areas	MKGP	Provision of support to young people for the establishment of a farm and new jobs creation.	11.1	10.4	13.3	13.3	13.3
15.	Projects for young people	MDDSZ , MIZŠ, URSM	Implementation of various projects related to development of new employment opportunities and self-employment of young people, as a response to social challenges; implementation of research projects with the purpose of collaboration among stakeholders in the knowledge triangle, whereas the starting points will be the potentials of individual researchers and their breakthrough ideas.	1.5	2.5	4.0	3.5	3.5
Activation of young people in the labour market				55.1	44.8	42.4	39.6	38.9

5 Scope and financial framework of the Youth Guarantee programme's implementation

Estimated scope and number of young unemployed persons included

The key target group of the Youth Guarantee are young people aged up to 29 who are registered as unemployed with the Employment Service of the Republic of Slovenia. In 2015, the number of employments of previously unemployed persons aged 15-29 totalled to 26,938, which is 3,213 persons or 10.7% more than in the same period in the year before. In the period from January to December 2015, **34,485 persons aged 15–29 were newly registered** in the register of unemployed persons, which is 3,774 persons or 9.9% less than in the same period in 2014. In 2014, on average 31,580 unemployed young people were included in the in the Youth Guarantee Scheme per month.

On the basis of the indicated data it is estimated that the **target group of the Youth Guarantee will remain at approximately the same level as in the previous year, i.e. 35,000 unemployed young people aged 15–29**, of which 60% will comprise young people aged 25–29. Approximately 60% of all newly registered unemployed are residents of Eastern Slovenia.

Estimated necessary funds and financing sources

The Youth Guarantee implementation plan is an overview of all measures that are effective in the scope of the Youth Guarantee, whereas the actual implementation and implicit planning the amount of funds for implementation of individual measures are defined in the implementation documents providing basis for implementation of measures in an individual area.

Funds, indicated with individual measures in Tables 1 and 2 are expected funds. The assessment of expected funds for 2016 and 2017 was prepared on the basis of strategic and implementation documents, which were already approved (the Republic of Slovenia budget for 2016 and 2017, the Operational programme for implementation for the 2014–2020 Period, Guidelines for the Implementation of AEP Measures for the 2016–2020 Period, Plan for the Implementation of Active Employment Policy for 2016 and 2017, Rural Development Programme for the 2014–2020 Period), while for the upcoming 2018–2020 period) assessment was prepared on the basis of expected funds necessary for the efficient implementation of the Youth Guarantee, in line with the EU Recommendations and plans for implementation of the planned activities, financed from the European cohesion funds and Rural Development Programme up to 2020.

Within the five years of implementing the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee, EUR 300 billion are expected to be allocated for measures; of these the most (EUR 70.1 billion and EUR 62.7 billion) in the first two years of the implementation, and a gradual decrease in the amount of funds with each year. The reason for such allocation lies, in particular, in the present situation young people face in the labour market, requiring fast and strengthened action. In 2016 and 2017, Slovenia has at its disposal additional funds from the financial instrument entitled Youth Employment Initiative, amounting to EUR 20.7 billion. Considering favourable economic prognosis and owing to this an improvement of the situation in the labour market, a decrease in the unemployment of young people is expected and for this reason, a slightly reduced need for action and thus also slightly reduced funds at the annual level in the 2018–2020 period are assessed. The expected funds for implementation of the Youth Guarantee by year of implementation are evident from the Table 3.

Table 3: The expected funds for implementation of the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee

The expected funds for implementation of the Youth Guarantee expressed in EUR billion				
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
70.1	62.7	58.0	54.6	53.9

Funds for the implementation of the measures referred to in the Youth Guarantee will be earmarked in Slovenia's national budget within the integral budget funds of direct budget users carrying out measures of the Youth Guarantee, and Cohesion Policy structural funds plus own funds, which will also include items of the Youth Employment Initiative. Specific measures will be prepared for each budget period depending on available funds from the integral budget and cohesion policy and in accordance with the approved implementing documents of individual sectors.

