

Factsheet: Turkmenistan

Last update: 24 October 2014

DEFINITION OF YOUTH

Turkmenistan's [national youth policy](#) (2013) defines youth as citizens between 14-30 years.

CANDIDACY AGE

Lower House **25**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#)

Upper House **--**

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#)
Unicameral.

MARRIAGEABLE AGE

	Without Parental Consent	Opposite Sex With Parental Consent	Same Sex
Male	16	--	XX
Female	16	--	XX

Male homosexual acts illegal. Female homosexual acts legal.
Source: [UNSD, ILGA](#)

VOTING AGE

18

Source: [Inter-Parliamentary Union](#)

MAJORITY AGE

18

Source: [Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child](#) (2002)

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

14

Minimum Age
Children between 14-16 years are criminally liable for serious offences. Source: [UN Child Rights Periodic Report](#) (1995)

GDP PER CAPITA

USD 7986.7

Year: 2013

Source: [World Bank](#)

HDI

0.698

Year: 2013

Source: [UNDP](#)
103 out of 187 countries.

GINI

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Year: No data.

Source: [World Bank](#)

CORRUPTION PERCEPTION

17

169 out of 177 countries.
Year: 2014

Source: [Transparency International](#)

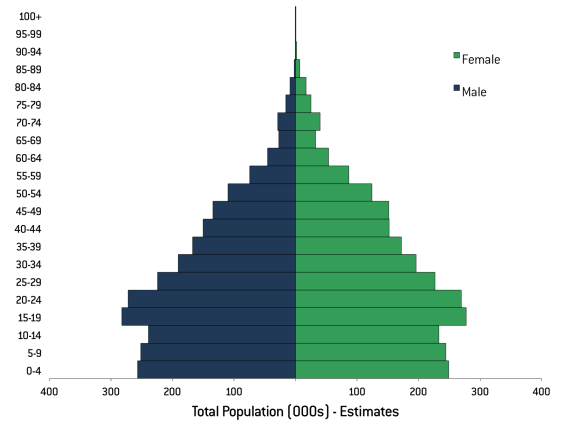
PRESS FREEDOM

80.81

178 out of 180 countries.
Year: 2013

Source: [Reporters Without Borders](#)

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 2010



SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT INDEX

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Year: No data.

Source: [Commonwealth Youth Programme](#)

LITERACY RATES

99.84%

Both sexes (15-24) %

99.76% **99.91%**

Male (15-24) % Female (15-24) %

Year: 2015

Source: [UNESCO](#)

NET ENROLMENT RATE

Secondary School

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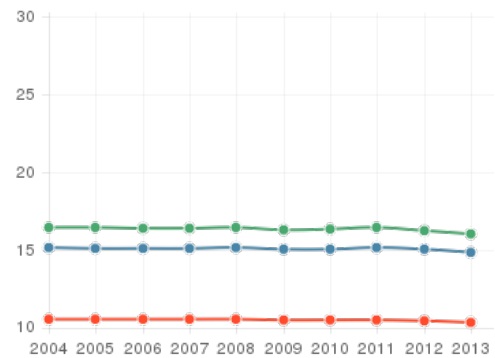
Both sexes %

Year: No data.

Source: [UNESCO](#)

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

Share of labour force aged 15-24 available and seeking employment



SITUATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE

PREVALENCE OF HIV

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Male (15-24) %

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Female (15-24) %

Year: No data.

Source: [World Bank](#)

TOBACCO USE

Consumed any smokeless or smoking tobacco product at least once 30 days prior to the survey.

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Both sexes (13-15) %

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Male (13-15) %

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Female (13-15) %

Year: No data.

Source: [WHO](#)

POLICY & LEGISLATION

One of the key objectives of the [national youth policy](#) (NYP)(2013) is the "[c]reation of legal, social, economic and organizational conditions and guarantees for development and realisation of the potential of Turkmenistan's youth in personality, society and State." The NYP has 15 key policy areas including: participation; rights and freedoms; education; health; sport & healthy lifestyles; creative activity; vulnerable youth; young families; talented youth; physical & spiritual development; labour & youth employment; youth entrepreneurship; cultural entertainment; recreation; youth associations and international youth cooperation. The [Law on Guarantees of the Rights of the Child](#) (2002) details the rights of children up to 18 inline with the [UN Convention on the Rights of the Child](#).

