

BRNO 2017

85TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE
EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

21st – 30th July 2017



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INTRODUCTION FROM THE PRESIDENT

Dearest Delegates,

Over the course of the last few days, you have spent a great deal of time listening to speeches from Commissioners, Deans, CEOs and Presidents. But the beginning of GA marks a noticeable change in the average age of the speakers you will be listening to.

There is an old phrase that I remember from my time at school that says “war is old men talking and young men dying” and I sometimes feel that the opposite is true for GA. But nonetheless, General Assembly at an International Session of the European Youth Parliament gives you the opportunity to speak your mind, to challenge yourself and to have your views listened to by 300 young people from all over Europe – not to mention the additional hundreds watching online!

Part of the reason that I love EYP is that no one will ever tell you what to say. You get the chance to stand up for what you believe in and have the opportunity to convince young Europeans that you are right to hold those beliefs.

My grandmother always used to say “Vivek, you have one mouth but two ears for a reason” and so my plea to you, dear Delegates, is not only to speak your mind with passion and conviction, but also to open your ears and hearts with appreciation and respect. Allow yourself to move others and be moved in equal measure; to convince and be convinced; to challenge and be challenged. Above all else, remember that compromise is not a bad word and that falling united is better than standing alone.

Friends, I will leave you with one of my favourite quotes of all time to help spur you on to write passionate and enthusiastic point (and bonus points if anyone can guess what film this is from):

“I wasn’t the best because I killed quickly. I was the best because the crowd loved me. Win the crowd and you will win your freedom”

This old man has talked enough... now, it’s over to you!

Vivek Gathani

President of the 85th International Session
of the European Youth Parliament in Brno





DEBATE PROCEDURE

GENERAL RULES

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.
The authority of the Board is absolute.

PROCEDURE AND TIME SETTINGS

Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses, friendly amendments)
3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution
3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution
Open debate
3 minutes to sum-up the debate
Voting procedure
Announcing the votes

FRIENDLY AMENDMENT

Last minute modifications of a resolution in order to improve it. Amendments are to be handed in on a specific form (distributed to the Chairpersons) two resolutions before the resolution in question.

USE OF PLACARDS

POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Request for a Delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible.

POINT OF ORDER

A Delegate feels that the Board has not properly followed the parliamentary procedure. The placard is used by Chairpersons after a request from a Delegate.

DIRECT RESPONSE

Once per debate, each committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard and the "Direct Response" sign, the Board recognises them immediately. The Direct Response sign is used to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.



PROGRAMME

Friday, 28th July 2017

09:00 – 10:00	Opening of the General Assembly
10:00 – 10:50	Committee on Security and Defence
10:50 – 11:20	Coffee Break
11:20 – 12:10	Committee on Constitutional Affairs I
12:10 – 13:00	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:50	Committee on Constitutional Affairs II
14:50 – 15:40	Committee on Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion
15:40 – 16:30	Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee Break
17:00 – 17:50	Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection
17:50 – 18:40	Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Saturday, 29th July 2017

09:00 – 09:50	Committee on Foreign Affairs
09:50 – 10:40	Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality
10:40 – 11:10	Coffee Break
11:10 – 12:00	Committee on Culture and Education
12:00 – 12:50	Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:50	Committee on Human Rights
14:50 – 15:40	Committee on Development
15:40 – 16:30	Coffee Break
16:30 – 17:20	Committee on Legal Affairs
17:30 – 18:30	Closing Ceremony



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

They might have guns, but we have flowers: Having witnessed acts of terrorism in Brussels, Nice, Berlin and London since the launch of the European Counter Terrorism Centre in January 2016, what further steps should the EU take to prevent acts of terrorism within its borders?

Submitted by:

Salome Bajelidze (GE), Tigran Ghazaryan (AM), Ebba Gustavsson (SE), Wladyslav Korshenko (UA), Aryna Lohvina (BY), Elpida Longinidou (GR), Denis Moyseenko (RU), Eliza Nicolaou (CY), Toby Paterson (UK), Daniel Røvik (NO), Hans Hubert Sams (EE), Lucas Taams (NL), Teemu Tasanen (FI); Arman Gasparyan (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply conscious of the increased radicalisation of political, ethnic, and religious minority groups within Member States, caused and exacerbated by:
 - i) the use of social media by political and religious extremist organisations,
 - ii) the lack of a concerted effort by the EU and by the governments of Member States to counter extremist narratives and propaganda on the internet,
 - iii) the radicalisation of individuals at educational and religious institutions,
- B. Deeply alarmed by the threat European foreign fighters impose to the EU, either after returning to or being prevented from leaving the EU,
- C. Alarmed by the consistent foreign funding of extremism and terrorism from countries outside the EU, such as the British branch of the Qatari funded al-Muntada Trust,
- D. Recognising that the Counter-Terrorism Strategy was designed to counter large terrorist cells and is inefficient against increasingly common 'lone wolf' attacks, such as the attacks in Nice, Berlin, Manchester and London,
- E. Deeply regretting the emergence of the Islamic State since the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, which contributed to a significant increase in the threat of jihadi terrorism in Europe,
- F. Recognising that Turkey remains the primary transit country for foreign terrorist fighters traveling between the EU, Syria, and Iraq, according to the EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report 2017,
- G. Approving the collaboration between Turkey and the EU to stop foreign fighters from travelling to conflict zones through the Turkey-EU Counter Terrorism Dialogue,



- H. Acknowledging that the European migrant crisis and the ensued political instability in Member States has increased the threat of terrorists entering the EU posing as refugees and committing acts of terrorism,
- I. Concerned by the lack of cooperation among:
 - i) EU institutions and Member States' intelligence agencies,
 - ii) European and national law enforcement bodies,
 - iii) European Police Office, third countries' intelligence agencies and national law enforcement bodies,
- J. Pointing out that there is no strong division of responsibilities between the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, and Member States in regards to counter-terrorism,
- K. Deeply concerned that EU counter-terrorism initiatives are not properly communicated to the public or evaluated, with examples including:
 - i) only three out of 88 EU counter-terrorism legislative initiatives so far have included a public consultation,
 - ii) only one quarter of the legally binding measures adopted since 2001 were subjected to Impact Assessments,
 - iii) no ex-post reviews or evaluations are carried out,
- L. Noting with concern that far-right and far-left terrorism, which are currently gaining momentum in Southern and Central Europe, have not been reflected in the EU counter-terrorism agenda,
- M. Emphasising the United Kingdom's active involvement in the counter-terrorism activities through:
 - i) championing an EU-wide counter-terrorism strategy, based on its own model,
 - ii) leading counter-radicalisation efforts in the EU,
 - iii) coordinating pan-European solutions to security threats,
- N. Further noting the uncertainty of the United Kingdom's future role in the field of security and defence in the aftermath of the referendum held for the UK withdrawal from the EU,
- O. Fully appreciating the adaptation of the EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework and the implementation of the EU Cyber Security Strategy,
- P. Convinced that mass surveillance is compromising the privacy and rights of the citizens;

De-radicalisation

- 1. Strongly encourages Member States to raise awareness on radicalisation by:
 - a) promoting both formal and informal education that shares values such as culture of dialogue, mutual understanding and intercultural competence,
 - b) preventing the formation and spread of ghettos,



- c) working closely with organisations and projects such as Workshops to Raise Awareness of Prevent (WRAP) and International Center for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR),
 - d) working closely with religious leaders in the respective Member States,
 - e) increasing funding given to the European Counter Terrorism Centre in order to step up the fight against propaganda in social media;
2. Urges Member States to implement strategies similar to the Aarhus model in order to reintegrate their citizens returning from conflict hotspots into society;

Counter-terrorism measures and border security

3. Invites Member States to immediately implement the 2016 European Commission's Action Plan to Strengthen the Fight Against Terrorism to identify, sanction and prevent countries financing terrorism by means of surveillance systems which trace financial transaction;
4. Calls upon all Member States to establish safety measures to decrease the risk of 'lone wolf' attacks through measures including physical surveillance, physical law enforcements on the location of the arrival, dog patrols and physical screening;
5. Supports the implementation of the Joint Declaration by the President of the European Council, the President of the European Commission, and the Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization by all parties;
6. Further encourages Member States and states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to fulfill the obligations arising from the aforementioned Joint Declaration such as:
- a) building the security and defence capacity and fostering the resilience of the partners in the East and South in a complementary way through specific projects in a variety of areas for individual recipient countries, including by strengthening maritime capacity,
 - b) broadening and adapting the operational cooperation including at sea, and on migration, through increased sharing of maritime situational awareness as well as better coordination and mutual reinforcement of our activities in the Mediterranean and elsewhere,
 - c) developing coherent, complementary, and interoperable defence capabilities of Member States and NATO Allies, as well as multilateral projects;
7. Suggests limiting the travel of foreign fighters between the Middle East and Europe by:
- a) strongly urging Turkey to strengthen its border control and ameliorate its tracking systems and surveillance of foreign fighters,
 - b) offering financial support to Greece and Bulgaria to implement more efficient control of the EU border with Turkey;
8. Requests that, within the next two year, the European Commission increase the budget allocated to the reinforcement of the EU's external borders in order to augment the security infrastructure through:



- a) advanced security measures, including fingerprint scans within the framework of European Dactyloscopy (EuroDac),
- b) confirmation of authenticity of ID's/passports and biometric facial recognition,
- c) fully utilising Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents database;

Cooperation between intelligence agencies

- 9. Instructs the European Commission to encourage intelligence agencies of countries in North Africa and the Middle East with high levels of terrorist activity to exchange more data with Europol, which would:
 - a) reduce the costs of intelligence gathering for all parties,
 - b) lead to the prevention of attacks by citizens from the Middle East and North Africa;
- 10. Calls upon Member States to increase the sharing of intelligence between national police forces and Europol;

Institutional reforms

- 11. Urges the European Court of Justice (ECJ) to set up a working group to analyse fundamental EU treaties and propose a plan that will clearly distinguish the competences of the European Commission, the European Council, the Council of the EU, and Member States in the field of counter-terrorism within the next two years;
- 12. Encourages the European Commission to clarify counter-terrorism initiatives for EU citizens through:
 - a) carrying out systematic public consultations on legislative initiatives,
 - b) increasing the capacity of the Securing Europe through Counter-Terrorism — Impact, Legitimacy and Effectiveness (SECILE) project,
 - c) publishing annual reports and evaluations such as, but not limited to, TE-SAT, aimed at informing the public of terrorism related activities and focusing on current trends in terrorism;
- 13. Suggests that the Council of the EU updates the EU counter-terrorism strategy in order to cover all types of modern terrorism by 2018;

Other measures

- 14. Directs the European Commission to assure that the need for security and defence co-operation is emphasised and certified during the negotiations for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the EU;
- 15. Authorises the European Commission to issue a directive replacing any form of mass surveillance with targeted surveillance in the EU;
- 16. Further asks Eurojust to support the implementation of the aforementioned directive in Member States.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS I

See EU later: With the British government triggering Article 50 on 29th March 2017 to formally start the process of withdrawing its EU membership, what stance should the EU take in Brexit negotiations?

