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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING QUESTIONS RELATING TO  
THE WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION AND TO YOUTH, AGEING,  
DISABLED PERSONS AND THE FAMILY

Policies and programmes involving youth

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 47/85 of 16 December 1992, entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth", and with reference to Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/24 of 27 July 1993. It is based on available data and information received from Member States, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

2. Since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 47/85, youth issues have been highlighted during recent international years designated by the General Assembly. The International Year of Indigenous Peoples (1993) addressed the rights and needs of indigenous youth. 1/ The role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights was discussed at the World Conference on Human Rights, held at Vienna, from 14 to 25 June 1993. 2/ In connection with the observation of the International Year of the Family (1994), several United Nations interregional and regional preparatory meetings emphasized the linkages between family and youth. 3/ The International Conference on Population and Development, held at Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994, adopted a programme of action that focuses on young girls and young women.

3. Youth-related concerns are reflected in preparations for two major conferences scheduled for 1995: the World Summit for Social Development (Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995) and the Fourth World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace (Beijing, 4-15 September 1995). At its first session, held in New York from 31 January to 11 February 1994, the Preparatory Committee for the World Summit for Social Development discussed youth issues related to the three core issues of the Summit: alleviation and reducing poverty; expanding productive employment; and enhancing social integration. It emphasized that youth were a major group affected by unemployment, which caused unrest and marginalization. At its second session, held in New York from 22 August to 2 September 1994, the Preparatory Committee discussed the text of a draft programme of action which refers to youth in all three core issues. 4/

4. As part of the preparations for the Fourth World Conference on Women, the Division for the Advancement of Women and the United Nations Development Fund for Women convened a Youth Consultative Group Meeting at Princeton University in the United States of America from 1 to 5 February 1994 to focus on formulating strategies and a programme of action aimed at bringing young people together at regional and international levels as part of the preparatory process for the Conference. The Division, as a follow-up, convened regional youth consultative meetings prior to each of the regional preparatory meetings held in 1994 in order to involve actively non-governmental youth organizations in the 1995 Conference at Beijing.

5. The topic of juvenile delinquency is being addressed by regional preparatory meetings for the Ninth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (to be held at Tunis from 3 to 14 April 1995).

6. The Ministers of the Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, meeting at Cairo in May-June 1994 urged the competent agencies of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts in formulating action-oriented schemes for youth development. In that context, the Ministers called for, inter alia, the adoption of a world youth programme of action and youth statement of intent.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR FURTHER PLANNING  
AND SUITABLE FOLLOW-UP IN THE FIELD OF YOUTH

A. National

7. The Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Follow-up in the Field of Youth (A/40/256, annex) recommend that Member States formulate national youth policies and programmes to improve the situation of youth, and to establish coordinating structures (either governmental or non-governmental, or a combination of both) to implement such policies and programmes on a comprehensive and cross-sectoral basis. Annex I to the present document contains a list of States Members of the United Nations - currently 184 - and principal actions taken to implement the Guidelines and the table below provides a summary of those actions. There is evidence to suggest that much of this action has been undertaken by Governments since International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace, in 1985. It should be recalled that over 100 countries set up national coordinating committees for the Year and a great part of the renewed action in the 1990s can be traced to such bodies, which initiated national youth policies and programmes in 1985.

Summary of actions taken by Governments to implement  
the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable  
Follow-up in the Field of Youth

Categories	Number	Percentage
Countries that have formulated a national youth policy (cross-sectoral)	141	77
Countries that have designated a national youth coordinating mechanism (ministry, department, council, committee, etc.)	164	89
Countries that have implemented a national youth programme of action (operational, voluntary services)	54	29
Countries that have taken all three types of action to implement the Guidelines	52	28

8. Many governmental youth policy structures in developed countries have been linked with other priority issues and established at the ministerial or department levels (in Austria, the Federal Ministry for Environment, Youth and Family; in the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Education, Youth and Physical Education; in France, the Ministry of Youth and Sports; in Germany, the Ministry of Women and Youth; in Malta, the Ministry for Youth and the Arts; in Romania, the Ministry of Youth and Sports; in the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Youth; in Sweden, the Ministry of Public Administration; and in Ukraine, the Ministry of Youth and Sport. In Italy and the United States of America, instead of centralized national governmental policy structures, there are governmental offices concerned with youth exchanges (e.g., the Office of International Youth Exchanges in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Office of Youth Exchanges in the United States Information Agency). In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Youth Service Unit of the Department of Education serves as the governmental focal point on youth.

9. In developing countries, a national youth policy is often coordinated by a central governmental ministry or department. Many Governments have ministries concerned with youth and sports (Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe). Several developing countries have established national councils, commissions or institutes on youth in, or associated with, the Office of the Prime Minister or President (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Malaysia, Maldives, Philippines, Thailand and Zaire). In various developing countries, the Governments have established departments of youth in various sectoral ministries (e.g., education, community development, housing and labour, employment, culture and tourism, home affairs and social affairs).

