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THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION
OF HUMAN RIGHTS
CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION WITH YOUTH AND
INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth
on its second meeting at United Nations Headquarters
from 16-25 September 1974

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^{2/} Now variously renamed: Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), and referred to hereafter in this report as "regional commissions".

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dear Secretary-General,

We are pleased to present to you the report of the 1974 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth which was mandated, in the terms of General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII) and ECOSOC resolution 1842 (LVI);

"to advise (you) on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth."

as part of the three-year process of identifying and testing measures to establish effective channels of communication between the United Nations system, and youth and youth organizations.

We understand that, after due consideration, you will be presenting your comments on the proposals contained in this report, together with the report itself, to the fifty-eighth session of ECOSOC who will make recommendations for long-term improvements in channels of communication between the United Nations, and youth and youth organizations, which will then be considered by the thirtieth session of the General Assembly. We hope that you will feel it desirable to have at least one member of the Advisory Group participate in ECOSOC's deliberations on these important matters.

We also hope that our report will be of assistance to you in the formulation of your comments and recommendations. After the considerable time which has elapsed since the initial General Assembly debate on these matters in 1969, we look forward to concrete proposals in the expectation that they will advance the opportunities for young people to participate meaningfully and substantially in national and global development, which is the aspiration of so many young people in every part of the world.

Yours sincerely,

Jon Alexander
David Asante
Charles Fremes
Elham Kahlil
Patrick Ojong
Phouangphanh Sananikone
Mihail Stoica
Uffe Torm
Gonzalo Torrico
Ingrid Williams

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Terms of Reference

1. The General Assembly in resolution 2497 adopted on 28 October 1969, during its twenty-fourth session, asked the Secretary-General to report on "measures to be taken to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations". Accordingly, the Secretary-General submitted his report (A/8743, dated 9 August 1972) to the General Assembly for consideration at its twenty-seventh session (1972). The report contained a review of the existing situation and suggestions on measures to improve channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations.
2. The General Assembly, on 18 December 1972, adopted resolution 3022 (XXVII) on channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations. It approved the recommendations of the Secretary-General to convene an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth (henceforth referred to in this report as the "Advisory Group") and defined the functions of the Advisory Group as follows: "to advise him (the Secretary-General) on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth..."
3. The Advisory Group was to be part of a multi-faceted approach towards the establishment of effective channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and international youth organizations. The Advisory Group and other methods of communication referred to in General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII) are being tested during a three-year period ending in 1975. The General Assembly, at its thirtieth session (in 1975), will consider proposals for longer term action in this area.
4. In approving the convening of the Advisory Group, the General Assembly specified that its deliberations should include consideration of:
 - "(a) concrete measures for the implementation of the proposals contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/8743);
 - (b) assistance to Governments and United Nations organs, especially the Regional Economic Commissions, ^{3/} to prepare systematic programmes and series of projects to increase the involvement of youth in national development and in the promotion of human rights, with particular reference to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
 - (c) exchanges among bodies having special social and scientific knowledge of, and competence in, concerns related to youth, with a view to sharing their experience in matters regarding the needs and aspirations of young people;

^{3/} See footnote on page iii.

(d) elaboration of programmes for seminars and symposia on youth within the framework of the programme of advisory services of the United Nations."

5. General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII) further requested the Secretary-General to transmit the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Group together with his comments, to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-sixth session (Spring 1974), which was to consider, among other things, the continuation of the Group.

6. The Advisory Group held its first meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20-28 August 1973. The ten members of the Group were: Nadia I. Atif (Egypt); Ovidiu Badina (Romania); Mamadou Diop (Mali); Richard J. Harmston (Canada); Anwar Ibrahim (Malaysia); Golie Jansen (Netherlands); Mnyeti Sinkutu Kabuaye (Tanzania); Janet McKoy (Jamaica); Ernesto Ottone (Chile) and Newton Perera (Sri Lanka). Representatives were present from FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, as well as from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Division of Social Affairs in Geneva and the Human Rights Division.

7. The report of the Advisory Group's first meeting (E/CN.5/508) 4/ was forwarded to the Secretary-General who submitted his comments (E/5427, dated 4 February 1974) to the fifty-sixth session of the Economic and Social Council 5/ (New York, Spring 1974).

8. On 15 May 1974 the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1842 (LVI) which:

(a) requested the Secretary-General to transmit his report (E/5427) 6/ to Member States and "interested international youth organizations in consultative status" with ECOSOC;

(b) asked various United Nations functional Commissions 7/ to consider some of the recommendations of the Advisory Group;

(c) requested the Secretary-General to consult with research and information centres on youth regarding the feasibility of sharing their experience through co-operative arrangement, and to report to its fifty-eighth session (April/May 1975);

4/ Formerly ESA/SDHA/AC.4/2.

5/ The Advisory Group's report was only circulated as a conference room paper (i.e. with no official status) at the ECOSOC meeting - see para. 19 of E/5506 (10 May 1974).

6/ ECOSOC thus endorsed the decision, on 3 May 1974, of its Social Committee (which had considered the Secretary-General's report - E/5427) not to circulate the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group to Member States and international youth organizations as an official document on the Channels of Communication question - see para. 22 of E/5506 (10 May 1974).

7/ Commissions for Social Development, on Human Rights, on the Status of Women, and Population.

(d) recommended to some United Nations functional commissions 8/ the holding of international or regional meetings on youth issues and programmes ensuring youth participation;

(e) invited the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of voluntary financial contributions to assist United Nations youth programmes, and to report to its fifty-eighth session (April/May 1975).

9. The Economic and Social Council further decided by resolution 1842 (LVI), to approve the recommendation of the Secretary-General that two additional meetings of the Advisory Group be convened in 1974 and in 1975, "in order to study further the problems mentioned in General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII) and in the report of the Secretary-General (E/5427)."

10. The Advisory Group, composed entirely of new members, held its second meeting at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 16-25 September 1974. The ten members of the Group were: Jon Alexander (United Kingdom); David Asante (Ghana); Charles Fremes (Canada); Elham O. Khalil (Egypt); Patrick Ojong (Sierra Leone); Phouangphanh Sananikone (Laos); Mihail Stoica (Romania); Uffe Torm (Denmark); Gonzalo Torrico (Bolivia) and Ingrid Williams (St. Vincent).

11. In attendance at different times were representatives from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, from FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, WHO, as well as the Disarmament Division and the Human Rights Division. Each Regional Economic and Social Commission had been invited to send a representative, but none had been able to attend, primarily for financial reasons.

B. Adoption of Agenda, and Methods of Work

12. The following agenda was adopted unanimously:

- A. Welcome
- B. Election of Officers
- C. Adoption of the Agenda
- D. Review of the youth policies and programmes of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.
- E. (1) Progress following the report of the 1973 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth.
(2) Purpose and functions of the 1974 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth.

8/ Commissions for Social Development, on Human Rights, and on the Status of Women.

- F. Youth participation (including policy formulation/implementation) in national development.
- (1) Review of existing channels of communication with reference to the report of the 1973 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth, and to the Secretary-General's report (A/8743).
 - (2) Development of a representative forum for consultation between the United Nations system and international youth organizations.
 - (3) Development of co-operative relationships between youth organizations, unorganized youth, and the United Nations system.
 - (4) Further measures to improve channels of communication between the United Nations and youth, including the follow-up to the 1974 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth and the functions of the 1975 meeting of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth.
- G. Youth participation in:
- (1) unemployment and education
 - (2) social indicators of youth participation in development
 - (3) promotion and protection of human rights
 - (4) environment
 - (5) disarmament
 - (6) health and non-medical drug use
 - (7) International Women's Year
- H. Consideration and adoption of the report.
- I. Any other business.

The meeting proceeded on the basis of the above agenda, but in the course of discussion different emphases emerged which are reflected in the structure and content of this report.

13. The Advisory Group appointed a different member to act as moderator each day, and two of its members to act as co-rapporteurs who were assisted by a technical secretary from the United Nations Secretariat.
14. A number of background documents prepared by the United Nations relating to the items of the agenda were made available to the Group (see Annex A), who sought additional oral and written information from the representatives of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies.
15. The meeting was officially opened, on behalf of the Secretary-General, by Mr. Emmanuel Keukjian (Assistant Director for Planning and Evaluation, Social Development Division).

C. Status and Distribution of Reports of the Advisory Group

16. We noted that the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group was not received, nor circulated, by the fifty-sixth session of ECOSOC as an official document on the question of channels of communication between the United Nations system, and youth and international youth organizations.

17. We consider this regrettable, and quite contrary to the whole spirit of the involvement of an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth, convened at the request of the General Assembly (resolution 3022), in the current three-year review of channels of communication between the United Nations and youth.

18. We hope that both the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group and this report, together with the report of the 1975 meeting, in due time, will be given the widest circulation among youth organizations. Only in this way will the fullest consultations be possible on the important issues involved in the current review, so that they may lead to concrete proposals which are acceptable to the widest range of interests among young people and their organizations as well as to Member States.

II. STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

19. We wish to state that without exception we have undertaken our work as members of the Advisory Group in the firm conviction that the fundamental aims of the United Nations Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights deserve the full and active support of all young people.

20. We have come from different nations in every region of the world, we live within varying political systems and cultures, but we all share a common commitment to the struggle for justice and peace. We are all opposed to imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and to exploitation and repression in all their forms. In our individual situations, each of us is striving for the economic and social development of our own societies and for greater global justice, as sought by General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) which called for a new international economic order.