Submitted by:

Giorgi Beroshvili (GE), İpek Can (TR), Katie Eitler (LU), Dragos-Stefan Ene (RO), Vasileios Farsarotas (GR), Flaka Fazlija (XK), William Glover (UK), Maria Hirvelä (FI), Levon Hovhannisyan (AM), Antonio Kranjčec (HR), Julia Michalczyk (PL), Paul Stone (SE), Vojtěch Sůva (CZ), Suzanne van Spijker (NL), Anna Venchiarutti (IT); Tim Backhaus (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Continuing to take the view that the United Kingdom (UK) will leave the EU on 29th March 2019 as Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) has set a two-year timeframe for the UK withdrawal negotiations from the EU,
- B. Further pointing out that the two-year timeframe for the negotiations is very limited in respect to the plethora of issues to be settled,
- C. Expressing its appreciation to the European Council for the guidelines it has set for the withdrawal negotiations on 29th April 2017,
- D. Noting with regret the unclear stance of the UK government and its negotiation team in the aforementioned negotiations,
- E. Noting with deep regret that the UK government has indicated it will be proceeding with the “Hard Brexit” approach as it is not inclined to accept the four freedoms and other terms of the Single Market after the UK’s withdrawal from the Union,
- F. Stressing the importance of reaching an agreement between the EU and the UK regarding the financial obligations that the UK has to address after its withdrawal from the Union,
- G. Reminding that the European Union (Withdrawal) Bill proposed by the UK Parliament will end the supremacy of the European Court of Justice’s (ECJ) jurisdiction and annul the 1972 European Communities Act,
- H. Deeply alarmed by the uncertain future of the rights of EU citizens in the UK as well as those of UK citizens in other Member States,
- I. Deeply concerned by the possible changes to the status of EU students in the UK, such as the rise of tuition fees, lack of scholarships and decreased number of EU students



accepted to universities in the UK,

- J. Alarmed by the deficit in the EU budget that will be caused by the UK's withdrawal from the Union as the second largest net contributor to the EU budget,
- K. Acknowledging that the EU's global influence might decline if the UK's support on foreign policy issues is lost,
- L. Recognising that cooperation between the EU and the UK on security, defence, terrorism and international crime is at risk if the UK leaves the EU,
- M. Taking into consideration the uncertainty regarding the data protection centres of EU institutions, organisations and citizens in the UK after its withdrawal from the European Union,
- N. Bearing in mind the uncertainty over the future of border regions such as Northern Ireland and disputed territories such as Gibraltar,
- O. Affirming the EU's importance as a trading partner with the UK,
- P. Conscious that after its departure from the EU, the UK may no longer commit to the previous agreement to abolish the country's blacklisted territorial tax havens,
- Q. Expecting that fishing volumes and the dispute over territorial waters should be addressed in the negotiations due to substantial fishing activity by the UK and other Member States in the North Sea;

Negotiating positions

- 1. Expresses its support for the withdrawal negotiation guidelines set by the European Council on 29th April 2017;
- 2. Calls upon the UK government to formally issue a document stating its stance on all matters relating to the UK's withdrawal negotiations from the EU;
- 3. Strongly affirms the EU's position not to compromise with regards to the four freedoms conferred upon in the European Single Market;

Citizens' rights

- 4. Calls for the UK Government to further define the rights of EU citizens residing in the country after the UK's withdrawal from the EU, especially for those who do not meet the requirements for settled status;
- 5. Proclaims that EU citizens' rights should be protected in the UK by:
 - a) reaffirming that settlement status in the UK should be permanent for all EU citizens residing in the UK before 29th March 2017,
 - b) encouraging an agreement between the ECJ and judicial institutions in the UK to advise on disputes concerning the rights of citizens in their respective territories;
- 6. Highlights the need for a reciprocal arrangement to be made allowing EU and UK students to preserve their current status;

**UK's financial obligations to the EU**

7. Calls upon the European Court of Auditors to review the calculations of the UK's financial settlement for its withdrawal from the EU;
8. Strongly urges the UK government to conclude its financial obligations on behalf of the UK for its withdrawal from the EU by the end of the negotiation process;
9. Appeals to the remaining EU27 to contribute to balancing the financial deficit left by the UK in the EU budget in addition to the financial settlement received from the UK after its withdrawal from the EU;

Foreign policy and security matters

10. Encourages the EU to preserve its influence on the international political scene by maintaining good relations with the UK;
11. Encourages the European Commission's Task Force on Article 50 negotiations with the United Kingdom to form an agreement between the EU and the UK in respect to sharing intelligence on terrorism and crime, similar to the existing cooperation through Europol;
12. Urges the UK government to comply with Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on General Data Protection, ensuring the data protection of EU entities and citizens after its withdrawal from the Union;

Trade relations and border disputes

13. Requests that Spanish and UK governments find a resolution on the disputed territory of Gibraltar following the conclusion of the UK's withdrawal negotiations from the EU;
14. Supports upholding the Common Travel Area between the UK and the Republic of Ireland to preserve the borderless area;
15. Suggests a transitional period to allow a repeal and replace process for the European Commission to negotiate a new bilateral trade agreement in case of the UK's withdrawal from the European Single Market;
16. Encourages the European Commission to address bilateral trading between the UK and EU by introducing lower tariffs between the two parties after the UK's withdrawal from the EU;
17. Reminds the UK to ensure that its blacklisted territorial tax havens comply with the EU criteria on tax transparency before withdrawing from the EU;
18. Hopes that the EU and UK can find an agreement with regards to future fishing policy, which:
 - a) settles the area of fishing waters that the UK is entitled to when it withdraws from the Common Fisheries Policy,
 - b) ensures that the UK and the EU continue to cooperate on ensuring sustainable fishing in the shared fish stocks.



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

A failed project or a phoenix in the ashes: With Eurozone countries having different monetary policy needs, what steps should the EU take to aim for solid growth for all Eurozone countries?

Submitted by:

Nargiz Allahverdiyeva (AZ), Amanda Louise Bolann Håland (NO), Jeanne Cochenec (FR), Guillermo Escuder (ES), Liv Heinrich (DE), Viktor Karlíček (CZ), Georg-Oliver Loorand (EE), Aijan Muktar (CH), Einārs Pomerancis (LV), Andra Radu (RO), Kerstin Reisinger (AT), Sinéad Ryan (IE), Oliver van der Weij (FI), Yunus Kaan Yilmaztürk (TR), Galina Žižakov (RS); Jakob Gutschlhofer (Chairperson, AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed by the structure of the euro area having a common monetary policy without a common fiscal policy,
- B. Fully alarmed that as of 2016, only six euro area Member States meet the convergence criteria goal of a government debt-to-GDP ratio of below 60% according to Eurostat,
- C. Noting with regret that despite the European Central Bank's (ECB) efforts to raise inflation to a healthier level, major banks remain reluctant to lend, while people are disinclined to invest,
- D. Expressing its concern about the asymmetrical development in prices in the euro area when comparing inflation rates,
- E. Noting with concern the rising euroscepticism towards a common currency leading to 25% of Europeans being against the euro area according to the Eurobarometer survey results of October and November 2016,
- F. Regretting the unwillingness of some Member States to join the euro area by not participating in the voluntary Exchange Rate Mechanism II (ERM II), such as Sweden as a result of their referendum of September 2003,
- G. Viewing with appreciation the establishment of the European Fiscal Board (EFB) in October 2016,
- H. Acknowledging the European Commission creating the European Stability Mechanism (ESM),
- I. Noting with regret the existence and size of the shadow economy in euro area Member States hindering economic growth due to lost tax income;



European Fiscal Union (EFU)

1. Directs euro area Member States to create a euro area finance ministry by 2025 with its own source of revenue, oversight over national budgets, ability to issue debt and the capacity to make ongoing fiscal transfers within the euro area;
2. Encourages the euro area finance ministry to cooperate with the ECB and the Eurogroup through their fiscal and monetary instruments with the goal of creating a stronger economic area;

Economic resilience and crisis prevention

3. Requests the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) of the European Commission to launch the European Unemployment Insurance by 2022;
4. Calls upon the Eurogroup to extend the ESM's lending toolkit to provide indebted governments with financial means to undertake the structural reforms needed to reduce government debt at the ESM's base interest rate;
5. Instructs the ECB to continue maintaining stable and low interest rates as long as required to further encourage investments and meet inflation goals;

Shadow economy

6. Invites the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union (DG TAXUD) of the European Commission to issue a Recommendation to Member States composed of best practices regarding the combat of tax evasion in the euro area, which will include:
 - a) limits on the value of cash payments, such as €3.000 per transaction,
 - b) the establishment of an obligation to use a cash register and issue receipts;

Informing citizens

7. Proposes that the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) of the European Commission cooperate with newspaper agencies in order to reach out to citizens who are less interested in the political and economic affairs of the EU by running informational advertisements in their newspapers.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS II

Rethinking the European Project: With EU membership on the line in several national elections in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, what reforms should the EU implement in response to the issues highlighted in areas where Euroscepticism is high, such as the Visegrad Group, in order to maintain peace, stability and prosperity in Europe?