10. Specific priority issues at the national level have been the focus of attention by a number of Governments. Burkina Faso established a national employment fund as well as a fund for productive activities, both aimed at supporting small- and medium-scale enterprises for young graduates. Kenya initiated rural development policies and programmes that would encourage rural young people to remain in their places of origin. In Lesotho, a National Conference on Alcohol and Drug Abuse by Lesotho Youth was held on 12 and 13 October 1992 to formulate action-oriented projects. In Namibia, the Ministry of Youth and Sports established a multi-purpose youth centre to provide training facilities and services for young people and youth organizations. Fiji is encouraging rural youth clubs and youth councils to undertake income-generating activities. In the Federated States of Micronesia, a National Youth Congress is envisaged, inter alia, to reorganize youth and community structures to improve their delivery of services at the local levels. In the Russian Federation, the Federal Youth Committee prepared an Integrated Federal Youth Policy 1994-1997. Zambia launched a "Youth Week" celebrations on 6 March 1993 to emphasize youth participation in national development through income-generating activities. In the United States, the President signed the National and Community Service Trust Act on 21 September 1993. This new initiative, entitled "Americorps", involves

20,000 participants. The Peace Corps recently appointed a Youth Development Coordinator to administer youth development projects in several developing countries.

#### B. Regional

11. The Guidelines contain several recommendations for action at the regional level (A/40/256, annex, paras. 70-72), including the need for the regional commissions of the United Nations to follow up their respective regional plans of action adopted for the International Youth Year so as to strengthen advisory services, training seminars, policy research and coordination with both organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and regional youth organizations to facilitate joint action in support of national youth policies and programmes. The following actions have been reported by regional commissions and other regional intergovernmental organizations to implement the Guidelines at the regional level.

12. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) held an inter-agency meeting on youth at Santiago on 9 September 1991. A Joint Declaration 5/ was adopted, which called for a broader spectrum of institutional actors and a perspective in which young people were regarded as both beneficiaries and active agents in development. It emphasized coordinated support to Governments in the design of integrated strategies.

13. In 1991, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) published Guidelines for Youth Participation in Environmentally Sound and Sustainable Development, 6/ which contained an outline of an action programme for youth participation in environmentally sound development. It made recommendations to strengthen the leadership, organizational and implementing skills of youth.

14. In 1993, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) completed a study on the Impact of Drug Abuse Among Youth in the ESCWA Region: Approaches to Social Reintegration. 7/ The study was financed by the United Nations Youth Fund and described the magnitude of the drug problem in the ESCWA region (particularly regarding hashish, opium, cocaine, qat and psychotropic substances) and presented a field study on drug abuse among youth in the region.

15. The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been mandated to follow up the implementation of the Guidelines. In that regard, OAU worked closely with the Economic Commission of Africa (ECA) and the Pan-African Youth Movement in convening a regional meeting on youth at Cotonou in August 1993. The meeting called for a review and appraisal of the situation of African youth, and a regional youth plan of action to the year 2000 and beyond.

16. A series of regional meetings of governmental ministers responsible for youth, convened by several regional intergovernmental organizations, have been held since 1985 in honour of International Youth Year. The first Conference of European Ministers responsible for youth was held at Strasbourg, France, in 1985, under the aegis of the Council of Europe. Subsequent conferences of European ministers responsible for youth were held at Oslo in 1988, Lisbon in

1990 and Vienna in 1993 and have elaborated regional youth policies and programmes under the sponsorship of the Council of Europe. Similar conferences of ministers responsible for youth have been held in other regions since 1985, including the Ibero-American youth conferences held by the Ibero-American Youth Organization; Conferences of Francophone Ministers of Youth and Sports; the Council of Arab Ministers for Youth and Sports, convened by the League of Arab States (LAS); and Ministerial Meetings on Youth convened by the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN). Such gatherings have encouraged the creation of governmental structures, policies and programmes concerned with youth.

### C. International

17. Delegates from 39 countries, including representatives of non-governmental youth organizations constituting the youth caucus, met in Maldives for the First Meeting of Commonwealth Ministers Responsible for Youth from 10 to 12 May 1992. The Meeting considered and made recommendations on ways and means to strengthen ministries of youth and to involve young people to participate directly in that process and in national development. Other issues addressed included youth and community service and youth and literacy.

18. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has elaborated activities concerned with youth and environment. Measures include support of a network of 12 regional youth focal points on the environment, the presentation of a global 500 youth award, promotion of youth involvement in a "Clean up the World Campaign" and the organization of the UNEP Youth Forum to elaborate "Youth Agenda 21".

19. The seventeenth International Seminar for the Promotion of Rural Youth Work was held at Herrsching, Germany, from 3 to 22 July 1994 under the sponsorship of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and in cooperation with the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agricultural and Forestry. Held biennially since 1962, the seminar is designed for leaders of national, regional and local rural youth organizations of the private or public sector and which have responsibility for conducting rural youth work.

### III. CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND YOUTH AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

20. Improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations has been a long-standing concern of the United Nations.

21. In its resolution 44/59 of 8 December 1989, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to organize a meeting between the representatives of United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies concerned and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss the problems of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing effective structures of communication and cooperation. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could

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efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the Assembly concrete suggestions for cooperation between the United Nations system and non-governmental youth organizations.

