

Current Issues of Economic Support for Youth Policy in The Field of Leisure Activities in The Eu Countries

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Abstract

Subject. The subject of the study is the mechanism of economic support for youth policy in the field of leisure activities in the EU countries. Goal. The purpose of the study is to identify areas for improving the mechanism of economic support for youth policy in the field of leisure activities in the EU countries. Methodology. Within the framework of this research, methods such as abstraction, comparison, analysis, analogy, observation, generalization and synthesis are used. The results of the study. Within the framework of this study, a refined definition of the category "youth policy" is formulated, the functions of leisure activities and the results of their implementation, as well as the mechanism of their education, are highlighted. A new algorithm for evaluating projects for the development of youth leisure activities has been developed, aimed at stimulating the development of youth policy in less developed EU countries. A mechanism has been developed for organizing and conducting integrated events in the field of youth leisure activities in the EU countries with the involvement of business. The results obtained can become the basis for further scientific research, as well as the development of programs for the development of youth policy in the EU countries. Conclusions. Leisure activities of young people form the potential for the development of society, contribute to the versatile development of personality and integration into society. It is important for obtaining energy and strength for work, as well as for the spiritual, moral and cultural development of the individual. Youth is a key element of the development of society, and the effectiveness of the organization of its leisure activities affects the socio-economic development of the country. To ensure social progress, it is necessary to guarantee equal opportunities for the development of leisure activities of young people in all EU countries. This will contribute to a more effective integration of young people into society, contribute to their spiritual and cultural development. The organization of leisure activities for young people plays a key role in the socio-economic development of the country, since this social group is an important factor in the progress of society. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop centralized support mechanisms in less developed EU countries. It is necessary to introduce a new system for evaluating projects in the field of youth leisure activities in order to improve the economic provision of youth policy. Also, an important direction may be the holding of integrated events with the participation of businesses in all EU countries. The funds raised by these measures will be used to develop the leisure sector of young people in countries where business is at a low level of development. The developed proposals will contribute to the socio-economic development of the EU member states.

Keywords: Youth Policy, Economic Support of Youth Policy, Leisure Activities, EU Countries, European Commission, Socio-Economic Development of the Country.

Introduction

Relevance of the research topic

Youth policy is actively developing within the European Union, giving special importance to leisure activities, which make a significant contribution not only to the socio-cultural and economic spheres, but also have an impact on the well-being and development of young people. Leisure activities play an important role in the self-determination and socialization of young people, as well as shaping their personal values. Therefore, supporting and adequately funding such programmes is key to improving the physical and mental well-being of young people.

In order to successfully develop and support programmes and activities for young people, it is necessary to ensure sufficient funding, which plays a critical role in their implementation. In the context of unequal economic development of the EU member states, the issue of developing an effective mechanism of economic support for the development of youth leisure activities in less economically developed countries is relevant to the integration objectives and goals that were set when the Union was formed.

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The aim of the study is to determine the directions of improving the mechanism of economic support for youth policy in the field of leisure activities in the EU countries. In accordance with the set goal, the research objectives are defined:

1. To study the essence of youth policy and leisure activities.
2. To determine the functions, results and significance of leisure activities in the system of ensuring socio-economic development of the country.
3. To analyze the organization and financing of leisure activities in the EU countries.
4. To develop proposals for improving the mechanism of economic support for youth policy in the field of leisure activities in the EU countries.

The object of the research is the EU youth policy in the sphere of organization of youth leisure activities.

The subject of the study is the mechanism of economic support for youth policy in the sphere of leisure activities in the EU countries.

The hypothesis of this study is the assumption that the level of economic development of the country affects the effectiveness of youth policy in the sphere of organization of young people's leisure activities.

The methods used in the research include abstraction, comparison, analysis, analogy, observation, generalisation and synthesis.

The scientific basis of the study is formed by analysis of statistical data, scientific articles and monographs.