21. We have differing perceptions of the United Nations system and its future development, but we are convinced that, especially if the United Nations becomes more accessible to the peoples of the world and adheres to the basic principles of the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it has a major contribution to make to the process of national and global development. Indeed it is true that in nearly 30 years of work it has achieved some tangible progress. But regrettably it is clear from the current world situation that the over-all record is poor and the outlook is black.

22. In short, for a complex set of reasons, the United Nations system is in danger of emulating Keynes' definition of the League of Nations, thus becoming:

"a body merely for wasting time ... an unequalled instrument for obstruction and delay... an unwieldy polyglot debating society ... with an almost fatal bias towards the status quo."

23. We do not wish that to happen, and we affirm that the idealism, energy and commitment of many young people must be effectively enlisted in the struggle to realize for the whole of mankind the just aims and purposes for which the United Nations and its Agencies were founded.

III. POINTS OF REFERENCE

A. Who are the "young"?

24. It was acknowledged in the report of the Secretary-General on "Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations" (A/8743), and in his later "Report on Youth" (E/CN.5/486, dated 8 January 1973), that a precise definition of "youth" on an age basis would be difficult. It is clear that the choice made - between the ages of 12 and 25 - is largely arbitrary. However, for the present purpose of defining the age groups both towards and for whom programmes on the needs of youth should be directed and prepared, and with whom there should be joint co-operation, we felt that this definition would suffice.

25. The United Nations Population Division has estimated that 54.6 per cent of the total world population in 1970 was under 25 years of age (1,977 million persons) and that by 1980 this age group may be expected to number 54 per cent of the total (2,384 million). Around 79.8 per cent of these young people will be in the less developed regions, and about 20.2 per cent in the more developed regions. Within this number the 15-24 sub-groups, as a percentage of the total population, amounts to about 18 per cent. In Asia alone this sub-group is expected to be 94 million larger in 1980 than in 1970. 9/

26. While a significant segment of the population can thus be defined as "young", we consider that it is important that problems relating to youth should be identified, studied, and tackled, within the overall national or international social and political context.

27. Youth is not, and should not be treated as an isolated sector of the population or of society. It is clear, however, that young people (like women) do have particular needs which have not always been recognized or given the priority which they deserve, at least in part because they have been outside the political process in many societies. In order to redress this situation, and as part of the effort to involve the idealism, and to mobilize the practical energies, of millions of young people in support of national development, it is necessary to focus clearly on their needs, and to utilize structures and methods with which they will identify and relate effectively.

B. What is a "youth issue"?

28. The needs and aspirations of young people are immensely varied both between different societies and within each society. Living standards and social values - within developing and industrialized countries, within capitalist, socialist, and traditional economic and social systems - all affect young people deeply in differing ways. It is therefore of the highest importance that Governments and intergovernmental agencies in their policies and programmes to improve the material and spiritual conditions of young people must take the fullest account of the precise conditions existing in each society.

9/ ECAFE: "Demographic Situation in ECAFE Region, 1972."

29. At the same time there are some major conditions which (in varying ways) affect young people in all societies, and affect them more than other sectors of the population - such as the provision of education and training, unemployment, and health facilities. This fact should be actively borne in mind when these conditions are examined as part of the national development process. Every effort should be made to identify and develop ways and means by which young people may participate meaningfully and substantially in policy formulation and in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programmes in these areas.

30. It follows, from the premise that youth is not an isolated sector of society, that the problems facing a particular country or the world as a whole cannot be artificially divided into those which are related directly to youth and those which are not. Rather, for youth, as for other sectors of society, every effort should be made to identify the most appropriate ways and means of facilitating their meaningful and substantial participation in all issues of major importance.

C. Global Situation of Youth

31. The Secretary-General in his two-part "Report on Youth" (E/CN.5/486 and Addendum, both dated 8 January 1973) has outlined the global situation regarding the needs and aspirations of youth. The report was based upon an analytical study, undertaken at the request of ECOSOC resolution 1407 (XLVI), dated 5 June 1969. It included the results of 14 country studies, and was prepared in collaboration with a number of the Specialized Agencies.

32. We found it a useful aid to our discussions, but had neither the time nor means to analyse it in detail. We would however wish to draw attention to the concrete proposals for action by Governments and by the United Nations system, contained in paragraph 40 of the Summary of the report (E/CN.5/486/Summary, dated 22 December 1972).

33. In clear terms the report supports the urgent desire of many young people to participate meaningfully and substantially in the national and global development process, and their frustration at current lack of opportunities and assistance in this area.

34. We would therefore emphasize the need to implement with due speed proposals 9 and 10 in paragraph 40 of the Summary of the report (E/CN.5/486/Summary) as follows:

35. (Proposal 9) "While special youth programmes receive increasing emphasis in national plans and in current discussions, actual allocations to them are meagre. These allocations should be considerably increased if the programmes are to have the desired impact. These operations could be much improved by opening them to larger participation by young people in both their planning and execution. A policy of involving young people in the development process would require their participation in the survey and assessment of local and national problems as well as in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of programmes."

36. (Proposal 10) "Governments and non-governmental organizations should initiate measures to increase youth's awareness of international institutions, such as the United Nations system, that are vehicles for understanding and development at both the international and national levels. Opportunities for youth involvement in the policy-making functions of these institutions should be developed; young people should be increasingly involved in the implementation and evaluation of programmes undertaken by these institutions, both as a means of enlisting the energy and experience of youth in the solution of international problems and as a means of ensuring that young people will have an interest in and commitment to the development of the international community in the future."

37. We look forward to the implementation of these and the other proposals in the report, with the meaningful and substantial participation of youth in the process of formulating the necessary policies as well as in the planning, execution, and evaluation of relevant programmes.

D. Meaningful and Substantial Participation of Young People

38. The Secretary-General's "Report on Youth" (E/CN.5/486), correctly in our view, recorded (paragraph 14) 10/ that "this need for significant social and economic change is being expressed by a growing number of youth in the world today", adding that "the recent protests of young people in several parts of the world are the symptoms of their reaction to this situation ("unemployment, inequities of wealth and privilege, the failure of adults to live up to the ideals that they set"). Their protest also reflects their feelings of having a marginal status in society and the fact that they feel deprived of rights and of opportunities for meaningful and substantial participation in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their society." (paragraph 14).

39. We consider that many events during the period since the report was prepared have only confirmed that analysis, and that the highest priority must now be given both by all Governments and by the United Nations system to the provision or improvement of ways and means by which young people may meaningfully and substantially participate in their national development and in the building of a more just global society. The alternatives to such action - the alienation of youth in whatever form, the conscious or unconscious resort to individual or mob violence - are already with us, and must not be permitted to spread.

40. Such meaningful and substantial participation by young people must include the following four elements:

(a) involvement in the formulation of policy, including the definition of needs;

(b) involvement in the planning of programmes and projects to implement that policy;

10/ Paragraph 6 in the Summary of the report (E/CN.5/486/Summary).

(c) involvement in the practical implementation of policies and in the execution of programmes;

(d) involvement in the evaluation of programmes and projects.

41. We emphasize, however, that the forms of participation must be substantial and meaningful - token involvement, or formal participation for its own sake only, will in effect be a step backward.

42. If young people are now sceptical, for good or bad reasons, about the systems and institutions which govern so much of their lives, an offer by those in authority that the young should participate in the management of those systems or institutions or in the planning and execution of their programmes which is intended, or turns out, to be token participation will only reinforce the earlier scepticism.

43. We presuppose, therefore, that there must be the widest consultation and dialogue between those in authority and the young people within a given system or institution, so that a two-way traffic in ideas and perceptions may be initiated and developed.

44. Such a dialogue in its turn presumes a degree of organization among young people which is currently denied to the majority of them, either because of the social under-development of their societies, or the reluctance of those in authority to permit and facilitate such organization.

45. We reaffirm, as provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 21) that it is a fundamental right of young people everywhere to be allowed to organize, with their own freely elected leaders, in rural as well as in urban areas, so that they may participate meaningfully and substantially in the development of their own countries and in the building of a more just global society.

46. Organizations of young people, administered by young people for young members or supporters, exist to a certain degree in all societies and cultures. The degree to which the young are uninvolved in the development of their society, especially in developing countries but also in industrialized nations, is a symptom of the social underdevelopment of a given society, and of the difficulty in obtaining the necessary resources and co-operation if those in authority are not willing to allocate the necessary financial or technical assistance, which the young are not able to provide themselves.

47. Experience in all societies has shown that the most effective forms of meaningful and substantial participation of young people in development results from a large measure of freedom to organize their own machinery and programmes,

within the accepted goals of national development, and in the closest co-operation and consultation with others involved in relevant development programmes. This experience in leadership and organization, in our view, is the most constructive form of education and training for responsible citizenship, in both the national and global dimension.

48. It is unfortunate that, both at the national level, and within the United Nations system, the opportunities for meaningful and substantial participation on this basis have been far too few, though there are some initial signs that some Governments and some parts of the United Nations system have begun to move in this direction.

49. Within the United Nations system, in particular, the emphasis has been on resolutions/reports/seminars on youth, studies of youth and youth problems, and programmes for youth. Very little has been attempted, even envisaged, with youth or with youth organizations.

50. As Mr. Maheu (Director-General of UNESCO) aptly stated, in a speech to the Organization's General Conference on 16 October 1968:

"We can no longer rest content with merely working for the young. We must think, think and work with them and through them for everything that gives life its value in their eyes as in ours - in theirs even more than in ours. Only by so doing shall we keep or regain their confidence, without which all our labour is in vain ..."

