



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT

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Resolution Booklet

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'Ideas Change Minds, People the World'

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General Assembly

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DISCLAIMER

The European Youth Parliament is a non-partisan and educational programme for young European citizens. Any views or opinions expressed in the Motions for Resolutions put forward by the Committees of the 79th International Session of EYP – Tampere 2015 solely represent the ideas and deliberations of the members of the committees (delegates) and not those of the organisation or the Chairpersons of Committees.

The Chairpersons of Tampere 2015 facilitate the deliberations of their respective committees and assist delegates in managing the scope of the content. The session was presided by Joanna Dreger (PL).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY II

Combatting climate change by saving energy: which actions should be taken to increase energy efficiency in the products we use, the houses we build and the services we consume?

Submitted by: Jane Creech (IE), Hidde Fokkema (NL), Jānis Galakrodznieks (LV), María Granero (ES), Nicolas Hellner (IT), Sara Hoxhaj (FI), Teodora Istrati (RO), Lilpar Özcan (TR), Helene Raab (AT), Magnus Sletfjerding (NO), Krystof Stupka (CZ), Zoi Tsangalidou (GR), Anna Zohrabyan (AM).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing that due to population growth, technological development, advancing digitalisation and growing purchasing power in developed societies, the demand for energy is rapidly increasing, along with its price per unit,
- B. Deeply regretting the inefficient use of energy in industry and households throughout Member States,
- C. Noting with deep concern the lack of knowledge concerning the role of energy efficiency in the transition to a greener society,
- D. Recognising that the energy sector is a shared competence, limiting the Union's range of action in initiating and enforcing legislation towards Member States' energy efficiency,
- E. Expressing its appreciation of the EU's legal framework aimed at promoting energy efficiency, namely:
 - i. the Europe 2020 and Europe 2030 strategies,
 - ii. the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED),
 - iii. the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) and the Energy Labelling Directive (ELD),
 - iv. National Energy Efficiency Action Plans (NEEAPs),
- F. Fully alarmed by the fact that 13 Member States are not yet on track to meet the Europe 2020 targets when it comes to the improvement of energy efficiency by 20% domestically,
- G. Realising that geographical, political, economic and cultural circumstances dictate different approaches of Member States towards a transition to a more energy efficient economy and society,
- H. Taking into consideration the high up-front cost of transitioning to a more energy efficient economy and way of living,

- I. Deeply concerned by the lack of public willingness to embrace energy efficiency due to widespread apathy towards environmental issues and the low disposable income of some households,
 - J. Aware of the fact that most energy efficiency projects have a long-term return on investment,
 - K. Noting with regret that despite recent advancements, there is a significant lack of focus placed on the retrofitting of existing buildings as well as inadequate regulation concerning the building process of new ones,
 - L. Having studied that the current electricity grid system is inefficient when it comes to the distribution and storage of energy,
 - M. Fully believing in the further development of energy efficient technologies such as smart grids, smart meters, cogeneration, zero-energy housing, intelligent railway systems and building energy ratings;
-
1. Encourages Member States to prioritise the provision of financial incentives, such as tax breaks for enterprises, in order to combat high up-front costs when investing in energy efficient technologies;
 2. Suggests amending the EED and the EPBD to ensure compliance with the Europe 2030 targets and the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy by 2050, by introducing:
 - a) annual progress reports of the NEEAPs,
 - b) further checkpoints between 2030 and 2050;
 3. Fully endorses the implementation of progressive taxation on products rated below the maximum efficiency level through the ELD, increasing the rate of taxation as the products' efficiency rating decreases;
 4. Calls upon governmental institutions to set an example by retrofitting at least 3% of public buildings yearly, as envisaged by the EED, prioritising the renovation of educational institutions;
 5. Proclaims that further research grants in the energy efficiency sector should be delivered, with special focus on the development of:
 - a) superconductor electricity pipelines,
 - b) efficient and economically-viable energy storage technologies such as Tesla batteries,
 - c) smart technology and zero-net buildings;
 6. Trusts Member States to provide advisory services to small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) aiming at procuring funding to help them overcome the high up-front costs of energy efficient technologies;

7. Recommends Member States to introduce or further support the time-of-use pricing of energy, in order to incentivise electricity use during off-peak hours;
8. Further recommends those Member States with nationalised energy suppliers provide loans for household energy efficiency projects and for these loans to be funded by small increases in electricity bills until the investment has been returned;
9. Implements the project Switchit to help consumers save energy in their daily lives by increasing their understanding of energy efficiency principles, as presented in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: 'Switchit'

Aim: to help consumers save energy in their daily lives by increasing their understanding of energy efficiency principles.

Objective 1: Provide general knowledge on the concept of energy efficiency and how this can benefit people in their daily lives

- Create a Facebook page that will serve as the main communication channel for the promotion of the 'Switchit' project (August 2015);
- Implement the "Weekly Fact" on the Facebook page - a weekly update containing small pieces of information about energy efficiency (August 2015);
- Implement the "Weekly Tip" on the Facebook page - a weekly update of DIY practises to increase households' energy efficiency (August 2015);
- Introduce the "Technology of the Month" on the Facebook page - monthly presentation of innovative, energy efficient products (August 2015);
- Continuously update the Facebook page with news concerning energy efficient technologies and political/legislative developments in the energy efficiency sector (August 2015);
- Create and distribute informative fliers on simple energy efficient practises, to reach those who are unable to access the information featured on the Facebook page (September 2015);
- Organise informative talks/workshops in schools to reach both students and parents (December 2015);
- Invite local energy efficiency experts to provide video interviews to be featured on the Facebook page (December 2015).

Objective 2: Support Non-Governmental Organisations and start-up companies that promote energy efficiency

- Promote links of companies and start-ups that develop research on or sell energy efficient products on the Facebook page (August 2015);
- Advertise volunteer campaigns of NGOs on the Facebook page to engage the local population and help in the provision of human resources (September 2015).

Objective 3: Promote energy efficiency in European Youth Parliament events

- Develop and provide session Head Organisers with an energy efficiency guide focusing on how they can reduce energy expenditure during the different sessions and their program elements (January 2016);
- Develop and provide session Head Organisers with an informative energy efficiency flier on how small session practises can save energy, to be handed out to participants in session packs (January 2016).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

Financial illiteracy in times of increasing over-indebtedness of households: How can European citizens be empowered through financial education to leverage their own resources best?

Submitted by: Klara Birchley (PL), Joseph Caulfield (IE), João Costa Cardoso (PT), Anass El Sayd(BE), Ann Iosebidge (GE), Jakub Kneppo (CZ), Tarik Lazouni (CH), Laura Orleäne (LV), Charlotte Remarque (NL), Maria Teja (RO), Oleksandr Ustyomenko (UA), Andrea Villalba (ES).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the increase in household debt as a result of higher unemployment and income reduction due to the 2008 economic crisis,
- B. Alarmed by the resulting formation of debt spirals leading people to resort to alternatives such as Pay-Day loan companies,
- C. Deeply concerned by the severe individual consequences of over-indebtedness such as eviction or physical and mental health issues,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the increasing number of people living beyond their means due to financial illiteracy,
- E. Recognising the heightened vulnerability to over-indebtedness of single parents, students, pensioners, migrants, and other groups,
- F. Aware of the social pressures and stigmas on the over-indebted,
- G. Concerned by the absence of a definitive common policy between Member States on financial illiteracy as demonstrated by:
 - i. the UK and the Netherland's non-participation in DOLCETA's¹ financial literacy module,
 - ii. inexistent domestic policy measures and initiatives by some Member States,
- H. Noting the cultural differences that influence various countries' perceptions of personal finance management,
- I. Regretting the lack of mandatory financial education in many schools across Member States,
- J. Expressing dissatisfaction at the overly theoretical nature of many financial education curriculums,

¹ [Development of Online Consumer Education Tools for Adults](#)

- K. Further alarmed by the low level of awareness of the accessibility of support programmes and financial education initiatives,
- L. Bearing in mind that informal online financial education services often suffer from a lack of linguistic diversity,
- M. Having considered a lack of interest in financial education amongst many population groups;

Measures to support the already over-indebted

- 1. Recommends the improvement of debt service support systems by offering tailored, consistent advice and removing exclusion criteria such as debt income limits;
- 2. Encourages Member States to allow citizens to postpone repayment of state debt without penalty so as to facilitate repayment from other financial institutions;
- 3. Endorses existing non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and governmental initiatives and actions, such as:
 - a) the Financial Services and Markets Authority²,
 - b) Debtors Anonymous³,
 - c) the 'HelloWallet' App⁴;
- 4. Requests the expansion of eviction prevention programmes;

Preventative measures through informal education

- 5. Calls for the establishment of an EU-wide financial information website;
- 6. Urges Member State governments to introduce or strengthen legislation on informing consumers when they use financial services, e.g. pay day loans, by ensuring:
 - a) the clear statement of the interest rates, Annual Percentage Rate and the amount to be repaid including extra costs,
 - b) the provision of, in the case of online services, a link to the aforementioned EU-wide financial information website before allowing a consumer to continue to said service,
 - c) adequate informing of the consumer of any factor that may affect their ability to repay;
- 7. Further urges the direct provision of financial education services targeted at vulnerable groups by ensuring they are:
 - a) Set up near college campuses,
 - b) included in integration programmes for immigrants;
- 8. Further endorses the use, promotion, and expansion of the DOLCETA programme;

² [Financial Services and Markets Authority](#)

³ [Debtors Anonymous](#)

⁴ [Hello Wallet](#)

9. Further encourages NGOs to enhance accessibility of financial education through:
 - a) the translation of online courses into all EU national languages,
 - b) simplification of websites' interface and terminology;

Measures in formal education

10. Calls upon Member States to include mandatory financial education in their school curriculums whilst taking into account their sovereignty in education policy;
11. Further recommends a shift from a theoretical to a practical approach in already existing curricula;

Institutional Measures

12. Designates the Expert Group on Financial Education⁵ to meet three times per year to follow updates and assess progress;
13. Authorises the establishment of an annual "Increasing Financial Capability" conference;
14. Further calls upon financial institutions and job centres to provide their clients with basic financial information;
15. Invites financial advisors to seek certification from the European Financial Planning Association⁶.

