Forum: Fourth Committee of the General Assembly

Question of: Establishing a strategy against youth unemployment

Submitted by: The Netherlands

Co-submitted by: : Eritrea, Dominica, Samoa, Tonga, Mauritania, Brazil, Denmark, Argentina, Romania, Austria, Switzerland, Somalia, Sweden, Cuba, Slovakia, Malta, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Finland, Norway, Antigua and Barbuda, Luxembourg, Iceland, New Zealand, Jordan, Spain, Maldives, Madagascar, Cape Verde, Albania, Cyprus, Montenegro, Latvia, Singapore, Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Oman, Hungary, Bhutan, Kenya, Pakistan, Central African Rep., Lithuania, Serbian, Bulgaria, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cote d'Ivoire, Kuwait, Lao People's DR, Kyrgyzstan, Uganda, Senegal, Guyana, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mali, DR Congo, Chad, Malaysia, Uruguay, St. Lucia

The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly,

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Alarmed by the increase in youth unemployment around the world due to the global financial crisis,

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Pointing out that unemployment of young people should be deemed a global-scale issue,

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Realizing that youth unemployment is also caused by low desire of the youth to put effort into education which will not get them into a high skill job,

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Observing that those problems are especially common in contained economies of developing countries,

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Keeping in mind that culture can also be an influence on youth unemployment,

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Aware of shifting conditions in the labour market,

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- 1. Recommends all nations, especially developing countries, to support the youth in acquiring higher education (including high school and onwards) in order to enable them in finding highskill job opportunities by means such as, but not limited to:
 - a. Providing easier access to student passage to other countries for short term overseas student travel and education,
 - b. Investing in international programmes to provide access to students to high quality academic education in less economically developed states through scholarships and exchange programmes;

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- 2. Suggests to pursue expansionary economic policy such as free trade and free market policies, in nations which are suffering from unemployment in order to increase the liability of desirable iobs for youth in technology and innovation in order to:
- 30 a. increase the youth's willingness and ambition to work, b. increase the youth's living standard,
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- c. allow the country's development without the problem of youth unemployment and future lack of skilled workforce; 3. Recommends that member states set up information campaign within their country to inform youth and discourage them from joining the armed forces at an early age in long without further education which in turn damages the youths prospects for future employment; 4. Encourages member states to create centralised job and vocational training centres to limit youth unemployment by connecting youth to training, education, and job opportunities to further efficiency within all economies; 5. **Encourages** all member states to allow students and businesses to cooperate transnationally based on merit with fewer political and economics restrictions by taking measures such as: a. Lightening restriction on international student exchange and internship programmes, b. Lessening tariffs and import taxes,
 - 6. <u>Asks</u> that member states subsidise and welcome international investment in education and the provision of internships and job opportunities by larger corporations in order to encourage transnational innovation and stimulate sustainable, innovative growth;

c. Removing protectionist measures limiting the entry of foreign competing brands;

- 7. <u>Further encourages</u> all member states to strongly consider investment prospects in developing and less economically developed countries, specifically investment in business ventures which would provide jobs for the youth and investment in education infrastructure;
- 8. <u>Calls for</u> a multinational panel of United Nations experts to be founded as the United Nations Panel for the Guidance of Youth Towards Employment (UNPGYTE) which will work in conjunction with the International Labour Organisation and the UN Youth Employment Network and be tasked with encouraging the youth countries suffering from youth unemployment to discover their passions and potential and achieve employment (USA) by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Connecting them to national and international education, scholarships and education programmes
 - b. Assisting youth with application and transfer to work which they find rewarding, both nationally and internationally
 - c. Helping youth to discover their creativity, innovation and talent in various fields ultimately leading to a sustainable future
- 9. <u>Reaffirms</u> the need for pursuing transparency in accordance with the ILO conventions in the struggle against discrimination in forms such as but not limited to:
 - a. Racial discrimination,

- b. Gender discrimination.
- c. Religious discrimination,
- d. Age based discrimination;
- 10. <u>Urges</u> all member states to provide monetary and policy based incentives to larger companies in order to encourage the proliferation of internship positions and training experiences for youth in larger companies in order to provide the youth with work experience and networking;

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- 11. Suggests that the ILO is allocated a fund by the UN to allow it to provide a mentorship programme for underprivileged youth that supports students throughout their educational career both financially and with guidance towards securing employment and encouraging innovative thinking;
- 12. Proposes the creation of a solitary class of loans, administered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank specifically for the use of young entrepreneurs wherein:
 - a. The loans will be provided with low interest rates,
 - b. The loans will only be provided after extensive background and credit checks are conducted.
 - c. The loans are granted to students who are willing to accept guidance and make sound decisions;
- 13. Urges all member states to take measures against corruption and nepotism in accordance with the United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) and the national secret services (Albania) at the institutional level in order to insure that investments and development funds are not misused and further ensure fair opportunities for the youth of the next generation;
- 14. Supports governmental recognition of relevant youth organizations that are:
 - a) Representing a significant number of young people
 - b) Helping the integration of youth into the labour market;
- 15. Calls upon all nations to invest in higher quality multi-faceted education and training, particularly early childhood education by:
 - a. refining the national curriculum to be focused on rigorous standards in literacy, numeracy, skills and character development,
 - b. training teachers and educational leaders,
 - c. ensuring that the outcomes of the education systems are in line with market needs by launching governmental programs and establishing sector councils that will precisely determine the skills and knowledge required by each socio-economic sector,
 - d. expanding vocational and entrepreneurship training in order to drive forwards economic development and offer wider opportunities for youth,
 - e. offering scholarship opportunities;
- 16. **Decides** to remain actively seized on the matter.
- 17. Proposes a creation of a UN fund to support LEDCs with spreading primary education by means such as but not limited to:
 - a. Establishment of local libraries to educate persons in small towns,
 - b. Vehicles with school material and books which could travel to rural areal creating better access to education in problematic geographic areas.