51. We have worked with the definition of youth as between the ages of 12 and 25. It is during this period in most societies that young people go to school, take up employment, enter into family commitments, become eligible for military service and attain legal recognition, many of these activities being directly linked to the interests of society as a whole. It is time, in our view, that young people are enabled to participate meaningfully and substantially in these areas of society not just as "consumers", but also as partners in the definition of needs, the formulation and implementation of policy, as well as the execution and evaluation of programmes and projects. This is most important at the national level, but it is also vital in this interdependent world that such participation be developed and extended at the regional and global levels.

IV. COMMENTS OF THE ADVISORY GROUP ON THE YOUTH-RELATED POLICIES
AND PROGRAMMES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

52. The terms of reference for the Advisory Group included: "to advise him (the Secretary-General) on activities that should be undertaken by the United Nations to meet the needs and aspirations of youth." (General Assembly resolution 3022).

53. This presupposes, in our view, that we should review in a meaningful way current activities of the United Nations system in this area, and in this connexion the attendance of representatives of various organs of the United Nations itself and from Specialized Agencies at the 1973 and 1974 meetings of the Advisory Group was encouraged. We are grateful to these representatives for the information which they gave us, and the frankness which they displayed in subsequent discussions.

54. It is clear, however, that it was not possible for us within the limited time at our disposal, and without the opportunity to examine the situation in depth or at the field level, to undertake as thorough or as meaningful review as we would have liked.

55. Therefore, the conclusions, which we have drawn from the information presented to us as well as from our collective previous knowledge and experience of the United Nations system, can only be regarded as tentative.

56. We would attach a high priority to the instigation in the immediate future of a thorough review of the policies and programmes of the United Nations system related to youth, which should be conducted by representative young people, who have expertise in this area, as part of an ongoing process of close co-operation and exchange between the United Nations system and young people, preferably within the machinery envisaged in Chapter VIII.

57. From our discussions we have drawn the following conclusions: first, the United Nations, belatedly 11/ in our view, has become aware of the needs and aspirations of many young people throughout the world. It has, in its various organs, in recent years approved a wide range of resolutions on issues directly related to youth (see Annex B). It has also concluded a number of studies and reports on youth issues at the request of various United Nations organs (see Annex C). More studies, reports and resolutions are either under preparation or may

11/ It was 1965 before the General Assembly adopted a resolution (2037) explicitly directed at youth - it was 1969 before the General Assembly decided (resolution 2497) "to establish channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations" (our emphasis added) - it was 1972 before the report of the Secretary-General, requested by resolution 2497, was submitted and considered - it will be 1975 before "proposals for longer-term action in this field (will be) presented to the General Assembly" (E/5427, para. 1).

be anticipated. In addition, a number of agencies and some secretariat divisions have organized seminars on youth issues, on occasions with some young participants attending them. (see Annex D)

58. But there is little concrete evidence of either the effective implementation of these resolutions and proposals, by either Governments or the United Nations system, or of tangible progress in improving the conditions in which millions of young people live.

59. Second, a number of United Nations divisions and Specialized Agencies have programmes related to the material needs of youth. Some have programmes on youth, others have specific youth departments, while others in no way identify a youth element in their operations. Very few actively work with young people at all levels of their programmes, even those most directly related to youth. The proportion of professional staff under 30 years of age employed by the United Nations remains at the very low level of about 6 per cent.

60. We can therefore clearly and fairly conclude that no part of the United Nations system enables young people or youth organizations to participate meaningfully and substantially in the formulation and implementation of policy, or the planning, execution and evaluation of projects relevant to young people to the extent which their potential contribution warrants.

61. Third, the variety of approaches used by the various parts of the United Nations system in attempting to identify/provide a participatory role for young people is bewildering. It is well-known that the co-ordination of any part of the United Nations work, whether in the field or within the bureaucracy, has posed problems which are far from solution. We therefore regret that the only machinery for pooling experiences between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on youth participation in their work - a sub-group within the machinery for inter-agency consultation available through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) was discontinued in 1972.

62. It seems to us that high priority should be given to co-ordination in this area, as recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 3022 (XXVII), so that (1) the maximum benefit may be derived from the varied experience of the different parts of the United Nations system; and that (2) the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process may be more effectively promoted and realized.

63. We would therefore recommend that immediate consideration be given to the most effective means of utilizing the machinery for inter-agency consultation, available through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), in order to realize the potential of a co-ordinated approach by the United Nations system towards the promotion of meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process.

V. COMMENTS OF THE ADVISORY GROUP ON THE CURRENT REVIEW OF
CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS,
AND YOUTH AND INTERNATIONAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

A. Background

64. The Secretary-General, in his report (A/8743), made it clear (para. 5) that the channels of communication under review related to "the exchange of information ... the discussion of policy ... the implementation of United Nations programmes", in which areas "young people have provided valuable ideas to the United Nations and support for many efforts of common interest". He added (para. 12) "that existing channels of communication with the United Nations are inadequate and that major changes are needed", and (para. 13) that "the channels of communication between young people and the United Nations must be two-way channels. Such communication should be aimed not only at increasing youth support for the United Nations, but also at increasing the sensitivity of the Organization to the problems and issues that youth consider to be important, at increasing the influence of youth on these problems and issues and on United Nations activities, and at more effective United Nations programming regarding the needs and aspirations of young people. The free interchange of ideas is a key element in this two-way process."

65. The General Assembly, in resolution 3022 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, having considered that report (A/8743):

(a) noted that the "existing methods of communication and co-operation between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations" needed improvement;

(b) endorsed the involvement of youth "in programmes of national development and international co-operation as well as in the activities of the United Nations";

(c) encouraged the Secretary-General "to seek to establish new channels of communication with youth";

(d) recommended that the Secretary-General both "evaluate existing United Nations programmes and projects in order to enable youth to participate fully at appropriate levels of policy formulation and project implementation and evaluation" and "co-ordinate activities of the United Nations system in which youth may participate" by means of "appropriate administrative action";

(e) decided "to re-examine ... not later than at its thirtieth session (1975) the question of channels of communication with youth and youth organizations".

B. Effective channels of communication: an essential prerequisite

66. We would fully endorse that the primary objective of effective channels of communication is "to enable youth to participate fully at appropriate levels of policy formulation and project implementation and evaluations" (resolution 3022), and that the conclusion that the existing channels are "inadequate" (A/8743, para. 12) is regrettably increasingly correct as the interest of young people in these issues grows.

67. In addition, we would emphasize that in our view effective channels of communication at the national, regional and global levels are both a means towards meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process and at the same time a fundamental prerequisite without which such meaningful and substantial participation cannot be realized.

68. Young people, like other groups in society, have views which they have a right to have heard. They do not expect all their views to be accepted, but they believe (quite correctly, in our view) that in systems based on human and democratic principles, such as the United Nations and many Governments, they have a right to receive a reasoned response to their views within a reasonable period, as part of a continuous dialogue.

69. In summary, if effective, permanent and adequately financed machinery is not soon devised to facilitate "the development of constructive activities of a practical nature at the national, regional, and international levels" (ECOSOC resolution 1842, dated 15 May 1974), the participation of young people in the work of the United Nations system will be restricted to the formalistic, and the young, and future generations will increasingly ignore the United Nations system as unwilling to respond to their needs and aspirations.

C. Review of existing channels of communication

70. The Advisory Group, at its 1973 meeting, examined in detail many aspects of the existing channels of communication between the United Nations, and youth organizations, at the national, regional and global levels (see E/CN.5/508, Chapters II and V), including factors outlined in the Secretary-General's report (A/8743).

71. The recommendations contained in the report (E/CN.5/508) of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group deserve detailed consideration, as a basis for the longer-term proposals to be considered by the General Assembly at its thirtieth session (1975).

72. In particular we welcomed the fact that the Economic and Social Council considered the work of the Advisory Group in 1973 of sufficient value to approve its continuation for a further two meetings, and that due recognition was given to the work of Geneva Informal Meetings of International Youth Non-governmental Organizations (IYNGOs) by involving it directly in the work of the 1974 meeting of the Advisory Group.

73. We do not consider that the United Nations should in any way neglect the improvement of channels of communication with unorganized youth, with "ad hoc" and with established national youth organizations, which constitute the majority of young people throughout the world. It is however clear that the United Nations is under an obligation (according to Article 71 of the Charter) to develop a meaningful partnership with international youth organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. In a time of limited resources, priority should be given to courses of action which will yield the most results towards the stated objectives.

73 (a). We would endorse the Secretary-General's positive assessment of the Geneva Informal Meetings of representatives of IYNGOs and the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus in New York (A/8743, paras. 9-13).

74. The United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus has met at intervals of one or two months since 1969. The meetings bring together New York-based representatives of IYNGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, and (more recently) a number of youth organizations registered with the Office of Public Information, together with officials of the United Nations Secretariat, to discuss matters of mutual concern. These meetings have complemented those held in Geneva, and have undertaken useful work in programme areas of the United Nations, particularly through issue-oriented task forces. A regular Directory of Youth Internships (within the United Nations and NGO system) is produced, and recently a survey of youth activities in the environment field was undertaken, to serve as the basis for the elaboration of further youth participation in that area. Since all the participants in the Caucus are residents near United Nations Headquarters the meetings can be held at short notice and at minimal cost, but it is recognized that they lack a wide political and geographical representation.

75. The Geneva Informal Meetings of IYNGOs began in 1968, and are now usually held three times a year. Around 20 IYNGOs attend regularly, reflecting the full spectrum of political viewpoints and a considerable degree of geographical distribution. Any organization which is based outside Geneva is offered travel assistance by the United Nations, but the continuation of this assistance is in jeopardy.