⁵ [European Commission Financial Education](#)

⁶ [European Financial Planning Association](#)

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**

Digital revolution and participatory democracy: Given the benefits and risks of the Digital Age, how should we transform democratic participation, especially among young people?

Submitted by: Miriam Aitken (CH/UK), Kaja Silva Aulik (EE/CA), Tigran Bazarchyan (AM), Stella Benfatto (FR/IT), Markos Markakis (GR), Robin Julian Pedrazzoli (UK/IT), Gabriel Popa (RO), Norbert Rebow (IE/PL), Enrique Tasa Sanchis (ES), Ingrid Nikoline Sand (NO), Roma Vaessen (NL), Orhun Koray Özbek (TR/BG).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned about the unsatisfactory level of political participation and political activism resulting in low voter turnout, especially among young European citizens,
- B. Regretting that the full spectrum of political standpoints is not reflected in the composition of the national and European level Parliaments due to:
 - i. political inactivity of a minority of citizens,
 - ii. extensive lobbying by private enterprises targeted at parties already in power,
- C. Taking into account the greatly varying levels of electoral participation among Member States, varying between the turnouts of 89.6% in Belgium to Slovakia's 13%⁷,
- D. Observing the ineffective implementation of essential EU legislation, namely Directives 93/109/EC⁸, 94/80/EC⁹ and 2013/1/EU¹⁰, and Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations, as well as the Digital Agenda for Europe;
- E. Noting the disparity among Member States in terms of:
 - i. technological infrastructure,

⁷ European Parliament, Results of the 2014 European elections.

⁸ Council Directive 93/109/EC of 6 December 1993 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

⁹ Council Directive 94/80/EC of 19 December 1994 laying down detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in municipal elections by citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

¹⁰ Council Directive 2013/1/EU of 20 December 2012 amending Directive 93/109/EC as regards certain detailed arrangements for the exercise of the right to stand as a candidate in elections to the European Parliament for citizens of the Union residing in a Member State of which they are not nationals.

- ii. ability of citizens to utilise technology,
- iii. electoral functioning,
- F. Acknowledging the sovereignty of each Member State in the regulation of its electoral system,
- G. Recognising the lack of citizens' engagement in the political system due to:
 - i. insufficient education,
 - ii. incoherent and inexplicit information on means of political participation,
 - iii. distrust towards the political class of the representative system,
- H. Aware of the conviction among non-voters that the role of the individual in the democratic process is not significant,
- I. Taking into consideration that the development of modern technologies has greatly increased the impact of the media on public discourse,
- J. Convinced that politicians and political institutions have not been able to employ modern technologies in an effective and citizen-engaging manner in their conduction of political activities,
- K. Heartened by the inspirational work being done by existing initiatives regarding increased political participation, such as the European Citizen's Initiative (ECI)¹¹ and EU Speak¹²;

Inclusive Political Participation

1. Emphasises the importance of transparency in politics that can be achieved through media;
2. Demands the correct implementation of the Regulation on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations¹³ in order to provide all appropriate measures to inform citizens of the Union of the affiliation between national political parties and the European political parties;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to lower the current ECI requirement of 1 million EU citizens coming from at least 7 Member States;
4. Strongly confirms the need for effective implementation of Directives 93/109/EC, 94/80/EC and 2013/1/EU in order to guarantee that international Europeans¹⁴ become active in their new home region;
5. Invites Member States to implement or expand existing political education programmes in schools, ensuring that they are both informative and objective;

¹¹ European Citizens' Initiative is an invitation to the European Commission to propose legislation on matters where the EU has competence to legislate.

¹² A non-governmental platform for students of European politics and international relations to express their views on contemporary issues in Europe.

¹³ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1141/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the statute and funding of European political parties and European political foundations

¹⁴ EU citizens residing in a state other than their home country.

6. Recommends that Member States improve their data analysis faculties concerning voter turnout and seek alternatives to increase it;
7. Appreciates the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) towards increasing citizen involvement in politics and the democratic process;
8. Endorses initiatives to involve youth in politics such as the Association des Etats Généraux des Etudiants de l'Europe - European Students' Forum (AEGEE);

Digitalisation of democracy

9. Requests that Member States enable eGovernment¹⁵ for issues of democratic participation;
10. Urges Member States to apply the commitments contained in the EU 2020 Agenda regarding broadband availability and thus follow Estonia's example on implementing legislation regarding citizens' right to access the internet;
11. Calls for reallocation of funds from the European Regional Development Fund to internet access facilitation in technologically underdeveloped regions in Europe;
12. Approves initiatives which ease citizens' access to the political landscape, such as chatpolitics.com and the Political Compass, under the patronage of the European Parliament;
13. Encourages the promotion of existing political initiatives such as 'hermes.', as detailed in the Annex to this motion of the resolution.

¹⁵ eGovernment is a platform that enables citizens, enterprises and organisations to carry out their business with government more easily, more quickly and at lower cost with the use of technology.

Annex

Name of the project: 'hermes.'

Aim: to increase awareness, expression and participation among the youth concerning national and European political life and participatory democracy.

Objective 1: Promote political awareness among young people

- Create a blog called 'hermes.' to offer weekly political insight in simple language (September 2015 onwards);
- Organise regional-level individual projects in every represented country, tailor-made according to each community's needs (in three phases: October, November and December 2015);
- Seek collaboration between team members and existing initiatives on similar issues with the aim to widen the target group (September 2015 onwards).

Objective 2: Provide young people with a chance to share their views

- Encourage the viewers of the 'hermes.' blog to contribute on the issues presented by our team members (October 2015 onwards);
- Have young people share their ideas and work on local level, to realise the impact one can have as part of any group, regardless of size (October 2015 - December 2015).

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

What happens abroad stays abroad: How can companies be held legally and morally accountable for their actions affecting the environment and workers in other parts of the world?

Submitted by: Giedrė Birmontaitė (LT), Michelle Blatter (CH), Shirley Carr (IE), Pietro Cutaia (IT), Anton Dirlinger (AT), Camilla Hatling (NO), Iryna Ivanova (UA), Irmak Ekin Karel (TR), Saskia Piercy (ES), Nicolas Rubin (FR), Anna Stibbe (NL), Anamaria Todor (RO), Ruslan Yandiev (CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the importance of foreign investment for the advancement of developing countries,
- B. Noting with deep regret the numerous cases of human rights violations and environmental damage caused abroad by multi-national enterprises (MNEs) and companies engaging in cross-border activities,
- C. Fully aware that efficient legal mechanisms to hold MNEs and companies engaging in cross-border activities accountable for harmful conduct are lacking,
- D. Taking into account that MNEs and companies engaging in cross-border activities often operate in developing countries and emerging markets with:
 - i. insufficient legal standards in the field of environment, human rights and labour, and/or
 - ii. weak enforcement of sufficient legal standards in these fields,
- E. Bearing in mind that persons affected by harmful corporate conduct may be prevented from seeking enforcement of their rights due to a lack of information and limited financial means,
- F. Alarmed by the lack of transparency that prevents consumers and stakeholders from accessing information regarding the consequences of companies' conduct in the fields of environment, human rights and labour,
- G. Aware that Directive 2014/95/EU¹⁶ regarding the disclosure of non-financial information only applies to legal entities with more than 500 employees,
- H. Fully aware that the burden created by duties to disclose non-financial information may vary from small and medium-size enterprises to larger enterprises,

¹⁶ [Directive 2014/95/EU](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 amending Directive 2013/34/EU as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups.