Submitted by:

Mora Brauna (LV), Chiara Dyson (CH), Korbinian Franken (DE), Aleksandra Gazikalović (RS), Jules Genbrugge (BE), Rafael González Graciani (ES), Gökçe Gürçavdı (TR), Mehri Elena Heybaran (NO), Schila Labitsch (AT), Eoghan McGarvey (IE), Anneliis Saarend (EE), Nuno Vilaça (PT), Alexandros Violetti (CY); Marta Sznajder (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that 21% of EU citizens have a negative portrayal of the EU according to a Eurobarometer survey in 2017,
- B. Noting with deep concern that only 43% of EU citizens feel their voices count at the EU level according to a Eurobarometer survey in 2017,
- C. Deeply disturbed that voter turnout in the 2014 European Parliament elections reached an all-time low of 42.54%,
- D. Anxious that the vote in favour of the UK withdrawal from the EU has triggered a further rise of popularity for nationalist parties in the EU as seen in the recent national elections in France, the Netherlands and Italy and initiatives calling for membership referenda in Finland and Denmark,
- E. Recognising that millennial voters were less Eurosceptic than older generations in the British referendum on leaving the EU where 75% of the voters aged 18-24 voted to remain,
- F. Noting with regret that Member States, the Council of Ministers and other EU institutions have not implemented the Lisbon Treaty to its fullest extent,
- G. Noting with concern that some Member States such as members of the Visegrad Group refuse to comply with EU guidelines regarding human rights and immigration,
- H. Conscious of the democratic deficit in the European Commission being a major argument used by Eurosceptic movements since Commissioners are not directly elected by citizens of Member States,
- I. Regretting the misconception that the European Commission is not held accountable by the European Parliament,



- J. Regretting the amount of money spent by EU institutions on superfluous actions such as the €180 million annually budgeted for shifting the European Parliament from Brussels to Strasbourg,
- K. Taking into account criticism over the high salaries of EU officials,
- L. Observing the inefficiency of Article 7 of the Treaty on the European Union (TEU) in its current form regarding the EU's reaction towards countries such as Poland or Hungary for violating core principles,
- M. Believing that a lack of public awareness regarding the EU and its competences can lead to the EU being held responsible for decisions taken under the remit of national governments,
- N. Considering the political and economic divisions created by the Member States developing at different paces (multi-speed Europe) or in different policy areas (variable geometry Europe),
- O. Expressing its appreciation towards the efforts of the European Commission regarding the adoption of the White Paper on the Future of the EU;

Citizens' involvement

- 1. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate the amendment of Article 11 (4) of the TEU to reduce the number of citizens required for the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) from 1,000,000 to 750,000;
- 2. Recommends that governments of Member States introduce e-voting in European Parliament elections in order to increase voter turnout, following the example of Estonia;
- 3. Invites Member States to collaborate with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as Democracy 21 in promoting active citizenship and raising awareness of the importance of participating in elections;

Cooperation between the EU and Member States

- 4. Reminds the Council of Ministers, other EU institutions and Member States to implement the solutions presented in the European Parliament's Resolution of 16th February 2017;
- 5. Supports the European Parliament in continuing discussions regarding the Dublin Regulation with Visegrad Group members and other Member States struggling with the influx of immigrants;

Legal reforms

- 6. Urges the European Commission to initiate the amendment of Article 17 of the TEU to introduce direct elections for the European Commission's President;
- 7. Directs the European Parliament to permanently move its plenary seat to Brussels;
- 8. Calls upon the Council of the EU to amend Regulation (EU) 1239/2010 to reduce the salaries for Members of the European Parliament and European Commissioners by 5%;



9. Strongly urges the European Commission to initiate the amendment of Article 7 (2) of the TEU to determine the existence of a serious and persistent breach by a Member State of Article 2 of the TEU by a qualified majority of four fifths of members of the European Council;
10. Invites the European Commission to propose legislation countering the spread of fake news by Eurosceptic movements that shift the blame for unpopular decisions from national governments to the EU;

Future of the Union

11. Instructs the European Commission to determine clear priorities for each of the sections outlined in the White Paper on the Future of the EU;
12. Asks the European Commission to create a sixth scenario combining the first and fourth scenarios of the White Paper on the Future of the EU by “doing less but more efficiently in all sections with the single market carrying on”;
13. Calls upon the European Commission to implement the sixth scenario by 2030 through:
 - a) Discussing the shape of the European Defence Union by 2020 and initiating its work by 2025,
 - b) Reaching a conclusion on the future of the Eurozone by 2020,
 - c) Deciding upon an asylum policy of the EU by 2020,
 - d) Evaluating the Schengen Agreement and discussing its future by 2022,
 - e) Appointing a European Minister for Foreign Affairs by 2025,
 - f) Reflecting on the progress and evaluating the past decade of reforms by 2030.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON MONEY LAUNDERING, TAX AVOIDANCE AND TAX EVASION

Heaven or Hell: With a recent Oxfam report suggesting that four EU Member States are among the world's leading corporate tax havens and the EU's commitment to publishing a tax haven blacklist, what steps should the EU take with regards to tax havens both inside and outside its borders?

Submitted by:

Iman Delimustafić (BA), Denis Dodoiu (RO), Deniz Kayserilioğlu (TR), Michaela Kralova (CZ), Florian Lang (DE), Agnė Laugalytė (LT), Thomas Lavack (FR), Maria Manén (ES), Ferdinand Mayrhofer (AT), Ella Okko (FI), Siniša Rudić (RS), Realdo Silaj (AL), Margherita Tudor (IT), Frédéric Urech (CH); John McGuinness (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed that the Oxfam Tax Battles report identified four Member States, namely Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and Cyprus, among the world's worst tax havens,
- B. Referring to the above four Member States and the fact that the EU treaties make no explicit reference to taxation, any EU-wide measure would require a unanimous vote in the Council of the European Union,
- C. Deeply concerned by the estimated revenue loss of \$100-\$240 billion annually world-wide due to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) as established by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),
- D. Regretting that the current Common Reporting Standard (CRS) and BEPS developed by the OECD are legally non-binding,
- E. Keeping in mind the limited ability of the EU to influence tax legislation in non-Member States,
- F. Approving of Council Directive (EU) 2016/881 amending the Directive 2011/16/EU on exchange of information adopted by the Council of the European Union making country-by-country reporting mandatory for multinational corporations (MNCs) of a certain revenue threshold,
- G. Aware of the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive coming into force on 1st January 2019,
- H. Expecting the pending comments of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council (Ecofin) on the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB) and the Common Corporate Tax Base (CCTB) proposals for Council Directive,
- I. Noting the ongoing European Commission and Ecofin Council initiative to create a "blacklist" of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions by the end of 2017,



- J. Noting with approval the adopted Council Directive (EU) 2015/2376 implementing automatic exchange of information on advance tax rulings and advance price agreements,
- K. Bearing in mind the pressures on MNCs to engage in tax avoidance strategies to gain a competitive advantage in the marketplace which are often incentivised by the shareholders,
- L. Recognising the power of public outcry related to revelations of tax avoidance regimes to have reputational and business impact on MNCs, such as in the case of recent Panama Papers scandals,
- M. Realising the economic benefits for countries of attracting investment from MNCs while also acknowledging the possibility of a “race to the bottom”,
- N. Alarmed by the influence of MNCs on national governments as a result of widespread lobbying activity,
- O. Expressing its regret for the expansion of the use of the United States as a tax haven, as shown by their refusal to sign the OECD BEPS programme;

Tax Avoidance legislation

- 1. Approves of the CCTB and CCCTB proposals by the European Commission and encourages their adoption in the Ecofin Council;
- 2. Calls for the limitation of inter-company lending rates within a certain range of the market interest rate as decided by the Ecofin Council;

Transparency

- 3. Instructs all MNCs with an annual revenue more than EUR 750 million, in line with the Council Directive (EU) 2016/881, to reveal their lobbying expenses per Member State in their annual financial reports;
- 4. Calls upon the European Commission to create a centralised portal to store the country-by-country reports that MNCs have to publish according to the Council Directive (EU) 2016/881;
- 5. Supports the European Commission in its “Apple Tax” decision and further calls upon the European Commission to investigate tax agreements between MNCs and Member States under Articles 115 and 116 of the Treaty of Functioning of the European Union (TFEU);
- 6. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a Directive on the implementation of the OECD’s CRS across the EU;
- 7. Requests Member States’ tax authorities to publicise all MNC tax rulings in their country;
- 8. Fully supports the European Commission in the creation of an EU Directive on whistleblower protection to facilitate and protect those willing to disclose tax evasion regimes, following the recent public consultations;

International Cooperation

- 9. Appeals to the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union (DG TAXUD) to in-



tensify and expand the cooperation with third countries and international partners via the Platform for Tax Good Governance;

10. Draws attention to the European Commission's initiative to publish a list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions;
11. Urges the immediate opening of negotiations on transparency between the EU and the countries included in the aforementioned list of non-cooperative tax jurisdictions;
12. Invites the European Commission to offer advice and consultation on structural reform for non-cooperative tax jurisdictions heavily reliant on harmful tax practices seeking to transition away from such regimes.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II

Millennials – The lost democratic generation: With recent election results failing to represent the majority opinion of 18-29 year olds despite a significant increase in young voter participation, how can the EU tackle increasing disillusionment with politics among young people and foster young voter engagement?