76. Since the Secretary-General's report (A/8743), the Geneva Informal Meetings have developed considerably their involvement in major areas of United Nations concern. Normally the regular meetings include one-day workshops which examine in some depth a specific area of direct interest to youth. Recent subjects included population, the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group, the liberation of Namibia, and future meetings are planned to prepare for youth participation in the World Food Conference, and to develop a substantive programme of youth activities in the environmental field for consideration by UNEP. Concrete action was undertaken following the meetings - including the preparation and distribution of information materials (on Namibia), interventions before appropriate organs of the United Nations (on the United Nations University, on development matters, on the Channels of Communication question, on human rights issues, etc.), and the organization of meetings on a co-operative basis.

77. Undoubtedly the most significant initiative undertaken by the Geneva Informal Meetings to date has been the convening and organization of the International Youth Population Conference (IYPC) in Bucharest (11-15 August 1974). This was the first world meeting of youth, fully organized and funded by the joint efforts of eight IYNGOs with differing programme orientations and political tendencies, in close co-operation with the Union of Communist Youth in Romania and the Government of Romania, and with financial assistance from UNFPA, a number of Governments, and other sources.

78. More than 200 young people, the vast majority under the stipulated age of 30 years, from more than 90 countries in all regions of the world, all selected by the Organizing Committee on the basis of their interest and experience in the population issues, discussed the relevant aspects of "Population and Development". The primary success of the meeting lay in the rich variety of the exchange of viewpoints and of experience between young people of differing cultures and from varying political and economic systems, and in the protection afforded for the statement and recording of significant minority positions. The Conference adopted three final documents - a Statement to the World Population Conference (Bucharest, 19-31 August 1974), an Appeal to the Youth of the World on "Population and Development", and a Youth Action Programme in the same area.

79. The report of the IYPC will be widely circulated, and it is clear that the Conference will lead to an intensification of activity at all levels by young people, especially in the area of economic and social development. More than \$200,000 was raised by the Organizing Committee to finance the Conference, especially the participation of young people from developing nations, and it is hoped that a certain proportion of this sum will be available for the organization of follow-up activities by the Geneva Informal Meetings on the same co-operative basis.

D. Comments on current review of channels of communication

80. Meeting two-thirds of the way through the three-year period during which the specific suggestions regarding channels of communication recommended by the Secretary-General (A/8743) and endorsed by the General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII), were to be tested, the Advisory Group devoted considerable attention to an examination of this testing process, and an overall assessment of the present situation.

81. We recognized that a number of initiatives and experiments would be conducted in this area during the three-year testing period, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII). We also acknowledged the need for the full involvement in this process of the appropriate deliberative organs of the United Nations system, when a proposal is made which relates to their area of competence.

82. But we are compelled to conclude from the manner in which this process has operated in connexion with proposals that were made by the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group, and by its clear lack of progress, that the process is in radical need of improvement.

83. One example will suffice to illustrate our point. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 1842 (LVI) referred a number of proposals, made by the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group and endorsed by the Secretary-General's report (E/5427), to various functional commissions (operative paras. 2, 3, 5). One proposal was referred to the Commission on the Status of Women which was not to meet until after the three-year testing period, and after the General Assembly at its thirtieth session had considered proposals for long-term action in this area.

84. In addition, General Assembly resolution 3022 (XXVII) contains two operative paragraphs, as follows:

- "4. Recommends that the Secretary-General evaluate existing United Nations programmes and projects in order to enable youth to participate fully at appropriate levels of policy formulation and project implementation and evaluation;
5. Recommends further that the Secretary-General should take appropriate administrative action, with the available means and personnel, to co-ordinate activities of the United Nations system in which youth may participate."

85. There was no evidence available to us that either of these recommendations was being implemented in any way. Certainly there has been no consultation with interested youth organizations on these two important questions.

86. Moreover, in areas where consultations are being held within the United Nations system - for example on five of the proposals mentioned in the Secretary-General's report (E/5427) - there is little information on the stage currently reached in these discussions, and there is no systematic involvement of young people or youth organizations in this process.

87. Finally in three substantive areas, two of them explicitly endorsed by the Secretary-General, negative developments have occurred during the testing period.

88. First, the response to the Secretary-General's note verbale regarding a second World Youth Assembly has been so limited that no conclusion could be drawn about the wishes of member States.

89. Second, the quarterly Youth Information Bulletin, produced by the United Nations, has not been published for 18 months.

90. Third, the future of the Geneva Informal Meetings of IYNGOs is now threatened by the likelihood that the necessary funds to maintain the minimal assistance for these meetings during the biennium 1976-1977 will not be allocated by the United Nations.

91. For all of these reasons, we have concluded that thus far in the current review there is little evidence that it will lead to concrete action and a commitment of the necessary resources, by the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, towards the universally accepted goal of greater participation by young people in national and global development.

VI. MEANINGFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL PARTICIPATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN NATIONAL AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Introduction

92. The 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group discussed a wide range of areas relevant to youth in the total context of economic and social development in which it was felt young people could make a substantive contribution. The Advisory Group accordingly made a range of suggestions and recommendations in their report which were commended in the Report of the Secretary-General (E/5427), who described the Advisory Group's report as "an imaginative document" which "offers a number of valuable suggestions on the setting of United Nations priorities in the field of youth policies and programmes in the years ahead."

93. Our meeting had no desire to duplicate the work of the earlier meeting, and, in view of our assessment of the current review (paras. 80-91) we felt that we should give higher priority to the issue of establishing channels of communication. Our discussions, therefore, on substantive areas relevant to youth, were largely restricted to areas not covered in detail by the 1973 Group - unemployment, environment, health, disarmament. For lack of time and information, we regard our discussions as very preliminary and these areas could usefully be discussed further at the next meeting.

94. In addition, we hope that effective machinery for examining these substantive areas which is both more representative of young people involved in them and which has the necessary time, resources and continuity, will be developed by the United Nations in the near future on the basis outlined in Chapter VIII.

B. Unemployment and Underemployment of Young People

95. We found it necessary, in our consideration of this question, to make a preliminary analysis of the existing situation and fundamental causes of youth unemployment and underemployment with particular reference to the situation in developing nations. We also recognize that there is a significant unemployment or underemployment problem in certain developed nations. Our perspective may be summarized as follows:

- (i) The starting point in any approach to this question must be a clear definition of the problem. We believe that the "problem" has traditionally been defined incorrectly. The problem is not unemployment; rather, unemployment should be viewed as a symptom of economic systems that are not geared to the benefit of the majority of the members of a given society. In some countries, especially the developing countries, everything else is subordinated to an economic system of exploitation of resources. In most cases this is a legacy of the colonial past which creates an economic system dependent on external interests. Moreover the choice of a development strategy is often not linked to the needs of the mass of the people. In some countries capital intensive programmes are concentrated in urban areas instead of being dispersed throughout the country. The result is an exodus of people from the rural areas looking for employment which often does not exist.

- (ii) Education and vocational training systems are among the major factors that influence youth unemployment, but even the most skill-related training programmes must be viewed as wasted resources if they are not linked to job opportunities.
- (iii) Artificial social values and attitudes towards work have had a significant negative influence on the former dignity attached to agricultural employment and physical work in general. Rural migration and high levels of urban unemployment of young people as well as international migration are therefore related to the need for fundamental attitude change.

96. Accordingly, we endorse the recommendations (see paras. 43-54) of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group concerning self-help projects and the development of youth co-operatives, youth settlement schemes, youth service programmes, small industrial schemes, youth-run training programmes, together with the qualifying remarks which they included. We note the intention of the Secretary-General as he reported to the ECOSOC at its fifty-sixth session (E/5427 - para 10a), to "make available to the developing countries information on the organization and implementation of these activities, to assist them in the planning of their United Nations technical co-operation programmes."

97. We would therefore RECOMMEND that the Secretary-General make available to the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group detailed information outlining progress since his report (E/5427), in particular the number of such schemes in which the United Nations system has been involved, the manner in which young people were involved in the planning of such schemes, and the percentage of programme resources made available by the United Nations system for their implementation, so as to provide the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group with the type of information which it requires to study further the youth unemployment question and the United Nations response.

98. We would further RECOMMEND: (a) that the United Nations Volunteer programme should expand its welcomed initiative to assist in the development of national service schemes, which would provide participatory opportunities for many more young people, including those now unemployed, than the present international volunteer emphasis, and (b) that the programme should be allocated greater resources to implement this recommendation.

99. We also consider the involvement of national youth organizations and youth leaders working at local levels, in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of national service schemes, a fundamental prerequisite if the schemes are to conform to the needs and aspirations of young people and therefore contribute effectively to reducing the rising level of youth unemployment.

100. Finally, we urge the development of better communications among United Nations organs and Specialized Agencies who are involved in programmes related to youth unemployment. We therefore would RECOMMEND: that representatives of interested youth organizations be encouraged to participate fully in the policy and programme formulation process within the appropriate United Nations organs and Specialized Agencies.

C. Social Indicators of Youth Participation

101. We consider that the work commenced by the Social Development Division in the area of social indicators of youth participation has considerable potential use, especially if every effort is made to ensure that this social science research has an influence on future United Nations programme development and on the formulation of national strategies for development. We recognize the need for social indicators to measure and evaluate youth participation if they are developed within a framework of applied research and if they are not seen as an end in themselves.

102. We would therefore RECOMMEND that the Social Development Division initiate consultations with interested international regional and national youth organizations as well as other competent bodies so that the most effective and relevant indicators may be identified.

D. Disarmament

103. We considered the current lack of any formal machinery within the United Nations system whereby young people (and other citizens) can communicate their desire for a just peace throughout the world and rapid progress towards general and complete disarmament.

104. We would therefore RECOMMEND that the NGO Committee of ECOSOC consider ways in which NGOs in consultative status might be enabled to increase their contribution to the realization of the aims of the United Nations in this area.