- I. Emphasising the benefits of corporate social responsibility (CSR) to corporations, including but not limited to increased stock value and consumer and employee satisfaction,
- J. Aware of the positive impact of consumer activism,
- K. Deeply regretting the lack of consumer interest in ethical and sustainable products;

Corporate accountability – access to courts

- 1. Calls upon Member States, under coordination of the European Commission, to ensure legal remedy for persons affected by harmful corporate conduct in third states, by giving them the right to sue MNEs and other companies in their seat state for violations of internationally recognised human rights and international environmental standards;
- 2. Recommends that the aforementioned mechanisms stipulate a duty of due diligence, obliging companies to assess the factual and potential consequences of their cross-border activities regarding internationally recognised human rights and international environmental standards;
- 3. Further recommends that in case companies failed to fulfil their duty of due diligence, compensatory damages are awarded through the aforementioned mechanism, unless that damage could not have been prevented by such due diligence;
- 4. Decides that such mechanisms of corporate accountability should allow holding parent companies liable for the conduct of subsidiaries or subcontractors, for cases in which the parent companies effectively controlled their subsidiaries or subcontractors;
- 5. Expresses its appreciation of the United Nations Human Rights Council's efforts to establish an intergovernmental working group with the mandate to elaborate a legally binding international instrument that would regulate the activities of MNEs and other business enterprises in international human rights law¹⁷;
- 6. Encourages the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the Environmental Defender Law Center that informs victims of harmful corporate conduct about their rights and assists them with seeking enforcement thereof;

Further state measures

- 7. Further encourages the Council of the EU and European Parliament to adopt a regulation imposing product-related import restrictions for goods whose production involves child labour, to the extent permissible under the Member States' obligations within the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO);

¹⁷ [Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights](#), Open-ended intergovernmental working group on transnational corporations and other business enterprises with respect to human rights

8. Further calls upon Member States to amend their eligibility criteria for public procurement to take into account violations of internationally recognised human rights and international environmental standards;
9. Further urges Member States to include similar eligibility criteria for companies wishing to receive support from the Member States' governments through export credit agencies¹⁸;

Non-financial reporting

10. Supports Directive 2014/95/EU (to be transposed by 6 December 2016), under which certain legal entities must disclose information relating to environmental, labour, corruption and human rights matters;
11. Invites the European Parliament and the Council of the EU to amend Directive 2014/95/EU so that its disclosure obligations also apply to legal entities with less than 500 employees, with the extent of these obligations varying according to the number of employees;

CSR

12. Supports the European Commission's efforts to renew its CSR strategy for 2015–2020 and invites the European Commission, as well as the governments of Member States, to actively promote the benefits of CSR for companies, including increased stock value as well as consumer approval and employee satisfaction;
13. Further invites companies to assess the potential benefits of setting up compliance units that ensure the respect of CSR policies, as well as internationally recognised human rights and international environmental standards;

Consumer activism

14. Encourages companies to inform consumers about production methods, through the use of labels verifying that environmental standards, human rights and labour standards were respected;
15. Calls upon each national committee of the EYP to commit to aim to only use ethically and sustainably produced merchandise products at their events.

¹⁸ Export credit agencies are public agencies and entities that provide government-backed loans, guarantees and insurance to corporations from their home country seeking to do business overseas in developing countries and emerging markets.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The depressing reality of bullying in cyberspace: What should be done to combat the dark side of the internet and the consequences of cyber-bullying?

Submitted by: Anna Beatrise Brīvaluka (LV), Aritz Labrador Odriozola (ES), Răzvan-Vasile Lăcătușu (RO), Maija Pajamo (FI), Karl-Joosep Volmerson (EE), Chayma Koucha (FR), Leah Moloney (IE), Simon Sjöström Grönkvist (SE), Yelyzaveta Skorobreshchuk (UA), Vasiliki Theodosiou (GR), Tamta Tsveraidze (GE), Zehra Yagmur Yilmaz (TR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining cyber-bullying as an aggressive, intentional act carried out by a group or individual, using an electronic form of contact, repeatedly and over time against a victim who cannot easily defend himself/herself¹⁹,
- B. Aware that discrepancies exist among Member States' definition of cyber-bullying,
- C. Noting with deep concern that cyber-bullying is not specifically addressed in the legal systems of most Member States,
- D. Noting that while 40 % of bullies feel some sort of guilt, only 16% of cyber-bullies do so²⁰,
- E. Deeply concerned that the rate of cyber-bullying cases has increased from 25% of teens and adolescents in 2010²¹ to 52% in 2014²²,
- F. Observing the descriptive statistics of Tampere International Session, that show out of 138 responders roughly 70% have witnessed cyber-bullying, of which only 48% intervened to help, and 15% of respondents have participated in bullying themselves²³,
- G. Realising that the majority of cyber-bullying victims do not have the means, knowledge or support to overcome their predicaments,
- H. Deeply concerned by parents' lack of awareness about their children being cyber-bullied,
- I. Alarmed by the lack of education on cyber-bullying that renders students, teachers and parents unable to effectively deal with the issue,

¹⁹ Dooley J, Pyzalski J, Cross D, Journal of Psychology (2009), Cyberbullying versus Face-to-Face bullying, Vol.217(4), p.182.

²⁰ Mishna, F., Cook, C., Gadalla, T., Daciuk, J., & Solomon, S. (2010). Cyber Bullying Behaviours Among Middle and High School Students. American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 80, 362-374.

²¹ Bullyingstatistics.org (last accessed on July 29th 2015).

²² Nobullying.com (last accessed on July 29th 2015).

²³ See Annex II.

- J. Bearing in mind that the lack of dialogue among teachers, parents and experts hinders the distribution of support to those affected,
- K. Deeply disturbed by the absence of cooperation among fundamental stakeholders such as governments and media when tackling cyber-bullying,
- L. Alarmed by the lack of research on cyber-bullying, mostly due to the novel nature of the phenomenon,
- M. Acknowledging the European Commission's Better Internet for Kids²⁴ programme that includes Safer Internet Centres in 30 European countries, as well as hotline services, which both aim to support children and their parents in the fight against cyber-bullying;

Tackling Cyber-Bullying at the National Level

- 1. Calls for a common definition of cyber-bullying across all Member States;
- 2. Calls on Ministries of Education and youth organisations in every Member State to promote the existing Safer Internet hotline and to ensure it is available in all official languages of the EU;
- 3. Calls for cooperation between schools and Ministries of Education in each Member State to promote regular meetings between psychologists and students in educational institutions;
- 4. Requests efficient training for teachers to be given by Safer Internet Centres in schools so as to equip them with the necessary attitudes, skills and knowledge to assist students dealing with cyber-bullying;

Tackling Cyber-Bullying at the European Level

- 5. Recommends the expansion of the European Commission's Safer Internet project by developing a website that would provide support to cyber-bullying victims in addition to its hotline service;
- 6. Calls upon the European Commission to create a research group consisting of Member States' national representatives and experts in the field of tackling cyber-bullying;
- 7. Calls for annual conferences and meetings between non-governmental organisations (NGOs) against cyber-bullying to be held in order to create a cooperative network among them;

²⁴ [A continuation of the Safer Internet Program](#) (1999), adopted in 2012 based on the European Strategy to Make the internet a better place for children. (last accessed July 29th 2015)

8. Invites the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA), considered as an integrated support system for Member States, to form a working group on cyber-bullying that would work on dedicated materials and produce annual reports to raise awareness of the issue;
9. Urges the European Commission to amend the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) currently in place so that it provides for a funding system for projects against cyber-bullying;

Project

10. Commits to implement the 'Stop, block, talk' project, as described in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex I

Name of the project: 'Stop, block, talk'

Aim: to prevent, combat and alleviate the negative impacts of cyber-bullying.

Objective 1: Increase awareness

- Create a digital flyer containing:
 - i. the definition of cyber-bullying and information on how to identify it,
 - ii. statistics on cyber-bullying on both EU and Tampere International Session level,
 - iii. advice on how to deal with cyber-bullying,
 - iv. links for further information. (31 July 2015);
- Record, edit and publish a video entitled 'Stop, block, talk'. The video will be presented at the General Assembly of Tampere International Session of EYP and further posted by the CULT committee on all major social platforms (9 August 2015);
- Start the 'Five people challenge' on Facebook and Twitter: project members will post a message aimed at raising awareness on cyber-bullying (be it by sharing the aforementioned video or the flyer and tagging five of their friends). The latter are each encouraged to tell five other people about cyber-bullying;
- Contact individuals or organisations with visibility in the media in order to obtain their endorsement and support of the project (1 October 2015).

Objective 2: Alleviate the impact of cyber-bullying among Tampere International Session participants

- Start the '#shareathought' movement: participants are encouraged to write an uplifting, positive message to a fellow participant, give him/her the post it and post a picture of it on Slack with #shareathought and #spreaditaround (29 July 2015).

Objective 3: Prevent and combat cyber-bullying in EYP

- Create guidelines for organisers and media teams of EYP sessions on dealing with cyber-bullying; these guidelines will be sent to the EYP International Office and BNC for them to share with media teams and organisers of all sessions organized (September 2015);
- Contact EYP National Committees to ask them to share the 'Stop, block, talk' video with their alumni (15 August 2015);
- Contact the EYP International Office with a proposal for a partnership with relevant NGOs for the purpose of the project (15 October 2015).

Annex II

The poll was carried out throughout the 79th International Session in Tampere 2015 and had 138 respondents who consisted of a mixture of delegates and officials. The results are summarised as follows:

Group	Population	Have been cyber-bullied	Have witnessed cyber-bullying	Out of those who have witnessed cyber-bullying	Have cyber-bullied others
Females	54 %	24 %	71 %	52 %	7 %
Males	46 %	21 %	70 %	45 %	25 %
Total	100 %	22 %	70 %	48 %	15 %

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

A renewable power plant in every home: What role should decentralised energy production play to achieve sustainability, reliability and affordability in the energy mix of the future?

Submitted by: Elisabeth Alexander (DE); Gabriel Dell'Aiuto (IT); Valeria Dele (BY); Janno Dreger (EE); Miguel Fuentes Montiu (ES); Timothée Guichoux (FR); John Kerr (IE); Jalmari Maennistoe (FI); Stefanos Mantzarlis-Arzimanoglou (GR); Raitis Pekuss (LV); Mara Rațiu (RO); Christine Sheldon (NL).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the Member States' lack of commitment to, and investment in, the microgeneration²⁵ industry,
- B. Aware that many Member States' energy grids do not allow microgenerators of energy to feed excess supply back to the energy grid,
- C. Realising the difficulties of managing the supply of energy in national grids when there is a large number of suppliers feeding the system,
- D. Notes with approval the success of the United Kingdom's (UK) microgeneration certificate scheme²⁶,
- E. Taking into account the high up-front costs of installing the equipment used for microgeneration,
- F. Noting with deep concern the significant expense associated with research and development in the field of decentralised energy production, such as the development of technology for energy storage batteries,
- G. Emphasising the bureaucratic challenges faced by those seeking to use decentralised energy production technologies,
- H. Keeping in mind the challenges faced by communities who come together to produce their own energy in community power projects, including the lack of:
 - i. support from local authorities,

²⁵ European Parliament Resolution B7-0388/2013: Microgeneration is: 1) the small-scale generation of heating/cooling and electricity-delivering energy by individuals and SMEs in order to meet their own needs; and 2) different forms of grouped or cooperative small-scale production at community level existing to meet local needs; notes that microgeneration includes a variety of technologies (hydropower, geothermal, solar power, marine, wind, heat pump, biomass) having a specific focus on the renewable and sustainable dimensions.

