Talking Points for Hon'ble Minister of Youth Affairs & Sports
Youth 20 Pre Summit
(Yuva Samvad) 28.04.2023

1.   Peace building and Reconciliation: Ushering in an Era of No War
    A.   All participants because of excursion knew each other well.
    B.   In the session there were 23 participants including chair.
    C.   Women 17 and men 6 .
    D.   Delegates from India, argentina, Australia, Canada, Germany, Italy, apan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, UK, Brazil
    Invited countries : Nigeria, Oman, Singapore, Spain
    Institution's: African youth Union, OECD, ASEAN, UN

Topics discussed and points

A.   FACILITATING GLOBAL CONSENSUS ON CONFLICT PREVENTION AND PEACEBUILDING
    • Youth have unique perspective
    • are well connected
    • familiar with diversity and modern communication tools
    • Absence of violence is not peace

B.   EQUITABLE COLLABORATION OF THE GLOBAL NORTH AND GLOBAL SOUTH
• History will have to be reexamined for understanding of North/South; first/third world.
• maybe we also have to see if there is any East/West polarization also.
• women have to drive frameworks and processes of collaboration and reconciliation
• consensus and collaboration will have to be made sustainable
• add more countries in the G20 SO THAT futher global north/south collaboration can take place.
• many frameworks exist for collaboration within counties. Better dialogue can help them cross borders and become global.
• the hierarchy in how knowledge is produced has to be revisited.
• Many other topics being discussed in other tracks EG: Climate change, future or work etc have direct impact on peace building.

C. PREVENTING VIOLENCE BY NON STATE ACTORS THROUGH CONCERTED EFFORTS

• Non state actors are a welcome part of every country. Only VIOLENCE by non-state actors is not in line with peace building.

2.   Future of Work: Industry 4.0,Innovation and 20th Century skills

Venue: Held at Grand Dragon Hotel on 27th and 28th Apr 2023.
Participation: 22 delegates, including member nations (12), guest nations (4), observers (3), Track chair and rappoteurs (2).
Conduct: Organized in six parts

(a) **Introduction to the main theme and opening remarks by all delegates**.

Key takeaways:
- Urging for increased net connectivity, specific policies for startups, and a use case based approach to negotiations.
- Emphasizing the importance of agriculture, technological context, and promoting digital transformation that leaves no one behind.
- Focusing on the future of work, including youth being the driving force of innovation and the need for a leave no one behind approach.
- Prioritizing consultation processes, protecting workers' rights, and promoting socio-eco justice, universal access to the internet, and a strong work force.
- The importance of creating a society and global economy where people are connected with each other.
- Commitment to tech infrastructure and trending skills in the market, as well as breaking cycles of inequality through policies and programs.
- Developing labor markets for the creation of new jobs for the development of hi-tech industries, and teaching skills of collective leadership

(b) **Discussion on sub theme 1 – Preparing the workforce through the principle of Unlearn, Relearn and Reskill**.
Key takeaways:
- A global digital platform for teacher upskilling and an advisory board is proposed to give direction on new skills, with developed countries taking interest in it.
- Automation is predicted to take away jobs while new jobs will be created through new technology, and identifying what reskilling looks like and shared awareness through shared benchmarks is needed.
- A youth employment task force is recommended to develop youth employment, and promoting digital literacy and more advanced education such as robotics to fill knowledge needed for future work. A tool from the 4th industrial revolution is suggested to aid the educational challenge for industry 4.0.
- Canada considers skills for the clean and digital economy, with lifetime learning and out-of-education community approaches, while France supports India in education and AI in industry 4.0. Mexico proposes short-term programs for reskill and upskill, while Nigeria reforms policies to bridge the gap caused by COVID.

- Soft skills, including communication and planning, are considered essential for socio-economic development and planning, and entrepreneurship education is deemed important for GDP growth.
- Gaps in basic education in the global south lead to difficulty in job filling, while women face challenges in education and the IT industry.
- The future of work is rapidly evolving, with integration of AI and robotics in the workspace. Singapore has initiatives for upskilling and upscaling, with a focus on discovering and learning approaches.

(c) Discussion on sub theme 2 – Cross border innovation: Growth through Collaboration
Key takeaways:

It is important to regulate global IT practices, similar to climate tech, to promote centralized knowledge transfer systems and facilitate cross-border scientific initiatives.
- Most initiatives in developed nations benefit only them, and youth engagement programs and exchange programs for institutional collaborations need to be established for all contributing nations.
- Interconnectedness and collaboration among nations can lead to great progress in technology, opening up new markets and increasing job creation.
- Collaboration for shared innovation and progress is important, and innovation for social issues should be encouraged for solving existing problems.
- Harmonizing gender and race and improving skill sets with AI can help in promoting equal representation.
- The pandemic has shown how international collaboration is key, and all tech areas including hardware and software should be shared.
- Collaboration can break down social barriers, but there is severe regional disparity between underdeveloped south and developed nations, and project-based learning activities and international exchange programs can promote collaboration and thinking.
- Collaboration among nations can increase the creation of new jobs and new industries leading to long-term economic growth, but it can also create unequal power dynamics and long-term eco-challenges.
- Funding mechanisms for developing nations should be established, and online knowledge promotion should be encouraged for them.