105. We further RECOMMEND that the Disarmament Division, within the framework of the programme of Advisory Services, organize a series of regional seminars for young people on the issues of disarmament.

E. Environment

106. We noted the progress in the establishment of the UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, and in the definition of priorities for the UNEP programme by the Governing Council session (Nairobi, 1974). We hope that the major involvement of non-governmental organizations in both substantive programmes and the vital area of attitude change will be maintained by UNEP. We noted with appreciation the efforts in this area of the Geneva Informal Meeting of IYNGOs and of the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus, which initiated the recent questionnaire on youth activities related to environmental questions.

107. We would therefore RECOMMEND that UNEP assist financially and technically the proposed IYNGO Workshop, initiated by the Geneva Informal Meeting, with the aim of elaborating out of the ideas of young activists in this field a meaningful programme of activities through which young people can participate in the improvement of the human environment.

F. International Women's Year

108. We noted the preparations for 1975 as International Women's Year, and welcomed the appointment of Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Assistant Secretary-General) as Secretary-General of both the Year and the International Women's Conference, which we hope will lead to greater co-ordination throughout the United Nations activities during the Year.

109. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that Governments be invited when appointing their delegations for events during International Women's Year to ensure the equal participation of women, including young women among them;

(b) that the needs of young women in rural areas be given priority in the planning of programmes to implement the aims of International Women's Year.

G. Health

110. We noted that ill-health is still a major problem in many developing countries, especially among the young. Infant mortality rates continue at an unacceptably high level, and many children are physically and mentally retarded by the conditions in which they have lived their earliest years.

111. There is also evidence of significant new health problems, especially related to young people, in certain developed nations. The growing incidence of venereal disease, of alcoholism and other forms of drug abuse, among the young gives cause for concern.

112. We believe that non-medical drug use must be viewed within the broader context of health and society, and that attention in this area should be concentrated on the mental, physical and social health problems associated with drug use, and not on drug use itself. We also consider that international conventions drafted by the United Nations in the past, particularly the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961), should not intrude upon national sovereignty, either by intent or eventual interpretation.

113. We would emphasize the need for wider and more effective health education in all societies, particularly for the young on health questions of immediate concern to them. In particular we would stress the role that young people can play in health education, particularly young mothers, and the need for experimentation in the development of paramedical services, involving young people, especially in rural areas.

114. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that there should be increased opportunities for young people to participate meaningfully and substantially in the provision both of health education and of paramedical services;

(b) that representation on the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs be expanded to include health and social development authorities of Member Nations; and

(c) that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) be redrafted so as explicitly to permit Member Nations to define their own circumstances of domestic use for controlled substances, provided that each nation prevent their diversion, and prohibit their exportation and their production for exportation for illegal use in other countries.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ADVISORY GROUP FOR FURTHER ACTION

A. Concrete Measures for the Implementation of the Proposals Contained in the Report of the Secretary-General

115. The Secretary-General in his comments (E/5427) on the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group identified a number of areas which he is "implementing and exploring", and on which we have the following observations to make:

116. Regarding "closer relationships between youth and youth organizations and the Resident Representatives of UNDP" (para. 7 of E/5427), we share the endorsement of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group for this approach. We welcome the UNDP-initiated survey of their field relations with NGOs, and hope that any future evaluation of the benefits which may follow a closer partnership in the development process will include NGO participation. We would emphasize that closer relationships with UNDP are complementary to the development of effective channels of communication with the government in order to facilitate meaningful and substantial participation of youth in the national development process.

117. Regarding "further development of the United Nations Volunteer Programme" (ibid.), we fully support all efforts to widen the scope of this means of involving young people in the development process, especially by the promotion of national schemes whereby large numbers of young people can be mobilized in the development of their society, in particular in rural areas. We are concerned that the programme, with its current level of only 200 volunteers in the field, has not yet realized its full potential, and that the annual unit cost of each international volunteer might reap greater returns in material and participatory benefits if at the request of the government it was devoted to the mobilization of the indigenous youth of a country.

118. Regarding "development education programme" (ibid), as organized by CESI and FAO (FFHC/AD) with the aim of mobilizing young people in rich nations in support of global development effort, we would urge their expansion. In particular, we welcome these encouraging examples of practical co-operation between the United Nations and a Specialized Agency, and a number of youth organizations in different countries.

119. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that such development education programmes be intensified, especially to reach non-student youth;

(b) that appropriate United Nations units and Specialized Agencies be urged to engage in the development of education curricula which would facilitate, especially among young people in rich nations, a real understanding of development issues, and that this work should be undertaken in close collaboration with non-governmental organizations which have an appropriate interest and competence in this area.

120. Regarding "public information programmes" (ibid), we would fully endorse the Secretary-General's proposals that the contribution of the OPI through its United Nations Information Centres to public education about the United Nations should be increased, perhaps by the utilization of young interns who would be responsible for close liaison with youth organizations, and with young people generally. We would strongly support the establishment at the earliest possible time, of a United Nations Information Centre in every Member State, as being the absolute minimum provision for information of the citizens, including young people, about the United Nations and its work. We see public information programmes as the first stage in a process leading to positive attitude change on development and other global issues of importance.

121. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that the United Nations sponsor the production of informative materials, particularly at the national level, specifically directed at young people, in consultation with youth organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC, possibly involving young interns attached to the OPI.

(b) that briefings/study visits for groups of youth journalists be organized.

(c) that the presently annual United Nations Graduate Study Programme in Geneva alternate with a United Nations Youth Leader Study Programme for leaders of youth organizations, especially those of young workers and rural youth, with the emphasis on the development of concrete action programmes in the area under discussion.

122. Regarding "improved information-sharing with youth groups" (ibid), we feel that there are two main areas in urgent need of attention. First, the Youth Information Bulletin, normally issued quarterly, in English language only, has not been published for over a year and a half. This was the major medium for the two-way communication on a regular basis of information both concerning the work of the United Nations relevant to youth organizations, and concerning the programmes of youth organizations in these areas. The Bulletin had limitations, not only in terms of irregular appearance and a dull format, but also there was a need for at least French and Spanish editions so that it might reach a much wider audience, including national youth organizations.

123. Second, there is a fundamental need to develop further the function of liaison between the various organs of the United Nations and international youth organizations, so that essential information and materials are systematically channelled to the widest range of organizations which can use them effectively. Useful progress has been made in this function, currently undertaken to a large degree by the Social Development Division, in particular by their Inter-Agency Youth Liaison Officer in Geneva. The facilitation of direct bilateral contact between

appropriate United Nations Units and Specialized Agencies, and IYNGOs, especially with regard to concrete programmes, needs more attention and resources.

124. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that sufficient resources be allocated, as a supplementary allocation for the next biennium (1976/77), to ensure the publication of the Youth Information Bulletin, in English, French and Spanish, and in an attractive format, at least twice a year with a circulation to interested international, regional and national youth organizations.

(b) that the current arrangements for IYNGO Liaison throughout the United Nations system be reviewed as a matter of urgency, with a view both to strengthening the contributions which IYNGOs can make to United Nations programmes, and to identifying the most effective means of increasing co-ordination in this area.

125. Regarding the "continuation of meetings between the United Nations and youth organizations and at Geneva" (ibid), we would refer to the summary (paras. 73-79) of developments in the work of the Geneva Informal Meetings of IYNGOs, and the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus, and strongly endorse their continuation.

126. Their progressive involvement in important world issues, in a programmatic sense both collectively and through the individual participating organizations, and their recent initiatives including the survey (by the Youth Caucus) of youth activities in the environment field, and (by the Geneva Informal Meeting) the International Youth Population Conference and the consideration of a widening of the participation in the Geneva Informal Meeting to include direct representation from developing regions of the world, are to be commended.

127. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that the United Nations immediately allocate sufficient funds to maintain the assistance to the Geneva Informal Meeting for organizations based outside Geneva during the biennium 1976/77.

(b) that the Geneva Informal Meeting urgently both realize the widening of its participation, to include regional youth organizations especially from the developing regions, and consider the development of an information service to national youth organizations.

(c) that the Geneva Informal Meeting consider in detail the proposals in this report, especially those regarding channels of communication so that concrete proposals may be formulated before the Economic and Social Council make recommendations to the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

128. Regarding "measures to encourage young people to enter and remain in the service of the United Nations" (ibid), we noted that at the request of General Assembly resolution 3024 (XXVII) a progress report on this question is being prepared by the Secretary-General for submission to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

129. We therefore have no recommendation at this time, but would suggest that the question be included on the agenda for the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group.

130. Regarding "the question of convening a second World Youth Assembly" (ibid), we regret that so few Governments (26 by 15 December 1973) had replied to the Secretary-General's note verbale on this question, and that there was little evidence of Governments consulting the youth of their respective countries to seek their views. We would draw attention to the positive experience of the IYPC (Bucharest, August 1974, organized entirely by the Geneva Informal Meeting of IYNGOs), especially in the areas of the selection of participants and of the wide range of viewpoints which were expressed, reflecting the variety of political tendencies, cultures, regions and experiences which were represented.

131. We would therefore RECOMMEND that further efforts be made by the Secretary-General to obtain the views of Member States who should be invited to take into account the views of the youth in their country.

132. Regarding "regional programmes" (para. 8 (a) of E/5427), we would endorse the three recommendations here outlined. It is regrettable that two years after the implementation of the proposal for youth liaison officers attached to each Regional Economic and Social Commission was urged by the Secretary-General (A/8743, para. 36 c) in considerable detail, only one has been appointed (in ESCAP), and that no Regional Economic and Social Commission has yet established a youth advisory group, as was also proposed (ibid).

