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Mental Health Care for All

Resolution written and supported jointly by FNSU:

DSU Denmark
SDY Estonia
SU Faroe Islands
SONK Finland
SDY Finland
UJ Iceland
AUF Norway
SSU Sweden
SSF Sweden

Decline in mental health has become an international crisis in recent years. More and more people, especially young people such as teenagers, students and those who've just entered the labour market, are struggling with mental health issues. Depression, anxiety and eating disorders have been deemed the most impactful causes of this aforementioned decline and suicide is the second leading cause of death in 15-29 year olds¹. These causes can be attributed to the pressures that young people experience on social media, in their studies and the unspoken protocol of "keep calm and carry on". While public discourse has turned significantly in recent years with more awareness, European countries' authorities need to take immediate action.

The *World Health Organization* (WHO) has put mental health of young people on the forefront this year. The organization's studies show that stepping in at an early age can prevent decline in mental health. *WHO* suggests that access to psychologists in schools and free consultations at health care clinics can bring young people immeasurable help and even prevent serious damage to their mental health. Furthermore, the organization has pointed out the need for a greater understanding towards those who battle various mental illnesses and, even more so, the importance of promoting the human rights of those suffering. No one should suffer in silence and risk being outcast from society because of their mental health condition.

Therefore Young European Socialists:

- Want the authorities of the countries of Europe to take action for the betterment of European youth and offer accessible and free mental health care to all.
- Encourage the authorities of the countries of Europe to take a stance with those already suffering from mental health issues and respect their human rights to get appropriate treatment.

¹ http://www.who.int/mental_health/world-mental-health-day/2018/en/

51 Young European Socialists urge all UN member states to 52 sign and ratify the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear 53 Weapons

54 *Resolution written and supported jointly by FNSU:*

55

56 *DSU Denmark*

57 *SDY Estonia*

58 *SU Faroe Islands*

59 *SONK Finland*

60 *SDY Finland*

61 *UJ Iceland*

62 *AUF Norway*

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64 *SSF Sweden*

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66 YES is deeply concerned about the increasing risk that nuclear weapons expose us to. The world has often
67 been on the verge of nuclear disaster due to tensions, misunderstandings, technical failures and accidents.
68 Continuing to invest in nuclear deterrence put lives at risk. Sooner or later it will lead to nuclear war.

69 The devastating, indiscriminate and long-lasting consequences of nuclear weapons, which affect women and
70 children foremost, make these weapons inherently incompatible with international law, particularly
71 international humanitarian law. And yet, they were the only weapons of mass destruction not explicitly
72 prohibited. At long last, this gap was filled with the adoption, in July 2017, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of
73 Nuclear Weapons (TPNW). The TPNW is an integral part of international law and of the rules-based
74 disarmament regime. It has come to stay as perhaps the most effective of measures towards the goal, shared
75 by us all, of a world free of nuclear weapons

76 The TPNW commands strong international support and was driven, not only by interested states, but by
77 grassroots civil society movements whose experience and advocacy was essential to its adoption. YES is
78 encouraged to see the steady increase in the treaty's ratification, keeping pace with other disarmament and
79 non-proliferation instruments.

80 Following in the footsteps of other categories of weapons of mass destruction, such as chemical and biological
81 weapons, the goal of elimination begins with their prohibition. The prohibition will establish a global norm
82 that stigmatize the use, testing and making of nuclear weapons. This will make it impossible for nuclear states
83 or defense alliances, such as NATO, to base their security on nuclear deterrence, i.e. purposely threaten with
84 and possibly use nuclear weapons.

85 Nuclear weapons must be stigmatized as unacceptable weapons for all countries. This way we can get new
86 initiatives and progress in the work towards mutual and balanced nuclear disarmament.

87

88 Therefore, Young European Socialists:

- 89
- 90 ● Urge all UN member states to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW)
 - 91 ● Urge all states, and in particular those that possess nuclear weapons, to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons from their doctrines, security policies and military strategies
 - 92 ● Urge all states, in anticipation of the accession to the TPNW, to wish it welcome and participate as observers at state party meetings
 - 93 ● Demands that nuclear disarmament and knowledge about the risk that nuclear deterrence entails
 - 94 ● must be a central part of security policy in all member states
 - 95
 - 96

97
98 **Young European Socialists calls for abortion laws ensuring**
99 **women's rights over their own bodies**

100 *Resolution written and supported jointly by FNSU:*

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111
112 YES believes that one of the pillars of a modern and just society is women's rights. These rights
113 must include women's rights over their own bodies. It must be the individual decision of a woman
114 whether or when to have children. Even in countries where common practice leaves the decision of
115 an abortion to the women, the laws need to be clearly on the side of this fundamental right, and
116 abortions need to be accessible for every woman, no matter her economic situation and residence.
117 On the other hand, governments should aim to ease the access to contraceptives, to reduce
118 accidental pregnancies and STDs. Every year, almost 50.000 women worldwide die as a result of an
119 unsafe abortion where the healthcare system does not provide safe treatment. An abortion is in itself
120 a difficult situation for any woman, and therefore society should not put unnecessary pressure on
121 her by forcing her to perform the abortion under unsafe conditions without support.