Youth policy and leisure activities play an important role in the development of society. Given the uneven development of countries that are part of globally integrated systems, it is impossible to ensure their synchronised development without ensuring the basic foundations that define the foundation of strategic transformations. It is undeniable that young people are a key resource for socio-economic progress. For young people to successfully adapt to society, it is necessary to introduce effective youth programmes and provide interesting options for spending their free time. Youth policy is one of the important categories in political science, which has become a subject of discussion and research for many scientists and political scientists. The definition of the essence of this category causes discussions and different approaches, as it combines numerous aspects related to youth and its participation in political life [Klenova, 2019]. Considering the essence aspect of youth policy, let us highlight several opinions and approaches to the interpretation of this concept:

1. The first approach is to interpret youth policy as a specific direction of state activity in the field of developing the interests of young people. In this case, the emphasis is placed on programmes, projects and legislative acts that are created to support and develop the youth sector of society [Miro, Kyriazi, Natili, Ronchi, 2023]. Consideration of this aspect of the category is important from the point of view of forming of effective mechanisms of state regulation, which will be aimed at creating the resource and spiritual foundations of society by ensuring the development of labor skills, identifying the potential for economic activity, as well as the moral and social development of young people.
2. The second approach to defining the essence of youth policy is related to its social aspect. According to this approach, youth policy is seen as an activity that creates the conditions for the full development of the younger generation, improving their social status and providing for their needs. This approach places an important emphasis on education, health care, employment, access to housing and other social aspects of young people's lives [Grachev, 2016]. On the other hand, it is impossible to limit oneself only to these aspect characteristics, as the social part is only an element of the overall integrated system, the effectiveness of which is ensured only through the harmonization of policy and its impact on all areas of

youth development, including such areas as preparation for employment, cultural and spiritual-moral education and development.

3. The third approach to defining youth policy is related to its political aspect. Here, youth policy is considered as an activity aimed at involving young people in political processes, forming political and civic activity among young people, and ensuring their representation in public authorities. A distinctive feature of this approach is the emphasis on political activity and youth participation in decision-making that relates to their vital interests.
4. The fourth approach to defining youth policy is related to its cultural and identity aspect. Here, youth policy is seen as an activity aimed at preserving, developing and supporting youth culture, national and youth identity. This approach takes into account that young people are not only a social group with certain social needs and political interests, but also have their own culture, values and traditions, which should be taken into account when developing youth policy.

Having summarized the approaches discussed above, let us formulate a comprehensive definition of the concept of "youth policy": this category encompasses state initiatives aimed at supporting and developing young people, including a variety of programmes that not only improve cultural understanding and care for the health of young people, but also contribute to their professional development and the formation of moral values; these initiatives are designed to provide young people with opportunities for personal growth, self-expression and preparation for active participation in the life of society, which in turn should stimulate their contribution to the economic and social prosperity of the nation.

Youth programmes should include a variety of recreational activities, as they not only promote rest and recuperation, but also help young people develop creative skills, teach them teamwork, and encourage self-organization and self-management. High-quality leisure activities contribute not only to physical development, but also to the formation of values such as diligence and responsibility to society and oneself.

In our opinion, leisure activities should be regarded as an integral element in the structure of ensuring youth development, which, like educational activities, contributes to the preparation for labor activity, to the effective integration of the individual into society. The leisure activities of young people perform an important function, including:

1. Entertainment function: providing recreation, entertainment of young people.
2. Socialization function: integration, youth interaction, formation of social capital, trust in society.
3. Educational and developmental function: in the process of leisure activities, individuals acquire additional, including communication, skills. Conducting physical culture and recreational activities contributes to the improvement of public health.
4. Educational function: leisure activities can include the process of learning, acquiring new knowledge, which the future an individual can use in labour and everyday activities.
5. The function of ensuring self-expression, revealing the potential of the individual, including within the framework of professional development.
6. Economic function: holding mass events promotes the development of tourism, advertising activities and the economy of the territory, the country as a whole.

Realization of each function implies obtaining a certain result (product). Let us consider this aspect in more detail (table 1).

Table 1: Functions of youth leisure activities and characterization of the results of their implementation

Functions	Results	Total result (product) of leisure activities
1. Entertainment function (recreation)	Obtaining energy and strength for productive work	In the narrow sense: spiritually and culturally developed individual, adapted to society, its rules, possessing knowledge and skills that can be useful for society. Broadly speaking: a spiritually and culturally developed society with a high level of social capital, capable of ensuring a high level of economic development of the country through the effective use of the potential of each individual.
2. Socialization function	Integration into society, social capital	
3. Educational and developmental function	Gaining new skills, spiritual and cultural enrichment	
4. Educational function	Obtaining new knowledge	
5. Function of ensuring self-expression, revealing the potential of the individual	Identifying an individual's potential in a particular area of activity and increasing it	
6. Economic function	The development of youth leisure activities contributes to the development of the country's economy	

Source: compiled by the author

According to Table 1, the realization of each function of youth leisure activities leads to a certain result:

1. Entertainment function contributes to individual's energy and vigour strength for productive work.
2. Socialization function leads to the integration of youth into society, as well as the formation of social capital in society;
3. The educational and developmental function contributes to the acquisition of new skills in certain activities, as well as the spiritual and cultural enrichment of individuals.
4. Educational function contributes to the acquisition of new knowledge by individuals.
5. The self-expression function helps to identify and enhance an individual's potential in a particular area of activity.