Submitted by:

Ena Bogut (HR), Teodora Burduja (RO), Giulia Franchi (IT), William Gill (UK), Christopher Godina (SE), Rafael Hajibayli (AZ), Giorgi Khachaturovi (GE), Veronika Kletečková (CZ), Klara Kokalj (SI), Maria Loos (NL), Zuzanna Palion (PL), Petja Pennala (FI), Yuliia Rudenko (UA), Apostolos Souflis-Rigas (GR), Gor Varosyan (AM); Bernat Just (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that millennials represent around 30% of the adult population of the EU,
- B. Regretting that in the 2014 European Elections only 28% of people aged between 18-24 voted while the average overall turnout was 42.5%,
- C. Pointing out the noticeable variations in young voter turnout between Member States with only 6% in Slovakia and 66% in Sweden,
- D. Deeply regretting the young voter turnout in the referendum on UK withdrawal from the EU being 8.2% lower than the average overall turnout,
- E. Having studied the clear generational divide between millennials and older voters within Member States in terms of moral values, fields of interest and lifestyle,
- F. Alarmed by the lower youth voter turnout compared to the older generations despite the increase of youth democratic engagement among Member States,
- G. Realising that the established political culture in Member States:
 - i) fails to represent millennials,
 - ii) causes disillusionment among millennials,
- H. Concerned by the disproportional representation of millennials in the European Parliament (EP) with only 1.3% of Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) being under 30 years-old,
- I. Believing that political parties in Member States fail to address the concerns of millennials and prioritise the needs of older voters,
- J. Emphasising the absence of clear targets coming from the EU or governments of Member States in terms of youth voter turnout,



- K. Noting with deep concern the lack of success of the programmes implemented by the European Commission and the Council of Europe on increasing millennials voter turnout, such as ERASMUS+ and Structured Dialogue,
- L. Aware of the security-related issues concerning electronic voting systems and in particular internet voting,
- M. Noting that polling centres are not always easily accessible for people who travel, live abroad and live in isolated areas,
- N. Concerned by the legal challenge online voting faces having to work under both the European Electorate Law and different national legislations,
- O. Fully aware that millennials are prone to view voting as a choice rather than as a civic duty,
- P. Noting with regret that a significant number of young people are not familiar with their respective Member States' political party programmes,
- Q. Deeply concerned by the ineffectiveness of school systems in Member States to emphasise the importance of democratic participation among students;

Institutional change at the EU and Member State levels

1. Calls upon the European Commission to establish an increase of youth voter turnout as an objective of the EU Youth Strategy;
2. Appreciates the importance of the EU Youth Report in order to set the EU Youth Strategy;
3. Encourages the European Commission to provide further funding for organisations that promote active citizenship, such as Eurodesk;
4. Requests that the European Commission sets a common target for youth voter turnout in European elections and a specific target for youth voter turnout for local, regional and national elections for each Member State;
5. Instructs the European Commission to create a framework for common transparency goals to be implemented by political parties in Member States;
6. Directs all important national political parties to introduce a youth representative on its board who is elected by the young affiliates of that party;
7. Encourages Member States to decrease the legal voting age to 16 years old, following the example of Austria;

E-voting

8. Urges national governments to implement electronic voting systems alongside traditional methods;
9. Calls upon the European Commission to create a framework with the aim of harmonising the electronic voting systems throughout the EU;



10. Further calls upon Member States to adopt the aforementioned framework;
11. Strongly supports the European Commission in integrating decentralised networks and blockchain systems into the electronic voting in order to eradicate security breaches;

Education

12. Recommends that Member States include civic education in their national curricula;
13. Calls upon Member States to create a booklet featuring a summary of the national political parties and their respective programmes;
14. Encourages Member States to organise political events at a local, regional and national level, such as:
 - a) mock elections in elementary schools,
 - b) youth camps for national citizens,
 - c) debate sessions in high schools,
 - d) participatory budget in high schools and elementary schools;
15. Emphasises the importance of having polling stations in educational facilities.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Sharing is caring: With the collaborative business model firmly establishing itself in European markets, accompanied by concerns over the protection of consumers and providers alike, what stance should the EU take in regulating this new economy?

Submitted by:

Jamie Arthur (UK), Andrina Grimm (CH), Laman Hanifayeva (AZ), Margit Kienzl (AT), Alexander Lyddon (BE), Gianna Mascioni (DE), João Matos (PT), Lara Nissim (ES), Eleanor Noonan (IE), Maiwenn Plante (FR), Šarlote Ševele (LV), Umut Uygur (TR), Martin Veselý (CZ), Albert Viilik (EE), Maša Vračar (RS); Onur Uçarer (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that gross revenue of collaborative economy services in the EU is estimated to grow from €28 billion in 2015 to €570 billion by 2025 according to a PricewaterhouseCoopers study for the European Commission in 2016,
- B. Taking into consideration that one in six EU citizens are users of collaborative economy services according to a 2016 Eurobarometer poll,
- C. Appreciating that the collaborative economy has the potential to reshape the economy away from an ownership based model to a system based on renting,
- D. Bearing in mind that the two main benefits of collaborative platforms are more convenient access to services and cheaper prices as indicated by a survey carried out by TNS Political & Social network in 2016,
- E. Noting with approval that, on average, over 85% of the value of transactions facilitated by collaborative platforms is received by the service providers rather than the platforms themselves according to the European Agenda for the Collaborative Economy by the European Commission,
- F. Concerned by the economic ramifications caused by the ban on Uber in Member States such as Hungary and Denmark,
- G. Aware that the rapid growth of collaborative platforms in some cities has caused concerns among the public as shown by the taxi drivers' demonstrations against Uber in Paris in 2015 and protests against Airbnb with regards to housing shortages in Barcelona in 2017,
- H. Having considered the need for EU regulation setting out the requirements for services and goods provided on collaborative economy platforms in order to safeguard their quality, reliability, and consumer safety,



- I. Noting with regret that 60% of users of collaborative economy platforms are not aware of their rights when problems arise while using collaborative economy services according to the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers of the European Commission,
- J. Emphasising that current EU consumer protection legislation addresses business-to-consumer transactions and not consumer-to-consumer transactions of the collaborative economy,
- K. Realising that business relationships between collaborative platforms and service providers are based on independent contracts resulting in the lack of employee benefits for service providers,
- L. Aware that EU law does not define at what point an individual providing services through collaborative economy platforms on an occasional basis becomes a professional within the collaborative economy,
- M. Keeping in mind that collaborative businesses have an advantage in market access over traditional businesses due to the regulatory disparity between traditional businesses and collaborative platforms,
- N. Noting with concern that the current rating systems on collaborative platforms are non-transferable, causing service providers to be restricted to a single platform,
- O. Aware of the need for an EU-wide liability regulation outlining the responsibilities of collaborative platforms, service providers and users,
- P. Noting with regret that the peer-to-peer nature of the collaborative economy leads to difficulties for governments of Member State to monitor their activities and effectively collect taxes;

Future of the collaborative economy in Europe

- 1. Envisions an innovative economy which provides equal opportunities for all stakeholders while ensuring the protection of consumers and service providers;
- 2. Appreciates the benefits of the collaborative economy for both consumers and service providers;
- 3. Welcomes the further expansion of collaborative platforms by 2025, as projected in the PwC study;

Protection of consumers and service providers

- 4. Encourages the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (DG GROW) to establish basic safety and reliability guidelines for the operation of collaborative platforms in order to ensure quality of service;
- 5. Recommends that Member States require collaborative transportation platforms to provide employee benefits to independent contractors if their primary source of income is generated through these platforms;



6. Further recommends that Member States make it mandatory for service providers of peer-to-peer transportation platforms to:
 - a) have had a driver's license for at least 3 years,
 - b) pass a standardised advanced driving test in order to ensure the road safety of users;
7. Suggests that governments of Member States require service providers of peer-to-peer accommodation to register their premises with local authorities;

Liability

8. Notes with approval the existing insurance options offered to service providers by collaborative platforms such as:
 - a) Host Protection Insurance policy offered by Airbnb,
 - b) Driver Injury Protection insurance offered by Uber;
9. Calls upon the governments of Member States to require service providers of peer-to-peer transportation platforms to have insurance policies covering potential damages caused while using the platform;
10. Asks governments of Member States to recommend peer-to-peer accommodation platforms to offer insurance policies for service providers when listing their accommodation on the platform;

Competition, social impact and taxation

11. Recommends the legislative branches of Member States in which Uber is banned to amend the laws which hinder the company's operations;
12. Invites the local authorities of Member States to review their regulation of taxi markets, with a particular focus on the cost of obtaining a taxi licence plate;
13. Calls upon DG GROW to introduce an online system on which the ratings and reviews of service providers from different collaborative platforms will be shared;
14. Recommends the local and regional authorities of Member States to limit the maximum number of apartments listed on collaborative accommodation platforms in cases of extreme housing shortages;
15. Calls upon governments of Member States to require collaborative platforms to share all transactional data with the respective tax authorities.



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

Solution not pollution: Given that the Air Quality in Europe 2016 Report highlights that 21 out of 28 Member States are falling short of EU targets despite the adoption of the Clean Air Policy Package in 2013, what further steps should the EU take in order to ensure the right to clean air is protected for all its citizens?

