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## **Y20 Australia 2014 Delegates' Priority Recommendations**

We, the delegates of the 2014 G20 Youth Summit, *developed these priority recommendations and presented them to G20 Sherpas and Finance Deputies in June 2014.*

**We propose that G20 Leaders:**

**Support Youth Entrepreneurship by:**

- Encouraging entrepreneurship amongst youth by enhancing and leveraging existing programmes aimed at valuing start-up initiatives, including: promoting entrepreneurial education in secondary and university education; fostering academic collaboration in skills training; creating entrepreneurship contests; rewarding the creation of start-up incubators and resulting project launches; and investing in government-backed youth entrepreneurship support services, which youth-led start-ups can consult with on legal and financial issues.
- Reducing or delaying start-up costs for young entrepreneurs by offering fiscal incentives for youth-run start-ups as well as reducing bureaucratic hurdles to the set-up, financing and expansion of start-ups.
- Designing micro-credit and credit programs within the framework of a national development strategy and according to each country's priorities. This should include fostering public and private investments in youth entrepreneurs who cover strategic industries that could make a strong contribution to economic growth, including to achieving the two percent growth target above current projections over five years.

**Improve Labour Mobility by:**

- Removing policies that excessively impede youth mobility, including: easing access to work and academic visas via mutual recognition of professional qualifications/diplomas; easing occupational licensing through a simplified bureaucratic framework; easing distortionary housing policy; and extending foreign students' visas up to one year after graduating to ease the search for employment.
- Encouraging periodical review of migration and immigration policies, based on the present and future employment needs of the labour market and the socio-political dynamics within all involved receiving and sending countries.
- Mitigating the impact of 'brain drain', while promoting youth labour mobility, by supporting young migrants who are seeking to invest in their home country through fiscal agreements between countries and reducing the cost of remittances. In parallel, support migrant return programmes and knowledge exchange and cooperation for returnees.

## **Protect Youth Jobs and Promote Decent Employment by:**

- Addressing youth unemployment as a priority in their country action plans. We recommend the inclusion of youth employment targets within country plans, and the adoption of a common set of youth unemployment metrics. G20 governments should undertake critical evaluation of existing youth employment initiatives and scale-up successful programmes which could include partnerships between universities, businesses, communities and government.
- Promoting the creation of programmes aimed at securing jobs, in accordance with each country's possibilities. This could be achieved by building cooperation and negotiation mechanisms so that employers and employees could discuss alternative measures in order to prevent job losses that would further increase rates of unemployment and youth unemployment (i.e., reducing working hours or applying for wage subsidies).
- Guaranteeing decent employment conditions for youth, in line with the spirit of respecting social and labour rights by considering implementing 'intern accords' to prevent the risk of interns being exploited. In these B20/G20 accords, we ask that employers of interns respect minimum wage standards; explicitly lay out work demands and learning opportunities (especially through formal training at the start of the internship agreement); and design a professional development plan for trainees.