The result of youth leisure activities is defined in a narrow and a broad sense: in the first case we are talking about a spiritually and culturally developed individual, adapted to society, its rules, possessing knowledge and skills that can be useful for society; in the second case as a result should be considered: spiritually and culturally developed society with a high level of social capital, capable of ensuring a high level of economic development of the country through the effective use of the potential of each individual (Figure 1).

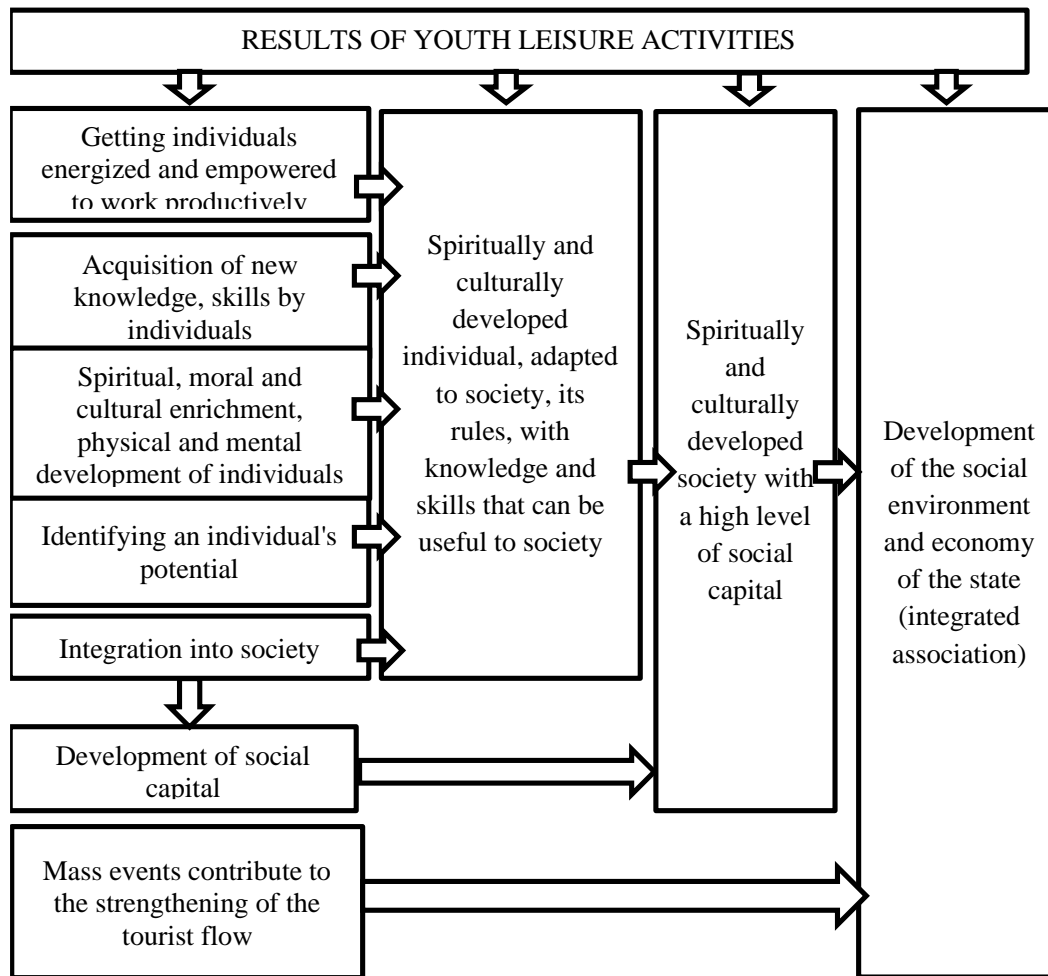


Figure 1: Results of youth leisure activities

Source: compiled by the author

According to Figure 1, the leisure activities of young people influence the development of individuals and society as a whole, change its characteristics, and contribute to the formation of potential for the socio-economic development of the state or an integrated association of countries. Compared to labour activity, leisure activities provide for the multifaceted development of the individual and contribute to the energy and strength for productive work. Compared to educational activities, leisure activities provide integration into society and wider disclosure of the individual's potential, his spiritual, moral and cultural development. Thus, leisure activities fulfil a specific potential and cannot be replaced by labour and educational activities.

