What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

United Kingdom: Young Labour

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

Young people face many problems in the UK. The biggest issue is housing, regarded as a fundamental human right, but there is an increasing problem with homelessness due to high rent costs.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

Landlords can refuse to rent to young people.

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

Not particularly. Under the last Labour government many social programs were implemented that aimed to tackle the underlying problems of housing and low pay for young people, but these programs were shredded by the incumbent government once they took office.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

CHP Youth Turkey

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

Right to education: education system is changed almost every year and the difference of opportunity between lower class and higher is growing. There is corruption in the country-wide exams (both for entering high schools and universities) and the government cannot solve this problem. Not enough housings around universities. Not enough libraries. These problems increase the gap between the poor and the rich. Unemployment: This is not only an economical problem but this also affects employer's attitudes. Low-paid internships (especially for intern lawyers - payed internship is illegal, for other jobs, many internship in a CV matters a lot, so companies take advantage from this) Discrimination: This matters more when you're young - you have no experience, not many skills or not much network. Lack of statutory guarantees against discrimination at work or in social life.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

- Needing experience for a job. - Being overload with work but paid much less. - Almost complete absence in politics. A young person is always said "you still have time , you are the future". Same goes for work. Compensation at work is not parallel to someone's responsibilities but their age. A new lawyer at age 50 can earn much more than a new lawyer at age 25. - System called "general health insurance". An unemployed young person owes the state a certain amount of money although health services -in practice- are not free of charge. Many young people are not aware how or why they owe that money and they cannot pay it. ...

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

Elimination of unpaid internships. Projects for making them all legal and insured. Better international observation and control over the job security issues. Campaign on increasing the minimum wage. Supporting professional education programmes rather than many universities that lack qualified academic staff and opportunities. Campaign for reform on education - scientific and objective education rather than imposing religious values. Bringing back the evolution courses to pre-university schools. ...

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

Labour Youth Ireland

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

Access to Education. Access to fair and relevant work. Access to free safe and legal abortion. Assistance and open dialog in relation to mental health.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

Young people are not always being paid the same as their older work colleagues. Many young people in Ireland are lured into unpaid internships for experience as most professions promise, but do not follow through, having work at the end of the internship. Many workplaces will put unfair contracts on young people thinking they are not as educated in their rights, these contracts include zero hour contacts, contracts that state missing work for a specified amount of time, even when a doctors certificate is presented, will mean the termination of their position in the company and that are not clear on what policies regarding complaints or harassment are. Recent studies showed young people from disadvantaged backgrounds are less and less likely to enter 3rd level education, in Ireland we do have PLC (Post secondary level but not quite 3rd level) courses however they are not available all over the country and many are not training or preparing young people for the workplace.

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

Labour Youth are always trying to highlight young peoples rights, we will get our public representatives involved and ask them to speak about the issues we think are most important regarding young peoples rights in Ireland. There are publications such as SpunOut.ie which is for young people and by young people which often publish articles relating the right of young people in Ireland. We also have national bodies like citizens information where young people can contact a person or visit a website regarding any of their rights and get free information. Ireland also has the NYCI, National Youth Council of Ireland, this is a body again set up to teach and implement young peoples rights, they are made up of representatives all over the country from many different youth organisations.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

The policies and programmes developed in Ireland for young people are not developed by young people. Yes there are many groups, Labour Youth included, who submit ideas on how youth policies and programmes should be developed, implemented and monitored but they are most often ignored by the government. The Irish government will implement very little in terms of young peoples rights in the workplace. Each year for the past 5 or 6 they have increased fees for attending 3rd level education. They cut social welfare for under 26 year olds in unemployment and despite promises to reinstate it this has yet to happen. It is difficult to engage with the government when they seem uninterested in young peoples rights.

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

Internationally there are many issues we all are facing I think we need to highlight the similarities. We also need to see what issues have been resolved in each country and how. Then we can see if what worked in one country will work in another. Solidarity, e.g. if JS Belgium is having an event regarding young peoples rights we can all know and join either in person or online. Also some central resource document so we are running coherent campaigns and all on the same page.

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

JSE, Spain.

