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The Civil Youth Segment

These days civil youth organisations are struggling with major difficulties, as are young people themselves. This segment, which is treated by politicians in a haphazard and even neglectful way, has become the scene of (unprecedented) financial scandals, which might easily lead to a collapse of all trust in the sector. Moreover, the functioning of civil youth organisations is made extremely difficult (almost incapacitated) by insufficient funding, which has seen a continuous

1. The processes that took place in the segment over the last ten years: the past, basic facts and figures, theoretical framework and special characteristics

“The surveys and political socialisation examinations conducted in the youth sector over the past fifteen years reveal the trend of young people turning away from formal youth organisations as well as their passivity in social and community life. How-

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decrease every year. Compared with the financing of other sectors, civil youth organisations are blighted with the most limited of financial resources. Yet, despite the unfavourable circumstances, the activities performed by youth organisations are indispensable: a communal space is necessary, as is a mobile youth point, information and advisory activity, organisation of communities, participation and learning democracy.

This chapter will not, moreover it cannot, provide a complete picture of the civil youth segment, which is partly to be explained by its special characteristics since as things stand today the segment is constructed and cultivated from without and thus is less of a civil sector dominated by self-organisation.

ever, these general tendencies are often created by the way in which educational institutions at various levels try to influence the socialisation of young people through formal participation and at times by calling for action, by the resistance of youth organisations that are unable to integrate and mobilise their membership, as well as by the paternalistic nature of the government, and party political systems that affect the framework of the operation of youth organisations.”¹

According to the data of Youth 2004 and the 2005 data of the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH), organisations in the youth sector represented 4 percent of the 56,545 non-profit organisations (2,061 organisations), with a total income of HUF 14 billion. However, the average income of HUF 7.5 million per organisation was far lower than the average calcu-

lated for the entire non-profit sector (HUF 17 million). At the same time, 7 percent of youth organisations had no income and expenses. Associations and foundations can equally be found in the civil youth sector, representing roughly 50 percent for either type. One third of youth organisations (37 percent) operated in the region of Central Hungary, while four-fifths (78 percent) operated in larger towns.²

The number of civil youth organisations has shown an increase since 1995, however, their membership significantly fell and the internal structure of the organisations has also changed.

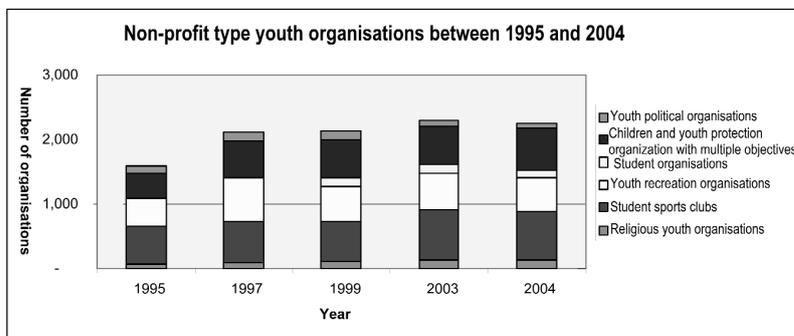
The type of youth organisation with the highest membership and found in the greatest number continues to be that of youth sports clubs, while the second biggest heterogeneous group of diverse objectives is that of child and youth protection organisations. The greatest change took place in the area of youth recreation organisations, showing a significant decrease both in their numbers and membership. While in 1995 they constituted 28 percent of organisations and 39 percent of their membership, in 2004 the same indicators were only 23 percent and 12 percent. The indicators for a special group in the segment, that of political organisations, are controversial: their proportion among youth organisations showed a continuous decrease from 9 to 3 percent, while their membership showed hectic changes, being far higher in years following general elections than in the intermittent periods.

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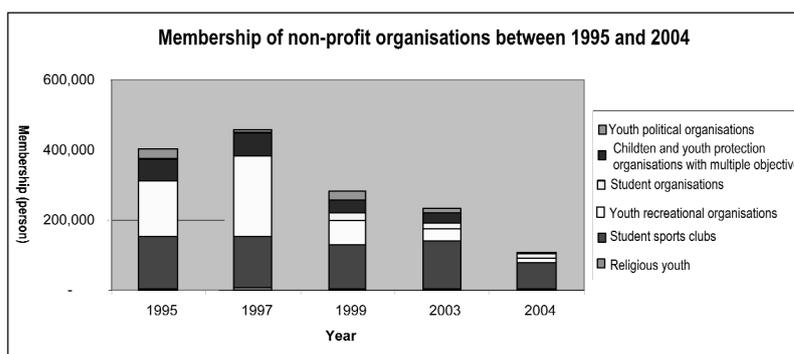
Domestic data indicate overall that non-profit organisations and civil self-organisations that continued to operate after the change of the political system did not really manage to integrate young people and mobilise them for their purposes. The number of youth organisations have increased in comparison to the figure in the mid-1990s, but this was not accompanied by an increase in membership numbers. At the same time, these data should not be interpreted without due consideration since in the 21st century membership numbers do not necessarily reflect the social impact of organisations.