The potential formed within the framework of youth leisure activities has an economic expression, with such potential having: the activities themselves and their results, expressed in human potential [Pavic, Livazovic, 2023] and the potential of society. The scheme of formation of relevant results is presented in Figure 2.

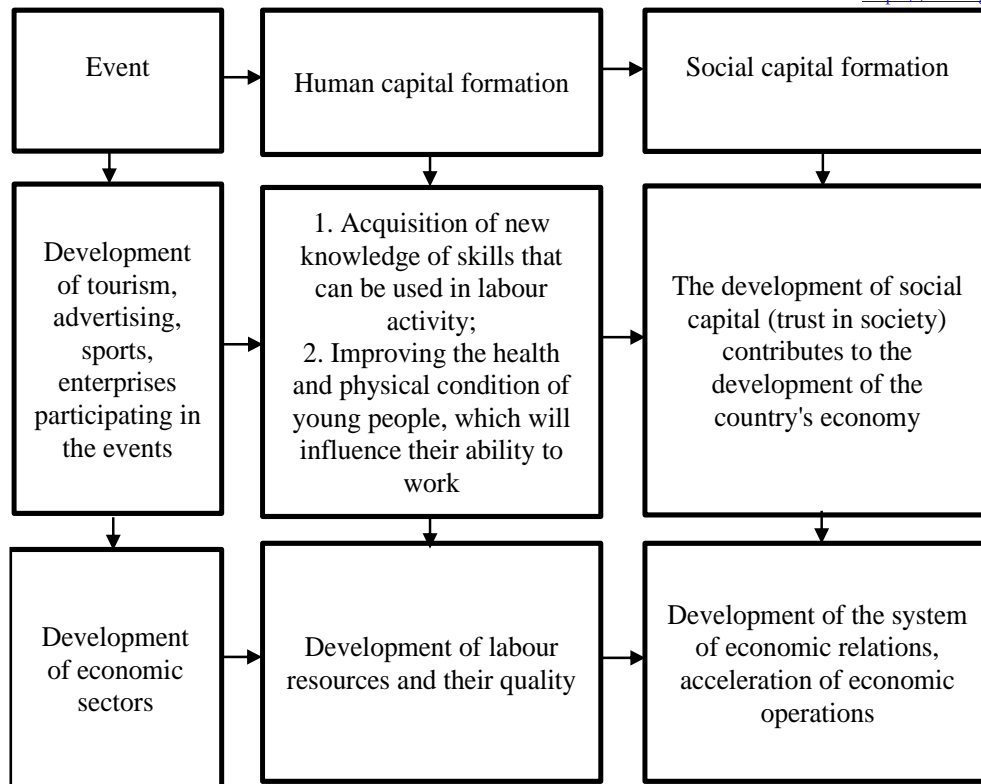


Figure 2: Mechanism of formation of youth leisure activities results

Source: compiled by the author

According to Figure 2, the activities implemented within the framework of the organization of youth leisure activities lead to social and economic results. Social outcomes, in turn, also contribute to the economic development of the country through the formation of human and social capital. In addition, the activities also contain an economic component that contributes to the development of economic sectors, primarily tourism, physical education and sports, and culture.

The organization of youth leisure activities is of great importance for the countries of the European Union. For many young people living in small communities or socially disadvantaged areas, access to quality cultural, sporting and recreational activities may be limited. Consequently, they do not get the results that could be achieved if leisure activities were available and a rational approach to their organization developed. In the European Union, the problem of uneven development of the system of organization and financing of leisure activities in the member states is relevant.

Some EU countries may have more experience and infrastructure to organise mass cultural events such as festivals, concerts and exhibitions. Such events can attract tourists and visitors from other EU countries and contribute to the development of the tourism industry. For example, Germany is one of the leading EU countries in organising mass events. Every year the country hosts many festivals such as Oktoberfest, Berlin Film Festival and others. Such events attract tourists from all over the world and contribute to the development of tourism in Germany. Moreover, the successful organization of events in Germany can serve as an example for other EU countries that may try to develop their own leisure industry.