Is there a national youth policy?

YES

Turkmenistan has a 2013 [state law on youth policy](#), replacing the previous 1993 version.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or

According to [The Youth Of Turkmenistan In Transition Period: From Risk To Opportunities And Participation](#) (1999), the Makhtumkuli Union of Youth of Turkmenistan (MUYT) is responsible for the implementation of the [national youth policy](#) (2013) and according to [Central Asia Online](#) is a "government-financed organisation." However, MUYT is also described as a membership organisation that includes youth organisations. It is unclear whether it is a ministry, or a youth representation structure.

Is there a governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth?

UNCLEAR

YOUTH AND REPRESENTATION

According to [The Youth Of Turkmenistan In Transition Period: From Risk To Opportunities And Participation](#) (1999), "[p]articipation of the youth in the political life of the country is realized mainly through the Youth Union [MUYT]." The MUYT consists of youth organisations, school departments and according to [Central Asia Online](#), has over 600,000 members. However, it remains a government-financed organisation and it is unclear whether it is a ministry, or a youth representation structure. The [national youth policy](#) (2013) initiates a biannual youth consultation event and initiate the establishment of a formal National Youth Forum.

Does the country have a national youth organisation / association (council, platform, body)?

UNCLEAR

BUDGET & SPENDING

The [national youth policy](#) (2013) details the sources of funding for implementation but gives no costing breakdown or budget of governmental entities for youth programmes. The [World Bank](#) lists no data on public spending on education in Turkmenistan since 2000.

What is the budget allocated to the governmental authority (ministry, department or office) that is primarily responsible for youth and/or youth programming?

UNCLEAR

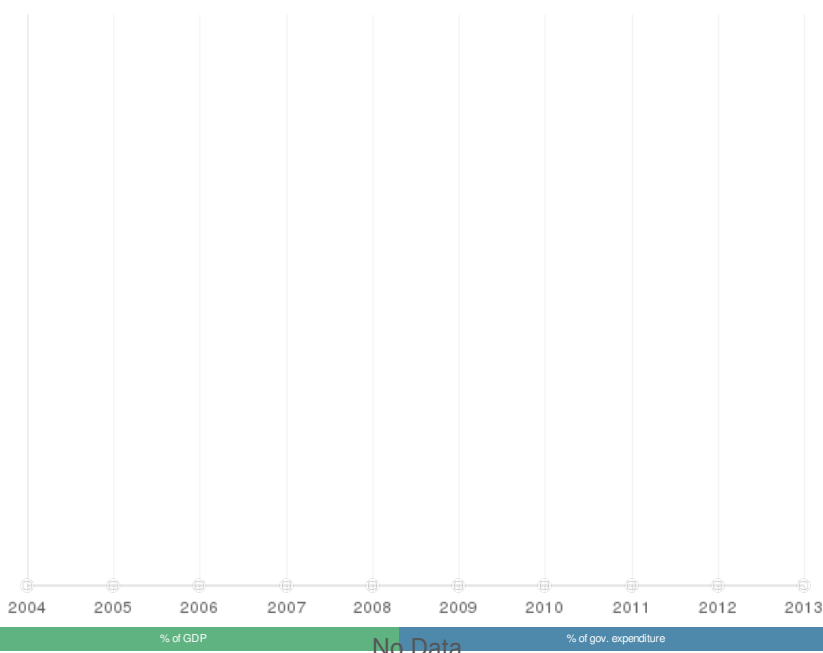
youth programming?

UNCLEAR

The [national youth policy](#) (2013) details the sources of funding for implementation but gives no costing breakdown or budget of governmental entities for youth programmes. The [World Bank](#) lists no data on public spending on education in Turkmenistan since 2000.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A PERCENTAGE OF GOVERNMENT SPENDING AND GDP



Source: [World Bank](#)
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

No Data

% of GDP

% of gov. expenditure

Source: [World Bank](#)
Gaps indicate missing data from the original data source. (Accessed August 2013).

PUBLICATIONS AND REVIEWS

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