The operation of youth umbrella organisations was characterised by the strain of having to adapt to the changing political environment and its requirements. In the 1990s, several youth umbrella organisations were established but their activities and scopes of operation were con-

stantly overshadowed by party political considerations. It all began in 1988, when the National Council of Hungarian Youth Organisations (MISZOT), which co-ordinated the co-operation of youth organisations, was founded. At the end of 1992 MISZOT split up into two organisations: the more right-wing National Youth Council (NIT) and the more left-wing Hungarian Children's and Youth Council (MAGYIT), the latter being the successor of MISZOT, which ceased to exist in 1993. The members of NIT established the National Children's and Youth Parliament (OGYIP) in 1994. In 2003 and 2004 new attempts were made to establish a unified umbrella youth organisation, which were ambitious in their aspirations but did not prove to be successful. The Hungarian Children's and Youth Parliament (MAGYIP), whose name was coined by combining MAGYIT and OGYIP, was renamed National Children's and Youth Association (NEGYISZ at its statutory congress. NEGYISZ was eventually estab-



Source: KSH data surveys between 1995 and 2004.



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lished by the professional organisations at the end of 2002, however, the organisation's statutes were not signed by all of the youth organisations. There has been an attempt at establishing co-operation since then (for example, the establishment of Children's and Youth Conference (GyIK) in the winter of 2003) but so far no initiative has been welcomed by all – the three umbrella organisations can no longer fulfill their purpose and thus have lost their significance.

So far a different organisational structure was introduced in regard to the youth sector by governments in each parliamentary cycle. The following table sums up the changes that took place in regard to the highest government organisations in charge of youth affairs.

Government organ in charge of youth affairs*	
1990–1994	Prime Minister's Office (and five ministers)
1994–1998 1995–1998	Ministry of Culture and Education, Prime Minister's Office
1998–1999 1999–2002	Prime Minister's Office Ministry of Youth and Sports
2002–2004 2004–2006	Ministry of Children, Youth and Sports Ministry of Youth, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
2006–	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour

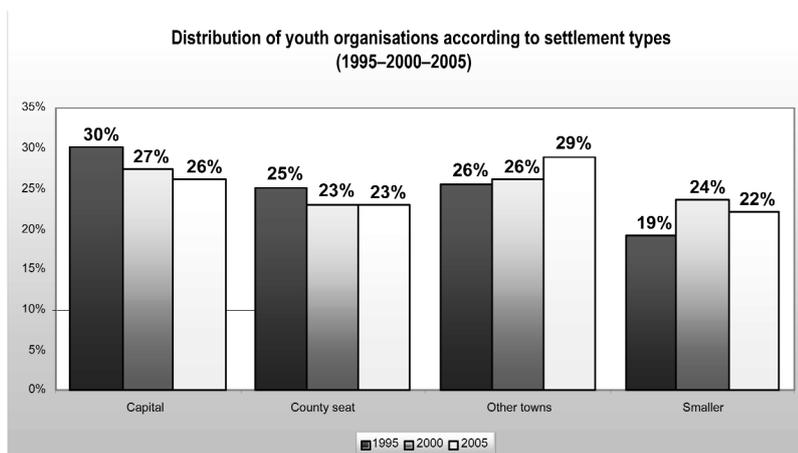
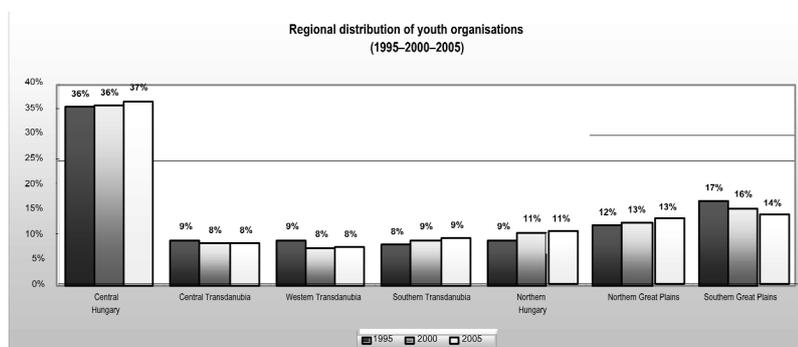
* From the Hungarian Youth Policy Report for the Council of Europe

2. The current situation for the segment: events, initiatives, successes and failures in 2006

2.1 The segment as an independent entity; internal movements, locality-regional system

In regard to the regional distribution of civil youth organisations, the central region plays the biggest role, since almost two-fifths (37 percent) of organisations can be found here (with most of them located in Budapest), while the remaining three-fifths are almost equally distributed among the rest of the regions.

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Most youth organisations operate in towns and only one fifth of all the civil youth organisations are located in smaller settlements. The smallest part of organisations operating in towns are located in county seats (less than one quarter of all organisations). The role played by Budapest, where the highest number of civil youth organisations could be found, also decreased, and according to data of 2005 most organisations are located in “average” towns.