France is one of the EU countries that invests heavily in culture and arts. The country organises many cultural events such as exhibitions, opera performances and concerts. The French government also promotes national culture and supports the creation of new cultural facilities. This kind of funding could be an example for other EU countries to try and attract more investment in the leisure industry. But not all EU countries have the same level of event organization.

Some states face limitations in infrastructure or financial capacity, making it difficult to organise cultural and entertainment events. The level of organization and funding of leisure activities in one EU country can have an impact on another EU country. Successful organization of events and allocation of funds for the leisure industry can attract tourists and contribute to the development of tourism in a country. However, limitations in infrastructure and financial capacity can slow down the development of the leisure industry and have a negative impact on other EU countries.

Leisure activities in the European Union countries are an important component of the common culture and lifestyle of Europeans. Each EU country has its own traditional forms and directions of leisure activities for young people. Table 2 presents a study of the peculiarities of the organization of leisure activities for young people in 5 EU countries.

Table 2: Peculiarities of organising youth leisure activities in some EU countries

EU country	Content of youth policy in terms of providing leisure activities for young people	Sources of funding
1	2	3
Austria	<p>The Federal Youth Support Act is in force in the country. Its aim is to provide comprehensive support measures of extracurricular education, leisure activities and youth development.</p> <p>The age limit for this category is 30 years.</p> <p>Institutional aspect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Service (Jugendservice). It implements and supports programmes that promote the development of youth interests and talents. It distributes the European Youth Card, which offers discounts and privileges in cultural leisure facilities such as cinema, sports, theatre and museums. Other non-profit organizations. <p>There is a high level of involvement of young people in organised leisure activities: about 90 per cent of Austrian young people.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public funding through the grant system. Funding provided by municipalities. Attraction of private capital, sponsors.
Hungary	<p>State programmes and initiatives for the development of youth leisure activities are being implemented in the country, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Mozgás a mindennapokért</i> (Movement for Everyday Life) programme: this programme promotes physical activity among young people. The 'Mindent bele!' ('All inclusive!') programme: the programme provides subsidies and benefits for visits to cinemas, theatres, museums, concerts and other cultural and entertainment events. <p>Institutional aspect:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The main organiser of youth events is the National Agency for Educated and Sporting Youth Affairs (Nemzeti Tehetség Programme). Various youth centres and organizations implement activities in the field of culture, tourism and sports among young people. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The main source of funding for programmes is the state budget. Businesses participate in tourism oriented projects
Germany	<p>In Germany great importance is attached to the participation of young people in the organization of leisure activities. In 2023 all German citizens who turned 18 in that year received 200 euros for cultural activities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The main source of funding is government subsidies.

	<p>Institutional aspect: Many youth organizations, clubs and associations are being set up in the country, which organise activities, including those subsidised by the state and sponsors. The concept of self-organization of young people in the field of leisure time is being actively applied. The state and public organizations support and stimulate the development of such self-organization.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Grant support from the state budget. 3. Public and private sponsors.
Poland	<p>The main form of organising youth leisure activities in Poland is youth clubs and organizations (state and non-state). They organise various activities that contribute to the development of young people's interests and skills, as well as courses and trainings, organise exhibitions, concerts and sports events. Poland has always actively participated in various EU programmes, such as Youth in Action and others. Thanks to the European Commission's programmes, young people in Poland have the opportunity to receive financial support to implement their ideas and projects.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Union funds. 2. Local government funding (project funding). 3. Grant support to non-profit organizations. 4. Sponsorship and donations.
France	<p>Many different youth activities are carried out in the country within the framework of State youth development programmes. The main objective of these programmes is to provide young people with the opportunity to develop, communicate and improve their skills in various fields, including culture, sports, arts, creativity and others Institutional aspect: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. State agency 'National Youth Service'. 2. Youth culture centres. 3. Youth organizations to carry out activities among young people. </p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public funding. 2. Sponsorship funding for events. 3. Voluntary funding of projects by youth organizations through the donation system.

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of the source: [Plotichkina, 2023].

According to Table 2, different countries have an individual approach to the organization and financing of youth leisure activities, which is mainly due to the specifics of youth policy implementation and the availability of financial resources to carry out activities. The most economically developed countries, such as Austria, Germany and France, are able to allocate a significant amount of budget funds for the implementation of programmes, projects and activities in the field of youth leisure activities. In addition, business is actively involved in youth projects and benefits from them in the form of advertising, new partnership contracts, increased reputation in front of society and government agencies to ensure loyalty in matters of public-private interaction, etc.