6 Monitoring the implementation of the Youth Guarantee

Implementation of the Youth Guarantee measures will be regularly monitored by the providers of the measures.

The Youth Guarantee implementation plan 2016–2020 will be regularly monitored within the framework of a special working group in which representatives of all sectors, responsible for the Youth Guarantee implementation will participate, as well as the representative of organisations operating in the youth sector. On a regular basis – semi-annually and annually, the providers of the measures report to the working group on the implementation of the measures under the Youth Guarantee Scheme based on data on the number of inclusions and the funds used/allocated by a measure.

At the end of the Youth Guarantee implementation period, the working group shall produce a Final Report on the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee implementation and submit it to the Government for their information.

On a monthly basis ESS summarizes statistics on young people in the labour market; in addition to statistical data on youth unemployment and activities, the information also comprises data on young people's inclusion (aged up to 29, by basic structural characteristics) in the active employment policy measures and data on the number of persons included in the Youth Guarantee Scheme and the number of offers which the included persons received.

The progress of the Youth Guarantee's implementation is regularly reported to the European Commission in accordance with the prescribed methodology of the indicator framework on monitoring the Youth Guarantee implementation.¹⁰ Methodology comprises the following three levels of reporting:

- 1 – aggregate monitoring on the basis of macroeconomic indicators;
- 2 – Direct monitoring of the Youth Guarantee's delivery
- 3 – Follow-up of individuals who have exited the Youth Guarantee preparatory phase after 6, 12 and 18 months

¹⁰Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee,, INDIC/10/12052015/EN-rev; available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?catId=1094&langId=en>

Basic indicators for monitoring the implementation of the Youth Guarantee are described in detail in the Annex to the Indicator Framework for Monitoring the Youth Guarantee. Data for the first level of reporting will be obtained within the framework of a usual carrying out the Labour Force Survey and data for the second and third levels of reporting will be obtained on the basis of the evidence of persons registered as unemployed with the ESS and by crossing of data with other databases in accordance with the applicable law.

7 Annexes

Annex 1: DESCRIPTION OF THE 2016–2020 YOUTH GUARANTEE MEASURES

Annex 1: Description of the 2016–2020 Youth Guarantee implementation plan measures

I. EARLY INTERVENTION AND ACTIVATION

Reforms

Three main systemic measures will be carried out as part of early measures and activating young people prior to their entering the labour market. These measures target in particular young people who are still included in education or are in the phase of transitioning from schooling to the labour market.

1. Lifelong career guidance

The objective of this measure is to increase accessibility of information on vocations and professions, as well as future possibilities of employment and teaching career management skills to all young people. The objectives will be achieved by updating and upgrading of services of lifelong career guidance carried out by primary, secondary schools and higher education institutions. In this regard, it is of a key importance that all the providers of these services at local and regional levels link between themselves and create an effective network providing you people a comprehensive treatment. Special attention should be paid to the partnership cooperation with schools.

Within the measure, activities and projects regarding the establishment and upgrade of career centres for young people in schools will be carried out, as well as regarding the establishment of further development and implementation of career centres in institutions of higher education and project work with the economy, non-economic and non-profit sectors in local and regional environment. An important segment of the measure is also increasing the quality of the system for evaluating non-formal knowledge and knowledge gained outside of employment for a successful inclusion in the labour market.

A third analysis of the current work with talented young people in primary and secondary schools will provide a basis for drafting programmes promoting flexible learning opportunities to improve competencies, knowledge, skills for developing creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation of the talented: detection of the talented young people, training of teachers and coordinators to work with talented young people, developing new programmes, teaching models and other forms of improving the career guidance talented students receive. Flexible forms of learning also comprise inclusion in environment and partnerships, cooperation with other projects in the area of excellency (research assignments and other activities, competitions, etc.), promotion of popularisation of learning potential in various public, cooperation between innovative environments and their linking in common networks etc.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ, MIZŠ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

2. Systemic changes in traineeship

This measure will see the systemic regulation of traineeship, defined under the action plan related to organisation and implementation of serving traineeship in the Republic of Slovenia (Annex to Analysis of Serving Traineeship in the Republic of Slovenia, July 2015) in connection with the:

- abolishment of voluntary traineeships (amendments to sector-specific laws);
- rules on serving traineeship and professional certification examinations in social care, education, schooling, health care and librarianship (amendments to sectoral-specific laws)

regarding duration and content of the mandatory traineeships where such changes are reasonable and feasible);

- facilitation of employment in the public sector for young people;

Bodies responsible for/providers of the measure: MJU, MDDSZ, MIZŠ, MZ, MK, MP, MF

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2017

3. Renewal of vocational education system

Within this measure, a basis will be drafted for a new apprenticeship model in Slovenia. Completion of the missing vocational standards and creation of curriculum and catalogues for practical training and examination catalogues are planned. The new models will be actually carried out in practice (for example, periods of the students' on-the-job training) and, if necessary, the programmes will overhauled/updated. In addition to the school model with an increased number of weeks spent on work-based training, a model of apprenticeship will be developed, defining the role of supporting institutions at a national level with adequately adjusted curricula, training of mentors carried out by employers, selection of vocational schools and adequate evaluation of knowledge, together with intermediate and final exams. A network supporting apprentices, enterprises and schools during the implementation of the vocational educational programme and, at the national level, a register of verified work-based learning jobs for the training will be established. Methodological bases, models and material for planning and implementing individualisation in different organisational units of vocational education will be created.

The attractiveness and competitiveness of vocational and technical education will be increased via promotional activities such as presentation of vocations and schools, competitions, marketing and other activities aimed at improvement of reputation and recognisability of vocational and technical education.

Within this framework of measured, the following activities will be performed:

- renewal of vocational education system
- work-based training with employers during education
- gradual introduction of apprenticeship system

Bodies responsible for/providers of the measure: MIZŠ, MDDSZ, MGRT

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

Programmes / measures:

Two measures intended for young people during their education will be implemented.

4. Promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovativeness

The measure comprises various activities intended for young people during their schooling to increase their competencies. Within the framework of this measure, implementation will be continued of activities related to the promotion of creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation among young people at all levels of regular school education with a view to ensuring the acquisition of competencies that are of key importance for creative and enterprising individuals. Young people will actively include in solving concrete, ambitious challenges posed to enterprises.

Assistance will be also provided be for services of university incubators, which will carry out targeted activities intended for young people actively seeking entry into the world of entrepreneurship, provide

assistance in innovative entrepreneurial ideas all the way through to their practical application and offer young people appropriate premises at the beginning of their entrepreneurial career.

The development of a model of open and flexible forms of transitioning between education and the working environment will be supported, as well as testing and implementation at the level of grammar schools (gimnazija) oriented towards teacher and student, which anticipates practical experience, the realisation of ideas, and networking with local environment and the labour market. To encourage entrepreneurial competencies in students, it is of key importance to have qualified staff in the education system, who are fully empowered with special knowledge and skills.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MGRT, MIZŠ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

5. Scholarship provision

The measure includes various grants granted or co-financed by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia:

- Regional Scholarship Scheme (company scholarships): co-financing of company scholarships in accordance with the Zštip-1 ((Scholarship Act–1). The objective is to keep the workforce who have the sought occupations in individual regions.
- Scholarships for the occupations in shortage, with which enrolment of young people to studies determined by the scholarships policy (occupations in shortage) would be encouraged.
- AD Futura scholarships : promotion of international mobility while studying.
- Scholarships for specialised and lacking occupations in the sphere of culture, the objective of which is to provide accessibility to education and training in certain specific occupations and occupations in shortage in culture.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ, MK

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

II. ACTIVATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Reforms

For the fast activation of young people in the labour market, four systemic measures will be carried out.

6. Enhancing counselling work with young people at the Employment Service of Slovenia (ESS)

This measure will be implemented in the form of the employment and training of employment counsellors at the ESS, who specialise in working with young unemployed people. Enhanced counselling work at the ESS will contribute to achievement of the basic objectives of the Youth Guarantee – to offer employment, training or education in the first four months of unemployment and to monitor the effects of the offer to expedite the transition of young people to the labour market.