Submitted by:

Ruairi Atack (IE), Rustam Batyrau (BY), Leonie Fabian (NO), Maria Leonor Feio (PT), Hannah Fiene (DE), Paula Flores (ES), Mari Kõrtsini (EE), Kārlis Logins (LV), Zain Mumtaz (SE), Anna Savchenko (UA), Luuk van Dongen (NL), Igor Woloschtschuk (AT); Stella Benfatto (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the global effects of air pollution on climate change, further aggravating the depletion of the ozone layer,
- B. Stressing the ecological damage caused by air pollution, such as the intensification of acid rains, eutrophication and desertification,
- C. Contemplating that the major contributors to the phenomenon of air pollution are industries, transport and the agricultural sector,
- D. Bearing in mind that air pollution causes an increase in welfare and productivity costs as underlined in the OECD Economic Consequences of Outdoor Air Pollution 2016 report,
- E. Emphasising that economic sustainability goals can be achieved while actively working to reduce air pollution,
- F. Identifying the gap between the World Health Organisation's (WHO) standards and the EU's standards regarding air quality guidelines,
- G. Regretting that the 2015 Paris Agreement is not legally binding,
- H. Welcoming the recent initiative by French President Emmanuel Macron, to schedule a follow-up meeting of the Paris Agreement in December 2017,
- I. Congratulating the European Commission for the adoption of the Clean Air Policy Package on the 18th December 2013,
- J. Deploring the lack of enforcement of the Clean Air Policy Package among Member States,
- K. Concerned by the extensive use of fossil fuels among Member States in their energy mix, being responsible for the release of carbon emissions, greenhouse gasses and particulate matters,



- L. Expressing its concern for the preferential tax regimes for diesel fuel among all Member States,
- M. Realising the lack of an EU supervision and monitoring of the filtering disposals for industrial emissions results in the increase of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and dust from the combustion,
- N. Gravely concerned that according to Eurostat, in Europe, 64% of waste is burned or put into landfills, contributing to the release of methane, carbon acid and sulphur acid,
- O. Deeply concerned by the extensive use of pesticides and nitrogen-rich fertilisers in the agricultural field,
- P. Further deploring the inefficient agricultural waste management of intensive cattle breeding,
- Q. Noting with deep regret insufficient sustainable urban planning among European cities,
- R. Seriously concerned by the poor accessibility and affordability of regional and local public transport,
- S. Acknowledging the lack of awareness among citizens about the consequences of air pollution on human health, such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer and respiratory failure,
- T. Convinced that inefficient house-heating systems and poor thermal insulation of buildings contribute to the increase of greenhouse emissions,
- U. Deeply alarmed by the use of household products containing non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) and their effects on human health;

Global level of action

1. Supports French President Emmanuel Macron's initiative to schedule a follow-up meeting of the Paris Agreement in December 2017;
2. Welcomes the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to raise the problem of the Paris Agreement not being legally binding, when attending the aforementioned follow-up meeting;
3. Asks the European Commissioner for Energy to persevere with the debate on energy transition and its legal framework;
4. Requests the European Commission to assign a greater share of the Cohesion Fund to:
 - a) establish and develop regional and local networks of sustainable public transport,
 - b) improve local recycling infrastructures;
5. Strongly urges the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) of the European Commission to further research:
 - a) efficient management of agricultural waste,
 - b) cattle feeding,
 - c) green fertilisers and pesticides;



6. Calls upon the European Commission to provide local governments with smart city planning and urban planning guidelines which will include, but are not limited to air filters, green spaces and no car zones, green waves, Passive Control Systems (PCSs), carpool lanes, green individual transport and electric car facilities;
7. Suggests that the European Commission financially support non-governmental organisations working with schools in Member States to raise awareness about air pollution and its consequences on human health;
8. Invites the Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV) of the European Commission to create an EU label for NMVOC-free household products;

National level of action

9. Reminds Member States to further conform to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;
10. Trusts Member States to strive towards the WHO air quality guidelines in the upcoming years;
11. Encourages Member States to fulfil the goals set by the Council Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions as part of the Clean Air Policy Package;
12. Instructs Member States to eliminate preferential tax regimes for diesel fuel, following the United Kingdom's recent initiative;
13. Recommends Member States to further subsidise the purchase of electric cars and hybrid cars;
14. Promotes the use of the Energy Performance Certificates among Member States as a requirement to grant subsidies for the energetic renovation of buildings, allowing compliance with EU energy performance requirements;
15. Strongly invites Member States to further raise awareness of the health consequences of air pollution and air quality through:
 - a) the distribution of EU information material printed on recycled paper in schools, hospitals, social centres, public buildings, and urban administration,
 - b) the uploading of pollution data on the screens of public transports, public buildings and highways;
16. Encourages Member States to introduce tax preferential regimes on NMVOC-free household products;

Local level of action

17. Strongly recommends that local governments further invest in sustainable networks of public transports through raising local taxes.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

America first: With the election of President Donald Trump raising questions about the future cooperation between the US and the EU on security, trade and the environment, how should the EU proceed in relation to one of its most important bilateral partners whilst upholding its values and ideals?

Submitted by:

Giorgi Bokhua (GE), Keiron Golding (EE), Nensi Hakobjanyan (AM), Alexander Hiebsch (NL), Tom Jacks (UK), Katie Kapodistria (CY), Darina Kulaha (UA), Jure Majnik (SI), Nikolaos Moraitis (GR), Aino Puhto (FI), Kinga Ścierańska (PL), Daniele Timpano (IT); Sebastian Hosu (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern the divergence of views between the EU and the United States of America (US) in relation to climate change under the new administration of President Donald Trump,
- B. Keeping in mind that there is a favourable sentiment towards environmental protection in the US public opinion as demonstrated by the “We Are Still In” open letter signed by US state, local and business leaders,
- C. Fully realising the disparities between EU and US regulations on consumer goods,
- D. Deeply concerned by President Trump’s executive order to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and the Clean Power Plan,
- E. Emphasising the positive effect that the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the EU and US can have on economic growth for both parties,
- F. Noting the potential negative effects of TTIP such as:
 - i) job relocations,
 - ii) theft of intellectual property,
 - iii) disputes between investors and governments,
- G. Taking into account the EU’s precautionary principle to risk management in international trade,
- H. Regretting the absence of participation of third party actors such as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and small businesses in the drafting of international free trade agreements such as TTIP,



- I. Taking note that many members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are currently not complying with their defence spending target of 2% of the national gross domestic product,
- J. Recognising the difficulties raised by the conflicting criteria that the EU and US use for the classification of terrorist organisations and potential terrorist threats,
- K. Further recognising how the aforementioned classification of terrorist organisations and potential terrorist threats negatively affects cooperation on security and intelligence sharing,
- L. Deeply regretting the effects of military interventionism conducted by the US in cooperation with some Member States which contributes to the worsening of humanitarian and security crises,
- M. Alarmed by the decrease in US financial support for peacekeeping operations and foreign aid,
- N. Recognising the co-dependency of the EU and US in the fields of security and trade,
- O. Taking into account the rapidly changing and unpredictable nature of US foreign policy under the current administration,
- P. Acknowledging the EU's advanced capabilities in providing civil support in conflict areas;

Environment

1. Supports the statements of Member States that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) should not renegotiate the Paris Agreement with the US;
2. Calls for cooperation with the United States Climate Alliance (USCA) in its aim to uphold the Paris Agreement targets and reduce carbon emissions by 26-28% of the levels recorded in 2005 by 2025;
3. Calls for an amendment to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which would allow further integration of subnational actors from non-party states by establishing market links;
4. Seeks that future trade agreements between the EU and the US include environmental objectives and provisions to assure the sustainable production, distribution and disposal of goods;

Trade

5. Reaffirms the EU's unwavering position on health and consumer rights during the TTIP negotiations;
6. Further assures that existing genetically modified organism (GMO) regulations and bans on hormone-fed beef in the EU remain resolute;
7. Proclaims the protection of EU public and welfare services at national and local level;



8. Urges the creation of a Cooperation Committee on Goods Regulations consisting of EU and US representatives, which would:
 - a) facilitate and supervise the harmonisation of regulations regarding consumer goods for both parties,
 - b) ensure the protection of consumer rights in the EU and the US,
 - c) develop its own rules of procedures regarding the application of the aforementioned regulations,
 - d) serve as a link between both parties' private sectors and civil society organisations;
9. Calls upon national and subnational judiciary bodies of the EU and the US to actively enforce intellectual property laws by establishing a standardised copyright platform in the scope of TTIP;
10. Requests the Directorate-General for Trade (DG Trade) of the European Commission in collaboration with the Office of the United States Trade Representative to design a clear and transparent allocation of seats for the involved parties during TTIP negotiations;

Security

11. Reiterates the EU's foreign policy commitment to protect human rights and stop humanitarian atrocities;
12. Recommends that the US State Department restores US foreign aid spending to pre-2018 levels during fiscal year 2019;
13. Calls upon Member States who are members of NATO to work towards reforming the way NATO's defence spending requirements are calculated to include contributions in the fields of military equipment spending, personnel recruitment and retention, civil support, humanitarian and development aid;
14. Calls for better cooperation and better coordination between Member States who are members of NATO with regards to military interventions;
15. Urges the EU and the US to redefine criteria denoting terrorist organisations as well as individuals and entities that engage in terrorist activities to present a coherent EU-US front against terrorism;
16. Recommends that Member States who are members of NATO further specialise in civil support in conflict areas in order to bolster NATO's Smart Defence.



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

Girls just wanna have fundamental rights: Given that economic and societal inequality remains between men and women despite legislative measures and promotional work, what further steps can the EU take to reach gender equality in the workplace?

Submitted by:

Defne Aydoğdu (TR), Megi Bakiasi (AL), Jana Đorđević (RS), Ruxandra Filip (RO), Julia Galantseva (CZ), Maria Koimtzoglou (GR), Filip Konić (HR), Matti Lötjönen (FI), Samuel Newey (UK), Maria Nowak (PL), Luka Potskhishvili (GE), Aurora Takami Siljedahl (SE), Tautvydas Šlapikas (LT), Roman Svintitsky (UA), Carlo Taldone (IT), Bente Vissel (NL); Âli Okumuşoğlu (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Congratulating Member States which have successfully implemented the Barcelona Objectives hence increasing female labour market participation,
- B. Noting with concern that, according to the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), only 5.6% of CEOs in the EU are women, highlighting the deep-rooted effects of the glass ceiling,
- C. Deeply concerned that only 10% of companies in the EU have at least 40% of their executive boards consisting of women according to the Women and Men in Leadership Positions in the European Union 2013 report by the European Commission,
- D. Aware that female-led companies or those with at least 3 female board members have been seen to show improved performance, according to the International Women's Day Factsheet by the Business in the Community charity,
- E. Having examined that women represent only 37% of national parliaments and governments, according to a survey of the European Parliament from 2017,
- F. Gravely concerned that working women spend 17 hours longer per week on their household chores than their male counterparts, rendering more part-time positions and consequently leading to a 41% lower annual salary,
- G. Concerned that only 10% of fathers in the EU take paternity leave due to:
 - i) gender stereotypes,
 - ii) unequal sharing of family responsibilities and work-life balance,
 - iii) the absence of sufficient paternity leave legislation in several Member States,