EU countries with less developed economies, such as Poland and Hungary, are actively introducing youth leisure programmes focused on key sectors. This not only promotes the integration of young people into relevant economic spheres, but also stimulates the growth of these sectors while achieving the main objectives of youth policy. This approach is driven by a greater ability to attract private capital, as activities such as tourism directly benefit the business sectors involved. In addition, countries with less developed economies, such as Poland, actively participate in the European Union's common integrated programmes. This makes it possible to implement youth policy using EU resources. By implementing European Commission programmes, countries have the opportunity to receive financial support for projects in the field of youth leisure activities.

The EAC Directorate-General For Education, Youth, Sport and Culture is currently responsible for youth policy in the European Union. As part of the EU Youth Dialogue, the Commission aims to involve more

than 50,000 young people in initiatives, including those related to leisure activities. To this end, the Erasmus+ programme has been developed and is being implemented, which develops, funds and implements youth projects in education, training, youth and sport [Johanesova, 2024]. The implementation period of this programme is 2021-2027, with a funding volume of 26 billion euros. Resources under this programme are allocated to specific projects in the youth sector, including youth leisure activities. The European Education and Culture Executive Agency EACEA, which is part of the European Commission's Education, Youth, Sport and Culture Department, is responsible for the selection and funding of projects. The European Commission's funding algorithm for EU projects in the field of leisure activities is presented in Figure 3.

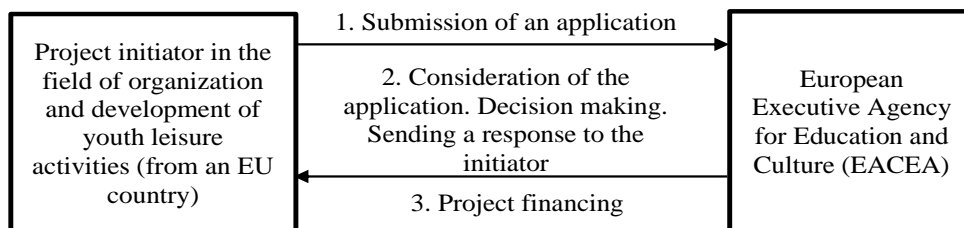


Figure 3: Algorithm for European Commission funding of EU projects in the field of leisure activities

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of the source: Official website of the European Commission [Electronic resource]. Access mode: https://www.eacea.ec.europa.eu/index_en (date of access: 01.05.2024).

According to Figure 3, youth policy projects are competitively selected, and the most interesting, creative project with a relevant topic and a high level of economic and social efficiency wins. In this case, there is no differentiated regulation, therefore, the European Commission's funding mechanism for youth policy projects is not oriented towards equalising the opportunities of the member states in the field of youth leisure activities development, and each country takes part in the project competition on an equal footing.

It is well known that young people play a key role in the process of European integration, as they are at the epicentre of building a pan-European cultural identity. In this context, the strengthening of integration is not limited only to the formation of centralised structures, but also includes the dissemination of universal values among the residents of Europe [Makarov, Dudnik, 2023]. Despite this, to date, no mechanism for equalising economic opportunities for the implementation of youth policy, in particular, for the organization of leisure activities, has been formed.

As discussed earlier, the efficiency and scope of organization of youth leisure activities have an impact on the economic development of a country [Belosevic, Feric, 2022]. In turn, the economy of one EU country affects the economy of another country. Integration and co-operation between EU member states create conditions for mutual development and growth of economies. But crisis in one country can spread to other EU countries. Consequently, effective integration and development of the European Union requires the formation of mechanisms in which assistance will be provided to ensure the formation of basic capacities on which the economic effect of a country is built. As established earlier, one of such elements is young people, who form the labour potential and social capital in society. Therefore, the creation of centralised mechanisms of economic support for the development of youth leisure activities in less economically developed EU countries will contribute to the levelling of basic conditions in the system of formation of the potential for economic formation, the level of which affects the states integrated within the Union.

Let us analyse the level of economic development and the amount of financing of the sphere of culture, leisure and religion in the EU countries (Table 3).