133. We would therefore RECOMMEND that these proposals be considered by each Regional Economic and Social Commission, in consultation with regional and international youth organizations, and implemented in appropriate ways as soon as possible.

B. Assistance to Governments and United Nations organs, especially the Regional Economic Commissions, to prepare systematic programmes and series of projects to increase the meaningful participation of youth in national and global development, and in the promotion of human rights, with particular reference to the implementation of the International Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade

134. The Secretary-General in his report (E/5427) on the report of the 1975 Advisory Group identified several areas in which further action might usefully be undertaken. The following are our comments on these with particular reference to both the International Strategy for the Second Development Decade, and to the need to establish effective channels of communication at the national and regional levels to facilitate the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the achievement of its goals.

135. In view of our judgement that a fundamental prerequisite for the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in national and global development is the establishment of effective channels of communication at every level, and our assessment of the current situation in this regard, we offer the following ideas as a basis for further discussion as a top priority before recommendations for longer-term improvement are made to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session in 1975.

Essential Channels of Communication at the National Level

136. In our view the greatest need lies, and the greatest results will be achieved, in the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process at the national level. We are well aware that the detailed situation and needs vary greatly from country to country, and that some countries have made significant efforts to involve young people in their development process - efforts usually reaping significant results. We affirm, however, that there is not a single society where improvements in this area cannot be made, and that further progress in this area is an important element in global efforts to build a more just world.

137. The primary objectives of channels of communication at the national level to facilitate the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process should include the following:

(a) Clearer identification of the needs and aspirations of youth at the national level.

(b) Meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the definition and implementation of the national development policy, and in the planning, implementation and evaluation of development projects.

(c) Meaningful education of young people in the ideals of peace, in the promotion of human rights, and in the realities of the United Nations system so that they may meaningfully and substantially participate in the building of a more just global society.

138. We have considered the ideas contained in the Secretary-General's report (A/8743) and in the report of the 1973 Advisory Group (E/CN.5/508). We would endorse the ideas in para. 36 of A/8743, and the recommendations in the report of the 1973 Advisory Group which elaborated them further - and urge their rapid implementation.

139. In particular, we would emphasize the importance of effective channels of communication established by each Government to facilitate the realization of the above objectives (para. 137). These should be complemented by effective channels of communication with UNDP Resident Representatives, with Specialized Agency representatives, and in countries where these exist, with United Nations information centres.

140. The national structures for the involvement of young people in national development which already exist in many countries vary considerably according to the social and political system of a given country. This rich experience should be given due consideration by those planning to initiate a similar structure in their country.

141. We consider that, while the precise form which such a structure will take may vary according to national conditions, the need for such a structure to facilitate meaningful and substantial participation in national development by young people is a fundamental necessity in every society. They should be established initially in areas where young people have common interests, and should be based upon principles of democracy and of broad representation of differing opinions where they exist.

142. For the purpose of increasing awareness among young people of the wider work of the United Nations system, in addition to its technical assistance programmes, each Government together with the Office of Public Information should actively consider ways of increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations Information Centre which serves its citizens. We advocate the attachment of young interns to United Nations Information Centres, either recruited nationally or through United Nations Volunteers, to spread information about the realities of the United Nations, and to develop methods of teaching about the United Nations and its overall work with a view to encouraging positive attitude change in this area.

143. Each Government should consider other ways in which it can involve young people in issues before the United Nations. These might include the full participation of a young representative, freely elected by his/her contemporaries, in the governmental delegation to the General Assembly, ECOSOC and other regular

meetings of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies or the occasional major United Nations conferences on issues of global importance. Attention should also be given to the extension of voluntary service opportunities for the young in all areas of economic and social development, and to assisting technically and financially national youth meetings on important issues.

144. Finally, but by no means least, every effort must be made to identify ways and means of enabling unorganized youth, particularly young women and those in rural areas, to participate meaningfully and substantially in the realization of the above objectives (para. 137).

Essential Channels of Communication at the Regional Level

145. In our view, the development of effective machinery at a regional level, particularly in Africa, Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America, to encourage and facilitate meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the process of national development, should have a high priority. In Europe also the recent provisions made for the funding of regional youth activities should be widely utilized to promote closer relations between young people from differing political and economic systems.

146. The objectives of such machinery should be, with a regional perspective, the same as those elaborated in para. 137 for the national level. Due account should also be taken of regional interests in so far as these contribute to positive global development. We have considered the proposals outlined in the Secretary-General's report (A/8743) and in the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group (E/CN.5/508). We would endorse the ideas in para. 36 c of A/8743, and the recommendations in the report of the 1973 Advisory Group which elaborated them further - and urge their rapid implementation.

147. In particular, we regret that it did not prove possible for any of the Regional Economic and Social Commissions invited to send a representative to our meeting to do so, and we draw attention to the recommendations included in para. 190.

148. We consider that it is important that young people, especially in the developing regions, be afforded more opportunities to meet together, discuss mutual problems and plan common strategies for further development. It would seem appropriate that Regional Economic and Social Commissions might assist such meetings in every way.

149. While the importance of global gatherings of young people should not be neglected, we consider that, at this time and when resources are limited, a higher priority should be given to regional meetings of young people on specific issues. Ideally a concerted approach on a particular matter might include national meetings leading to regional gatherings which would in turn culminate in a global conference, following the practice of the United Nations which it is considering a major issue.

150. Every assistance should also be given by relevant United Nations agencies to the further development of representative regional youth and student organizations, especially in the developing regions, so that they may fulfil their potential contribution to the process of regional and national development. We hope that, in particular, the Regional Economic and Social Commissions will develop constructive partnership with such organizations, and will facilitate their participation, to the fullest extent in all relevant meetings of the Commissions.

151. Attention should also be given to the provision of youth leadership training and other similar technical assistance on a regional basis, so that the results which may be achieved on the basis of limited resources may be maximized.

Other Measures

152. Regarding "the emphasis in local programmes involving young people" (para. 10 (a) of E/5427), we would draw attention to the recommendation contained in para. 97, and would urge further elaboration of these ideas on the basis of that information by the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group.

153. Regarding the role of youth in questions of population policy and in the provision of family planning services, we would endorse in general the conclusions of the International Youth Population Conference ^{12/} that every person has a right of access to information which will enable him/her to plan his/her family, but that the provision of family planning services should be part of "an integrated approach towards population and development problems which takes account of the complex relationship between demographic, social, economic and political factors."^{13/}

154. Regarding the role of youth in the promotion and protection of human rights, we emphasize the importance of young people being educated and mobilized against the evils of apartheid and racial discrimination, and in support of those still suffering from colonialist oppression and other forms of exploitation and repression.

155. We also fully endorse the three recommendations made in para. 10 (c) of the Secretary-General's report (E/5427), with the reservation that curricula on human rights should be developed by the United Nations University for use at all levels of education, not limited to the university level.

^{12/} The report of the Conference, which contains the Final Documents adopted by the Conference is available from: Inter-Agency Youth Liaison Officer (Geneva), or ISMUN (41 rue de Zurich, CH-1201 Genève, Suisse).

^{13/} IYPC Statement to WPC, para. 19 g.

156. We would particularly emphasize the importance of the Human Rights Commission publishing annually a list of the communications which it receives regarding allegations of gross violations of human rights throughout the world, when confidentiality is not requested by the author. This list should contain a summary of the contents of each communication and should be classified according to type of violation alleged and country of occurrence. We regard this as a major and long-needed development of existing procedures as determined by ECOSOC resolution 1503 especially in view of the fact, as a recent NGO statement to the twenty-ninth session of the Human Rights Commission aptly stated, that "the complexity of your procedures results in victims of repression receiving less protection than the sensibilities of governments."

C. Exchanges among bodies having special social and scientific knowledge of, and competence in, concerns related to youth, with a view to sharing their experiences in matters regarding the needs and aspirations of young people

157. The Secretary-General in his report (E/5427) referred to two recommendations in this area - one concerned with the role of the United Nations University, the other regarding a co-operative arrangement for sharing experiences of youth research and information centres.

158. Regarding the United Nations University (para. 11 (a)), we particularly regret that its Council has not yet appointed young scholars to participate in its work, in spite of the fact that there is provision for them in the United Nations University Charter and that nominations have been officially sought by the Secretariat, and submitted. We feel very strongly that the United Nations University should be a leader in such areas of youth participation, as well as in the development of research and training programmes relevant to the pressing problems of global society.

159. We would endorse the Secretary-General's suggestion that the United Nations University consider developing courses and training for teachers from all levels of education in the promotion and protection of human rights through curricular development and extra-curricular activities.

160. We would in addition suggest that a priority for the United Nations University should be to devise (1) a relevant and fair competitive examination for those entering the professional service of the United Nations, to ensure a truly internationalist secretariat of the highest quality; (2) a career development and in-service training programme within the United Nations system, to increase efficiency and to safeguard the legitimate rights of all personnel.

161. Regarding the establishment of a "co-operative arrangement among these (existing youth research and information) centres for the sharing of their experiences in matters regarding the needs and aspirations of young people" (para. 11 (b)), we noted that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1842 (LVI), requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations on this question, and to report to ECOSOC at its fifty-eighth session. We therefore have no specific recommendation at this time, but would suggest that this question be included on the agenda for the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group.

D. Elaboration of programmes for seminars and symposia on youth within the framework of the programme of advisory services of the United Nations

162. We have reviewed the range of seminars and symposia recently organized by the United Nations (see Annex D), in collaboration with Member States, within the framework of its advisory services.