The system of youth institutions is essential to understanding the operation of the youth segment. Child and youth protection co-ordinators in Budapest and in the counties deal with the protection and rehabilitation of endangered young people and juvenile delinquents. The local level of the youth organisation system is constituted by youth officers at local governments and so-called youth information

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points. The task of the former is to co-ordinate measures introduced by local governments in regard to youth, while the latter is operated by various institutions and non-profit organisations to provide relevant and accessible information to the young generation. As stipulated by the act on self-government, local self-governments and those in settlements have many tasks and obligations; however there is no available statistical data on the actual activities carried out by these self-governments in the area of youth policy and on the efficiency of such activities.

youth organisations' own operation, each source amounting to about one-tenth of the total income (10-11 percent). The graph below shows the continuous decrease in the income from both these latter sources.

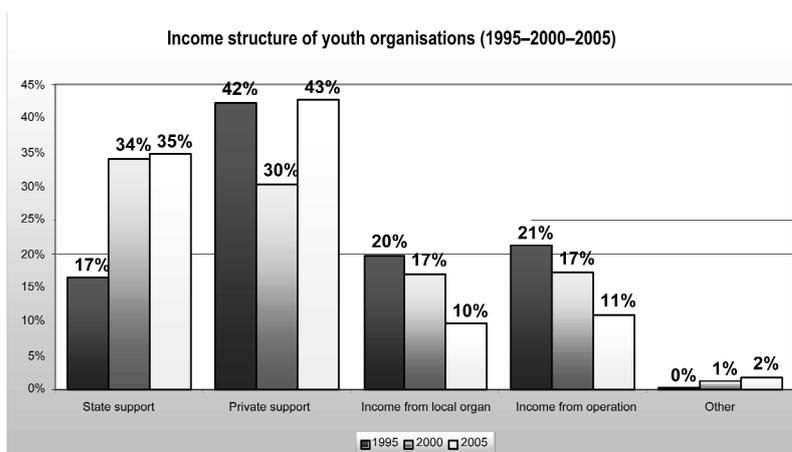
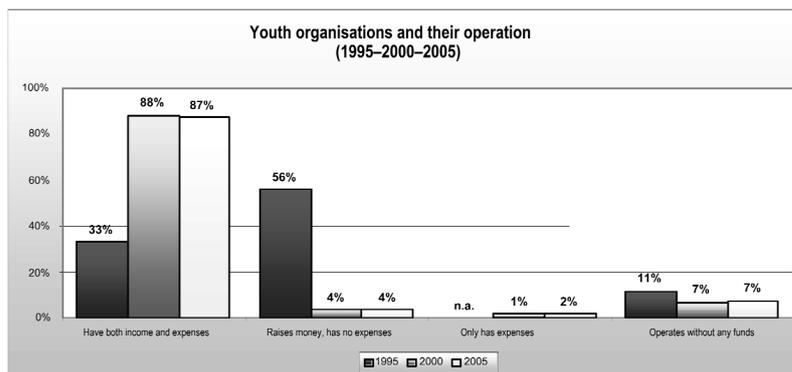
According to data provided by the KSH, the number of youth organisations increased in the period between 1995–2000–2005, while the number of youth organisations with income basically did not change, with nine-tenths of organisations belonging to this category throughout the entire period. At the same time, the amount of the income for the sector and the amount of income per organisation showed a significant increase in the

period under review: the income for the sector exceeded HUF 14 billion in 2005, with the income per organisation being HUF 7.5 million. All in all, the youth segment has the lowest income of all civil organisations surveyed by the KSH (civil organisations with the greatest incomes have more than ten to twenty times that of youth organisations). Furthermore, youth organisations also come last in regard to income per organisation.

Funds received through competitions in the case of youth organisations have increased more than twofold between 1995 and 2000, while the 2005 data shows a significant decrease compared to the year 2000. Within all organisations the proportion of those that received money through competitions hardly changed.

In contrast to the situation in 1995, when more than half of the youth organisations had no expenses, the majority of youth organisations (87 percent) today have both income and expenses. According to the latest data, from 2005, less than one in ten (7 percent) of organisations operate without any funds at all.

Based on data provided by the KSH, it can be stated that the income structure of the youth civil organisations are mostly dominated by (private and state) financial support. In addition to financial support, which amounted to 78 percent of the total income in 2005, another considerable sum is the income derived from the local organ and the money generated by the



Youth organisations with an income	1995	2000	2005
Their number	1,265	1,715	1,872
Their proportion	89%	92%	91%
Total income (HUF million)	4,344.2	9,973.5	14,059.9
Income per organisation (HUF thousand)	3,433.5	5,815.4	7,510.6

Income of youth organisations	1995	2000	2005
Income through competitions (HUF million)	469.1	1,025.9	842
Proportion of organisations that won competitions	5%	3%	4%
The proportion of income through competitions as a percentage of the total income	11%	10%	41%
Income through competition per organisation (HUF thousand)	330.1	549.2	1,733.6