22. Based on that mandate, the Youth Forum of the United Nations System was convened at Vienna from 27 to 29 May 1991. It brought together approximately 150 representatives of national, regional and international non-governmental youth organizations and approximately 25 youth-related programmes and organizations of the United Nations system. The Forum discussed and made recommendations on: improving channels of communication, establishing effective functioning structures of communication and cooperation in that regard, attuning such channels to youth-related projects and activities of the United Nations system, and formulating proposals for inclusion in the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond and the calendar of events for observation of the tenth anniversary of the International Youth Year in 1995. The Forum proposed that it be convened every two years and that the participants be representatives of international non-governmental youth organizations, regional and world youth platforms, national youth organizations, United Nations organizations and agencies concerned with youth and intergovernmental youth organizations. The Forum also submitted concrete suggestions (via proposed partnership projects) between the United Nations system and non-governmental youth organizations, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/59, related to a policy framework, structures and priority projects for cooperation in the field of youth, including ways and means to improve project design, implementation, evaluation and fund-raising in support of the United Nations Youth Fund.

23. The second phase of restructuring the economic and social sectors of the United Nations Secretariat led to a rescheduling of the second session of the Forum to 1996. In its resolution 47/85, the General Assembly noted that the Forum had been convened by the United Nations in 1991 and in adopting the medium-term plan 1992-1997, 8/ as revised, the Assembly agreed that channels of communication and modes of cooperation would be strengthened between the United Nations and organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, youth ministries and departments of Member States, and non-governmental youth organizations, and that biennial meetings of the Youth Forum of the United Nations System would be held, particularly for promotion and implementation of the world youth programme of action.

#### A. National

24. The Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development, through its subprogramme on the integration of youth in development, has taken measures to strengthen channels of communication between the United Nations system and national coordinating bodies, platforms and services on, by and for youth. This has involved such organizations as: Youth Affairs Council of Australia, Austrian Federal Youth Union, Canada World Youth, All China Youth Federation, National Youth Movement of Costa Rica, Danish Youth Council, Jamaican Youth Council, Malaysian Youth Council, Netherlands Committee for Multilateral Youth Work ("31"), National Youth Council of Nigeria and Norwegian Youth Council, etc.

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The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has assisted the establishment of such bodies in several developing countries and the United Nations information centres have provided educational materials to such organizations for use in national training seminars and conferences.

25. The 1991 Youth Forum discussed several projects to increase the involvement of youth in national development activities. One such project was submitted by Canada World Youth/Jeunesse Canada World, which proposed the creation of a United Nations youth exchange. The idea was followed up by Canada World Youth with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), which agreed to initiate a pilot phase of that scheme to involve young people between the ages of 18 and 24 in pairs (one from a country in the South and one in the North) to work on a short-term basis on specific development projects. In 1993, Canada World Youth and UNV initiated such an exchange between youth participants from Canada and Benin (with 50 per cent female participation) placed for six months in eight rural communities where UNV had field operations. The results were so promising that an expansion of this plan was recommended by all parties concerned. UNV and Canada World Youth are inviting national and international non-governmental youth organizations throughout the world to join the scheme and UNV is exploring with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system the possibility of a joint programme. In addition, the United Nations Youth Fund has supported projects of the All-China Youth Federation and the National Youth Movement of Costa Rica.

#### B. Regional

26. United Nations regional commissions cooperated with regional non-governmental youth organizations as well as regional offices of United Nations organizations and agencies on youth projects regarding channels of communication during the 1993-1994 period.

27. ESCAP has sponsored meetings and follow-up projects with representatives of regional non-governmental youth organizations and of the regional offices and agencies of the United Nations system. Those meetings sought to reinforce communications at the regional level.

28. ECLAC has serviced meetings of regional non-governmental youth organizations, conferences of governmental ministries and departments responsible for youth, and inter-agency meetings for United Nations regional offices. Those efforts involve all concerned actors in the overall programme of ECLAC.

29. Other United Nations regional commissions have completed some studies in cooperation with non-governmental youth organizations. ECA and ESCWA have published directories and studies in cooperation with non-governmental youth organizations. However, no overall structure has been established for such communication and cooperation in each region, despite the guidelines adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 32/135 of 16 December 1977, 36/17 of 9 November 1981 and 47/85. The 1991 Youth Forum called for a new partnership and project-oriented relationship between regional non-governmental youth organization platforms and United Nations regional commissions and regional

offices of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. The United Nations Youth Fund made grants to the Asian Youth Council, the Arab Youth Union, the Latin American Centre on Youth and the Pan-African Youth Movement to facilitate such cooperation.

### C. International

30. Currently, there are approximately 50 youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations that have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. There are also six major consultative platforms for non-governmental youth organizations vis-à-vis the United Nations system: the Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth NGOs; the United Nations Headquarters NGO Committee on Youth; the Vienna NGO Committee on Youth; the UNESCO Collective Consultation of Youth NGOs; the UNICEF Youth NGO Consultative Group; and the World Tourism Organization's NGO Working Group: Youth on Tourism. Various non-governmental youth organization consultative groups and networks have been established for special United Nations world conferences, such as the International Conference on Population and Development, the Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development. The 1991 Youth Forum provided the first opportunity to bring such youth groups together and relate them to youth projects of the United Nations system.

#### IV. PREPARATIONS FOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF INTERNATIONAL YOUTH YEAR AND THE DRAFT WORLD PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR YOUTH TOWARDS THE YEAR 2000 AND BEYOND

31. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 47/85 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1993/24, in April 1994 a note verbale was sent to Member States and a circular letter to United Nations organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations on the preparation for the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year.