163. While we consider that this is a valuable service, especially at the regional level, we are concerned that a number of factors, including those stated below, seem to restrict its development:

- (a) a lack of invitations from Governments to host such seminars;
- (b) insufficient experimentation to identify ways in which the programmes of such seminars may lead to concrete follow-up action at the national level;
- (c) the exclusion of topics within the competence of Divisions other than the Social Development Division and the Division of Human Rights;
- (d) an almost total failure to organize such seminars with the full participation of young people - for even when the topic has been directly related to young people, the seminar has been on youth, not with young people.

164. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

- (a) that seminars within the framework of the programme of advisory services of the United Nations be organized for young participants, with a concrete project orientation, and especially at the regional level;
- (b) that in choosing the subject areas for such seminars and symposia priority be given to concrete aspects of development, disarmament and environment problems;
- (c) that training workshops for young people participating (or about to participate) in national development programmes be initiated within the framework of the programme of advisory services of the United Nations.

VIII. QUESTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE GLOBAL YOUTH FORUM

165. As stated earlier in our report (paras. 73-79), significant advances have taken place in the last five years in the development of global solidarity among sectors of youth throughout the world, and in the practical co-operation between a range of international youth organizations with differing political tendencies and programme orientations, who are in consultative status with ECOSOC.

166. In our view, this process has reached an important stage where with some imagination and a little material assistance it can be extended still further, thus significantly contributing to the achievement of developmental goals throughout the world. This extension of co-operation should have the same aims, in the global perspective, as those elaborated (in para. 137) for the national level, as well as contributing to the intensification of the co-operation between youth organizations which has been initiated in the Geneva Informal Meetings and United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus.

167. We have considered the various ideas mentioned in the Secretary-General's report (A/8743) and in the report of the 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group, giving priority to those relevant to the development of global channels of communication administered by young people, which can facilitate their close co-operation with the United Nations system and meaningful and substantial participation in the development process. We do not feel that either a United Nations International Youth Organization (which would entail needless duplication of existing organizations) or a United Nations Youth Commission on the lines of existing United Nations functional Commissions (which would be contrary to ECOSOC's current rationalization programme) would offer the essential opportunities for meaningful and substantial participation at the global level by young people which we seek as a natural extension of national and regional channels of communication and programmes.

168. We have therefore concluded that, in order to improve channels of communication between the United Nations system, and youth and international youth organizations, and to intensify the areas of their practical co-operation, priority should be given to the development of a global youth forum, representative of youth opinion throughout the world. Such a forum would have as its primary objective the provision of a representative and effective channel of communication with the United Nations system which would involve the broadest range of international, regional, and national youth organizations as well as serve the interests of unorganized youth in the most effective ways in which it can devise.

169. The functional arm of the forum would be an international bureau, elected by the involved organizations. The precise functions of the bureau would vary, depending largely on the resources which were made available, but might include:

(a) facilitating the fullest participation of youth in the United Nations system at all levels, especially in practical programmes;

(b) co-ordinating the identification of the precise needs of young people, as they are seen by young people, and thus contributing to the definition of United Nations policy formulation in these areas;

(c) co-ordinating evaluation by young people of youth-related projects within the United Nations system, and thus contributing to the development of more effective methods and projects;

(d) assisting Governments and national or local youth organizations to increase the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in the development process;

(e) developing information programmes on global issues relevant to young people.

170. The bureau would be staffed by young people, and like the forum, would be organized by young people for, and with, other young people. The bureau would co-operate closely in all appropriate areas with the United Nations system but would not be a part of that system, and it would seek recognition as a major channel of communication by the United Nations at the highest level. The exact legal status which it would have with the Secretariat, with Specialized Agencies, and with deliberative organs of the United Nations, is one aspect which needs further detailed discussion.

171. The costs of such a forum and bureau would be kept, as non-governmental units, to an absolute minimum. Some funding would be drawn from the involved organizations in affiliation fees, more could be raised from private sources and voluntary contributions, but it would seem desirable that a significant contribution towards the administrative costs of the forum and its bureau should be made, at least for an initial period, from the United Nations budget, in view of the major contribution which such a channel might make towards the youth-related policies and programmes of the United Nations system.

172. While we unanimously supported the need for such a forum and bureau, we felt that the proposal that they be established and a number of its detailed aspects (including financing, structure, its relationship with existing groupings of youth organizations) required the widest possible consultation among international youth organizations and other bodies.

173. We would therefore RECOMMEND:

(a) that the proposal be referred to the Geneva Informal Meeting and the UNHYC for thorough discussion, and that the Geneva Informal Meeting be invited to initiate the widest consultations with interested international, regional and national organizations, and to report on these consultations to the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group.

(b) that the United Nations allocate \$25,000 per annum for the next two biennia (1976-1979) within the budget for the Social Development Division towards the administrative costs of the forum and its bureau.

IX. QUESTION OF FINANCING UNITED NATIONS YOUTH PROGRAMMES

174. The 1973 meeting of the Advisory Group in its report (E/CN.5/508) para. 95, recommended "the establishment of a United Nations Voluntary Youth Fund to assist in the support of United Nations youth programmes". The Secretary-General in his comments (E/5427, para. 86(b)) on that recommendation suggested that the "Economic and Social Council may wish to give consideration to the Advisory Group's recommendation". This ECOSOC duly did, and in its resolution 1842 (LVI), reflecting the reservations expressed by some of the Governments represented on the Council, invited the Secretary-General "to consider the feasibility of voluntary contributions to assist in the support of the United Nations youth programmes, and to submit his views thereon to the Council at its fifty-eighth session" (April/May 1975).

175. The issue of adequate finance and resources is a central issue in the efficiency and effectiveness of the whole United Nations system. It is within this context that we have noted the reservations expressed by some Governments, as stated in the debate at the ECOSOC, on the question of a United Nations Voluntary Youth Fund.

176. It is, however, absolutely clear that the implementation, in any meaningful and substantial way, of youth-related policy within the United Nations system, and the provision of effective and representative channels of communication to develop the meaningful and substantial participation of young people in youth-related programmes of the United Nations system, necessitate the allocation of adequate funds either from the United Nations budget, or from voluntary contributions, or from both.

177. We consider that there are two main elements to this question - that of funding programmes at all levels involving young people as part of the development process, and that of financing the minimal but effective channels of communication, especially at a regional and global level, without which the participation in such programmes is not possible on a continuous, representative and effective basis.

178. Regarding the funding of programmes involving young people, we hope that in recognition of the growing contributions of a range of existing youth organizations to United Nations programmes on youth and through programmes of their own in areas of United Nations concern, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies will increase the assistance already given to many such programmes.

179. But the need for additional funds to initiate and develop programmes in these areas with young people is very clear, and it is in this connexion that we would unreservedly support the desirability of voluntary contributions for this purpose, from governmental as well as private sources. We therefore look forward to positive recommendations in this respect in the forthcoming report of the Secretary-General.

180. Regarding the financing of the minimal but effective channels of communication necessary for the development of co-operation and participation, we have made a recommendation (para. 173(b)) in respect of such machinery at the global level. We would add that we hope that the United Nations and all of the Specialized Agencies would assist such machinery, financially and technically, at a regional and a global level, insofar as it contributes to the realization of programme objectives.

181. Although we are aware that no youth organization is likely to be in a position to contribute financially, above an affiliation fee, either to programmes of this nature or to the administrative costs of such machinery, we consider it important that interested youth organizations seek and approach other potential sources of financial and technical assistance.

X. COMPOSITION, FUNCTIONS, DATE, AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

182. The Economic and Social Council decided, in resolution 1842 (LVI), that there should be a third meeting of the Advisory Group in 1975. We have accordingly considered the functions and composition of this meeting, as well as some of its practical arrangements.

183. It is clear from our report that there are a number of areas which require further study and discussion, and on which both the United Nations organs and IYNGOs will be deliberating and pronouncing. It is also expected that the results of consultations already in progress on some areas mentioned in our report will be available before the meeting of the Advisory Group.

184. We would therefore RECOMMEND that the functions of the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group shall include the following:

(a) to consider the results of discussions within the United Nations system of issues from the 1973 meeting which were referred by the fifty-sixth session of ECOSOC to various functional commissions (Human Rights, Status of Women, Population and Social Development) together with the decisions on youth issues before the Commission for Social Development (in January 1975) and the fifty-eighth session of ECOSOC, in order to assist the Secretary-General in the formulation of effective proposals for the thirtieth session of the General Assembly.

(b) to elaborate further concrete measures to facilitate the meaningful and substantive participation of young people in the development process at all levels, in the light of consultations within the United Nations system and among IYNGOs on the basis of the reports of the 1973 and 1974 meetings of the Advisory Group, and the Secretary-General's comments.

(c) to review further the policies and programmes of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies on Youth issues, based both on information relating to programmes with youth, and on details of resources committed to projects on, for and with youth.

185. Since it is important that the next meeting of the Advisory Group should report to the Secretary-General before the end of the current testing period, and before the General Assembly at its thirtieth session considers substantive proposals for long-term measures to improve channels of communication between the United Nations and Youth:

186. We would therefore RECOMMEND: that the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group be held as soon as is convenient after the fifty-eighth session of the Economic and Social Council, and that preparations for it commence immediately.

187. We consider that the work of the Advisory Group, particularly at the 1975 meeting, would substantially benefit from a measure of continuity in its composition.

188. We would therefore RECOMMEND: that the participants for the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group be drawn as far as possible from the participants in the 1973 and 1974 meetings, with due account given to a proper geographical representation.

189. The first two meetings of the Advisory Group have been held in New York, with resultant benefits from the proximity of divisions and personnel based at United Nations Headquarters, and from contact with the United Nations Headquarters Youth Caucus. We consider that the 1975 meeting would benefit significantly, at no extra cost, from closer contact with a number of Specialized Agencies and other United Nations Divisions, if it was held in Geneva. This change of venue might also increase the possibility of representatives from Regional Economic and Social Commissions being able to attend, as well as facilitating contact with the Geneva Informal Meeting of IYNGOs.