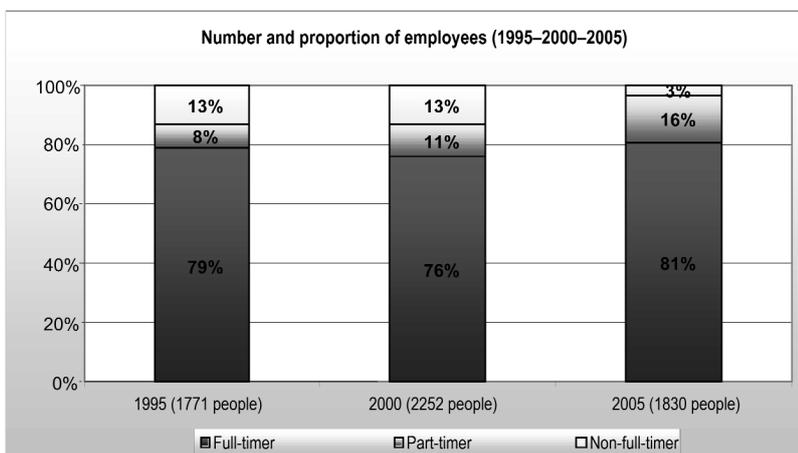
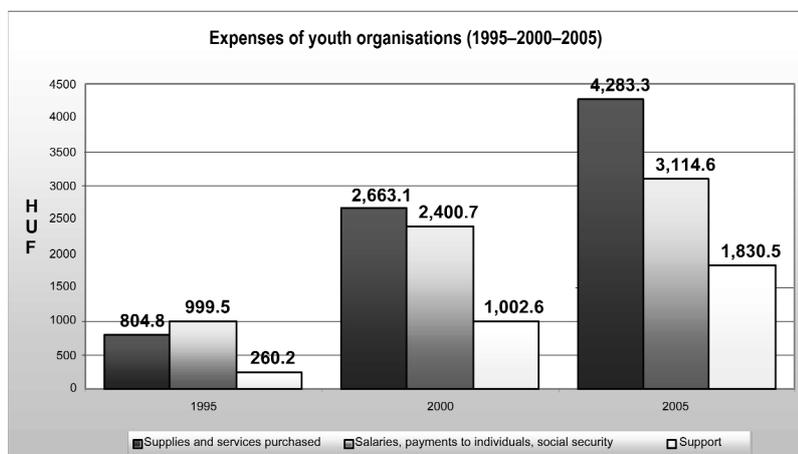
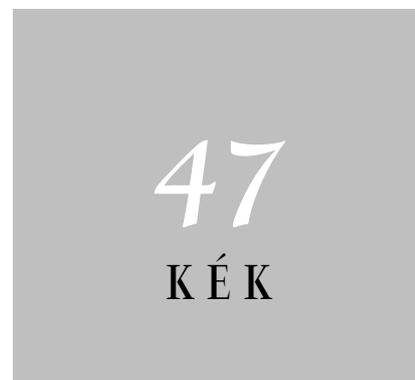
Only 3-5 percent of youth organisations have financing from competitions, averaging HUF 1.7 million per organisation. The unfavourable situation of youth organisations is also indicated by the fact that while financing from competitions amounted only to one-tenth (10 percent) of the total income, this proportion was two-fifths (41 percent) in 2005.

The expenses of civil youth organisations showed a steady increase in the period under review. The increase was noticeable in money spent on supplies and services, as well as salary type expenses and rendering

support. The structure of expenses changed within the examined period: while the amount of salary type expenses shrank (in 1995 it was 48 percent of all expenses and only 34 percent in 2005), the money spent on supplies and services and the money paid out as support increased significantly. On the whole, in 2005 one fifth (20 percent) of the expenses of civil youth organisations was paid out as support.

One of the reasons why salary type expenses showed a decreasing trend is that between 2000 and 2005 the number of staff was significantly re-

duced (almost to the 1995 level). However, the number of full-time employees within the total number of employees increased. In the earlier part of the period under review the number of part-timers was less than that of non-full-timers, but by 2005 the situation took a dire turn and



only 3 percent of the employees were part-timers.

The unfavourable financial situation of youth organisations is reflected in the salaries earned by their employees. Compared to those working for other organisations, the salary of employees of civil youth organisations is lower than the average salary in the civil sector. Although the average salary of employees continuously increased throughout the years, compared to other civil organisations the youth civil organisations are lagging behind more and more in this respect: while in 1995 their average salary was 93 percent of the average salary in the civil sector, by 2005 it was as low as 73 percent.