32. There have been numerous activities and initiatives directed at improving the situation of youth within the framework of the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Follow-up in the Field of Youth. There is evidence of concerted actions on the part of a number of Member States aimed at more effective programming of youth activities. At the regional level, regional economic commissions and concerned non-United Nations regional organizations have begun reviewing progress achieved and obstacles encountered in their respective regions since 1985 to prepare a long-term regional youth strategy. At the international level, actions of United Nations agencies and bodies have been focused on research and surveys on emerging youth issues, facilitating the publishing and exchange of information on activities related to the tenth anniversary, utilizing their information networks and organizing meetings and conferences in 1995. Non-governmental organizations have been active in this regard as well.

33. At its thirty-fourth session, in 1995, the Commission for Social Development will discuss and submit through the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the final draft of the United

Nations world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond. It is envisaged that the Assembly will meet in special plenary session to consider and adopt the document as part of its observation of the tenth anniversary of the Year.

A. National

34. Member States have reported various activities within the framework of the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year. These have encompassed the development of a programme for the preparatory phase of the anniversary, reviewing existing national policies and plans, conducting research on emerging youth concerns, launching public information campaigns, encouraging the involvement of youth in the commemoration of the tenth anniversary, issuing stamps and posters and organizing special events and meetings.

35. Lesotho is conducting a public awareness campaign and a research study will be undertaken to identify projects that assist youth in locating the preferred options for employment.

36. In Maldives, a National Youth Conference, held in late 1992, adopted a plan of action for the development of youth and a declaration on Maldivian youth. A national survey of youth needs and a national youth policy were also developed.

37. The Ministry of Youth Affairs in New Zealand has prepared a report on the implementation of Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, 9/ and has developed a national youth policy.

38. The National Youth Council of Singapore is planning to organize in 1995 a national youth seminar, an international sports meeting and a poem competition.

39. Nepal plans to create committees at the national, zonal and district levels to coordinate celebrations with various youth organizations, and governmental agencies. An encyclopaedia will be published in 1995 on youth and include socio-economic data on priority issues and profiles of Nepali youth on their views, concerns and aspirations. A youth fund will be established in 1995.

40. In Pakistan, a special session of the National Youth Parliament was held in September 1993 to prepare for the tenth anniversary and to identify youth issues. Research and a national strategy will be developed. Other activities planned include the formation of community youth clubs, the award of media youth certificates for coverage of youth work for the tenth anniversary and youth training.

41. The Presidential Council for Youth Affairs of the Philippines has developed activities for the tenth anniversary. They are conceived as part of the National Youth Development Plan (1994-1998) and entail: an analysis of the youth situation; an assessment of services for or available to youth; an identification of youth issues; the provisional approaches and strategies to address problems; and identifying, implementing and evaluating proposed programmes and projects.

42. The Russian Federation has formulated a national/federal programme entitled "Youth of Russia" to be implemented by the Russian Federation Youth Committee and various concerned federal ministries. The main activities envisaged include: the establishment of a youth information system; projects on the socio-economic conditions of youth; support for activities of non-governmental youth organizations; and promotional activities on the spiritual and physical development of youth.

43. In Sri Lanka, the National Youth Services Council, within the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, will focus on: education and training; prevention of terrorism; community development; drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking; the role of young women; adolescent health, especially the prevention of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS); family planning; unemployment; environmental awareness; and youth rights. The Government has proposed the establishment of an international centre to conduct and coordinate research activities on a global basis.

44. In India and Suriname, national preparatory committees have been formed to develop detailed programmes for the tenth anniversary.

45. In Namibia, a multi-purpose youth resource centre was established in 1994.

46. Germany formulated a programme for the creation of voluntary youth services organizations in the new federal states. A federal plan for youth and children was developed in 1993. In addition, a national youth report was prepared containing proposals for a youth policy. A year of voluntary ecological work was initiated to educate youth on environmental issues.

47. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines plans to undertake research on secondary-school students and conduct youth meetings on such topics as drugs, lifestyles, the environment, etc.

48. In Sweden, the tenth anniversary celebrations are linked with the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations. The Government has allocated the sum of 2.1 million kronor during 1994 for youth projects. Support for such projects will continue in 1995.

49. In Jamaica, a national registration scheme for unemployed youth is a key activity. Tree-planting campaigns and other promotional activities will be highlighted.

50. Spain implemented an integrated youth plan during the period 1987-1993 and undertook an evaluation of the plan in 1994. Areas of emphasis in the plan were education, training, employment, quality of life, equality of opportunities, participation and international cooperation. The Government has indicated the relevance of such issues to the tenth anniversary.

51. Austria will organize a youth seminar in February 1995 on the role of Austria in Central and Eastern Europe and the methods and mechanism of the United Nations. Austria has made an annual contribution of 124,000 schillings to the United Nations Youth Fund since the observation of International Youth Year in 1985.

## B. Regional

52. ESCAP is observing the tenth anniversary by refocusing its current work programme to address the human resources development needs of young people. It is implementing a series of specific training and skills development projects for youth at the regional and national levels. One major project aims to strengthen the role of youth organizations in the promotion of functional literacy, especially among girls and young women. ESCAP is undertaking, in cooperation with youth organizations, a comprehensive review and appraisal of youth development since 1985 with a view to proposing regional programmes of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond.