122
123 Although the decision of abortion must lay with the woman, there should be further research towards
124 more types of contraceptives that can also be used by men, which would ease the pressure that
125 women have towards contraceptives – as, currently, especially chemical long-acting contraceptives are
126 only available for women. YES believes that with even more research and work towards developing a
127 long-acting reversible contraceptive for men, we can place equal responsibility on both parts and
128 contribute to ending the shaming of women who chose abortion.

129
130 Therefore, Young European Socialists:

- 131
- 132 ● Stresses the importance of standardised sexual education that covers anatomy, sex,
133 reproduction and contraception as well as different sexual orientations and consent.
 - 134 ● Emphasizes the importance of working towards reforms of abortion laws to ensure
135 women's rights over their own bodies.
 - 136 ● Demands access to free contraception for everyone, even minors under the age of 16,
137 for example at contraception clinics that also offer free and confidential counseling. The
138 access to emergency contraception must be ensured for everyone, with no pre-
139 conditions (such as invasive questioning) and not dependent on the doctor's wish to
140 comply.
 - 141 ● Emphasizes the importance of further research and possible solutions to create an
142 effective long-lasting reversible male contraceptive.
 - 143 ● Demands that all countries offer free abortion with no pre- conditions and entirely up to
144 the woman's choice until the end of the eighteenth week of her pregnancy. Women who

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145 have been forced to leave their home country because abortion is inaccessible there
146 must be treated in their country of choice free of charge and provided with after-care.
147 ● Demands standardised practices preventing that abortions are dependent on
148 the practitioner's will to perform the procedure. In countries where abortions are
149 primarily performed by doctors, every doctor must be taught in their education how to
150 perform an abortion. Practitioners (doctors, midwives etc.) must be allowed to
151 prominently display in their material and on their website that they perform abortions.
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195 Towards zero unemployment

196 *Resolution written and supported jointly by FNSU:*

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198 *DSU Denmark*

199 *SDY Estonia*

200 *SU Faroe Islands*

201 *SONK Finland*

202 *SDY Finland*

203 *UJ Iceland*

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205 *SSU Sweden*

206 *SSF Sweden*

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208 The goal for any society must be full employment. As young socialists and social democrats we
209 believe in societies where everybody is needed, and every skill is put into play. Nobody deserves to
210 hear the messaged “You are not needed, your skills are not required in this society”.

211 We strive for full employment in labour markets with decent jobs, secure jobs and well paid jobs. Full
212 employment will never be achieved if we leave the development to the markets. But, full employment
213 and decent jobs will never be achieved if we take the planned economy road.

214 We do not believe that low paid insecure job is better than not having any job at all, when this
215 distinction is made by capitalist markets who strive for social dumping and internal fights among
216 workers.

217
218 Unfortunately full employment is not implemented over night. The road is long but we are determined
219 to walk it step by step. We lay out a road map here:

220

221 **Freedom of assembly and good governance**

222 Strong labour unions is a crucial instrument to achieve decent working conditions and full
223 employment. Therefore the freedom of assembly is our first demand.

224 In countries with labour markets highly regulated by law, good governance is a necessity to keep
225 going towards better working conditions and higher employment rates.

226

227 **Collective agreements and tripartite negotiations**

228 We are stronger together. Leaving negotiations to the individual will always favor the employer. When
229 employees stick together in labour unions, their conditions are negotiated far better. A strong system
230 of collective agreements and tripartite negotiations including unions, employer organizations and state
231 make a stronger labour market with better conditions for workers as well as a efficient and satisfied
232 workforce for the employers creating value for the state.

233

234 **Security of employment**

235 Insecure employment leads to social dumping and employers playing employees against each other
236 in the fight for a job or more hours.

237 All employees should have the right to a contract which states working hours, working conditions,
238 the right to vacation, pension and rules on how to terminate the employment.