	1995	2000	2005
Annual average salary of full-timers (HUF thousand)	631	827.5	1,238.30
Percentage of average salary	93%	81%	73%

2.2 Services rendered by the civil youth segment, its non-profit status and volunteering

In 2000 eight percent of civil youth organisations were accorded the “highly non-profit” status. This percentage did not change by 2005 but the number of organisations classified as non-profit significantly increased between 2000 and 2005. It can be stated that by 2005 two-thirds (67

of those participating in youth organisations is presumably lower because both surveys included religious organisations when measuring membership. Based on the results of research on the youth sector, young people mainly participate in sports, recreational, school and student organisations, while other organisations were only mentioned in 2 percent of the answers. In regard to the participation of young people in public life, it is noteworthy that according to the youth research of 2004 young people showed greater willingness to participate in protests and demonstration

initiatives than previously. This is a clear sign that the young generation wants to safeguard their interests in an increasingly conscious way and also indicates that they are not fully satisfied with the currently existing forms of safeguarding their interests.

2.3 The civil youth segment and the state

2.3.1 as legislator

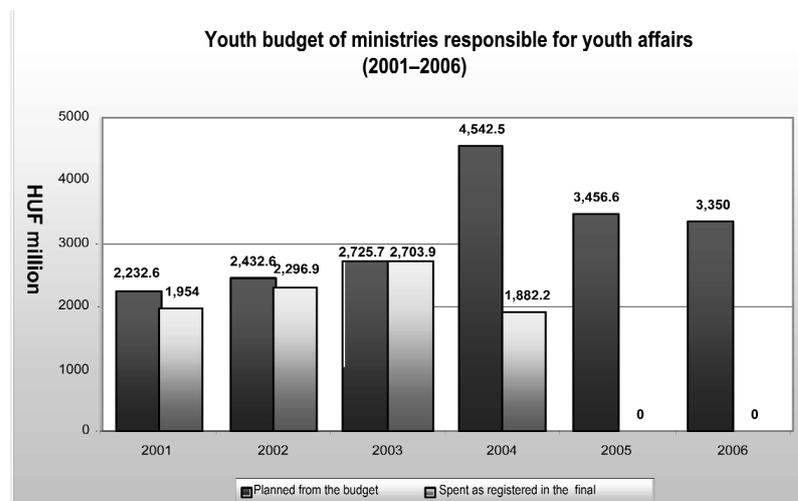
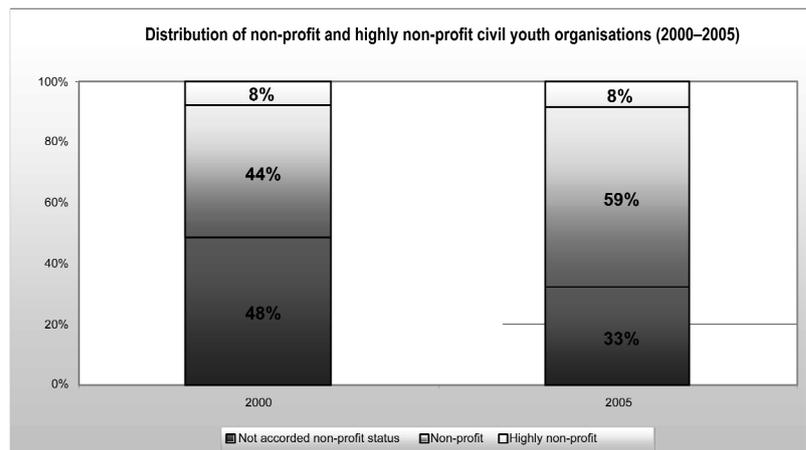
In 2006–2007 the government’s legislative activity in regard to the youth

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percent) of civil youth organisations was non-profit or highly non-profit.

Volunteers have played a significant role in the life of civil youth organisations since the turn of the millennium. According to the latest data, of 2005, the majority (60 percent) of youth organisations have voluntary helpers working for them. Their importance is clearly reflected in the amount of salary that can be saved through the work of volunteers, which amounted to more than HUF 2.1 billion in 2005.

According to the data of the Youth 2000 and 2004 surveys, 16 percent of those interviewed in the 15-30 age group said they were members of some kind of youth organisation, while this percentage was 20 percent in 2004. However, the actual number



	1995	2000	2005
Volunteers in the youth segment	46%	77%	60%
Proportion of organisations with volunteers	349.9	854.5	2,165.40
Estimated amount of salary saved (HUF million)			

segment shows deficiencies in many areas. The harmonisation of laws governing child and youth protection (e.g. child protection law, public education law, etc.) has not yet taken place and the youth act – which has been on the agenda for years – has not been drawn up. Despite the drawn out and expensive preparatory work so far carried out in this regard, the content and actual drawing up of this act is utterly uncertain. The still effective Ministry of Youth and Sports (ISM) decree on bodies involved in the expansion of resources and regulating the operational framework of civil representation has been amended several times: all civil seats have been delegated by the legislator to the Children's and Youth Conference (GyIA, RIT-s and Youth in Action Reviewing Committee), which selected all the delegates representing the civil sector in a public tender.

It is important to note that the Children's and Youth Conference decided that after the government's repeatedly failed attempts it will "turn everything upside down"; in other words, since the demands of society should be formulated and change should be initiated by society and the civil sector, it drew up the draft bill for the youth act and launched a professional debate on it.

