**FORUM:** Special Conference 1

**QUESTION OF**: Measures to combat the global youth unemployment crisis

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: The Russian Federation

THE SPECIAL CONFERENCE,

*Recognising* that the majority of unemployed youth is concentrated in developing countries, thereby referring to the nations declared as such by the General Assembly in conjunction with the United Nations Economic and Social Council with recommendations by the Committee for Development Policy,

*Reaffirming* Ref.E/2006/26 of July 26, 2006, which promoted the mobilisation of the international community to provide developing countries with aid with the purpose of decreasing youth unemployment rates as well as encouraging nations to establish and carry out strategic action plans for the reduction of youth unemployment,

*Recalling* the decision of heads of state and heads of government to reduce the number of unemployed youth and develop a global plan to tackle the issue of youth unemployment In accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals as signed in 2015 by 193 member states, based on the Resolution A/RES/66/288 of its predecessor the United Nations Millennium Declaration, to be reached by 2030,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the Youth Employment Programme (YEP) established by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 2005 to support the promotion of employment at regional, national and global levels by promoting economic policies, education, labour market policies and entrepreneurship among youth,

*Fully aware of* an increased influx of youth in the regions of Europe in search of political asylum from conflicts in the Middle East, resulting in an increased number of unemployed youth,

*Recognising* the actions taken by several individual governments to combat the issue of unemployment through increased government-funded internships, training, and further education,

*Fully aware of* the impact the 2008 crisis had on the global economy, causing it to enter into recession and consequently lay off several employees, the majority of which were part of the young working force,

1.     Encourages governments to guide their youth to employment opportunities following the guidelines and in collaboration with the Youth Employment Programme spearheaded by the ILO, through:

a.     assembling a research team with the purpose of gathering and analysing data on youth labour surplus and demand across all economic sectors of each respective sovereign state taking into account trends in the following categories:

                                          i.         gender

                                         ii.         regional difference

                                        iii.         race

                                       iv.         ethnicity

b.     promoting a shift among young individuals towards careers which demonstrate most labour demand from those that demonstrate a labour surplus by:

                                          i.         designating a minimum of one weekly lesson for graduating students

in, among others, universities and schools, with the purpose of

informing youth on career pathways based on labour demand

                                         ii.         government-funded public campaigns with the aims of reaching

youth, especially in any educational facility that may not have access

to the internet, through mediums such as, but not limited to billboards,

posters and infomercials

                                        iii.         government-sponsored social media campaigns to reach a wider number of young workers, to be displayed on mediums such as, but not limited to Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and LinkedIn

c.     establish a government-funded organisation to connect youth employees to

employers in all economic sectors ranging from small businesses to large

corporations, by:

                                          i.         creating a social platform that allows for prospective employees to search within their field of study and connect them directly with employers as well as providing services such as but not limited to video tutorials and templates for writing a curricula vitae and video tutorials and templates for writing cover letters

                                         ii.         establishing Career Pathway Centres for connecting employees to employers in countries and regions where access to computers may be limited, with special consideration for regions where unemployment is highest, ensuring that the services can be used by people of all genders, races, and ethnicities, to provide them with computers for accessing the social platform referred to in Clause 1, sub-clause c, sub-sub clause i, trained counselors with the purpose of offering individualised career guidance, workshops on crafting as curricula vitae and cover letters and workshops on necessary interview skills for prospective job openings

d.     initiatives listed in this clause will be funded by governments as previously

mentioned, with the following exceptions:

                                          i.         developing countries are to receive aid for such initiatives as declared

fit by the United Nations

                                         ii.         countries who demonstrate a financial need due to economic strains as declared fit by the United Nations;

2.     Calls upon the General Assembly and all member states to establish an International Youth Entrepreneurship Initiative to be funded by the United Nations with support from the International Monetary Fund with the purpose of promoting self-employment and economic development as well as generating a cycle of employment by:

a.     awarding grants to initiatives proposed to the organisation by young entrepreneurs aged 15-24 as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, that have a business plan that meets the following criteria:

                                          i.         a model or prototype that may be presented in any form deemed appropriate

                                         ii.         capacity and plans to generate further employment

                                        iii.         demonstrated demand for the service or product to be shown through extensive research

                                       iv.         encouragement of sustainable development in accordance with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

b.     providing young entrepreneurs with mentorships from successful business people to help them create their proposals and if then approved to guide them through the process of execution of the service

c.     guidance in the planning, execution and delivery of the service or product by creating a website to provide help in the form of but not limited to:

                                          i.         videos on stages of the process

                                         ii.         online communication with experts in the field for entrepreneurs located in more remote areas of the world

d.     establishing a connection with patent agencies such as but not limited to EPA;

3.     Further encourages governments and the General Assembly in conjunction with the International Monetary Fund to provide small businesses with incentives to hire youth employees, taking into account that small businesses are responsible for employing 33% of the world’s workforce, in the form of:

a.     tax reductions from the government

b.     loans from the IMF with low-interest rates;

4.     Calls for government-sponsored work experiences, such as but not limited to internships, with the purpose of enriching curricula vitae;

5.     Suggests a shift from knowledge-based education to skills-based education, as seen fit in accordance with research made in clause 1 to recognise labour demands, in schools, universities, and other centres of education;

6.     Recommends the establishment of vocational training schools funded by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in coalition with the ILO with the purpose of providing incoming youth with the skills needed for the available employment opportunities, specifically in developing countries, as previously specified in the resolution;

7.     Emphasises the importance of making these services equally available to both genders, all races, and all ethnicities in order to maximise economic growth and development in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948;

8.     Requests nations to give special attention to regions of their countries with higher unemployment rates and place youth employment service centres accordingly;

9.  Further recommends that governments routinely invest in infrastructure when the need arises to generate employment and economic growth in the form of, but not limited to:

a.     road maintenance

b.     building schools

c.     building hospitals;

10. Calls for all member nations to organize a workshop every two years in order to systematically analyse the causes of of youth unemployment and to together propose viable solutions, develop an action plan and find the resources to implement solutions. Participants should include:

* 1. Decision makers from the member states’ governments
  2. Leaders from the private sector
  3. Leaders from relevant non-governmental organisations
  4. Experts in education and training
  5. Member of the target population including representatives who have successfully entered the labour market; (ADDED BY BAHAMAS)

11.  Expresses its hope for the prioritisation of citizens of the state for employment before granting jobs to foreign workers.