239

240 **Social security and unemployment insurance**

241 Unemployment should never leave you without an income. Strong universal social security including
242 free education creates safer people and more flexible labour markets. It is a win-win. As a supplement
243 to universal social security a well-functioning system of unemployment insurance leaves employees
244 with less fear of losing their jobs giving them higher negotiating power in times of economic growth and

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245 securing them financially in times of layoffs. Economic policy based on creating decent jobs: Fundamentally,
246 the rate of unemployment is the result of political choices. Full employment cannot be achieved by focusing on
247 the capacities of particular individuals, companies or even industries, but by looking at how we manage our
248 whole economy and society. The most educated workforce in the world will still suffer from high
249 unemployment if the jobs are not there to put their skills into practice, and if the political system does not
250 prioritise creating those jobs.

251 An economic strategy based on full employment also does not only benefit people who are unemployed. By
252 giving workers more job security, it allows all of us to demand higher wages and better conditions. This is why
253 unemployment reduction is so often, quietly, opposed by the interests of capital and its supporters.

254 For economies to achieve full employment with good work conditions, job creation must therefore be the first
255 priority of economic policy, over and above the profits of businesses or the value of assets.

256 This means that reducing unemployment, while maintaining and improving job conditions and wages, should
257 be the first target of fiscal, monetary policy and industrial policy, and every government and monetary system
258 should have the tools to effectively pursue these policies.

259

260 **Active labour market policy and educational programs**

261 No market can regulate itself and companies will always take the easy way out no matter what it is.
262 Strong labour market policies and programs ensuring to requalify the unemployed and match
263 companies and potential employees is the last step towards full employment together with strong
264 educational policies making sure that everybody has adequate skills.

265
266 This is not easy nor done overnight. European countries are very different and are on different steps
267 on this road towards full employment. But we have to start where we are and keep on going forward
268 from there. Improving people's everyday lives one step at a time.

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296 Making the platform economy benefit us all

297 *Resolution written and supported jointly by FNSU:*

298

299 *DSU Denmark*

300 *SDY Estonia*

301 *SU Faroe Islands*

302 *SONK Finland*

303 *SDY Finland*

304 *UJ Iceland*

305 *AUF Norway*

306 *SSU Sweden*

307 *SSF Sweden*

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309 The future is now and tomorrow is unpredictable. Technologies and opportunities that we had no
310 way of imagining ten years ago is everyday life today making life easier and creating new
311 opportunities. And the speed of technological development is not going to slow down. The task at
312 hand is to make sure the technological development benefits societies at large. We do not need
313 more technological advanced ways of exploiting people. We often confuse platform economy with
314 the shared economy. Because the new platforms enables sharing of resources as well as new ways
315 of neoliberal plundering of human resources. We need to keep these two forms of economies aside.

316

317 Sharing is defined as what you earn from your service or product if it either equals zero (because
318 you are swapping houses for vacation, swapping clothes or children toys, letting a couchsurfer sleep
319 on your couch or giving a hitchhiker a ride) or if your earnings do not make up the vast majority of
320 your monthly income (because you rent out your flat on AirBNB when you are out of town or if you
321 pick up somebody on the way because you were going some place with your car anyway and the
322 person pays you a little for gas). Car sharing is reducing pollution and house swapping or part time
323 renting is enabling young people with less financial opportunities to travel and experience new
324 countries like never before. This is great. But if you earn the majority of your income as an Uber
325 driver then you are not part of the sharing economy - then you are employed by a platform in the
326 platform economy and you should have the rights, insurances and securities accordingly.

327

328 **Let us regulate platforms to benefit us all**

329

330 National and international legislation can help making a clearer distinction between sharing
331 technology and mere new capitalist technology. This can be done by regulations making divisions
332 such as a limit on renting days through platforms like airBNB or a residence requirement in bigger
333 cities fighting the development to use platforms as airBNB as hotels.

334 At the same time legislators must enforce that the platforms obey the legislation. If an apartment is
335 owned solely to be rented out through airBNB, then it is not sharing but running a hotel and the
336 landlord and/or the platform must succumb to the rules. People who they contract should be
337 recognized as employees with the corresponding rights and protections.

338

339 Platforms need to be acknowledged as employers and obey by national and international law. Uber
340 should be seen as a taxi company and treated as such. The wish to see every Uber driver as a
341 private contractor is undermining the unions and collective agreements and is playing drivers
342 against each other. Legal frameworks and programmes for information and financial support should
343 be put in place to enable and encourage the development of platform cooperatives, and to allow

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344 them to overcome the challenges to growth and survival that come with being a cooperative.