2.3.2 as the entity exercising authority (safeguarding of interests, power control)

Since after the general elections the same government stayed in power, the restructuring of youth affairs and their being pushed to a lower level were carried on, as was the decreasing the number of public servants³. While at the ministerial level it is currently the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour that is in charge of child and youth protection as well as of the implementation of child and youth

policies and civil strategy, these areas are "sealed off" from the others within the ministry. As part of the public administration reform, Mobilitás – even though it has its own profile – merged into three already existing state institutions: the international area and regional network operates as part of the Public Employment Office as Mobilitás National Youth Service; youth research is conducted within a departmental framework in the National Family Policy and Social Institute; and project management is performed by ESZA Non-profit Organisation. The regional tasks of the youth service system are carried out by the Regional Youth Service Offices (RISZI), which operate as sub-units of the Regional Youth Councils (RIT) and Mobilitás and which no longer deal with project management tasks.

The ministry did not renew its strategic partnership agreements and contracts of support that it had annually signed between 2000 and 2002 with the sixteen youth organisations (by age group and profession). To replace these agreements, the ministry decided to set up a structure containing five elements, i.e. it tried to establish agreements of co-operation within the civil, student, church, political and cross-border segments. The three operative youth umbrella organisations (National Child and Youth Parliament, Hungarian Child and Youth Council, National Child and Youth Association) announced a joint call for co-operation in regard to the representation of the civil segment. The Child and Youth Conference was set up (civil segment), which later signed an agreement of co-operation with the ministry of youth as well as with the National Conference of Student Self-governments (student segment). At the same time, the National Youth Council, an organisation envi-

sioned to represent the interests of youth organisations and those of children and young people, has still not been established. The leaders of the ministry have stated several times that they regard the representation of youth organisations as the task of civil society and if these organisations establish an integrated youth representative body, they will regard it as their partner in an ensuing social debate. Furthermore, such a representative body will be involved in the preparatory legislative work, will be granted the right to delegate members to bodies ensuring the civil control of

the system of youth institutions and provide the necessary financing for its operation.

2.3.3 as the entity expanding resources and announcing tenders

The following table shows the youth budget of government organisations responsible for youth affairs from 2001.⁴

In order to provide a clear picture of the areas subsidised by the state, below you can see the thematic categories of individual areas of support:⁵

The funding allocated to youth affairs has been cut for years and therefore one of the major areas – and perhaps the most important one – of education in democracy is gradually being phased out. While some years ago HUF 3.5 billion – which was insufficient even then – was spent on

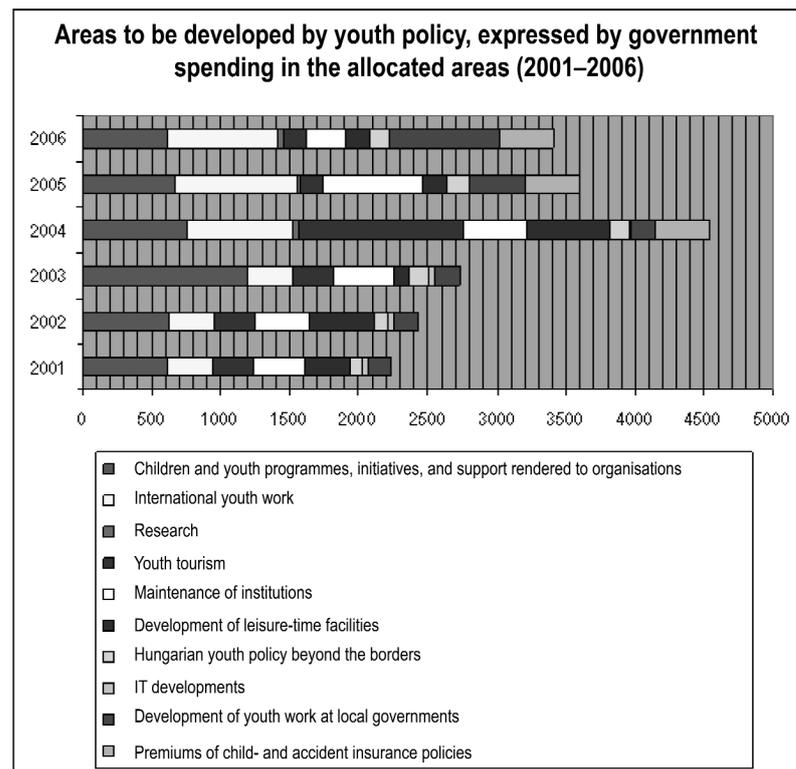
youth policy, in 2007 this amount was reduced to HUF 1.1 billion, one quarter of which was allocated to be spent on property used for youth programmes (among them the Zánka youth centre). Less than HUF 900 million is spent in total on professional development programmes, training, community programmes and camps.

The annually reoccurring anomalies surrounding the management of tenders cannot be left unmentioned. On average, the announcement of tenders is delayed by six months or more, and it is no consolation that the same

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is true for their evaluation. While the Internet-based tender system only occasionally works, the hotline is unaccessible most of the time. Some of the reports and registration can only be carried out by post or in person, which only brings an advantage for one player in the whole business: i.e. for the one announcing the tenders.