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

Most of the human right challenges that young people suffer in Spain are related to precariousness and the rights that the conservative governance of the PP apply the last years.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

We had an important problem with our "Ley Mordaza" (Gag Law) to theorically citizen security law that cut the right to demostration, defend rights like labor rights and freedom of expression. We also have a huge problem with the access to the outside vote on the elections, that is used to affect specially the exiled youth for the labor precariournes. One of the most important problems is youth poverty. Right now we can find poor people but also poor workers because of the temporallity, precarity and labor overexplotation. In that situation we include a huge problem to access to housing and even food shortages (in kids, adolescents and young people). That affects directly to the access to non obligatory education. CIEs (Foreigners Internation Centers, for migrants in irregular situation) are a directly violation of the human rights, where people is treated like in a prision, even young people (sometimes, even minors)

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

Some organitzations make themselfs denunces and campaigns and also youth councils help to work on the evaluation and defense the human rights on youth.

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

We need more resolutions and informs from international organitations that help political parties and organitations to denunce and claim for changes. As a impartial part that analize and condemns rights violations.

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

Jongsocialisten Belgium

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

the poor access to mental healthcare due to waiting queus, the right on a decent quality of education (for pupils and students with a mental disorder as autism, ADHD, ...), the right to be who you are (non-binary people), access to labour and housing market (people with a name that is not typically Belgian (by example: Mohammed), people with a different skin color, ...)

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

On the labour and housing market (see above)

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

Most of our local governements have youth councils. There they can discuss topics like youth policy. Also topics that are not typically for young people are discussed, by example: city planning. It's very broad. They also evaluate policies and give advice to the local autorities. On the regional level, Flanders, you also have a youth council, They evaluate policies and give advice to the Flemish governement.

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

The realisation of an European Youth Parliament. Elected by people younger than 30, older than 14. Elections monitored by schools and local youth councils. 1 representative for every country. The Youth Parliament gives direct advice to the Council and the Parliament. It's involved in every policy domain that makes contact with young people. It also can propose policy ideas to the Parliament and the council.

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

SDLP Youth N.Ireland

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

In Northern Ireland today the challenges we face in making sure rights are respected is massive because of what Northern Ireland is and has been. With the U.K leaving the EU and a new Bill of Rights being proposed, the challenge is to ensure are rights are not infringed on. We in the SDLP strive for a rights based society after decades of human rights infringement by the British government, Northern Irish State and groups in our society. We struggled to make sure these were enforced before never mind the new struggle Brexit causes. Our challenges we face in Northern Ireland regarding Human rights is the likes of Equal Marriage being illegal, no freedom of choice and still a segregated education system, none of which can be changed because we currently have no government and haven't had in a year. Admittance to schools based on religion and whether a child has been baptised or not is an example of everyday discrimination that is largely overlooked and is a challenge to the rights of young people who do not fit in a certain religious box.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

No votes for 16 and 17 year olds.

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

Not in NI.

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

In our own respect the SDLP Youth forms and debates policy regarding young people from wages to 3rd level education.

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

International Social Media campaign to raise awareness on what are rights, why they are important and what rights we as humans have.

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?

N/A.

What is your YES member organisation and country? \*

JS Belgium

Challenges faced by young people in your country concerning human rights?

The enforcement of children’s rights and children welfare for teenagers (non-adults) who were placed under the authority of the judiciary, in government facilities who suffer from severe under-capacity and lack of monitoring. Also, children with disabilities are sometimes marginalized and excluded in society. This discrimination is seen in negative attitudes, exclusion from participation to activities and integration in local schools and youth organisation. Although a lot has been done and the overall situation is compared to global status good, there is still a lack of adequate policies (e.g. severe under capacity in care and accompaniment) and legislation in Belgium concerning their rights to education, healthcare and (future) jobs.

Examples of discrimination against young people in the exercise of their rights?

Exclusion in search for housing, access to job market and lack of social inclusion in society due to racism, etnic profiling and such more.

Are you aware of policies and programmes aimed at supporting young people to realise their rights? If so, please describe them.

In internal political perspective and in terms of representation: our mother party sp.a Belgium nominates at least 1 top 3 - position for a new person on all it's electoral lists, which enforces opportunities for younger candidates to get elected since the position on electoral lists still determines the electability (only 50% impact based on preference votes). Gender quota (by law) ensures more equal representation (44+% in current Flemish parliament)

How are youth organisations or youth-led structures involved in developing, implementing, monitoring and/or evaluating policies and programmes on youth in your country?

Through Youth Councils on local, national and European level.

What measures at international level would facilitate/support the realisation of young people’s rights?

Initiatives that stimulates youth involvement and citizenship education in democratic processes such as youth parliaments and parliamentary simulations with a special focus on underrepresented groups in order to make this an inclusive project.

Any other issue you would like to share with OHCHR?