²⁶ [About MCS, Microgeneration Certificate Scheme, 2015.](#)

- ii. relevant skills of those involved,
- iii. dispute resolution mechanisms,
- I. Noting with regret the general public's lack of awareness about the benefits of microgeneration,
- J. Taking into consideration that there are not enough platforms to discuss the planning, co-ordination and support of microgeneration;

Encouraging political support

- 1. Urges the European Commission to include targets for the percentage of energy to come from energy microgeneration in Member States' future national renewable energy action plans;
- 2. Encourages political leaders and policymakers to give greater consideration to the potential of microgeneration at future summits on energy and climate change, such as the Paris Climate Conference 2015;

National energy grids

- 3. Calls on Member States to move towards a smart energy grid system including the use of flexible feed-in tariffs allowing for the sale of excess energy produced through microgeneration;
- 4. Supports the European Commission's aim to replace at least 80% of electricity meters with smart meters by 2020 wherever it is cost-effective to do so²⁷;
- 5. Recommends the use of microgeneration certification schemes similar to those implemented in the UK across the EU;

Supporting the use of microgeneration

- 6. Calls for the creation of national microcredit agencies tasked with the promotion of energy microgeneration to provide loans with favourable interest rates for microgeneration projects;
- 7. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure that microgeneration is eligible for financing under EU funds, including the Structural Funds;
- 8. Approves the Horizon 2020's funding of research and development of renewable energy technologies;

²⁷ ["Smart grids and meters"](#), European Commission, 2015.

9. Recommends the use of digital tools and platforms by the Member States in order to centralise, simplify and clarify the administrative procedures for those seeking to use microgeneration;

Raising awareness

10. Urges Member States to organise fora on the topic of microgeneration on a regional, national and international level with the aim of:
 - a) sharing knowledge and best practices,
 - b) developing technical and management skills,
 - c) bringing researchers, scientists and investors together to discuss new methods of decentralised energy production;
11. Calls for the Member States to develop information campaigns aimed at raising awareness of microgeneration and ensure that citizens have access to knowledge on the topic.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I

Renewable materials and green consumer choices: How should consumers be incentivised to shift towards sustainable lifestyles both at home and when shopping?

Submitted by: Anna Anttila (FI), Inès Bendouba (FR), Ana van Breukelen (ES), Sandra Elpers (BE), Edoardo Folenghi (IT), Romāns Galaiko (LV), Gabriel Gheorghiu (RO), Molly McKeagney (IE), Boris van der Lugt (NL), Michaela Pishia (CY), Nora Schmiedbauer (AT), Georgios Sidiropoulos (GR), Eylül Yalçinkaya (TR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the interrelationship between climate change, greenhouse gases and a wasteful lifestyle, all of which have a harmful effect on the environment,
- B. Fully alarmed that waste generation in Europe²⁸, currently amounting to 4.5 tonnes of waste per capita per year globally, is an ever increasing problem,
- C. Alarmed by the high number of producers who do not take responsibility for minimising their environmental impact,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the implications for competitiveness of adopting more sustainable production patterns,
- E. Deeply concerned by the lack of variety and quantity of sustainably produced goods and services,
- F. Aware of the red tape involved in the development stage of eco-friendly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs),
- G. Fully aware that both consumers and producers face trade-offs when switching to green consumption implying that in the short-term it is more profitable to consume unsustainably,
- H. Noting with deep concern the attitude-behaviour gap regarding green consumerism due to the:
 - i. time spent on the purchase and research process,
 - ii. lack of means to afford sustainable lifestyles,
 - iii. absence of a collective attitude,
 - iv. inconsistency in the definition of and information on sustainability,

²⁸ [Signals 2014](#): Our well-being depends on a resource-efficient, circular economy, European Environment Agency, 4 June 2014.

- I. Deeply concerned by the lack of intrinsic motivation among consumers regarding the adoption of a sustainable lifestyle,
- J. Deeply concerned by the lack of awareness among consumers due to inadequate education regarding sustainable living and consumption,
- K. Fully alarmed by the occurrence of greenwashing²⁹ resulting in consumer confusion and mistrust in producers,
- L. Further noting the misconceptions relating to the quality of sustainable products caused by insufficient advertisement,
- M. Having examined the shared competence on environmental policy between the EU and Member States which results in:
 - ii. inadequate EU-wide legislation,
 - iii. divergent national policies regarding green consumption and production;

Sustainable production

1. Invites Member States to reduce excess packaging in the private sector by:
 - a) encouraging packaging free stores (e.g. Effecorta),
 - b) continuing to support digitalisation efforts;
2. Further invites the waste management sector to introduce necessary recycling infrastructures;
3. Encourages the European Commission to continuously prioritise Research & Development (R&D) needs in relation to:
 - a) renewable materials,
 - b) renewable energy sources,
 - c) direct sustainable substitute products;
4. Congratulates the European Technology Platform (ETP) on the exchange of ideas and sustainable innovation which contributes to the updating of obsolete methods among respective stakeholders;
5. Calls upon the Directorate-General of Environment (DG ENV) to expand the current European Ecolabel³⁰ aimed at harmonising existing labels and ensuring clarity for consumers;
6. Calls for mandatory participation in the expanded EU Ecolabel scheme;

²⁹ [Greenwashing](#): companies and organisations spend resources on advertising and marketing themselves as green rather than implementing business practices that minimise environmental impact.

³⁰ [EU Ecolabel](#) helps consumers identify products and services that have a reduced environmental impact, offers special discounts for SMEs, micro-enterprises and applicants from developing economies and subjects label holders to revision every 4 years. EU Ecolabel, 2015.

7. Encourages the European Commission to promote environmentally friendly business practices by:
 - a) maintaining current incentives,
 - b) facilitating the bureaucratic process for Ecolabel applicants;

Consumer motivation and awareness

8. Calls upon the European Environment Agency (EEA) to conduct a study on consumer lifestyles in Member States producing tailored solutions to adapt green consumption in these countries;
9. Invites Member States to further develop and promote sustainability education programmes such as Green-Schools in Ireland;
10. Recommends that the European Commission implement a mass media campaign focusing on:
 - a) the simplicity of a sustainable lifestyle,
 - b) advocacy of environmental citizenship;
11. Suggests the implementation of eco-product departments within retail stores to ensure access of sustainably produced goods;
12. Expresses its hope that Member States endorse initiatives, such as the Buy Nothing Day;

Policy and engagement

13. Supports the continued establishment of a step-by-step framework rather than stationary goals when adapting to the Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)³¹;
14. Further encourages EU, national and civil society stakeholders to continue supporting local initiatives promoting sustainability and local consumption on a grassroots level.

³¹ Sustainable development thinking is also mainstreamed into various parts of the [EU2020 Strategy](#).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

Breaking the chains of societal gender expectations: What should be done to liberate new generations of men and women to define their individual roles in their family and workplace, independent of gender stereotypes?

Submitted by: Maria-Alexandra Cezar (RO), Jules Coville (FR), Alena Dahnenko (UA),
Diana Ghazaryan (AM), James Joy (IE), Christina Kattami (GR), Margit
Kienzl (AT), Alice Leone (IT), Hakan Madenci (TR), Oriol Roche Morgó
(ES), Sevinj Nuriyeva (AZ), Iasonas Pafitis (CY), Anna Elina Vitola (LV).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the frequent misconception of the term feminism³²,
- B. Noting with regret that gender stereotypes can limit people's choices, e.g. by pressuring women to fulfill the function of child-bearer and birth-giver,
- C. Recognising the diversity of mentalities towards gender across Europe,
- D. Taking into consideration that gender stereotypes stem from:
 - i. biological differences,
 - ii. gender roles throughout history,
 - iii. culture and religion,
- E. Observing that gender stereotypes persist due to:
 - i. societal conditioning³³,
 - ii. gender-oriented marketing,
 - iii. broadcast media,
 - iv. the understatement of gender inequality,
- F. Aware that domestic responsibilities are often not shared equally by cohabiting couples,
- G. Realising that gender stereotypes lead to:
 - i. the abuse of women,
 - ii. discouraging men from seeking assistance when victimised,
- H. Conscious that gender stereotypes can prevent people from realising their full potential,

³² The theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes. (Merriam-Webster).

³³ Inheriting norms, customs and ideologies by the society in general and peer groups within society. Often referred to as socialization.