Since there is still no youth strategy in place, the financing of the area is ad hoc, incalculable and thus cannot be planned in the long term. The same tenders are announced from one year to the next since the government has no comprehensive development concept and they do not use the results of youth research. There are no indicators and measurements to facilitate the effectiveness of the public funds spent. The youth organisations are lacking best practices and standards. The lack of transparency in the system is also a problem, as



BUDGET (mHUF)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
GYIA	282	134	127	176	68	130
DA-RIT	20.6	43.7	35.7	32.6	20.5	43.7
DD-RIT	18.3	46.8	46	51	19	40
ÉA-RIT	25	56	56.8	55.6	25	30.5
ÉM-RIT	23.7	53.6	49	63.1	22.7	47.8
KD-RIT	18.2	38.3	38	41.8	18.1	37.9
KM-RIT	25.1	54.7	55.5	52.7	28	34
NYD-RIT	16	36.6	41.8	38.2	14.8	37.9
Youth/Youth in Action Programme (mEuro)	0.85	1.416	1.482	1.59	2.342	2.530
Ministry	n. a.	649	666	1129	1157	812

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour

well as the fact that the representatives of those organisations that have a stake in certain tenders are actually active participants in determining the themes of tenders, in the professional aspects and in the decision-making process.

2.4 Relationship with the business sector

The youth segment has a rather poor relationship with the business sector. Even though income derived from

the corporate sector between 1995 and 2000 increased significantly in nominal terms, by 2005 it showed a slight decrease compared with 2000. In the meantime, the proportion of organisations that received support from the corporate sector only failed to show any change in the years under review, in all three years examined one quarter of organisations received support from the corporate sector. The support from companies was almost entirely given to the traditional youth NGOs.

Compared with the corporate support received by other civil organisations,

it can be observed that only one or two segments receive less corporate support than youth organisations. What is more, in better-off segments the amount of corporate support is many times as much as that given to the youth segment.

2.5 International and European ties

International relations can be divided into two categories. Firstly, the majority of operative organisations have some international ties. The members of important organisations are members of European organisations (political organisations are members of the European youth network, professional organisations participate in the professional network co-operation). Organisations that are member organisations of international networks form a separate sub-category. The international representation of youth umbrella organisations is carried out by the International Youth Co-ordination Office (NIKI). The international co-operation programmes and exchanges of youth organisations is also supported by the Youth in Action programme. Secondly, Young people also have the opportunity to do international youth work. The European Voluntary Service (EVS) offers them the opportunity to do voluntary work in a European organisation for the duration of a few months, which is fi-

nancially supported by the Youth in Action programme.

When discussing international ties, it is important to have a look at the funds that youth organisations receive from abroad. As shown by the most recently available, 2005 data on youth organisations, on average youth organisations receive generally the same amount of money as other civil organisations. The vast majority of financial support (about HUF 3.2 billion) arrives from international non-profit organisations, businesses, private individuals and only a fragment (HUF 127 million) of the total amount of support is provided by the state sector.

In the years under review the sums received from international sources showed a changing trend, and there was no clear trend in the number of youth organisations that were given these funds. Regarding international tenders, the trend has not changed: youth organisations continue to be at a serious disadvantage when compared with other civil organisations. In the period between 2000 and 2005 the number of organisations that won international tenders barely increased, and the amount received – which is generally the lowest in the civil sector – saw virtually no change either.

2.6 Best practices, the events of the year (a media event, “killer application” etc.)

The Zuschlag affair

In 2007 the event that attracted the most media attention in the youth civil segment, and perhaps even in the civil sector as a whole, was the Zuschlag affair, which put the most important professional innovations of this year (the development of training to assist youth, the recommendations of the 7th Settlement and Youth Conference etc.) into parenthesis. The series of fraudulent acts that were made

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into leading news by the media and which turned into an avalanche were set off by the confession of the former state secretary and went on to effect half of the MSZP's leadership, aptly throwing light on dissatisfaction in regard to party funding as well as on the fact that the delimitation between civil and political organisations had become blurred.

Corporate support received by youth organisations	1995	2000	2005
Number of organisations receiving corporate support	352	492	502
Percentage of organisations receiving corporate support	24.8	26.3	24.4
Amount of corporate support (HUF million)	132.7	1,190.30	1,046.50

International support given to youth organisations	1995		2000		2005	
	Number of organisations receiving support	Amount of support (HUF million)	Number of organisations receiving support	Amount of support (HUF million)	Number of organisations receiving support	Amount of support (HUF million)
Income youth NGOs receive from international sources	93	1,048.60	164	916.7	132	3,309.20
Income youth NGOs receive from international tenders	15	44	39	207.5	44	228.90

Tenders to win civil seats
in decision-making bodies

The resource-expanding organ for Hungarian youth affairs is the Child and Youth Fund. Delegates from the largest youth umbrella organisations filled the civil posts in the GyIA Council and RITs, i.e. not through public tenders. The mechanism changed in 2007. In the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour's decree of 24/2007 the Children and Youth Conference was entrusted to provide the civil representation of two kinds of resource-distributing bodies, a national and seven regional ones. Within the framework of

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a public tender the GyIK provided the opportunity for the whole of the youth sector to participate in the tender and not just its own members and member organisations.