190. We would therefore RECOMMEND: that the 1975 meeting of the Advisory Group be convened in Geneva, and that every effort be made to ensure attendance of representatives from the regional commissions, as well as other United Nations personnel with direct responsibilities for liaison with young people.

ANNEX A

SELECTED LIST OF USEFUL DOCUMENTATION

Report of the World Youth Assembly
New York, 9-17 July 1970
Symbol No. 56/WYA/P/10

New Trends in Service by Youth */
United Nations, 1971
Sales No. E.71.IV.1

Youth in the Second Development Decade: Report of the Symposium */
Geneva, 25 September - 7 October 1971

Participation of Youth in Local and National Development: Patterns and Issues. */
Working Paper prepared for the Symposium of Youth in the Second Development
Decade, by A. Gillette, 1971
Symbol No. ESA/SD/Meeting II/5

Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations, */
1972. Report of the Secretary-General,
Symbol No. A/8743.

Report of the Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Youth to the Secretary-General */
New York, 20-28 August 1973
Symbol No. E/CN.5/508 - formerly ESA/SDHA/AC.4/2

Youth and Unemployment */
United Nations Secretariat
(Undated/mimeographed)

Report of the Interregional Seminar on Problems of Early School Leavers, */
Holte, Denmark, 2-14 April 1973
Sales No. E.74.IV.5

International Youth Organizations and the United Nations
United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 1973
Research Report No. 17

Some Resolutions of United Nations Related to Youth */
United Nations Secretariat, 14.3.72
ESA/SD/Misc. 2

Some Resolutions of United Nations Related to Youth */
United Nations Secretariat, 7.6.73 - 20.6.74
ESA/SD/Misc.2/Add.

Review of Current and Future Activities Related to Youth */
United Nations Secretariat, 3.7.74,
ESA/SDHA/Misc. 3

*/ Indicates that the item was supplied to the 1974 meeting of the
Advisory Group.

ANNEX B

SOME RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELATED TO YOUTH

A. Youth and Fundamental Freedoms

General Assembly 2037 (XX) 1965

Declaration on the Promotion Among Youth of the Ideals of Peace,
Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

General Assembly 2447 (XXIII) 1968

Education of youth in the respect for human rights and
fundamental freedoms

Commission on Human Rights II (XXVII) 1971

Study of the question of the education of youth all over the
world for the development of its personality and the strengthening
of its respect for the rights of man and fundamental freedoms

General Assembly 3023 (XXVII) 1972

Implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth
of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

General Assembly 3141 (XXVIII) 1973

Youth, its education and its responsibilities in the world of today

B. Youth and Development

Economic and Social Council 1086J (XXXIX) 1965

Youth and National Development

Economic and Social Council 1353 (XLV) 1968

Youth participation in international co-operation

Economic and Social Council 1354 (XLV) 1968

Programmes of international action relating to youth

Economic and Social Council 1407 (XLVI) 1969

Long-term policies and programmes for youth in national development

General Assembly 2633 (XXV) 1970

Youth, its education in the respect for human rights and fundamental
freedoms, its problems and needs, and its participation in national
development

General Assembly 2770 (XXVI) 1971

Youth, its problems and needs, and its participation in social
development

General Assembly 2771 (XXVI) 1971

World Social Situation

Economic and Social Council 1752 (LIV) 1973
Needs and aspirations of youth

General Assembly 3140 (XXVIII) 1973
Concerted action at the national and international levels to meet the needs and aspirations of youth and to promote their participation in national and international development.

C. United Nations Volunteers

General Assembly 2460 (XXIII) 1968
Human Resources for Development

Economic and Social Council 1444 (XLVII) 1969
Utilization of volunteers in United Nations development projects

Economic and Social Council 1539 (XLIX) 1970
Feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development

General Assembly 2659 (XXV) 1970
United Nations volunteers

Economic and Social Council 1618 (LI) 1971
United Nations Volunteers programme

General Assembly 2810 (XXVI) 1971
United Nations Volunteers programme

General Assembly 2970 (XXVII) 1972
United Nations Volunteers programme

General Assembly 3125 (XXVIII) 1973
United Nations Volunteers programme

D. International University question

General Assembly 2573 (XXIV) 1969
International University

Economic and Social Council 1542 (XLIX) 1970
Feasibility of an international university

General Assembly 2691 (XXV) 1970
International University

Economic and Social Council 1653 (LI) 1971
Question of the establishment of an international university

General Assembly 2822 (XXVI) 1971
Question of the establishment of an international university

General Assembly 2951 (XXVII) 1972
Establishment of the United Nations University

General Assembly 3081 (XXVIII) 1973
United Nations University

E. Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations

General Assembly 3022 (XXVII) 1972
Channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations

Economic and Social Council 1842 (LVI) 1974
Channels of communication with youth and international youth organizations

F. Employment of Youth in the United Nations

General Assembly 3024 (XXVII) 1972
Increased employment and mobility of young people in the United Nations

G. Youth and Dependence-producing Drugs

General Assembly 2859 (XXVI) 1971
Youth and dependence-producing drugs

ANNEX C

SELECTED LIST OF YOUTH STUDIES AND REPORTS BY THE
AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. "Children and Youth in Latin America", UNICEF 1968
2. "Youth Employment and National Development in Africa"
United Nations 1969 (Sales No. E.69.II.K.3)
3. "Long-Term Policies and Programmes for Youth in National Development"
United Nations 1970, (Sales No. E.70.IV.2)
4. "New Trends in Service by Youth"
United Nations 1971. (Sales No. E.71.IV.1)
5. "A Reader on Youth and Development"
ECAFE 1971, (Symbol No. SD/YD/Ex-In. 1)
6. "Participation of Youth in Local and National Development: Patterns and
Issues", Working Paper prepared for the Symposium on Youth in the
Second Development Decade by A. Gilette, 1971, (Symbol No. ESA/SD/
Meeting II/5)
7. "Youth and World Development in the Second Development Decade"
Working Paper prepared for the Symposium on Youth in the Second
Development Decade by D. Woods, 1971, (Symbol No. ESA/SD/Meeting II/4)
8. "Youth and Drugs: Report of a WHO Study Group", Geneva 22-28 October 1971,
(WHO Technical Report Series No. 516)
9. "An Evaluation Study of Unemployment and Underemployment among School Leavers",
Economic Commission for Africa
Human Resources Planning in Africa No. 7, 1972
10. "Rights and Responsibilities of Youth", Educational Studies and Documents No. 6,
UNESCO 1972
11. "Youth and Literacy: You've got a ticket to ride"
UNESCO/CESI 1972
12. "A Survey of Training Programmes for Youth Workers in the ECAFE Region",
ECAFE 1972, (Symbol No. SD/YD/Ex-In. 2)
13. "Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations",
Report of the Secretary-General, 1972, (Symbol No. A/8743)
14. "Report of the Expert Group on Drugs in Modern Society: Community Reactions
to Drug Use by Young People", Geneva 4-9 December 1972,
(Symbol No. SOA/ESDP/1972/7)

15. "International Youth Organizations and the United Nations"
United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 1973,
(Research Report No. 17)
16. "New Paths to Learning for Rural Children and Youth", prepared for
UNICEF by the International Council for Educational Development, 1973
17. "Report on Youth", Report of the Secretary-General, 1973,
(Symbol No. E/CN.5/486, Add. 1, Corr. 1, Add. 1/Corr. 1)
18. "Channels of Communication with Youth and International Youth Organizations:
Report of the Secretary-General" (Comments and recommendations of the
Secretary-General on the Report of the Advisory Group) 1974,
(Symbol No. E/5427)

ANNEX D

SELECTED LIST OF SEMINARS BOTH ON YOUTH ISSUES
AND FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

1. Children and Youth in National Planning and Development in Asia, Bangkok, Thailand, 8-15 March 1966, UNICEF
2. Interregional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes, Holte, Denmark, 17-30 November 1968 (Symbol No. ST/TAO/SER.C/108)
3. Interregional Seminar on the Training of Professional and Voluntary Youth Leaders, Holte, Denmark, 6-22 October 1969 (Sales No. E.70.II.H.4)
4. Children and Youth in National Planning and Development in the Arab States, Beirut, Lebanon, 23-28 February 1970, UNICEF
5. Seminar on the Role of Youth in the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 2-12 June 1970 (Symbol No. ST/TAO/HR/39)
6. Regional Seminar on the Role of Youth in National Development, Bangkok, Thailand, 24 September - 30 October 1970, (Symbol No. E/CN.11/SD/Rynd/L.3)
7. Africa Regional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 23 November - 4 December 1970 (Symbol Nos. E/CN.14/517 E/CN.14/SW/33)
8. Seminar on the Role of Youth in the Dynamics of Social Development, Bucharest, Romania, 16-26 May 1971 (Symbol No. SOA/ESDP/1971/3)
9. Youth in the Second Development Decade, Geneva, 25 September - 7 October 1971
10. Working Party on Youth and Population, Turin, Italy, 17-21 July 1972, UN/CESI
11. Interregional Seminar on Problems of Early School Leavers, Holte, Denmark, 2-14 April 1973 (Sales No. E.74.IV.5)
12. Seminar on Youth and Human Rights, San Remo, Italy, 28 August - 3 September 1973 (Symbol No. ST/TAO/HR/47)
13. Population and Development: An Outline for Youth Action (Second Session of the Working Party on Youth and Population) Jakarta, Indonesia, 25 February - 2 March 1974, UN/CESI.