- I. Recognising sectoral segregation as a cause of gender inequalities in fields such as military or primary education,
 - J. Aware of the limited opportunities for women to engage in entrepreneurship,
 - K. Alarmed by the high number of gender-biased selections in the workplace,
 - L. Deeply concerned by the presence of a glass ceiling³⁴ intensified by the prospect of maternal leave,
 - M. Considers the career choices and lower working hours as the main causes of the gender wage gap;³⁵
1. Calls for the introduction of workshops in educational institutions on the subject of gender in the workplace, the family, education, and society;
 2. Recommends the European Commission to initiate a review of current national education systems for content that promotes stereotypical gender roles in educational materials and orientation programmes;
 3. Calls upon Member States to ensure gender neutral education materials based on the outcomes of the above-mentioned review processes;
 4. Further requests Member States to offer training to parents and educators on gender issues, such as sectoral segregation;
 5. Urges governments of all European countries to establish a minimum available paternal leave;
 6. Requests the European Commission to set up a working group of specialists to examine the possibility of national programmes to publicly fund parental leave;
 7. Calls upon Member States to legislate in the short term for a minimum 40% quota of each gender in medium to large enterprises for:
 - a) boards of directors,
 - b) human resources departments;
 8. Encourages national governments to implement legislation that obliges companies with over 250 employees to disclose their gender wage ratio;
 9. Further recommends governments of all European countries to support NGOs such as the European Women's Lobby³⁶ in order to promote gender equality;

³⁴ 'An unacknowledged barrier to advancement in a profession, especially affecting women and members of minorities', Oxford English Dictionary.

³⁵ The income difference between men and women. OECD, 2009: more women graduate than men, but more men take the jobs.

³⁶ The European Women's Lobby is the largest umbrella organisation of women's associations in the EU.

10. Calls upon the European Commission to create a media campaign which addresses gender in terms of the family, the workplace, and education and career;
11. Urges the European Commission to create a support plan for victims of domestic violence through the use of:
 - a) online networks between the victims,
 - b) phone hotlines,
 - c) counselling sessions;
12. Proposes the 'Individuals over gender' project, as described in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: 'Individuals over gender'

Aim: to deconstruct gender stereotypes and make every young individual realise their potential.

Objective: Making people reflect about gender stereotypes and gender roles in society

- **Stereotype photo-booth:** stop people on the street, ask them to write the biggest gender stereotype affecting them on a placard, and take a photo with it, which will afterwards be shared via social media;
- **'I am a feminist':** launch a social media campaign which involves online video conversations with feminists from very different backgrounds, answering different questions;
- Organising a photo-shoot of "traditional" and "non-traditional" family portraits, where men and women will show stereotypical responsibilities;
- **#arewethereyet?:** compile advertisements across decades which will be used to display the gender landscapes of different time periods in specific countries. Published with the year and location of their original release, the images will provide the viewer with an opportunity to explore gender stereotypes and to draw conclusions about time and place where change is still needed;
- **'The post-it challenge':** asking people to post their photos with post-its on their forehead, on which they write about an experience of gender-based mockery.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS II

Staggering youth unemployment rates in stagnating European economies: What should be done to increase young people's chances on the labour market?

Submitted by: Niall Buckley (IE), Monica Casanova (ES), Luca Draisci (IT), Christ Ligori (AL), Syuzanna Martirosyan (AR), Ifigenia Moumtzi (GR), Amin Oueslati (AT), Pinar Özcan (TR), Nicolas Poylo (FR), Elza Linda Purvinska (LV), Sergiy Shkurynsky (UA), Elena Teja (RO), Qarib Quliyev (AZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that 7.5 million people from 18 to 29 years of age in the EU are not in employment, education, or training (NEET),
- B. Recognising that a large disparity between Member State's youth unemployment rates³⁷ prevents a one-size fits-all solution across the EU,
- C. Fully alarmed that young people face high barriers for entry into to the labour market,
- D. Having considered that rising retirement ages in the EU are an obstacle to young people entering the labour market,
- E. Observing that hiring and firing cycles are more flexible to young people thus making them more vulnerable during economic recessions,
- F. Emphasising that cyclical unemployment produces temporary unemployment, while structural unemployment leads to long-term unemployment,
- G. Having considered limited eligibility for unemployment benefits for people who have never worked in some Member States,
- H. Keeping in mind that excessively high unemployment benefits bear the danger of disincentivising young people from entering the labour market,
- I. Noting with regret that many Member States have cut budgets for education, training, and youth during the European financial, economic and debt crisis,
- J. Noting that traditional education is not providing the practical skills employers are looking for and does not provide the flexibility to respond to the continuously evolving needs of the labour market,
- K. Alarmed by some States not having implemented compulsory secondary education,

³⁷ The disparity of youth unemployment between Austria and Spain is 40%.

- L. Having examined that the transition rate from internships, apprenticeships, and temporary labour into permanent employment is low,
- M. Noting that there is no standardised recognition for all apprenticeships in the EU,
- N. Recalling that brain drain prevents economically weaker Member States from recovery and growth,
- O. Further noting that insufficient incentives exist for companies to become involved in resolving youth unemployment,
- P. Noting with regret that there are high market entry barriers for start-ups and young entrepreneurs,
- Q. Further recalling that career orientation and access to both information on employment, opportunities and educational paths lack for young people,
- R. Believing that young people are insufficiently represented in labour unions, especially on the decision making level;

Social Security

- 1. Reaffirms the European Commission's flexicurity approach stating that Member States should both strengthen social protection and increase labour market flexibility;
- 2. Implores the European Commission to raise the budgets of its programmes countering youth unemployment, such as the Youth Guarantee Scheme;³⁸
- 3. Recommends that Member States offer short-term social benefits for young people out of employment which decrease in the long term;
- 4. Further recommends that all Member States require actively searching for employment and taking interview opportunities as a condition to the payment of unemployment benefits;

Training and Education

- 5. Encourages the Erasmus+ Programme to cooperate with companies that offer scholarships for education and training to youth in economically weak regions;
- 6. Further requests for these scholarships to be offered only to young people who consequently return to their home region to work for the scholarship sponsor;
- 7. Recommends all Member States establish a compulsory secondary education, with exceptions made for training and apprenticeship;
- 8. Further reminds Member States to include practical skills in education by implementing dual education systems;

³⁸ Youth Guarantee is an EU programme aiming for youth to find a job 4 months after leaving education and training.

9. Calls for the European Commission to initiate an EU wide acknowledgement process of non-formal education, apprenticeships, and traineeships with the help of the Europass³⁹ system;

Private companies' involvement and skills matching

10. Urges Member States to implement low taxes for new enterprises in their first two years;
11. Resolves for the European Social Fund to offer subsidies to start-up enterprises in European regions with particularly high youth unemployment rates;
12. Authorises the European Commission to establish EURES+ which increases the scope of the EURES⁴⁰ programme by
 - a) offering consultation services to high school students on further education and training possibilities,
 - b) surveying private companies' needs for skills to be provided by the education systems;
13. Expresses its hope that Member States will exempt employers from paying their social security contributions for two years if they offer a first permanent job to their employee;

Youth Representation

14. Calls for national representatives of the Economic and Social Committee⁴¹ to consist of a number of young people aged 18-29 years proportional to youth in the employment force of each Member State.

³⁹ Europass is a standardised EU system for skills recognition.

⁴⁰ EURES is an EU-wide job-seeking and mobility portal.

⁴¹ The Economic and Social Committee is a consultative body representing national employers, employees and civil society.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES

Between personal data protection and corporate use of information on the internet: What does privacy mean in the 21st century and what actions need to be taken to implement it?

Submitted by: Matteo Busetto (IT), Nina Dabboussi (FR), Meriç Demirbas (TR), Víctor Escuder (ES), Rebeca Leal (PT), Seán Mahon (IE), Ilya Malafei (BY), Maria Megapanou (GR), Miikka Raatikainen (FI), Sophia Simmill (AT), Alicja Turakiewicz (PL), Maria Alexandra Vişan (RO).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the detrimental effects that arise from fragmented national regulation of data protection under the current Data Protection Directive (95/46/EC) such as:
 - i. inconsistent or uncertain legal application of national data protection laws,
 - ii. the slow creation of a European Digital Single Market,
 - iii. the forfeiture of total financial benefits of an estimated EUR 2.3 billion per year⁴²,
- B. Deeply regrets the substantial legal uncertainties regarding the scope of territorial application of current European national data protection laws,
- C. Concerned that in some cases the competency of data protection authorities (DPAs) for data protection disputes is currently uncertain mainly due to locally established subsidiaries in multiple Member States that belong to one parent company,
- D. Further concerned by cases in which European residents had to contact foreign DPAs instead of being able to pursue their rights and interests under the jurisdiction and authority of their countries of residence,
- E. Noting with regret that the terms and conditions of internet services are often drafted in convoluted and complex language and are therefore rarely read and understood by the users,
- F. Approving the right to be forgotten and to erasure which will be stipulated in statute by Art. 17 of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁴³, the reference to a potentially conflicting right to freedom of expression therein, and the private effort of internet services to delete personal information or make it practically inaccessible in cases of clear and serious personality infringements,

⁴² [Memo](#) 14/60 of the European Commission, 27 January 2014

⁴³ European Commission [Proposal for the Data Protection Regulation COM\(2012\)](#), 25 January 2012

- G. Regretting that no factors for the judicial balancing of the right to be forgotten and to erasure and the right to freedom of expression are provided within Art. 17 of the GDPR proposal,
- H. Fully alarmed by repeated data breaches such as the theft of data from cloud storage, e.g. the 2014 celebrity photo hack, and the compromising of 77 million user accounts potentially including payment information, e.g. the 2011 PlayStation Network outage,
- I. Deeply concerned that the current European legal framework on data protection does not keep pace with technological development resulting in significant protection gaps when it comes to emerging online phenomena or new internet services, e.g. big data and cloud storage,
- J. Further approving the positive opportunities and tangible benefits that big data offers for researchers and businesses as well as consumers in such fields as medicine, market research, and customised commercial offers,
- K. Noting with regret certain disadvantages of big data-based methods for individuals, such as potential arbitrary discrimination in insurance contracts and loans as well as the sensitivity of some inferred pieces of information, such as pregnancy,
- L. Recognising the lack of knowledge on personal data protection and the need for privacy literacy⁴⁴, especially amongst young people;