53. ECLAC is cooperating with the Ibero-American Conference of Ministers responsible for youth in the formulation of a regional youth plan of action. The Ibero-American Youth Organization together with ECLAC convened an expert group meeting in 1993. A preparatory conference was held at San Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, in July 1993, and the Seventh Ibero-American Conference of Ministers responsible for Youth, held at Montevideo in April 1994, adopted a regional programme of action for youth development in Latin America covering the years 1995-2000.

54. ECA organized a national seminar on youth, drugs and health in cooperation with the Ministry of Health of Ethiopia and the World Health Organization (WHO) at Addis Ababa in July 1994. ECA intends to organize a second seminar on the same theme.

55. OAU, together with ECA and the Pan-African Youth Movement, agreed on a plan for a regional conference on youth in January 1995 to coincide with the tenth anniversary. The theme of the conference is to be "African Youth in the 1990s and Beyond: Peace, Development and Participation". The conference is expected to draw up a regional plan of action on youth to the year 2000 and beyond.

56. Several regional non-governmental youth organizations have undertaken projects to prepare for and observe the tenth anniversary (see annex II to the present report).

## C. International

57. In the context of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, the responsibility for the United Nations youth programme was assigned to the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat. The Department also provides support for the central coordination and policy-making functions vested in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly and their respective subsidiary bodies. The Secretariat has continued its preparations for the tenth anniversary. A summary of these activities appears below.

58. Comments and views on the draft world youth programme of action were solicited throughout 1993/94 from Member States, agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, for the

preparation of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft world youth programme of action to the Commission for Social Development in 1995.

59. Broad coverage on the tenth anniversary was provided through six issues of the Youth Information Bulletin and eight issues of the United Nations Youth Newsletter. Focus was on: (a) encouraging Governments, the United Nations system and the non-governmental organization sector to promote and generate substantive, promotional and information activities; and (b) encouraging concerned partners and actors to transmit a calendar of events to mark the tenth anniversary to the Secretariat, which will compile the global calendar of events on the tenth anniversary.

60. Letters of agreements were signed between the Secretariat and Austria, China and the Russian Federation. These focus on development of integrated youth policies within the context of the tenth anniversary and consist of accords related to exchanges of information, policy research and the coordination of programmes and activities.

61. A dialogue was initiated with Member States and non-governmental organizations on preparations for and observance of the tenth anniversary, through the preparation of statements and messages and participation at meetings and in missions to Moscow in April 1992, Denmark in March 1993, Malaysia in April 1993, China in June 1993 and Hungary in June 1993.

62. Two major policy studies on youth were completed in 1993: "The Global Situation of Youth in the 1990s: Trends and Prospects" 10/ and "Youth and AIDS: Strategy on Information and Educational Programmes for AIDS Prevention and Control". 11/ The first study was prepared in cooperation with consultants from the Research Committee on the Sociology of Youth of the International Sociological Association and with material provided by the Commonwealth Youth Programme and the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. The second study was completed in cooperation with WHO and the World Assembly of Youth, an international non-governmental youth organization in category I consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

63. The ad hoc secretariat for the International Year of the Family and the Youth Policies and Programmes Unit (both of the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development), in cooperation with the All-China Youth Federation, convened an Interregional Meeting on the Role of the Family in the Socialization of Youth at Beijing from 31 May to 4 June 1993. The aim was to formulate guidelines and recommendations on measures to support the socialization function of the family with respect to young people. The meeting also served as an opportunity to review the draft world youth programme of action. The meeting was co-financed by the United Nations Youth Fund and the Trust Fund for the International Year of the Family.

64. An international conference was organized by HOPE '87 (an Austrian initiative to promote youth employment worldwide) at Budapest from 14 to 16 June 1993, in which the Secretariat played a substantive role. The topic was "youth unemployment - where East meets South". A main aim was to discuss youth unemployment and the world youth programme of action.

65. The Secretariat continued to monitor implementation of the Guidelines for Further Planning and Suitable Follow-up in the Field of Youth and its findings were submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session (A/47/349).

66. The Secretariat has taken measures to strengthen channels of communication between the United Nations and national coordinating bodies and platforms. Letters were circulated periodically during 1992-1994 to provide guidelines and suggestions to national focal points and youth organizations on preparation of action agendas for the tenth anniversary.

67. Work relationships were reinforced with several international and regional non-governmental youth organizations (such as the World Assembly of Youth, the Asian Youth Council, the Committee of the European National Youth Council and the European Student Information Bureau) through meetings and joint actions on publicity for the tenth anniversary.

68. The Department continued to administer the United Nations Youth Fund, which has provided seed-money grants in support of catalytic and innovative action to implement the Guidelines through projects submitted by Member States and by non-governmental youth organizations, with concurrence of the Governments concerned. Since becoming operational in 1984, the Fund has disbursed approximately US\$ 400,000 to 50 projects of benefit to youth. A recent project consisted of a grant of \$4,000 made in 1993 by the Fund to the Pakrac Secondary School (United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia) to involve secondary school students in community reconstruction schemes. Other projects are awaiting financial approval.