Youth counsellors will be specialised in the fast activation of young people and on the basis of experience gained to date, we also plan to train counsellors who will be specialised in counselling to long-term unemployed young people. Counsellors will link with partners and stakeholders in local environment – employers, non-governmental organisations, entrepreneurial initiatives, educational organisations – to inform unemployed young people on various opportunities for training, education or employment.

The aim is to strengthen work with young unemployed people via an increased number of specially qualified counsellors with a view to providing high-quality career counselling and empowering young people for an effective management of their own careers.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

7. Prevention and detection of precariousness in the labour market

The objective of the measure is to prevent employment of young people in precarious work forms via raising awareness of young people and strengthening inspection services. Awareness-raising and informing the workers and those who have just entered the labour market as well as the employers on the worker's rights and the responsible bodies on cases of infringement and similar and on negative effects of precarious employment and work will have preventive effects and, over a long-term period, improve the status of young people and other workers in the labour market.

The activities will comprise:

- mediation and counselling to the stakeholders in work areas covered by the Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia;
- provision of assistance to stakeholders in the labour market, intended, in particular, for the workers and to all preparing to enter or entering the labour market;
- strengthening the supervisory authorities.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ, supervisory authorities

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

8. International mobility of young people

The objective of the measure is to provide assistance to young people desiring to seek their opportunities in the European labour market or within the framework of inclusion in education, training or employment on the basis of work or study experience and/or work related learning experience gained abroad or via study exchange abroad and similar. Young people desiring to seek their opportunity in the European labour market shall be offered EURES information and advice on the "My First EURES Job" system. The objective of this activity is to increase the effect of mobility and also gain new competencies for the needs of the labour market.

Within the framework of this measure, supplementary mobility funding of the ERASMUS + programme will be provided supporting the international mobility of Slovenian students from socially disadvantaged environments in attending study exchange programmes abroad.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ, MIZŠ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

9. Youth Guarantee information and publicity

The objective of the measure is to inform young people on the measures of the Youth Guarantee readily available to them and on various opportunities for education, training, employment and development of entrepreneurial ideas. Activities to be developed include maintenance and upgrading of the ESS web pages and application "Search Engine of Youth Employment Measures"

In the 2016–2017 period, an EaSi project will be implemented by the Association of Free Trade Unions of Slovenia and the MaMa Network. The objective of the measure is to inform young people on measures of the Youth Guarantee in a young people friendly, innovative and attractive manner via the "peer-to-peer" approach. The project will be focused on promotional activities at local levels in all regions of Slovenia.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ, the Association of Free Trade Unions of Slovenia and MaMa Network

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

Programmes / measures:

Six measures intended for unemployed young people aged up to 29 will be carried out.

The measures of activation of young people in the labour market belong to the category of the Youth Guarantee offer.

10. Education and training of unemployed young people

The objective of the measure is to increase the employability of young people through additional training and education and to provide support to unemployed young people on their road to more permanent and better forms of employment. Active employment policy programmes will be implemented, such as education and training for vocations sought by employers and created in accordance with their actual needs.

An updated Project Learning of Young Adults (PLYA) programme will also be implemented, assisting participants in rehabilitation and surpassing the factors causing them to find themselves in distress, assisting them in developing their interests, key and vocational competencies and personal traits through which they will improve their assertiveness and proactivity and along with this, also their success in the labour market and in social life.

In the area of culture, support will be provided to new career perspectives: involvement of unemployed and self-employed young people engaged in cultural activities in the implementation of a culture and arts programme in public institutions aimed at creating new employment opportunities and making training available that transfers knowledge to young people.

Within the framework of the measure, the following activities will be carried out:

- education and training of young people;
- on-the-job training;
- Project Learning of Young Adults (PLYA);
- support for new career perspectives;
- obtaining additional knowledge for young people in the field of culture within the Public Fund for Cultural Activities of the Republic of Slovenia.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

11. Incentives for employment of young people

The objective of the measure is to promote employment of unemployed young people, in particular the first job seekers or those lacking work experience (first employment, traineeship), with a special emphasis on permanent employments. During these years, the ESS funds will also go toward implementing programmes that will provide unemployed young people good, permanent employment – incentives for permanently employing young people.

