

FORUM: Economic and Social Council
QUESTION OF: Combatting youth unemployment
SUBMITTED BY: France

CO-SUBMITTERS: United Kingdom, United States of America, Brazil, Libya, Germany, Slovakia, Finland, China, Pakistan, Australia, Egypt, Bangladesh, Mexico, Senegal, Switzerland, Rwanda

The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations,

Noting with deep concern that almost 40% of the unemployed people all around the world, are between ages 15 and 24,

Expressing its deep concern at the 309 million young people working but living in households that earn less than the equivalent of US\$2 per day,

Alarmed by the fact that youth unemployment in Spain and Greece is now 55% and 53%,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 54/120 of 17 December 1999 and Security Council Resolution SC/9890 of 22 March 2010, and also the Economic and Social Council Resolution SOC/4791 of 6 February 2012, which addressed the importance of tackling youth unemployment,

Aware of the fact that adult unemployment has worsened due to the global economic crisis and youth unemployment has grown at an even more rapid rate,

Noting with deep concern that the global youth unemployment rate will reach 12.9 percent by 2017- up 0.2 percentage points from forecasts for 2012,

Guided by the Millennium Development Goal 1, which aims to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for everyone, including women and youth,

Noting with regret that youth unemployment can cause a vicious cycle of poverty and social exclusion, contributing to forced immigration,

Bearing in mind that it is not only the quantity but also the quality of jobs that matters,

Emphasizing the provision of a major opportunity to build international influence for employment and social inclusion of young people the UN Secretary-General's Youth Employment Network(YEN), the United Nations and the International Labor Organization (ILO),

Keeping in mind that young people are an asset for sustainable economic growth and social development,

Taking into account that the issue of youth unemployment has been regarded on the agenda of many countries over the past twenty years and has been approached at a national level,

Welcoming that combatting youth unemployment is an issue in this committee and convinced that a solution will be found,

Aware that internships help in forming a long-lasting career and tackling with the outcomes of being unemployed for a long time.

1. Requests the International Labor Organization (ILO) to encourage young adults to undertake internships in their industry by:
 - a. Implementing several guidelines to be set by the government to ensure that the internships offer beneficial training, such as:
 - i. Requiring the employer companies to make a curriculum or a list of educatory tasks available in their internship programmes,
 - ii. Providing government supervision,
 - b. Creating incentives to encourage young adults to participate in these programmes, by awarding a certificate that will increase the chances of obtaining a position in the industry they are working in;
2. Asks all Member States to establish a minimum percentage of 10% of young employee rate between ages 18-25 in companies in order to ensure a sustainable rate of youth employment and job offerings, by implementing a specific tax reduction to be set by the government, to those companies which abide by the above-mentioned restriction;
3. Establishes the International Youth Unemployment Monitoring Organization (INYUMO) to work as a sub-organ of the governments of all Member States and take measures such as:
 - a. Preparing annual reports about regional youth unemployment rates, creating a database and gathering related information about the issue,
 - b. Sending reports on the industry demands for specific sectors to the Member State's government and conveying them to UN with the allowance of the government for further consideration,
 - c. Asking the INYUMO sub-organs in LEDCs, after discussion and approval of the local government, to send these annual reports to UN directly;
4. Encourages all Member States to hold regional entrepreneurship conferences biannually with the financial and organizational aid of ILO if needed, in order to educate youth about the wide range of opportunities that entrepreneurship offers and emphasize the advantage of self employment, by:
 - a. Supplying experienced and accomplished volunteer entrepreneurs as speakers in these conferences,
 - b. Publicizing these events by mass media organs to increase involvement;

5. Further asks all Member States to provide vocational training to youth and with the collaboration of before-mentioned NGOs in order to combat the insufficient training conflict, through:
 - a. Establishing vocational training schools and attending experts as teachers,
 - b. Also forming youth centers or schools for educating the young population with no access to universities,
 - c. Providing technical training for certain fields,
 - d. Guiding the graduates towards several internship opportunities;
6. Calls all Member States to work collaboratively with ILO and INYUMO to run further studies about creating new job opportunities in order to provide proper employment for the mounting number of young people, and emphasizing on fields that are rapidly evolving as a result of technological innovation trough:
 - a. Using the reports of INYUMO about unemployment rates and regional distributions to the employment of youth fields marked by newly emerging technologies,
 - b. Providing ongoing training for youth in these newly found job areas by the help of the educatory schools mentioned in clause 6,
 - c. Figuring methods for a sustained period of economic growth so that new jobs that are created will be more dependable and accessible;
7. Asks all Member States to educate its citizens with the help of the abovementioned NGOs, regarding the issue of the situation of girls and young women, young people with disabilities, refugee youth, street children, indigenous youth, migrant youth and minorities, through establishing a mobile information center called UN Employment Bus (UNEB) which will foster public awareness by:
 - a. Informing citizens on job opportunities for the abovementioned group with the assistance of trained volunteers from related NGOs,
 - b. Distributing pamphlets about the available job potential in the region,
 - c. Providing one to one sessions of sharing experiences with the experts attending voluntarily,
 - d. Arranging seminars for the youth about career options and availability of jobs related to their field of education in the region;
8. Calls upon all Member States to encourage students to continue their studies after school at colleges and universities instead of ending their schooling with a high school graduation or even a dropout of school by:
 - a. Providing more governmental scholarships,
 - b. Making students aware of the advantages of higher education,
 - c. Founding college guidance at schools where authorities help students by:
 - i. Cooperating with students in order to find the college that matches the individual student's demands best,
 - ii. Informing the students about the college requirements and help them with their applications;

9. Further requests all Member States to encourage employers to start hiring new graduates on 80% of usual working time, instead of hiring at full-time in order for the remaining 20% to be combined as a new job opening, which will create new jobs.