69. There will be an informal inter-agency meeting on youth, scheduled to be held at United Nations Headquarters on 13 and 14 October 1994, and an informal NGO Youth Consultation in New York on 26 and 27 September 1994. Refinement of the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond continues prior to its submission to the Commission for Social Development in April 1995.

70. UNV has stressed the need to establish and strengthen in each country a capacity to assess cross-sectorally expected development benefits to youth from defined national development plans. UNV has focused on identifying, in respective countries, areas of concentration where special efforts are to be undertaken vis-à-vis youth problems (e.g., geographical: urban/rural; and/or thematic: youth employment, urban social integration, young farmers, etc.). UNV also emphasizes the need for an active mechanism of continuous networking among partners in the youth field (e.g., Governments, youth organizations and multilateral institutions etc.). Those were basic priorities for UNV activities to mark the tenth anniversary, including the expansion of the Youth Partners in Development project.

71. UNEP has indicated that all activities regarding youth and environment in 1995 will be linked to the tenth anniversary. Events include UNEP regional youth forums, the UNEP Global Youth Forum, Global Youth Movement-Rock the Earth (a computer network) and Youth XXI in Côte d'Ivoire (16-22 July 1995), which is an initiative launched by UNEP youth ambassadors to observe the tenth anniversary.

72. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has planned activities and events in the context of the tenth anniversary of the Year and the fiftieth anniversary of UNESCO. They include an international collective consultation of non-governmental youth organizations and a world congress on youth and literacy at Tokyo in September 1995, a world survey on/by youth at the beginning of the twenty-first century and a meeting on youth and the future in Romania in 1995. At its one hundred forty-fourth session, in April-May 1994, the UNESCO Executive Board adopted a decision concerning the tenth anniversary in which it invited the Director-General to take steps to enhance cooperation with other relevant agencies of the United Nations system.

73. The Department of Public Information of the Secretariat has a youth education kit under consideration, which would involve classroom simulations around the core themes of the World Summit for Social Development. It is also producing a student leaflet entitled "Girls: Challenging the world".

74. The United Nations Postal Administration is in the process of producing tenth anniversary commemorative United Nations stamps to be issued in 1995.

75. The secretariat for the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations is coordinating the worldwide observances to mark the anniversary. The secretariat serves as a catalyst and a clearing-house for global projects and information related to the commemoration and is organizing the official anniversary programmes. The secretariat is placing emphasis on school and university programmes and materials for children and youth; youth and youth organizations are key participants. A Youth Task Force has been set up by the secretariat.

76. The data available indicate that numerous non-governmental youth organizations have been active in the preparations for the tenth anniversary. The range of their activities includes: analysis of the situation of youth and reviews of youth programmes; the formulation of action programmes; information and promotional activities; and technical meetings and research.

77. At the national level, the following non-governmental youth organizations have provided information on activities related to the tenth anniversary:

Australian Youth Policy and Action Coalition; All-Pakistan Youth Federation; Canadian Youth Foundation; Committee of Youth Organizations of Belarus; Development Association of Youth (Bangladesh); Indian Assembly of Youth; Jamaica National Youth Council; Mongolian Youth Federation; Nairobi Central Young Men's Christian Association; Singapore National Youth Council; Social Youth Work Council of Nepal; and Tanzanian National Youth Organization.

78. The following regional non-governmental youth organizations have also provided information on their tenth anniversary activities:

All-African Student Union; Asian Pacific Youth Forum; Asian Youth Council; Council of European National Youth Committees; European Student Information Bureau; European Youth Science Network; Youth Conference of the South Asian



Association Regional Council; Youth Forum of the European Community; and European Coordination Bureau.

79. Finally, information has been received from the following international non-governmental youth organizations on tenth anniversary activities:

Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service; Geneva Informal Meeting of International Youth NGOs; Youth Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Federation of Liberal and Radical Youth; World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts; World Federation of Democratic Youth; World Organization of the Scout Movement; World Organization of Youth Esperantists; World Student Christian Federation; World Assembly of Youth; Youth Programme Council: Project Global 2000 (Global Education Associates); Youth for Development and Cooperation; International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations; World Fellowship of Orthodox Youth; International Union of Socialist Youth; and Caritas.

#### V. CONCLUDING REMARKS

80. The present report indicates that while many Governments have formulated a national policy on youth and have identified a national coordinating mechanism on youth, less than 30 per cent reported initiation of a national youth programme of action.

81. Several innovative experiences concerned with channels of communications between the United Nations were reported, although the data available suggest a clear need to strengthen such dialogue at all levels to implement further policies and programmes and to enlist young people in the development process.

82. There is a need to strengthen youth policy and programme coordination for greater impact on the problems confronting young people. Such coordination should be provided at all levels by mechanisms in which governmental and non-governmental youth and youth-serving organizations can be represented and participate in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of youth policies and programmes. Such measures should be based on in-depth and cross-sectoral studies of the situation of youth in both rural and urban areas, and special attention should be given to the specific needs of the more vulnerable subgroups of youth such as: young women, rural and urban youth, disabled youth, young migrants, young refugees, unemployed as well as working youth and young offenders. Programmes of action should be drawn up with specific targets on such issues and subgroups of youth, and include appropriate training of youth leaders. National coordinating committees or councils on youth, regional commissions of the United Nations, and inter-agency meetings of the youth-related organizations and agencies of the United Nations system can facilitate the formulation, implementation and evaluation of such work.