Table 3: Analysis of the level of economic development and funding of the sphere of culture, leisure and religion in some EU countries in 2022

Country	GDP, billion USD US DOLLARS	Population, thousand people	GDP per capita, USD/person. GDP per capita, USD/person	Public expenditure on culture, leisure and religion (% of GDP)	Public expenditures on culture, leisure and religion per capita, USD/person. US dollars/person
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ireland	529	5271,4	100353	0,5	502
Denmark	395	5932,7	66580	1,8	1198
Austria	471	9104,8	51731	1	517
Germany	4072	84358,8	48270	1	483
France	2783	68173	40823	1	408
Italy	2010	58997,2	34069	0,8	273
Estonia	38,1	1365,9	27894	2,1	586
Portugal	252	10467,4	24075	0,8	193
Greece	219	10414	21029	0,8	168
Poland	688	36753,7	18719	1	187
Hungary	179	9599,7	18646	3,3	615
Croatia	70,96	3850,9	18427	1,8	332

Source: compiled by the author on the basis of the source: Official website of Eurostat [Electronic resource]. Access mode: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/> (date of access: 10.05.2024).

According to Table 3, there is a noticeable pattern of correlation between the level of GDP per capita and per capita expenditure on culture, leisure and religion. The exceptions are Estonia and Hungary, which spend 2.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent of GDP on culture, leisure and religion, which is on average 2 and 3 times more than other EU countries, which spend on average 1 per cent for these purposes. Consequently, less developed EU countries are either forced to save money and reduce the budget for the development of youth leisure activities, or spend resources to the detriment of other important areas of socio-economic development of the state. Thus, more economically developed countries can allocate more funding to youth leisure activities without compromising other areas of public funding. These findings confirm the need for additional support measures to be developed by the European Commission for the economic provision of youth leisure activities in less developed EU countries. These Member States include, first of all, Poland, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Portugal, Croatia, Estonia and Hungary.

In order to increase the amount of funding for leisure activities in the least economically developed EU countries, it is recommended to implement two main areas:

1. The first direction is to apply the level of economic development of the initiator's country as part of the criteria for analysing youth leisure activities projects;
2. Development of the system of integrated activities in countries with business participation. The attracted resources will finance the development of youth leisure activities in all EU countries.

In the first case, it is necessary to develop a new algorithm for evaluation and selection of projects under the Erasmus+ programme, which will stimulate the development of youth leisure activities in less economically developed EU countries. The relevant development is presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Development of an algorithm for evaluating projects for the development of youth leisure activities

№	Criterion name	Score, point	Weighting factor
1	2	3	4
1	Country (level of GDP per capita): Coefficient relative to the leader: 0.10 - 0.20 = 10 points 0.21 - 0.40 = 8 points 0.41 - 0.60 = 6 points 0.61 - 0.80 = 4 points 0.81 - 1.00 = 2 points	A1	0,30
2	Relevance of the topic of the event	A2	0,15
3	Impact on the level of spiritual, moral and cultural development of young people	A3	0,20
4	Planned number of participants	A4	0,15
5	Social efficiency	A5	0,15
6	Economic efficiency	A6	0,05
	Overall figure	$A = 0,30A1 + 0,15A2 + 0,20A3 + 0,15A4 + 0,15A5 + 0,05A6$	

Source: developed by the author

According to Table 4, the greatest importance in the system of formative assessment should have the country's needs in financing youth leisure activities, as well as the impact of the event on the level of spiritual, moral and cultural development of young people. The relevance of the theme of the event and the planned number of participants and social effectiveness are also important criteria, since the level of achievement of these parameters determines the formation of favourable changes that will further lead to a favourable structural transformation of the socio-economic system of the country. The economic efficiency of the project should also be taken into account, but is not a basic criterion in the evaluation of such projects.

Another direction in the development of the system of economic support for youth leisure activities in EU countries should be the involvement of business in projects. It is known that in less economically developed countries business is less active in social projects, which is usually due to insufficient funds, as well as to a reduced level of need to attract young people to implement any business tasks, including due to the lack of labour resources with the required qualifications. In order to solve this problem, the EU countries require the development and implementation of universal measures that will be implemented in all countries of the Union, and the resources attracted from business will be used to provide additional funding for projects in countries with a lower level of economic development. The general mechanism for the implementation of this measure is presented in Figure 4.