(d) Discussion on sub theme 3 – Gig Economy The New Age Industry
Key takeaways:

The need for AI ethics and principles, ensuring equitable relations between big companies and workers, and upskilling/reskilling employees for the gig economy.
- Insurance, minimum wage, and partnerships between industry and government to ensure efficiency and access to gig work for marginalized communities.

- Challenges faced by gig workers and the need for social benefits, quality assurance, and regulations to ensure fair treatment, benefits, and minimum wage.
- The gig economy has exploded in Europe, but there are concerns about the lack of coverage for employment rights and exploitation in non-labor markets. Policies are needed to protect gig workers and provide education and skills to keep up with the changing gig economy.
- The gig economy is a growing component of the global economy, but gig workers are not seen as employees in the eyes of labor laws. Professionalization, training programs, and mentorship for youth in the gig economy are needed to promote fair work practices and recognize skills.

(e) Discussion on sub theme 4 – Catalyzing the start up ecosystem.
Key takeaways:

Collaboration is crucial for promoting entrepreneurship, and young entrepreneurs should be supported in growing their skills.
- Innovation is essential for empowering rural and local communities and creating value creation, and funding and resources should be provided to companies located outside urban centers.
- Access to funding, training, and mentoring is important to promote entrepreneurship from a young age, and education should be included in secondary school curricula.
- Policy makers should take into account small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurship, and digitalization and climate change should be addressed.
- Tax incentives, diversity and inclusion, and the promotion of tech-enabled solutions that align with UN SDGs are essential for building a sustainable and inclusive startup ecosystem.

3.   Health, Wellbeing, and Sports: An Agenda for Youth

A. Digital Health
- Digital health requires a comprehensive policy that follows an inclusive approach. To address the digital gap, access to the internet should be increased, and youth should be involved in promoting digital literacy.
- Digital health records provide individuals with convenient and secure access to their personal health information. While leveraging technology to enhance data collection can facilitate informed decision-making, ensuring robust data security measures is equally crucial.

B. Substance abuse
- It is crucial to prioritize the mental health problems of young people by providing accessible and affordable support.
- Substance abuse is both a health and security concern, and preventive measures as well as rehabilitation efforts should be prioritized. Community and peer support must also be ensured.

C. Traditional medicine
- Traditional medicine is an essential component of cultural and heritage systems, and it is imperative to promote its accessibility to all . A comprehensive mechanism is necessary that prioritize the efficacy and standardization of traditional medicine practices.

D. Promotion of Indigenous sports
- Indigenous sports should be included as a part of school curriculums, and efforts should be made to make it accessible to those who are not currently receiving an education.
- An inclusive sports policy is needed that include women, rural populations, and people with disabilities.
- NGO and civil society organizations can play a crucial role in promoting sports and expanding access to sports programs.

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4.   Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction: Making Sustainability a Way of Life.

Four Sub Themes :
   A. Transitioning to sustainable living
   B. Accelerating rise of green energy
   C. Mitigating disaster risks
   D. Climate finance and climate action targets

The highlights of each of the themes and sub themes are presented below :

Introduction to theme
   a) Protect planet by harnessing the youth potential and technology
   b) Youth need to act as influencers to sensitize the citizens in behavioral changes
   c) Bottom-up approach

Sub-Themes

A. Transitioning to sustainable living
a) Restructure supply chain to cater to modified supply and demand with respect to green and renewable energy
b) Efficient technology system to lower per capita energy consumption
c) Using knowledge of indigenous and local communities
d) Protect biodiversity

B. Accelerating rise of green energy
a) Remove all sort of fossil fuel based subsidies
b) Increase subsidies for green energy based technology
c) Increase investment in low carbon technology
d) Life cycle and social impact assessment of products
e) Technology transfer and knowledge sharing

C. Mitigating disaster risks
a. Continued commitment to loss and damage fund
b. Prioritise most vulnerable, indigenous people
c. Investment in early warning system with impetus on having a better disaster forecast
d. Carbon and plastic credit and taxation

D. Climate finance and climate action targets
a. Measurable parameters to track efficient utilization of climate fund
b. A transparent and simplified system to ensure climate fund utilization
c. Endowment funds from developed countries to developing countries (not in form of loans)
d. Private companies need to be encouraged to invest the Corporate Social Responsibility funds in climate fund setup.

5. Shared Future : Youth in Democracy and Governance

The points discussed were related Youth participation in politics and governance. Youth needs more engagement at local, regional and national level with support from the government. This support can be in the form of funding for training & development, students & young researchers in Politics & Governance, educational reforms for inclusion of Civic education which is more engaging for youth.

Important suggestion relates to institutionalization of Youth Forums, Youth Advisory Councils, and profiling the young of the country.

Internship and mentorship for Youth with executive leadership and Parliament will make Youth engagement more meaningful.

Additionally, Youth's engagement should not be just limited to politics but also various leaders from fields such as sports, music and arts.

Y20 must have a say at G20 and one more important aspect of the consensus emerging relates to include African Nations in G20/Y20 Forums.