Harmonisation, Territorial Scope, and DPA Competence under the GDPR Proposal

- 1. Urges the Council of the EU, the European Parliament, and the European Commission to pass the GDPR in order to create a single cohesive and fully harmonised data protection regulation for the EU;
- 2. Reaffirms the clarification of the territorial scope of the Regulation in Art. 3 of the GDPR proposal, especially regarding services catering to European residents, but recommends changing the phrasing to 'predominantly residing' to avoid legal uncertainties;
- 3. Approves the establishment of a one-stop-shop mechanism in Art. 51 para. 2 of the GDPR proposal that declares the DPA of the main establishment of a corporation competent;

Rights of Consumers and Data Subjects under the GDPR Proposal

- 4. Reaffirms that citizens should always be able to contact their local DPAs that are coordinated by a European Data Protection Board (Art. 51-53 GDPR and Chapter VII of the GDPR proposal);

⁴⁴ Privacy literacy refers to the knowledge, skills, and behaviors used to control and manage information about oneself and decide how and to what extent information is communicated to others.

5. Recommends the Council of the EU, the European Parliament, and the European Commission amend Art. 14 of the GDPR proposal with:
 - a) an obligation for data processors to provide a summary of their terms and conditions (approximately 600 words) pertaining to the legally necessary information to the data subject in plain language,
 - b) an obligation, if possible, to include hyperlinks in the aforementioned summary redirecting to the respectively relevant parts of the full text of the terms and conditions,
 - c) an encouragement to use visual elements to make information easier to understand;
6. Further recommends the Council of the EU, the European Parliament, and the European Commission to amend Art. 17 para. 3 lit. a of the GDPR proposal with the following criteria to balance the right to be forgotten and to erasure with the right to freedom of expression:
 - a) the interest of the public in access to the information, including the role of the person in public life,
 - b) the sensitivity of the information for the individual's private life,
 - c) the active or passive role of the individual in the publication of data,
 - d) a possible malicious intention for the publication of the information;
7. Encourages amending Art. 31 and 32 of the GDPR proposal on data breaches to:
 - a) create a European public database of data breaches with the European data protection supervisor that includes the nature of the breach itself, the measures taken to fix it, and possible consequences for the data subjects,
 - b) oblige data controllers to always inform data subjects if data theft can be confirmed;

Legislative Evaluation and further Reform of Data Protection Law

8. Calls upon the European Commission to evaluate the GDPR annually with regards to emerging privacy threats and accordingly propose necessary legislative or non-legislative measures;
9. Encourages the European Commission to consider and evaluate the feasibility and effects of data protection audits carried out by DPAs aimed at controlling the use of data in accordance with lawful purposes in future GDPR reforms;

Project

10. Implements the project '#PrivacyClick' to raise awareness of limited online privacy and to increase privacy literacy among Europe's youth, focusing on the participants of the 79th International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Tampere, as presented in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: '#PrivacyClick'

Aim: to raise awareness of limited online privacy and to increase privacy literacy among Europe's youth, focusing on the participants of the 79th International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Tampere.

Objective 1: Raise awareness of limited online privacy

- Create a video in which we interview participants of Tampere International Session on their understanding of privacy and reveal striking facts on the topic. Moreover conduct a social experiment illustrating how easily accessible information on social networking sites is, if handled inconsiderately (July 2015);
- Survey at least 100 participants of Tampere International Session on the topic of online privacy and present the results together with an analysis graphically (August 2015);
- Confront participants of Tampere International Session with thought-provoking facts on online privacy individually (August 2015);
- Create a video channel and blog to publicly share additional facts on potential privacy threats (August 2015);
- Create and upload a video on a popular video sharing platform focusing on the data that is collected while you watch it (September 2015).

Objective 2: Offer guidance on how to achieve a certain degree of privacy in online environments

- Encourage the participants of Tampere International Session to take individual steps such as reviewing and adjusting their privacy settings especially on social networking sites (August 2015);
- Confront and inform participants of Tampere International Session with tools on how to enhance their privacy online (August 2015);
- Personally supply the participants of Tampere International Session with guidance on how to create memorable and safe passwords in a creative way (August 2015);
- Create a simple iconography for the terms and conditions of the most common internet services (September 2015);
- Create a video channel and blog to publicly offer tutorials on useful tools to enhance your privacy (August 2015).

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT**

**2015 as the European Year of Development and the target year for the
UN Millennium Development Goals: How to support the Least Developed
Countries in reaching ambitious results regarding their youth policy?**

Submitted by: Ann Katrin Blachnik (DE), Alexandra Blankenstein (ES), Claudia Dalby (IE), Caro Dullemond (NL), Miltiadis Grigoriadis (GR), Alina Kastsiukevich (BY), Hannah Korinth (AT), Lana Kugli (RS), Jasmin Mylläri (FI), Alisea Stroligo (IT), Tunc Öztemir (TR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the variety of conditions in different Least Developed Countries (LDCs) making it difficult to adopt generalised youth policy,
- B. Taking into account the insufficient means of collection for census data in LDCs impeding the creation of effective policies,
- C. Noting with deep concern the effect of economic and political instability, corruption and the absence of welfare states in LDCs on youth employment prospects,
- D. Alarmed by insufficient medical care and poor hygiene in many LDCs resulting in a loss of labour force,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the high illiteracy rates in LDCs, and the wide gender gap,
- F. Aware of the lack of public infrastructure in LDCs restricting access to a formal education,
- G. Disappointed by insufficient investment into the educational sector, particularly in the areas of standardised curricula, teacher training and qualification,
- H. Taking into consideration that brain drain⁴⁵ affects the availability of a skilled work force in LDCs,
- I. Realising a large skills mismatch in many LDCs results in an underemployed and inefficient labour force,
- J. Concerned by poor and unsafe working conditions in LDCs violating Articles 23, 24, and 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴⁶;

⁴⁵ Brain drain is the emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country.

⁴⁶ Articles 23, 24 and 25 of the UNDHR address the right to work, reasonable working hours and entitlement to holiday pay as well as the standard of living.

Social issues

1. Highly urges all LDCs to respect and promote the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
2. Invites the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)⁴⁷ to support census data collection in those LDC's where it does not already occur;
3. Requests the governments of LDCs implement youth policies in based on census data collected;

Education Policy

4. Calls upon the governments in LDCs to increase their budget spending in the educational sector;
5. Further invites educational institutions of LDCs to provide guidance counselling services to graduates;
6. Urges European universities to establish campuses in LDCs;
7. Recommends the creation of an agricultural project funded by the European Development Fund focused on creating schools based on the example of farmer field schools⁴⁸;
8. Emphasises the value of UNESCO Teaching Training Initiative for Sub-Saharan Africa and other such initiatives in LDCs in ensuring higher quality teaching;

Employment opportunities

9. Supports employment programmes in LDCs that are directed towards supplying jobs in the construction, building maintenance and service sectors through the European Development Fund;
10. Expresses its hope that proposals such as the Female Rural Entrepreneurship for Economic Diversification (FREED)⁴⁹ will get young entrepreneurs involved with the local community;
11. Congratulates initiatives and projects such as The MasterCard Foundation Scholars Program⁵⁰ providing on-the-job training for youth in LDCs;
12. Endorses the MicroLoan Foundation⁵¹ providing microloans to young people in LDC's enabling and empowering them to initiate start-ups;

Project

13. Encourages the promotion of existing movements such as "WaterRun", as outlined in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

⁴⁷ UNFPA provides technical support during all stages of a national census, and helps ensure the data are widely disseminated and used for development.

⁴⁸ Farmer field schools bring together concepts and methods from agroecology, experimental education and community development. They are promoted by multiple governments, NGOs and international agencies.

⁴⁹ FREED is a proposal made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2014.

⁵⁰ A project providing young people from economically disadvantaged communities who have demonstrated academic talent and leadership potential with access to quality and relevant education.

⁵¹ The MicroLoan Foundation provides small loans (Average £60) and ongoing business training and support.

Annex

Name of the project: 'WaterRun'

Aim: to support local NGOs through fundraising and public communication in order to achieve clean and affordable water aiming to create opportunities for youth in LDCs.

Objective 1: Organise a charity run to raise money (October 2015)

- Contact Pump Aid and Water Aid to work with these NGOs (July 2015);
- Contact respective EYP National Committees to gain their support (August 2015);
- Set up a Google sheet to choose a date for the charity run (August 2015);
- Make a Snapchat channel for the charity run (September 2015);
- Make a Facebook page and event for the charity run and a challenge in social media to gather more attention and donations (September 2015);
- Contact local media and find sponsors for the charity run (September 2015);
- Liaise with the NGO to organise how donations will be transmitted to them (September 2015).

Objective 2: Make a video to introduce the project and NGO to the wider public (July 2015)

- Start filming for the video (July-August 2015);
- Feature parts of the "Bottled Life" documentary in the video after contacting the documentary maker to get permission (August 2015);
- Edit the video and promote it on social media (September 2015).