- H. Welcoming the successes of some Member States in effectively implementing quotas for women in corporate executive boards, such as in Latvia, Finland and France,
- I. Appreciating the success of the annual fact sheet reports by the European Commission on the gender pay gap, providing transparency of information,
- J. Reaffirming the European Commission's efforts to fund numerous awareness-raising campaigns in Member States and to support grassroots organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and networks working towards gender equality and the prevention of violence against women,
- K. Welcoming the European Commission's recent proposal for a Directive for parents and carers, which would set a number of new or higher minimum standards on work-life balance,
- L. Cognisant of the difficulty of implementing efficient policies combating sexual harassment in the workplace due to systematic negligence and lack of recording of incidents,
- M. Alarmed by the fact that pension and earning gaps have led to 15.9% of women above the age of 65 to be put at risk of poverty compared to 11.7% of men in 2015 according to Eurostat,
- N. Taking into account that lower employment rates of women have been seen to cost 370 billion euros in opportunity costs according to Eurofound's estimate from 2013;

Parental leave

- 1. Asks Member States to implement a minimum of:
 - a) 3 weeks fully paid, compulsory non-nursing parental leave,
 - b) 7 weeks fully paid, compulsory nursing parental leave,
 - c) one year non-compulsory parental leave which is transferable between parents;
- 2. Appeals to the European Social Fund to subsidise businesses to help them cover the costs for employing and training substitute workers for the period of parental leave;

Labour market participation

- 3. Requests employers across Member States to amend their hiring systems by implementing anonymous and gender-neutral job applications for the first stage of their application process;
- 4. Directs Member States to further implement the Barcelona Objectives by creating more childcare facilities and subsidising existing ones thus increasing female labour market participation;
- 5. Invites all employers within Member States to increase transparency by providing data on wages, gender and positions of all employees to national governments allowing for further supervision of the gender pay gap in the white-collar sector following the examples of Austria, Belgium, France, Denmark and Italy;



6. Calls upon employers to implement an anonymous system which enables employees to internally compare hourly wages with their co-workers;
7. Designates trade unions and NGOs to prepare and disseminate a detailed guide on for employers which could advise them on how to improve their recruitment systems;

Sexual Harassment

8. Urges trade unions and businesses to collaborate on appointing and training welfare officers in order to promote equity in the workplace with a strong focus on combating sexual harassment along with conducting seminars for their employees;
9. Further urges the equality bodies of each Member State to create anonymous hotlines for victims and witnesses of sexual harassment in the workplace where they do not already exist;

Politics and Education

10. Asks Member States who have proportional representation systems to implement zipper lists in their elections in order to increase the chance for women to have access to decision-making positions;
11. Endorses educational programmes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which educate children about gender equality, gender stereotypes and gender-based discrimination within Member States in order to combat gender inequality from a young age.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Cleaning the dirt off sport: With FIFA scandals, doping allegations and abusive behaviour in stadia highlighting the shortcomings of the European Council's previous two Work Plans on Sport, what further steps should the EU take to help to rebuild a positive image of sport?

Submitted by:

Manca Bregar (SI), Stan Brouwer (NL), Elias Hidoussi (NO), Tetiana Lavrichenko (UA), Aurore Le Duff (FR), Sofia Magopoulou (GR), Laura Polkmane (LV), Levon Shoyan (AM), João Silva (PT), Iria Sobriño (ES), Annabel Teetamm (EE), Antonis Tofias (CY), Patricia von Mellenthin (DE), Lada Zadorskaya (BY); Hidde Fokkema (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging the lack of harmonised legislation concerning issues related to doping, corruption, match fixing, and violence in Europe,
- B. Noting that issues concerning doping, corruption, match fixing, and violence occur not only in the top leagues of sports, but also in the lower and amateur leagues,
- C. Concerned that doping, corruption, match fixing, and violence may compromise fans enjoyment of sports as shown by a survey conducted by the Guardian newspaper,
- D. Observing the lack of ethical methodology and transparency in national and international sport organisations, such as the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), the Union Cycliste Internationale (UCI), and the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF),
- E. Denouncing the undue influence FIFA exerts over the hosting countries of their international events as highlighted by the exemption of certain laws in Brazil during the 2014 football World Cup,
- F. Believing that national pride and perceived economic interest fuel a desire to host international sport events, which may lead to illegitimate actions,
- G. Conscious of the complexity of monitoring and discovering match fixing internationally, due to the unpredictability of sports,
- H. Stressing that gambling on sports is a worldwide business, worth over \$1.3 trillion according to a convention on crime organised in 2015 by the United Nations with most of revenue coming from illegal forms of betting,
- I. Recognising that the prevention of illegal betting is hindered by easy access to online gambling platforms,



- J. Gravely concerned that 12 out of 28 Member States have ratified the Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (CETS No. 215),
- K. Noting with regret that, since the 1960s, hightented media coverage has resulted in an increase in sports violence in Europe according to research done by the Social Issue Research Center,
- L. Observing that alcohol sold within the stadia can fuel violent rivalry between supporters,
- M. Alarmed that all forms of sport violence occur both inside and outside stadia,
- N. Emphasising that gender based violence in sports is an overlooked issue both internationally and at the EU level due to a lack of data, common definitions, and methodologies according to the Study on Gender-Based Violence in Sport 2016,
- O. Affirming that doping is a threat to sport and public health as stated by the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA),
- P. Reminding that there is a lack of cooperation and communication between relevant parties, such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Interpol, WADA, and national sports federations, in the case of doping prevention,
- Q. Further reminding that, due to the aforementioned lack of cooperation, most doping cases are exposed by whistleblowers,
- R. Deploring the worldwide insufficient and flawed communication between athletes and WADA in all sports and at all levels,
- S. Keeping in mind that a single doping test costs on average almost \$2,000 for WADA adding up to \$500 million every year as estimated by a paper published by the Center of Ethics at Harvard University,
- T. Conscious of the difficulty in detecting doping due to:
 - i) the new types of doping making detection ever harder, such as gene-therapy,
 - ii) the complexity of differentiation between performance-enhancing drugs (PEDs) and vital medicine which may also enhance performance of athletes,
 - iii) state-aided doping scandals within state doping-test facilities,
- U. Concerned by the insufficient budgeting of sports and educational programmes within Member States as stated by the European Commission in their report on the implementation of the Working Plans between 2014 and 2017;

Corruption

1. Recommends all Member States criminalise corruption in sports, with the severity of sentences to be decided by each Member State;
2. Urges the Council of the EU to promote structured dialogue through broader representations of both professional and amateur leagues during the annual EU Sports Forum;



3. Calls on the European Commission's Expert Group on Good Governance to create a handbook for the organisation of sports federations and clubs, providing these with a basic structure to ensure good governance;

Match fixing

4. Requests Member States create national Directorate Generals for the Regulation of Gambling that would regulate, supervise, control, and penalise gambling activities, following the example of Spain;
5. Appeals to Interpol, Europol and other national law enforcements groups to:
 - a) investigate match fixing as a specific offence,
 - b) develop new investigation methods, such as undercover match fixers;
6. Strongly reminds Member States to sign and ratify the Council of Europe's Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competitions (CETS No. 215);

Violence

7. Calls for Member States to upgrade their data gathering systems regarding gender-based violence by:
 - a) implementing a common definition for gender-based violence,
 - b) implementing a common methodology towards these investigations,
 - c) increasing funding for existing databases to research gender-based violence,
 - d) establishing a common co-operative database;
8. Invites the Member States to develop and offer training courses about gender-based violence as an extracurricular activity in school;
9. Seeks that local authorities introduce community policing techniques with regards to supporter groups which should include:
 - a) identifying and contacting influential leaders of the supporters,
 - b) building cooperative long-term relations with the wider community of spectators,
 - c) supporting a culture of security and order;
10. Requests local police to monitor social media for indications of future violence incidents around high risk sporting events;
11. Appeals to Member States to limit the distribution of alcohol in stadia, following the successful example in Norway;



Doping and whistleblowing

12. Asks the European Commission to create a database shared between WADA, UNESCO, Interpol, and national sport federations, in which all doping incidents in the world will be recorded;
13. Encourages Member States with advanced legal frameworks for whistleblowers protection, such as the United Kingdom, to provide reports on the successful implementation of their legislation;
14. Further encourages Member States to implement whistleblower protection laws according to the aforementioned reports;
15. Supports WADA to organise mandatory training courses on new forms of doping for sports physicians in Europe, who will then be encouraged to share this information with their athletes;
16. Invites Member States to increase funding given to WADA in order to research and develop cheaper and more reliable doping tests;
17. Suggests WADA reform the World Anti-Doping Code by placing unbiased supervisors in accredited doping testing facilities who will monitor the sampling and analysing process;
18. Proposes that the European Commission increase funding through, but not limited to, the Erasmus+ programme in order to improve sports education and infrastructure of grassroots sports.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

Believe it or not: Given the recent surge in fake news and with the establishment of the East StratCom Task Force, what further steps can the EU take to protect the freedom of information of its citizens?