83. The review thus indicates the important contribution that the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond could make to development at all levels. Its consideration and endorsement by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session would provide a framework for coordinated

policy design and programme formulation from the youth perspectives. The following suggestions are made in the light of the preceding remarks:

(a) At the international level, a major initiative should be undertaken by the General Assembly to revitalize and strengthen this effort on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations and the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year. Two working days (four plenary meetings) of the General Assembly, at its fiftieth session, should be devoted to such commemorations and to the adoption of the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond. That suggested time allocation is based on the precedents established by the Assembly for the conclusion of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons (four plenary meetings on 12 and 13 October 1992) and for the tenth anniversary of the International Plan of Action on Ageing (International Conference on Ageing, four plenary meetings on 15 and 16 October 1992);

(b) Governments are urged to consider possibilities of high-level participation, especially from ministries and departments responsible for youth, in the General Assembly's consideration of the draft world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond. Governments should also be invited to include in their respective delegations representatives of coordinating bodies for national non-governmental youth organizations;

(c) The role of the United Nations as a promoter of multilateral youth cooperation and dialogue could be reinforced. A basic requirement is the creation of mechanisms at governmental and non-governmental levels to strengthen youth policy and programme coordination and initiate programmes of action focusing on targets and such priority issues as the role of youth in the alleviation of poverty; productive employment for youth and the reduction of youth unemployment; and the social integration and participation of youth in national development and international cooperation. National coordinating committees or councils, regional commissions of the United Nations and inter-agency meetings have special roles to play in that regard;

(d) Channels of communication with youth and youth organizations should be attuned to the youth-related projects of the United Nations system of organizations, and the United Nations should support the creation of national youth councils and committees and similar bodies in countries where they do not exist, and undertake joint projects with them as active partners in the development process;

(e) The General Assembly may wish to mark the tenth anniversary by not only adopting the world programme of action for youth towards the year 2000 and beyond but also by identifying mechanisms to promote and monitor its implementation. It may also wish to mark the anniversary by designating an international youth day in 1995.

Notes

1/ See E/CN.4/Sub.2/1993/29, paras. 103, 229 and 230, and annex I, article 22.

2/ See Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Parts I and II)).

3/ For example, the Interregional Meeting on the Role of the Family in the Socialization of Youth, held at Beijing from 31 May to 4 June 1993.

4/ A/CONF.116/PC/L.13.

5/ LC/G.1730/Rev. of 7 October 1992.

6/ ST/ESCAP/1079.

7/ E/ESCWA/SD/1993/3.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/47/6/Rev.1), vol. II, para. 26.16.

9/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.157/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

10/ ST/CSDHA/21.

11/ ST/CSDHA/23.

ANNEX I

Status of implementation of the Guidelines for Further Planning  
and Suitable Follow-up in the Field of Youth as at July 1994\*

Afghanistan <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Bulgaria <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Ecuador <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Albania <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Burkina Faso <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Egypt <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Algeria <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Burundi <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	El Salvador <u>b/</u>
Andorra <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Cambodia -	Equatorial Guinea -
Angola <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Cameroon <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Eritrea -
Antigua and Barbuda <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Canada <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Estonia <u>b/</u>
Argentina <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Cape Verde <u>b/</u>	Ethiopia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Armenia <u>b/</u>	Central African Republic <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Fiji <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Australia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Chad <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Finland <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Austria <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Chile <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	France <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Azerbaijan <u>b/</u>	China <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Gabon <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Bahamas <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Colombia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Gambia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Bahrain <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Comoros <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Georgia <u>b/</u>
Bangladesh <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Congo <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Germany <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Barbados <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Costa Rica <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Ghana <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Belarus <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Côte d'Ivoire <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Greece <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Belgium <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Croatia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Grenada <u>b/</u>
Belize <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Cuba <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Guatemala <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Benin <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Cyprus <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Guinea <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Bhutan <u>b/</u>	Czech Republic <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Guinea-Bissau <u>b/</u>
Bolivia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Democratic People's Republic of	Guyana <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Bosnia and Herzegovina -	Korea <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Haiti <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Botswana <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Denmark <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Honduras <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
Brazil <u>b/</u>	Djibouti <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Hungary <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Brunei	Dominica <u>b/</u>	Iceland <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
Darussalam <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Dominican Republic -	India <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
		Indonesia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>