The pressure exerted by the civil sector in regard to the youth act The youth act that has been expected since the change in the system and continuously promised for a decade was first given a concrete form in 2000 and then again in 2006 after several other attempts. However, the act has not been passed by Parliament. Act CLVI of 1995 has become outmoded and only regulates a very small part of the youth service environment, and the existence and operation of youth services and institutions is not based on legal statutes. The youth civil sector has been waiting for, asking for and demanding the act, thus recognising and urging a

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consolidation of the youth segment – but to no avail. In 2007 the civil sector prepared the text for the draft proposal and this was debated at both conferences and in professional circles, and presented in Parliament.

The closure of the National Public Foundation for Children and Youth The National Child and Youth Public Foundation handled the property assets of the former Communist Youth Association (KISZ). In the last 17 years the political forces have treated the Public Foundation as if it were their own property and several criminal charges have been brought against the former presidents of the advisory board by their successors. Due to a lack of renovation and theft the property had been physically and financially eroded until it reached an impasse in 2007, at which point the Government closed down the Public Foundation, and what remained of its property assets were transferred to the Hungarian National Holiday Foundation.

3 (State) tasks at hand⁶

Throughout the 17 years that have elapsed since the change of the political system the civil youth organisations in Hungary tended to their tasks in an environment in which the institutional system of youth policy was constantly undergoing restructuring, tasks, responsibilities and the scope of authority were divided between various government institutions and institutional levels, and decisions were influenced by party politics. Instability has been the characteristic feature that has typified the operations of youth umbrella organisations, and current governments and political parties have sought to create insti-

tutional structures which would provide the most advantageous operational conditions for the youth organisations that are the closest to them. The transformation of the government youth institutional system by the governments that took turns has significantly reduced the effectiveness of the system and weakened the implementation of youth policy objectives. It is exactly for this reason that the list of tasks to be completed only has any point if the way the state handles youth affairs stabilizes.

1. The youth act must finally be framed, and the institution of ombudsman for children and youth must be established.
2. A Scandinavian type partnership must be developed based on joint governmental-civil decision-making and leadership which finally discards the “us and them” type of confrontational approach and at the same time a system must be developed in which a National Youth Council can come into being. A uniform representation of the interests of children and young people would have the capacity to facilitate the consolidation of the sector and before long would be able to mediate the values of civil society to the government (and the civil sector).
3. The National Strategy and Programme for Youth must be drawn up.
4. The realization and impact of the aforementioned must be subsequently examined (Annual Youth Report).
5. The streamlining and structural transformation of the institutional system of the youth sector is called for: the distribution of resources must be simplified, the tendering processes must be speeded up, made more simple, cheaper and transparent with the openness of the whole process and control by the civil sector ensured.

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6. Along with this the performance of civil organisations must be made measurable in order to prevent socially unaffiliated phantom organisations which hover about like vultures around tenders from devouring a large part of the scarce resources and thus depriving civil organisations capable of providing genuine services. In addition to this it must be made impossible for decision-makers to disguise their own organisations as viable candidates and distribute funds among themselves.
7. The review and settlement of property assets (including Zánka) belonging to the child- and youth sector cannot be postponed indefinitely. The issue must be raised no matter how painful it may be: what best serves the interests of children and young people? The piece-meal theft of property assets of the youth sector should be stopped. Instead it should be re-

furbished or sold and in the latter case the interest from the revenues should be distributed among the users, the children, thus reducing unequal opportunity.

8. Tender management must be improved in cases where the rules are only binding upon the applicants and the state can delay payment by as much as half a year.
9. Training to assist youth must be standardised.
10. Preparatory work of child and youth projects of high priority must be carried out in areas such as voluntary and professional training, youth research, child and youth information, as well as local child and youth work.
11. There is a need for clear and independent youth research with its results used in constructing strategies and drawing up action plans.

12. The present hermetic separation of child welfare and child affairs (the former belonging to the sphere of social policy and the latter to that of equal rights) should be stopped and these areas should be handled together.

NOTES

- 1 From the Hungarian Youth Policy report for the Council of Europe.
- 2 Based on relevant KSH data.
- 3 ISM, GYISM: deputy state secretariat (14-18 employees); ICSSZEM: head department (8-12 employees), SZMM: department (4-6 employees).
- 4 From the Hungarian Youth Policy report for the Council of Europe.
- 5 From the Hungarian Youth Policy report for the Council of Europe.
- 6 The source used in the Tasks at hand section was the Annual Civil youth Report (Civil Ifjúsági Éves Jelentés) (New Youth Review (Új Ifjúsági Szemle) Issue 13. Winter 2006). The tasks listed have not lost any of their relevance.