Submitted by:

Nikola Andrić Mitrović (RS), Manon Arziman (FR), Daniel Binder (AT), Lucie Černá (CZ), Anna Fonts Picas (ES), Daria Karlenko (UA), İdil Korbek (TR), Sam Lingard (UK), Aidan Pepper (IE), Agnese Rekšņa (LV), Isis Sejrani (AL), Nawal Solh (DE), Marthe Macody Tufte Lund (NO), Matei Vlad (RO), Marta Zaragoza Navarro (CH), Selma Žuljević (BA); Hannes Ahlvin (Chairperson, SE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed by the role of sensationalist and fake news in fostering social division,
- B. Bearing in mind that no pan-European strategy has been implemented to combat the rise of fake news,
- C. Viewing with appreciation the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in educating the public and the press,
- D. Further appreciating the work of NGOs in fact-checking the press,
- E. Aware of the low utilisation of the aforementioned fact-checking tools,
- F. Concerned by the limited outreach of media literacy projects in Member States,
- G. Observing Germany's Network Enforcement Act as an attempt to curb fake news and hate speech on the Internet,
- H. Recognising that social media is growing as a platform to receive news, with 16% of Europeans getting most news on national politics through online social networks, according to the Autumn Standard Eurobarometer Survey 2016,
- I. Recognising that algorithms used by search engines and social networks exacerbate political polarisation through filter bubbles,
- J. Realising that the income of most online platforms is heavily tied to advertising revenue, creating a strong economic incentive for sensationalism and clickbait articles,
- K. Expressing its appreciation of social media platforms and search engines that have made efforts to prevent the spread of fake news, such as Facebook's user-based flagging system and Google's removal of fake news from its advertising pool,



- L. Fully alarmed by the capacity of disinformation campaigns to undermine the social cohesion and democratic integrity of Member States,
- M. Aware that the East StratCom Task Force lacks the human and financial resources to operate effectively;

General strategies

- 1. Invites the European Commission to draft a unified strategy for combating misinformation and disinformation;
- 2. Resolves to monitor the progress of Germany's Network Enforcement Act and report on its success;

Media literacy projects

- 3. Calls upon the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) to establish a network for media literacy projects in order to share information and best practices;
- 4. Declares its intention to allocate project funds to the EACEA to be distributed as grants to successful media literacy projects;
- 5. Further calls upon the EACEA to establish an annual specialised conference with experts in the field of media literacy and digital communication as well as representatives from media agencies;
- 6. Urges Member States to incorporate media literacy into school curricula, following the example of Finland;

Flagging and fact-checking

- 7. Invites media agencies within Member States to join fact-checking alliances, such as FirstDraft News, with the aim of cooperating and establishing best practices in ensuring factual correctness in their work;
- 8. Encourages the establishment of a flagging and fact-checking cooperation between social networks and search engines with at least 200 million users;
- 9. Further encourages the establishment of a monitoring body made up of representatives from the companies involved in the aforementioned project to develop and maintain a shared flagging algorithm;
- 10. Requests the European Commission to subsidise the cost of developing the shared flagging algorithm and setting up the monitoring body;
- 11. Asks social networks to extend their verification systems to include smaller, national and regional media agencies;
- 12. Further asks social networks to mark the pages that are frequently flagged for false or misleading content as unreliable;



13. Encourages other social networks to follow Facebook and Twitter's examples by deleting fake user profiles;
14. Urges the Council of the EU to approve the increase of funding for the East StratCom Task Force by €800,000 as initially requested by previous EU budget proposal.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Huddled masses, muddled laws: Taking into account that current EU asylum policies have been unable to respond effectively to the significant movement of refugees and are under heavy criticism from certain Member States and civil society, what action should the EU take to create workable policies that ensure responsibility is shared while protecting the rights of refugees?

Submitted by:

Sebastian Abdou (SY), Roberta Bajčić (HR), Bianca Croitoriu (RO), Marija Djigic (RS), Ronja Holopainen (FI), Ondřej Hostaš (CZ), Noel Lessinger (LU), Anastasia Mitta (GR), Nika Mtvarelishvili (GE), Khrystyna Myhasiuk (UA), Gianmarco Pinto (IT), Sarene Sak (SE), Era Selmani (AL), Tim van Woezik (NL), Necmettin Berk Yoleri (TR), Jegor Zajarniuk (PL); Anna Zellweger (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply conscious that under the Dublin III Regulation, arrival states bear a disproportionately high responsibility of dealing with the recent influx of refugees,
- B. Noting with regret the disparity between Member States in the fulfillment of their obligations under the Dublin III Regulation,
- C. Deeply conscious that the aforementioned disparate implementation within the EU facilitates asylum shopping,
- D. Considering the current European Commission's Proposal Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and Enhancing Legal Avenues to Europe,
- E. Expressing its regret that despite the Directive 2013/32/EU on Asylum Procedures, asylum procedures differ greatly in length and complexity across Member States,
- F. Bearing in mind that all recent attempts of refugee reallocation from arrival states to other Member States, such as the 1st and 2nd Emergency Relocation Scheme, have been blocked or have yet to be successfully executed,
- G. Noting with deep regret that arrival states are no longer able to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights of refugees as outlined in the 1951 Refugee Convention due to a shortage in resources caused by the recent influx,
- H. Recognising the importance of international organisations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in:
 - i) ensuring the protection of fundamental rights of refugees,
 - ii) assisting national governments and the EU in reforming existing asylum policy,
 - iii) resolving international conflicts,



- I. Deeply conscious that the dire conditions in refugee camps, both within the Dublin System and in third party states, result in continuous violations of the fundamental rights of refugees,
- J. Expressing its concern over the lack of unbiased information made available to refugees within Europe concerning asylum and asylum-related procedures as well as legal aid available at all stages of the process,
- K. Deploring the lack of safe and legal passageways to Europe and the resulting increase in smuggling and illegal activities,
- L. Regretting that Frontex-led operations, such as the Joint Operation Triton, have so far failed to decrease the number of casualties at sea,
- M. Emphasising the importance of international efforts to resolve conflicts in states of origin, such as the ongoing Geneva Talks,
- N. Believing that certain Member States opt for restrictive asylum policies due to:
 - i) fragile economic and social conditions,
 - ii) rising xenophobic tendencies,
 - iii) fear of terrorism,
- O. Observing that the general public's perception of refugees and the refugee crisis is negatively influenced by potentially biased and politicised media coverage,
- P. Profoundly concerned that the widespread lack of efficient integrational measures results in isolation and segregation of refugees in Member States;

Reforming the Common European Asylum System (CEAS)

- 1. Notes with approval the European Commission's Proposal Towards a Reform of the Common European Asylum System and Enhancing Legal Avenues to Europe, especially the amendments proposed to the Dublin III Regulation;
- 2. Endorses the Recommendation made by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) of the European Parliament on the aforementioned proposal to adjust the triggering corrective allocation mechanism by reducing the reference share from 150% to 100%;
- 3. Requests the European Parliament and the European Council to take into consideration the UNHCR recommendations on the European Commission's proposal to amend the Dublin III Regulation, especially those concerning:
 - a) efficient Integration,
 - b) a common registration system,
 - c) a wider definition of the term family;
- 4. Strongly urges all Member States to ensure and enhance their compliance with the requirements set by the Directive 2013/33/EU on Reception Conditions and the Directive 2013/32/EU on Asylum Procedures;



5. Calls upon all Member States, especially Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic, to fulfill their obligations under the 2nd Emergency Relocation Scheme;

Humanitarian crisis and violation of fundamental rights

6. Congratulates the work of the UNHCR in camps in first asylum states, as well as arrival states, especially in providing:
 - a) basic education to refugee children and young people,
 - b) basic shelter and medical assistance,
 - c) advocacy and legal aid;
7. Further congratulates the work of NGOs such as Amnesty International in the prevention of arbitrary detentions, illegal deportations and inhumane asylum conditions;
8. Expresses its appreciation of the UNHCR's efforts in enabling safe conditions that are supportive to voluntary repatriation;
9. Suggests the establishment of a Representative Committee for Refugees through an online voting process tasked with advocating for the interests of refugees in all EU decision-making bodies;
10. Calls upon the UNHCR to create a comprehensive website informing refugees about:
 - a) asylum procedures and requirements within Europe,
 - b) national asylum policies within Europe,
 - c) information on travel and safe routes,
 - d) their specific rights under international and European law;
11. Encourages all Member States to ensure sufficient legal aid for refugees in all stages of the application process in compliance with the requirements of the 1951 Refugee Convention;
12. Encourages Member States to make use of current EU legislation under the Regulation 810/2009/EC on Visa Code which allows the issuing of humanitarian visas;
13. Calls for the expansion of the Triton Operation through increased financial and material support by all Member States allowing for:
 - a) more efficient and widespread search and rescue operations,
 - b) investigations into people smuggling networks,
 - c) additional assistance to the Italian authorities in the registration of arriving migrants;

International efforts

14. Draws attention to the European Commission's strengthened commitment to facilitating the resolution of the Syrian Civil War and the peaceful transition as outlined in the EU Strategy for Syria;



15. Encourages all members of the United Nations to take action in line with their commitments under the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants;

Integration of refugees and public opinion within European civil society

16. Invites Member States to include seminars and workshops on the topic of xenophobia and refugee integration in their school curricula;
17. Recommends that Member States support local NGOs in promoting refugee integration through local projects, especially by establishing social media platforms which are aimed at promoting the interaction of locals and refugees;
18. Expresses its belief that the integration of refugees into labour markets is best attained by:
 - a) a collaboration between national governments and the UNHCR to ensure common standards and the sharing of best practices,
 - b) the introduction of standardised examination tests aimed at assessing the professional competencies of refugees,
 - c) encouraging private businesses to introduce refugee integration programmes.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

Hungry for change: With the UN warning that the world is facing its largest humanitarian crisis since the end of The Second World War and that 20 million people are under the threat of starvation and famine, what more can the EU do to ensure resilience to food crises and help countries achieve food security?