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\* The data in the present annex have been drawn from the data bank of the subprogramme on integration of youth in development, Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development of the Secretariat.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) c/  
Iraq b/  
Ireland a/, b/, c/  
Israel a/, b/, c/  
Italy c/  
Jamaica a/, b/  
Japan a/, b/  
Jordan a/, b/  
Kazakhstan  
Kenya a/, b/  
Kuwait b/  
Kyrgyzstan -  
Lao People's Democratic Republic b/  
Latvia b/  
Lebanon a/, b/  
Lesotho a/, b/  
Liberia a/, b/  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya b/  
Liechtenstein b/  
Lithuania b/  
Luxembourg a/, b/, c/  
Madagascar a/, b/  
Malawi a/, b/  
Malaysia a/, b/, c/  
Maldives a/, b/  
Mali a/, b/  
Malta a/, b/, c/  
Marshall Islands b/  
Mauritania a/, b/  
Mauritius a/, b/  
Mexico a/, b/, c/  
Micronesia (Federated States of) b/  
Monaco a/, b/, c/  
Mongolia b/  
Morocco a/, b/  
Mozambique b/  
Myanmar -  
Namibia a/, b/  
Nepal a/, b/  
Netherlands a/, b/, c/  
New Zealand a/, b/, c/  
Nicaragua a/, b/, c/  
Niger b/  
Nigeria a/, b/, c/  
Norway a/, b/, c/  
Oman a/, b/  
Pakistan a/, b/  
Panama -  
Papua New Guinea a/, b/, c/  
Paraguay a/, b/  
Peru a/, b/, c/  
Philippines a/, b/, c/  
Poland a/, b/, c/  
Portugal a/, b/, c/  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea a/, b/  
Republic of Moldova a/, b/  
Romania a/, b/, c/  
Russian Federation a/, b/, c/  
Rwanda a/, b/  
Saint Kitts and Nevis a/, b/  
Saint Lucia a/, b/  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines a/, b/  
Samoa a/, b/  
San Marino b/  
Sao Tome and Principe b/  
Saudi Arabia a/, b/  
Senegal a/, b/  
Seychelles a/, b/  
Sierra Leone a/, b/  
Singapore a/, b/  
Slovakia a/, b/  
Slovenia a/, b/  
Solomon Islands a/, b/  
Somalia -  
South Africa a/, b/, c/  
Spain a/, b/, c/  
Sri Lanka a/, b/, c/  
Sudan a/, b/  
Suriname a/, b/, c/  
Swaziland a/, b/  
Sweden a/, b/, c/  
Syrian Arab Republic b/  
Tajikistan -  
Thailand a/, b/  
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia -  
Togo a/, b/  
Trinidad and Tobago a/, b/  
Tunisia a/, b/  
Turkey a/, b/  
Turkmenistan -  
Uganda a/, b/  
Ukraine a/, b/  
United Arab Emirates a/, b/

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Uruguay <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> Uzbekistan - Vanuatu <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	Yugoslavia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> Zaire <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> Zambia <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>
United Republic of Tanzania <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Venezuela <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u> Viet Nam <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>	Zimbabwe <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u> , <u>c/</u>
United States of America <u>c/</u>	Yemen <u>a/</u> , <u>b/</u>	

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Note: - = No data received on national youth policies, coordinating mechanisms or programme of action.

a/ Formulation of a national youth policy (cross-sectoral).

b/ Designation of a national youth coordinating mechanism (ministry, department, council, committee, etc.).

c/ Implementation of a national youth programme of action (operational, voluntary service).

ANNEX II

Calendar of selected regional and international events to  
mark the tenth anniversary of International Youth Year

1993

April

International Workshop on Adolescent Health held at Kuala Lumpur

Prime Minister of Malaysia World Youth Award, held at Kuala Lumpur

July

Ecumenical Global Gathering of Youth and Students in Brazil organized by the World Young Men's Christian Association

Second World Indigenous Youth Conference, held at Darwin, Australia

October

World Youth and Student Travel Conference, 1993, held at Vienna

December

Youth Conference and Awards Ceremony organized by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation held at Karachi, Pakistan

1994

January

Asian Pacific Youth Forum, held at Calcutta, India

February

Asia Pacific Youth Conference held at Tokyo

International Congress on Youth, held at Valla Olipad, Spain

March

Conference on Population and Sustainable Development: Issues and Challenges for Youth, held at Accra

April

Seventh Ibero-American Ministers of Youth Conference, held at Montevideo

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June

Fourth Nordic Youth Research Symposium, held at Stockholm

July

Global Forum '94, held at Manchester, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Global Welfare 1994 Conference, Twenty-sixth Conference of the International Council on Social Welfare, held at Helsinki

Third European Forum for Adolescent Health, held at Utrecht, the Netherlands

Fifth International Youth Forum, held at Seoul

August

Global Youth Forum, held at Brasilia

Forty-first International Student Conference, held at Tokyo

Asian Region Youth Summer Workshop, held at Ulaanbaatar

European Youth Conference, held at Stockholm

Youth Consultation on Population and Development, held at Cairo

October

Young Women Leaders Consultation, to be held at Geneva

Youth, Anti-Racism Conference, to be held at Salzburg, Austria

Mediterranean Youth Meeting, to be held at Tunis

1995

January

African regional youth meeting on International Youth Year, to be held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

World Youth Social and Economic Conference, to be held at Wurzburg, Germany

March

Thirteenth Asia-Pacific Youth Forum organized by the Organization for Industrial, Spiritual and Cultural Advancement International, to be held in Japan



Youth Forum at the World Summit for Social Development, to be held in Denmark

The International Youth for Youth Health Conference, to be held at Vancouver, Canada

April-June

International gathering of youth in Romania, organized by the Government of Romania

July

International sports meeting for International Youth Year to be held in Singapore

International Tejo Youth Conference, to be held at St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

World Young Women's Christian Association International Women's Summit, to be held at Seoul

World Young Women's Christian Association Council, to be held at Seoul

August

World Scout Jamboree, to be held in the Netherlands

International Model United Nations Conference, to be held in New York

November

International Congress organized by the International Falcon Movement-Socialist Education International

Plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its fiftieth session

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