345
346 Finally all platforms - whether or not they contribute to the sharing economy - must pay their taxes
347 according to national and international law in all the countries in which they have activities.
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391 Ambitious Action Against Global Warming and Climate 392 Change

393 *Resolution written and supported jointly by:*

394

395 *DSU Denmark*

396 *SDY Estonia*

397 *SU Faroe Islands*

398 *SONK Finland*

399 *SDY Finland*

400 *UJ Iceland*

401 *AUF Norway*

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403 *Support for only the two last bullet-points in the resolution: SSU & SSF Sweden*

404

405 According to the latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), human
406 activities are estimated to have already caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-
407 industrial levels. Global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to
408 increase at the current rate. In many regions, warming has been greater than the global annual
409 average, including two to three times higher in the Arctic.

410

411 According to the report, impacts on natural and human systems from global warming have already
412 been observed. Many land and ocean ecosystems and some of the services they provide have
413 already changed due to global warming. Increasing warming amplifies the exposure of small islands,
414 low-lying coastal areas and deltas to the risks associated with sea level rise for many human and
415 ecological systems, including increased saltwater intrusion, flooding and damage to infrastructure.
416 Risks associated with sea level rise are higher at 2°C compared to 1.5°C. The slower rate of sea
417 level rise at global warming of 1.5°C reduces these risks enabling greater opportunities for
418 adaptation including managing and restoring natural coastal ecosystems, and infrastructure
419 reinforcement.

420

421 Pathways limiting global warming to 1.5°C would require rapid and far-reaching transitions in
422 energy, land, urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems.
423 These systems transitions are unprecedented in terms of scale, but not necessarily in terms of
424 speed, and imply deep emissions reductions in all sectors, a wide portfolio of mitigation options and
425 a significant upscaling of investments in those options.

426

427 Young European Socialists expresses it's high concern regarding the neglectance of the warnings of
428 the scientists regarding the impacts of the climate change by the world governments. Limiting the
429 risks from global warming of 1.5°C in the context of sustainable development and poverty
430 eradication implies system transitions that can be enabled only by an increase of adaptation and
431 mitigation investments, policy instruments, the acceleration of technological innovation and
432 behaviour changes.

433

434 The time of the excuses has to be over - joint action against climate change and global warming is
435 needed now!

436

437 Therefore, YES...

438

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- 439 - Demands that governments allocate at least one per cent of GDP annually towards
440 climate action and adaptation.
- 441
- 442 - Calls on European countries take necessary measures to reach carbon neutrality in
443 2035.
- 444
- 445 - Encourages European countries to phase out fossil fuel production and stop new plans for
446 production of fossil fuel resources.
- 447
- 448 - Just transition must be a major component of Europe's future climate and energy policy.
449 This is why we need an EU just transition fund in order to finance programs that support
450 those workers that are hit by the social impact of decarbonising and the transformation
451 towards a circular economy. The EU must start a close dialogue with the affected
452 communities and territories.
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492 Young European Socialists urge European countries to
493 introduce a 4-day workweek

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Resolution written and supported jointly by:

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UJ Iceland

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Since the industrial revolution, working conditions have changed for the better for the workers. Some major changes were made in the second half of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Shortening the workweek to less than 70 hours a week seemed utopian during the industrial revolution. Yet we managed to shave of hours after hours until a 40-hour 5-day workweek, which has remained the norm for the past 100 years.

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Since the 1920s, industrial, technological and digital innovation has steadily raised productivity and thereby driven up the profits, but there has not been a greater change in the terms of organising work time. The assumption that innovation would give more free time and further better working conditions has proven wrong. The benefits have been cashed in by the capitalists, not by the workers.

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In the past decade, there have been many successful trials of a shorter workweek – telecom companies in Northern Europe, a consulting firm in New Zealand, and a retirement home in Sweden, to name a few. German metal workers have negotiated the right to work 28-hour weeks under a period of two years. Both the Austrian and UK labour unions have declared a 4-day workweek as their goal. Though the means might be different – some prefer fewer workdays, some shorter workdays – the end result is the same. We need a shorter workweek!

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There are an overwhelming number of benefits for the workers, the society and even for the employers. Shorter workweek means often less stress and an improvement in workers' health. Even with some possible additional short-term costs, it is better and cheaper for the society in the long run if we all are healthier and happier. More time off from work means also time for additional education, improving mental health, and time for family and private life. Many of the trials even show a rise in productivity and work quality. The only possible step out of the 19th century at work place is to introduce a 4-day workweek.

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Therefore, Young European Socialists:

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- Calls the European Union to lay down a road map for the implementation of the 4-day workweek.
- Urges all European countries to start a debate with all the necessary stakeholders with the aim to shorten the standard workweek below 32 h a week.

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- 540
- 541 •Suggests the labour unions to follow suit with their UK and Austrian counterparts and
- 542 declare the 4-day workweek a reachable and feasible goal.