Objective 3: Start a boycott of companies privatising water in LDCs

- Start a personal boycott of the company privatising water in LDCs and speak to the families and friends of the committee members about not buying their products (August 2015);
- Speak to school or university administration of four committee members about not buying those products (August-September 2015);
- Organise a Day of Action in a municipality of one of the project members (October 2015).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Green mobility balancing between innovation, investment and user choice: What should be done to put a brake on the ever-increasing greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector in the EU?

Submitted by: Olga Budinskaya (UA), Pascale Chehadeh (DE), Ludovica Formicola (IT), Torbjørn Reitan Fyrvik (NO), Katarzyna Gołaszewska (PL), Yves Hayoz (CH), Eline Inghelbrecht (BE), Armine Khamoyan (AM), Rafael Lafaurie (FR), Telman Maharramov (AZ), Daniel Míka (CZ), Boris Verloop (NL).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the increasing generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the transport sector in Europe, already accounting for 24.3 % of total GHG emissions⁵²,
- B. Noting with deep concern the lack of cooperation amongst Member States in establishing transnational transport networks hindered by dissimilar:
 - i. National legislation and transport policies,
 - ii. Levels of economic development and infrastructural capacities,
- C. Alarmed by the immense costs stemming from inefficient transport services in the EU amounting to 384 billion euros annually,
- D. Noting with regret the lack of motivation of industrial stakeholders to bear the costs of eco-friendly methods in their respective businesses processes,
- E. Expressing its appreciation of European funding schemes that allow for investment in eco-friendly technologies and services such as:
 - i. the Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE),
 - ii. Europe INNOVA of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme,
 - iii. Entrepreneurship and Innovation Programme (CIP-EIP);
- F. Recognising the transport sector as an important source of employment in the EU⁵³,
- G. Having examined consumers' perceptions of low quality services provided by public transport authorities hence decreasing the use of such services,

⁵² European Commission - Climate Action: [Reducing Emissions from Transport](#)

⁵³ European Commission, Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) - Transport Research and Innovation Portal (TRIP), "[Employment in the EU transport sector](#)", 2013.

- H. Keeping in mind the lack of public awareness of individual contributions to air pollution through GHG emissions generated from commercial transport and industrial transport services,
- I. Fully aware of the asymmetric relationship between demand and supply of efficient transport services leading to traffic congestion and bottlenecks,
- J. Deeply disturbed by the insufficient enforcement of the Single European Sky (SES) legislation leading to air traffic congestion and inefficient air traffic management (ATM),
- K. Observing the inefficient management of maritime traffic and ports as well as the limited use of environmentally friendly fuels in maritime transport,
- L. Emphasising the need for user-based routes and simple intermodal connections within and amongst Member States;

Developing Optimal Urban Transportation

- 1. Encourages Member States to invest in advanced technologies, designs and materials to develop more efficient and environmentally friendly vehicles and infrastructure for individual and commercial use such as:
 - a) hydrogen and electric buses,
 - b) plastic roads;
- 2. Suggests businesses develop corporate mobility management plans to reduce GHG emissions from individual and corporate use;
- 3. Supports the exchange of statistical information amongst digital application entrepreneurs, road maintenance companies and national governments to identify and resolve the main bottlenecks in road and railway transport;
- 4. Urges City Councils to implement green urban planning to better accommodate biking, walking and public transport solutions in order to reduce dependency on road transport in metropolitan areas;

Enforcing European Legislation

- 5. Calls upon the European Commission to set stricter deadlines for implementing targets of the SES;
- 6. Recommends Member States provide companies with tax incentives to adapt to common railway transport standards⁵⁴ which will be based on frequency of occurrence and the efficiency of the system;

⁵⁴ [Directive 2008/57/EC](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council on the interoperability of the rail system within the Community.

7. Further recommends the monitoring and application of the aforementioned standards be implemented through close cooperation between the European Railway Association (ERA) and the Directorate General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE);
8. Requests that a set of common European environmental standards be applied for maritime transport alongside incentivising innovative eco-friendly alternatives that would be implemented in European ports;

Economics and Finance of Green Mobility

9. Requests the EU Fund for Energy, Climate Change and Infrastructure (Marguerite) to evenly distribute funding in order to guarantee equal development of the transport sector in all Member States;
10. Further invites Member States which apply road transport tax schemes to equate the revenue collected (from taxing individual vehicles producing high amounts of GHG emissions) with tax returns for the use of public transport services, especially for low-income citizens;
11. Authorises each Member State to directly distribute a portion of environmental taxes to R&D and innovation in public transport services;

Project

12. Implements the project 'Step by Step' to raise awareness on the impact individuals may have on reducing GHG emissions generated from their transport patterns while subscribing to the principle of green mobility and intermodal transport, as outlined in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: 'Step by Step'

Aim: to limit GHG emissions from individual daily transits and raise awareness on the impact our activities have on the environment.

Objective: Raise awareness on GHG emissions and reduce your daily carbon footprint

#GreenJourneyChallenge

- Download a carbon footprint-calculating application such as *Changers* (August 2015);
- Share pictures of own journey with low GHG emitting means of transport and own carbon footprint of the day on social media channels (August 2015 - December 2015);
- Tag friends in own posts on social media for them to see the achievements; (August 2015 - TBD).

Walk 2 School Day

- Choose at least one day a week to walk to school/university/work with friends (September 2015 - December 2015).

#NoCarChallenge

- See how many consecutive days one can go without using a car to reach your destination, with a target of 15 consecutive days (January 2016);
- Post progress on social media with the hashtag (January 2016).

Bike-sharing

- Share a bike you do not need every day with a (group of) friend(s) (September – December 2015);
- See who can travel the furthest every week (December 2015).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS I

Europe in need of jobs and growth: What should the role of start-up culture be in fostering a new wave of entrepreneurship and stimulating economic development in Europe?

Submitted by: Vanja Bankovic (RS), Eileen de Sousa (IE), Olimpia Gascó (ES), Marek Gawlik (CZ), Michael Ghukasyan (AM), Tuuli Helind (EE), Sébastien Lefèvre (BE), Matthias Masini (CH), Edgar Perrin (FR), Teodora Popa (RO), Aleksandra Sawa (PL), Florian Schinnerl (AT), Margherita Stera (IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the importance of start-ups, which currently employ approximately 88.8 million people⁵⁵, in sustaining economic growth in Europe,
- B. Noting with regret the insufficient number of start-up hubs in Europe and consequent lack of new enterprises,
- C. Recognising the low number and inefficiency of existing start-up support groups in the EU, given that on average there is a 33% response rate following requests for support⁵⁶,
- D. Deeply concerned with the difficulties that arise in developing European start-ups as a consequence of variations in the legal systems of Member States,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of collaboration between Member States in reducing bureaucratic constraints for European start-ups,
- F. Emphasising the importance of a Value Added Tax (VAT) filing system among Member States, such as the Mini One Stop Shop (MOSS) system in easing the creation of startups,
- G. Fully supporting the role of the Seed Enterprise Investment Scheme (SEIS) in providing tax relief to private investors when funding developing companies,
- H. Regretting the lack of education across Europe to prepare students for entrepreneurship and to foster entrepreneurial spirit,
- I. Further affirming the importance of training and mentorship in the creation and success of start-up companies,
- J. Concerned by the lack of confidence among potential European entrepreneurs in comparison to their global competitors,
- K. Further regretting that the stigmatisation of failure discourages:

⁵⁵ ["A Partial and Fragile Recovery"](#), EC, 2013-2014, pg.14, Table 2.1: Recent performance of SMEs in the EU

⁵⁶ ["Study on support services for SMEs in International Business"](#) pg.27, 2.2.1 (14).

- i. 41.9% of young Europeans from starting new businesses⁵⁷,
 - ii. re-starters from subsequent attempts;
1. Calls upon Member States to improve the support structure and environment for start-ups and SMEs in Europe by strictly adhering to the Small Business Act 2008⁵⁸;
 2. Implements the project '#StartMeUp' as detailed in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: '#StartMeUp'

Aim: to promote entrepreneurial values and start-up culture at a local level in Europe, and provide the opportunity and platform for potential entrepreneurs to take action.

Objective 1: Increase dialogue between participants of 79th International Session of EYP in Tampere regarding start-ups and entrepreneurship, and receive feedback for future growth of the project (in-session)

- Meet with Robert Torvelainen (Head-Organiser of the event) to discuss the organising of a dinner where delegates can network and discuss entrepreneurship by the end of the International Session (July 2015);
- Find experts among the participants at the session and invite them to join the network dinner (participants will register to specific tables with a different expert at each) (August 2015);
- The experts for the network dinner will promote the event at the session on behalf of the project team using Slack and the broadcast (August 2015).

Objective 2: Open the minds of young Europeans to the idea of entrepreneurship while increasing engagement and opportunities in this field

- Create a series of local networking events for start-ups across Europe - each team member to organise one in their respective hometowns, the structure of which will be flexible for the

⁵⁷ ["Europe's youth fear business failure and a lack of start-up skills"](#) - Youth Business International – Global Youth Entrepreneurship Summit 2013.

⁵⁸ ["Think Small First – A "Small Business Act" for Europe](#), European Commission, 25.06.2008.

organiser to decide upon (a picnic, a reception, a dinner, a conference or entrepreneur speed-dating, to include guest speakers) (September 2015 onwards);

- Each team member will establish a small team in each locality responsible for organising the events and undertaking relevant fundraising (September 2015 onwards);
- Contact local media for each event to ensure coverage of the project (September 2015 – onwards).