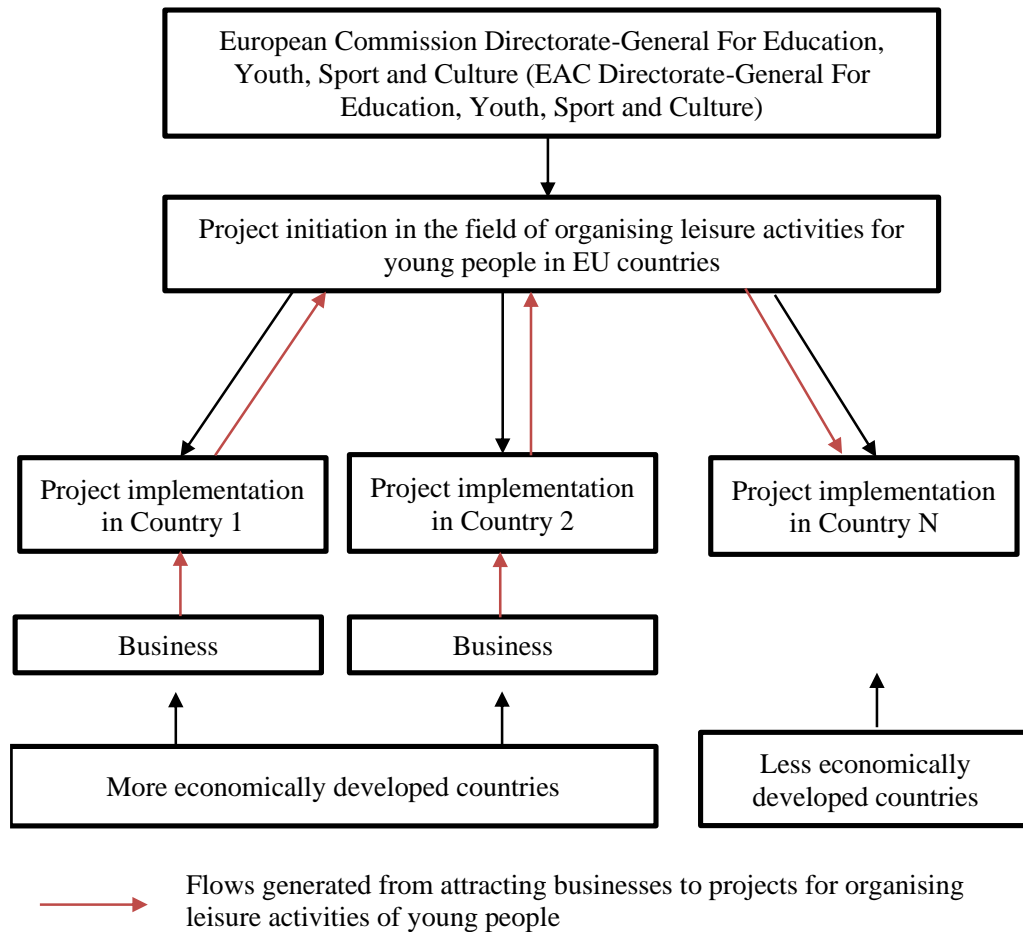


Figure 4: Developed mechanism for organising and conducting integrated events in the field of youth leisure activities with the involvement of business in the EU countries

Source: developed by the author

According to Figure 4, the attracted resources will finance the youth policy of the member states where business is not sufficiently developed and active. The developed mechanism will make it possible to solve the problem of insufficient economic support of youth policy in the sphere of organising leisure activities in the EU countries. Thus, the economic opportunities of business structures of more developed countries will contribute to the socio-economic development of all countries of the Union.

Conclusion

Thus, the leisure activities of young people form the potential for the development of society, contribute to the multifaceted development of the personality and integration into society. It is important for obtaining energy and strength for work, as well as for the spiritual, moral and cultural development of the individual. Young people are a key element in the development of society, and the effectiveness of the organization of their leisure activities affects the socio-economic development of a country. In order to equalise the development conditions in the EU countries, it is necessary to develop centralised mechanisms to support the development of youth leisure activities in less economically developed countries. It is necessary to introduce a new system of evaluation of youth leisure activities projects by the European Commission in

order to increase funding in the least economically developed countries of the EU. It is also important to organise integrated activities in all EU countries with the participation of businesses. The resources raised by these measures will finance the development of youth leisure activities in EU countries where business is not sufficiently developed and active. The developed mechanisms will improve the economic support of youth policy in the leisure sphere in the EU, contributing to the socio-economic development of the countries of the Union.

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