The purpose of the activity is to increase employment opportunities of unemployed young people and provide mandatory traineeship and/or the first work experience.

The cohesion region of Eastern Slovenia is entitled to funds from the incentive for employing young people, which will see the First Challenge programme implemented, a combination of a three-month probation period and a subsidized employment.

Within the framework of the measure, activities will be carried out for the employment of young sports graduates for organizing, implementing and monitoring physical activities in vocational and technical secondary schools and higher education institutions as part of additional hours of physical education in the mentioned institutions.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ, MIZŠ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

12. Measures for vulnerable young people

The objective of this measure is the activation of long-term unemployed young people who have been registered in the register of unemployed persons with the Employment Service of RS for over 12 months, and the provision of support to young people with special needs in their transition to the labour market.

This measure will see the implementation of activities such as encouraging the employment of long-term unemployed young people and their inclusion in public works, and supporting young people with special needs in their transition to the labour market (including systemic working with young people for a more successful transition to the labour market, provision of supportive, educational, counselling and similar services, networking with employers, removing the obstacles to employment of young people with special needs).

The objective is to upgrade the transitional model of additional training of persons with physical impairments and to develop and link mechanisms that would contribute to the more effective inclusion of also other persons with special needs in the local community and to a more independent life when possible, as well an employment/self-employment or other forms of training.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ/ZRSZ, MIZŠ

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

13. Support for youth entrepreneurship

The objective of the measure is to provide support to those young people who think of becoming an independent entrepreneur – to self-employ or employ – in particular, via providing supportive environment and through training, mentoring, counselling, entrepreneurial ideas start-up etc.

For the enterprises that are less than five years old and have difficulties in obtaining the necessary financial resources at the market, a support is available within the framework of the programme “YOUTH” of the Slovene Enterprise Fund. The purpose of the programme is to provide initial financial support to entrepreneurial ideas and/or young enterprises already established in the market and showing potential to increase the value added per employee. Particularly are attractive incentives intended to enterprises with a high percentage of their own knowledge, innovation and potential to create products or services with high value added.

Incentives will also be provided for business cooperation and employment of young people in youth cooperatives to increase business contacts and cooperation with co-working methods and gain working experience through the work in the youth cooperative.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MGRT, MDDSZ/SPIRIT, Slovenian Enterprise Fund

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

14. Young people in rural areas

The objective of the measure is to provide support to young people for the establishment and development of agricultural activities.

Within the framework of the measure, support for the establishment and development of agricultural activities aim at improving the age structure of farm holders and, consequently, at a faster structural adjustment of this sector, while at the same time encouraging new job creation and contributing to employment in the agricultural sector. Generational renewal is one of the key measures for faster restructuring and increasing the competitiveness of Slovenian agriculture.

Within the framework of the measure, the following activities will be carried out:

- the payment scheme for young farmers:
- Business start-up aid for young farmers

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MKGP

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020

15. Projects for young people

The measure is intended for the implementation of projects focusing on the development of new employment and self-employment opportunities for young people in response to social challenges. The projects will be selected on the basis of a public tender procedure. The objective is to support projects that will, through developing a new activity or service, provide young people with faster and more simple access to employment and/or create new jobs.

Within the framework of the projects selected via public tender procedure, we will increase youth work and at the same time, through the employment of young people within the framework of the projects in youth structures. strengthen processes of young people’s active citizenship. The key objective is, via the selected projects implemented by organisations in the youth sector, to enhance their competencies

and encourage enterprising, and to provide support to young people in implementing innovative projects and incentives enabling them or the target population easier entry on the labour market.

Research projects, intended to link the actors in the triangle of knowledge, will provide support to various forms of knowledge transfer between the academic sphere and the economy as well as enhance the research potential of knowledge institutions and development-oriented business entities.

Body responsible for/provider of the measure: MDDSZ, MIZŠ, URSM

The envisaged period of implementation: 2016–2020