Objective 3: Create a community formed of participants from the various local events and ensure continuous engagement for sustainable impact and growth of the project

- Create and strictly adhere to a Corporate Identity in order to establish a professional appearance (August 2015);
- Create a Facebook and Twitter page to be updated regularly with information on entrepreneurship and the events taking place as part of this project (September 2015);
- Create video material from the events for both informative and advertisement purposes (October 2015 onwards);
- Commit to finding long-term partners for the project (sponsors, experts, lecturers, mentors, hosts, etc.) (August 2015).

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Over 100 million tonnes of food wasted every year in the EU: How can civil society inspire change in food consumption patterns in order to reduce food waste and strengthen the sustainability of the food system?

Submitted by: Alexander Apostolov (CH), Elif Aydinlandi (DE), Tislime Diallo (FR), Julia Haslauer (AT), Nora Jēkabsone (LV), Filip Jiroušek (CZ), Kätlin Kruuse (EE), Dylan McDermott (IE), Riccardo Pagnan (IT), Noah Schumacher (ES), Athanasios Theocharis (GR), Elizeo Tusha (AL), Nikki Weststeijn (NL).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the fact that 43 million people in the EU are at risk of food poverty,
- B. Bearing in mind that rapid population growth will entail an increase in food demand and potentially food waste,
- C. Noting that due to lack of information, and consumers' mind-sets and behaviour, households are responsible for 42% of all food waste,
- D. Noting with regret the lack of clarity and harmony in food waste policies within the EU,
- E. Realising that the EU Hygiene Package is being interpreted differently in Member States which hampers food donation,
- F. Aware of the confusion created by the variety of date labels such as 'use-by', 'best-before' and 'sell-by' dates,
- G. Realising that lower stages of the waste hierarchy such as incineration and landfilling are financially more inviting at all points of the food chain than donating to food banks, charities or farms, due to:
 - i. Member States imposing value added tax (VAT) on the donation of food,
 - ii. additional costs linked with transportation, storage and packaging during the food donation process,
- H. Further realising the high amount of food that never reaches consumers due to:
 - i. agricultural overproduction,
 - ii. aesthetic standards set by the European Commission Regulation EC 1221/2008,
 - iii. faulty packaging,
 - iv. inappropriate storage conditions;

EU Legislation

1. Calls upon the European Commission to set a binding target of a 30% reduction of food waste by 2025;
2. Has resolved to introduce the principle of the Good Samaritan Law into the General Food Law, in order to protect donors from liability when:
 - a) donating to a non-profit,
 - b) donating a product in good faith later causes harm to the recipient;
3. Urges the European Commission to modify labelling requirements set in Regulation EC 1169/2011 to ensure that consumers are not misled through:
 - a) the creation of new guidelines to visually differentiate between 'best-before' and 'use-by' dates,
 - b) the progressive reduction of the frequency and visibility of the 'best-before' labels;
4. Calls on the European Commission to ensure that the following are included in the Food Hygiene Package, so that:
 - a) interpretation amongst Member States is harmonised;

National legislation

5. Calls for Member States' National Waste Prevention Programmes to focus their efforts in higher stages of the waste hierarchy, namely prevention and re-use, in order to:
 - a) minimise the environmental impact of landfilling,
 - b) maximise the chance of products reaching consumers through donations;
6. Invites Member States to consider implementing policies that encourage food surplus donation from supermarkets to food banks and charities, as has been done in France;
7. Calls upon Member States to introduce corporate tax credits for companies that donate food at any stage of the food chain;

Support and cooperation

8. Considers funding projects on intelligent and sustainable packaging through the budget allocated to research and innovation within the Common Agricultural Policy;
9. Encourages retailers to contribute to the reduction of food waste by:
 - a) introducing discounts on products whose 'best-before' date is approaching,
 - b) introducing discounts on fresh produce labelled as Class II,
 - c) donating food that has passed its 'best-before' date;

Project

10. Implements the project 'Just Eat It' to influence consumer behaviour concerning food consumption, as presented in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: 'Just Eat It'

Aim: to change mindsets and consumer behaviour concerning food consumption through the creation of a social media account.

Objective 1: Promote aesthetically unpleasant food

- Organise an ugly food competition called #realpeacheshavecurves, consisting of people uploading photos of unattractive products (August 2015 onwards);
- Make at least 50 supermarket managers aware of the equal demand for aesthetically unpleasant food (September 2015-November 2015).

Objective 2: Raise appreciation and consumption of products that have passed their 'best before' date

- Surveying supermarket managers about their internal policies regarding products approaching and passed their 'best before' date and compile the responses in a report (September 2015 – December 2015);
- Organise food-sharing events where consumers prepare meals out of food that otherwise would go to waste, ultimately reaching 150 people (September 2015 – March 2016).

Objective 3: Assist households in making sensible choices when purchasing and consuming food

- Post interesting facts about food waste and its consequences on a regular basis (August 2015 onwards);
- Create a 'tips and tricks' section to inform consumers of small steps they can take to reduce food waste (September 2015);
- Raise awareness of the environmental impact of household food waste through the promotion of the European Week for Waste Reduction's food waste calculator (August 2015);
- Start a social media challenge to promote the account in which people would have to mix their leftovers and create a smoothie out of it (January 2016-February 2016).

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS**

Cultural diplomacy and people's diplomacy: What role for new approaches to foreign affairs can be adopted to complement the European Neighbourhood Policy towards EU eastern neighbours?

Submitted by: Cătălina Drăgoi (RO), Iuliia Drobysh (UA), Julie Lejeune (FR), Alinda Ohotski (TR), Nicola Ortu (IT), Teresa Ramos Fitera (ES), Vardges Shahmenendyan (AM), Guga Sukhiashvili (GE), Marta Sznajder (PL), Anja Taelemans (BE) and Linda Vaher (EE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that the fight against corruption, the promotion of good governance and sustainable development are aims of the EU which constitute common values at the core of the European Neighbourhood Policy⁵⁹ (ENP),
- B. Believing that the ENP should aim at strengthening the partnership between the EU and neighbouring states and societies, in order to consolidate healthy democracies, pursue sustainable economic growth and manage cross-border links,
- C. Emphasising the need to efficiently promote social and cultural ties,
- D. Recognising that a thorough assessment of the ENP's efficiency requires the re-evaluation of a 'one-size-fits-all' approach,
- E. Recognising that the Eastern Partnership⁶⁰ (EaP) requires a thorough assessment of its effectiveness, including an accurate evaluation of its successes and failures,
- F. Recalling that the objectives of cooperation with the EaP states should be to establish a closer strategic partnership, strengthen contacts on an interpersonal level between citizens of the EU and those of EaP states,
- G. Reaffirming the ENP as a multilateral track which serves as a framework for organising political relations in Europe,
- H. Fully believing that the difficulties involved in promoting and implementing the ENP can be eased by rebalancing and reinforcing EU engagement beyond political dialogue to tackle and develop the social, economic, political, and cultural spheres;

⁵⁹ The ENP supports political and economic reforms in sixteen of Europe's neighbouring states as means of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in the whole region.

⁶⁰ The Eastern Partnership is a specific eastern dimension to the ENP that is designed to reinforce the political association and economic integration of eastern European partner states.

Socio-Economic Development

1. Invites the European Commission to improve the management system of European regional funds allocated to the development of competences of partner states;

Socio-Political Development

2. Calls on the European Commission and the European External Action Service to reflect on the lessons that can be drawn from the recent evolutions of the EaP in terms of:
 - a) the definition of bilateral and multilateral priorities of the Union,
 - b) allocating funds under the European Neighbourhood Instrument;
3. Calls upon further strengthening of the multilateral track of the ENP in order to foster a climate of cooperation that will support the objectives of political association.

Project

4. Commits to implementing the project 'CulturEd', as detailed in the Annex to this motion for a resolution.

Annex

Name of the project: 'CulturEd'

Aim: To foster mutual cultural, social and political understanding as a diplomatic tool between EU Member States and ENP states.

Objective 1: Facilitate mutual understanding and deepening commitment to common goals through sharing values

- Launch an online platform that allows for meaningful interaction between citizens of the EU and those of the EaP, while simultaneously engaging with educational institutions, allowing both to post about their perspectives and experiences. The platform will feature different media, such as photography, blogs, videos, and podcasts (September 2015);
- Promote the platform to the wider EYP community via National Committees, the established EYP Facebook pages and the Alumni Platform (September 2015);
- Promote the project at future sessions, where the project members are in attendance (September 2015 onwards);

- Expand the project by promoting the idea outside of the EYP community by advertising the project to European and EaP citizens of different socio-economic backgrounds and age groups (August 2016 onwards);
- Compose and submit a report to the European Commission in which the aims, objectives and targets reached are shared (December 2016).

Objective 2: Foster dialogue between EU and EaP states' citizens

- Create a Facebook page where citizens of eastern EaP states and EU Member States are invited to engage in a dialogue about cultural values (August 2015);
- Produce a video explaining the main objectives of the project, as well as what it aims to achieve (August 2015);
- Relocate the initiative from Facebook to the above mentioned website (October 2015);
- Complement the webpage with a map, where people would pinpoint their locations and share their stories (November 2015);
- Feature heat-sessions⁶¹ on the website when national crises occur (December 2015 onwards);
- Contact non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which are involved in conflict zones, and promote them on the website so that active users are able to support their cause (January 2016);
- Add a chat platform where citizens of eastern ENP states and EU Member States are randomly paired with one another, allowing them to share their stories (March 2016).

⁶¹ For the purpose of this resolution a 'heat-session' is defined as a segment of the project in which individuals can share their thoughts and exchange ideas about current crises in their respective states.



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