Submitted by:

Martin Albrecht (CZ), Hanna Begic (AT), Edon Boletini (AL), Paolo Bomba (IT), Marko Dimitrijevic (RS), Ida Eerola (FI), Harun Fazlagić (BA), Xavier Gonzales (CH), Sang-Jin Kim (DE), Jana Paegle (SE), Olga Popescu (RO), Samantha Scordato (FR), James Testar (UK), Deniz Turan (TR), Virginija Vilkelytė (LT), Jakub Warmuz (PL); Elisa Martinelli (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the importance of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which underlines access to food as part of every individual's right to well-being,
- B. Concerned that 1.3 billion tonnes of food is wasted annually worldwide, of which 88 million is wasted by the EU alone, according to the FUSIONS project report 2016,
- C. Deeply conscious that the national interests of Member States can attenuate the effectiveness of the EU's food management policies,
- D. Noting with concern that globally almost 23% of children under the age of five are malnourished, resulting in their stunted growth as stated in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report Joint Child Malnutrition Estimates 2017,
- E. Noting with deep concern that 795 million people in the world are not receiving essential nutrients to sustain their vital functions, according to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s Food Insecurity in the World 2015 report,
- F. Alarmed by the widespread use of monoculture farming in developing countries which leads to a deficiency of nutritional food for their population,
- G. Concerned that the agricultural sector in developing countries is disorganised due to insufficient infrastructures, scarce specialised education and lack of investments, which lead to a long term dependence on foreign aid,
- H. Further concerned that the consequences of climate change highly impact food production and therefore its security in developing countries,
- I. Fully aware that gender equality would increase the productivity of the primary sector in developing countries by increasing the amount of human resources available,



- J. Deeply alarmed by the lack of transparency and the presence of corruption in the transfer of the funds from Member States and international donors to local governments and actors in aid-receiving countries, as underlined by Transparency International,
- K. Disturbed by the hindrance to humanitarian organisations' access to the ground and consequential restriction of aid supplies caused by unstable governance and existing conflicts,
- L. Acknowledging that inefficient local governance in some developing countries can lead to a poor allocation and use of resources and financial aid,

Food waste

- 1. Requests that Member States propose legislation offering tax relief to businesses and organisations aiming to decrease food waste and deliver edible goods to food redistribution charities;
- 2. Invites Member States to support non-governmental organisations (NGOs) which provide education on the production of healthy food and reduction of food waste, such as Fresh Roots;
- 3. Recommends a closer cooperation with the FAO in increasing awareness and knowledge about food management and edible resources distribution in the household;

Support to developing countries

- 4. Supports the creation of joint ventures and Public-Private Partnerships between governments of countries experiencing food crises and European companies;
- 5. Encourages the European Commission to allocate part of the European Development Fund (EDF) to the construction of infrastructure for basic meteorological observations across Africa, providing reliable climate and weather data and consequent increase in food security;
- 6. Further encourages the use of the EDF for the improvement of inland infrastructure and irrigation development in rural areas of regions affected by food insecurity;
- 7. Further invites the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission to share information with developing countries regarding crop yield forecasts, by providing assessments and early predictions for agricultural production;
- 8. Suggests that governments of developing countries improve the access to weather data for local farmers by establishing partnerships with NGOs such as Farm Trust Radio as well as local telecommunication companies;
- 9. Further supports initiatives that boost sustainable agriculture and provide financial aid to local farms in developing countries, following the examples of Farm Africa, Self Help Africa and TechnoServe;
- 10. Proposes international and local NGOs to implement agriculture-specific courses within educational programmes which are provided to people in developing countries;



Education and transparency

11. Approves local and international NGOs offering food-for-work and food-for-school initiatives in developing countries, such as Food for Education;
12. Further proposes the creation of organisations similar to Root Capital, to provide female farmers, who work on a small scale, the tools to be competitive in agriculture;
13. Asks organisations such as the Partnership for Transparency Fund to publicise critical analysis and reports on governance in developing countries and NGO activities on the ground.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Welcome to the future: With self-driving cars looking set to become reality on European roads due to rapid advancements in autonomous technologies, how should the EU regulate this new industry, and what precedent should it set for future legislation on robotics?

Submitted by:

Amnah Al-Anbaki (CH), Victoria Bilenko (UA), Floriane Gicquelay (FR), Zane Grēta Grants (LV), Dominik Groß (AT), Laurens Haffmans (NL), Hannes Holemans (BE), Moonika Illisson (EE), Dina Iuneeva (RU), Eva Kastenbauer (DE), Sara Llinares (ES), Luana Maia (PT), Alan McLouglin (IE), Johannes Vincent Meo (NO), Dilara Semiler (CY); Dobilė Minkutė (Chairperson, LT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of harmonised legislation in the EU regarding the distribution of liability between parties in the case of road traffic accidents involving autonomous vehicles,
- B. Alarmed by the lack of legislation on an EU level concerning:
 - i) the testing and assessment of autonomous vehicles,
 - ii) moral dilemmas that might occur in perilous situations involving autonomous vehicles,
- C. Referring to the prohibition of fully autonomous vehicle usage under Article 8 of Vienna Convention on Road Traffic,
- D. Fully alarmed by the absence of standards for guaranteeing the safety of autonomous vehicles on the EU level,
- E. Having considered the absence of sufficient road infrastructure for autonomous cars in most Member States according to the Communication on European Strategy on Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems by the European Commission,
- F. Deeply conscious of the possible negative effects that autonomous vehicles might have on Member States' economies, such as unemployment for drivers in logistics and transportation industries,
- G. Aware of the possible misuse and increased risk of breach of personal data,
- H. Pointing out that there are no minimum standards for autonomous vehicle longevity due to regulation not keeping up with technological progress,



- I. Deeply disturbed by the possibility of driver negligence when operating automatic vehicles presenting a serious safety risk to all road users,
- J. Welcoming existing initiatives of Member States such as Germany and Sweden for regulating the newly emerging self-driving automotive industry;

Legal frameworks

1. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a recommendation on the establishment of traffic rules for automated vehicles;
2. Further calls upon the European Commission to include a driver's license test for automated vehicles in the application of Directive 2006/126/EC on Driving Licenses;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to make amendments to the Directive 2009/40/EC on Roadworthiness Tests for Motor Vehicles and their Trailers according to the recommendations presented by the European Commission's Expert Group on the Best Practices in Road Safety;
4. Requests that the High Level Group for the Automotive Industry (GEAR 2030) and the World Forum for Harmonisation of Vehicle Regulations (WP.29) cooperate towards establishing a private platform between car manufacturers and the EU to promote active collaboration and information sharing on an international level;
5. Invites the European Commission to cooperate with WP.29 in order to propose a directive on the distribution of liability in traffic accidents involving automated vehicles;
6. Encourages Member States to further commit to the goals of the Declaration of Amsterdam through measures such as, but not limited to, large-scale road tests involving automated vehicles;
7. Noting with appreciation the initiatives of the academic community for gathering a human perspective on moral decisions made by machine intelligence, such as the Moral Machine simulation created by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology;
8. Asks the European Commission to initiate a public consultation based on Article 156 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) on moral dilemmas related to self-driving vehicles;
9. Invites the Global Forum on Road Traffic Safety (WP.1) to amend the Vienna Convention by:
 - a) enabling the use of driverless systems on public roads,
 - b) adding definitions of a "driver" and "levels of automation";

Infrastructure and technical standards

10. Asks the European Commission's Expert Group on Best Practices in Road Safety to establish a set of standards in areas such as, but not limited to, automotive communication protocols, minimum hardware and software requirements, and cyber-security;
11. Decides to adopt an ex ante approach to legislation on safety standards for autonomous vehicles;



12. Requests the Horizon 2020 Advisory Group on European Research Infrastructure of the European Commission including infrastructures to:
 - a) evaluate the suitability of current EU infrastructure for the use of autonomous vehicles,
 - b) provide guidelines to Member States concerning infrastructural requirements for automated vehicles;
13. Further calls upon the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) of the European Commission to allocate funds to Member States in order to allow them to comply with the aforementioned infrastructural requirements;
14. Calls upon the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL) of the European Parliament to take preemptive measures tackling structural unemployment in the transport and logistics industries due to the implementation of autonomous vehicles;

Privacy and safety

15. Requests that data collected by self-driving cars will be pseudonymised as defined in Article 6 of the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the General Data Protection Regulation;
16. Calls upon the European Commission to prevent companies from engaging in anti-consumer behaviour by:
 - a) proposing regulation prohibiting the usage of vehicles without all the necessary security patches,
 - b) requiring manufacturers to provide all the necessary software updates for the amount of time equal to the average lifespan of the vehicle at the time of purchase in line with Article 5 (1) of the Directive 2011/83/EU on Consumer Rights,
 - c) introducing financial sanctions for manufacturers who fail to comply with the aforementioned requirements;
17. Supports the measures preventing driver negligence while operating automated vehicles of automation level 4 or lower, such as the automatic alarms when taking one's hands off the steering wheel used by Tesla;
18. Encourages car manufacturers to implement additional safety measures in order to help drivers stay focused on dangers on the road.



Brno 2017

85th International Session of the EYP
Fri, 21 July 2017 – Sun, 30 July 2017

BRNO 2017'S WEBSITE

BRNO 2017 ON FACEBOOK

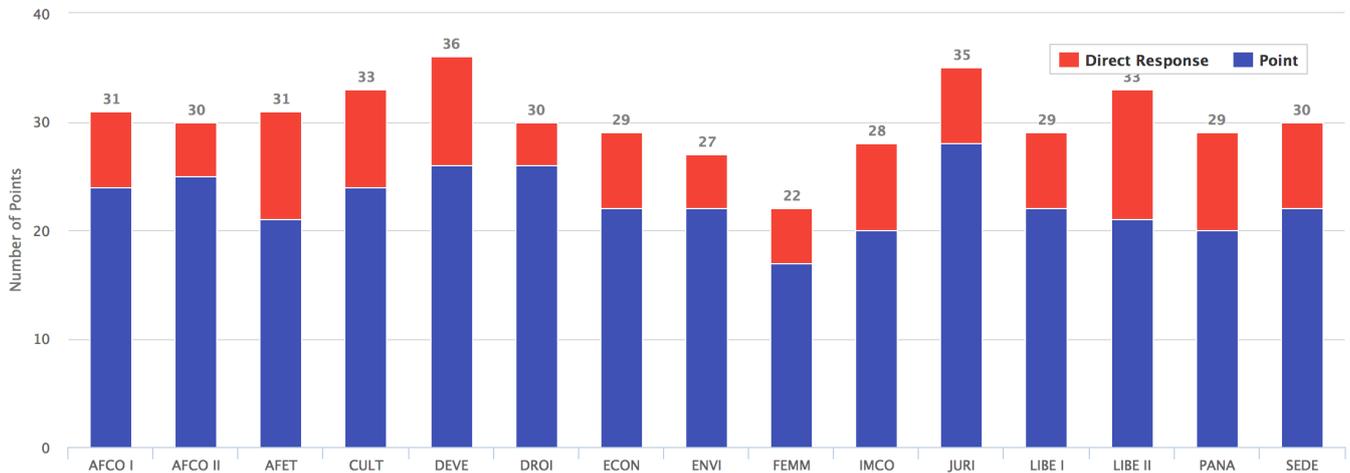
The results of all the debates of Brno 2017 – 85th International Session of the European Youth Parliament can be found below along with all the available statistics.

More details can be found at: <https://stats.eyp.org/session/153/>.

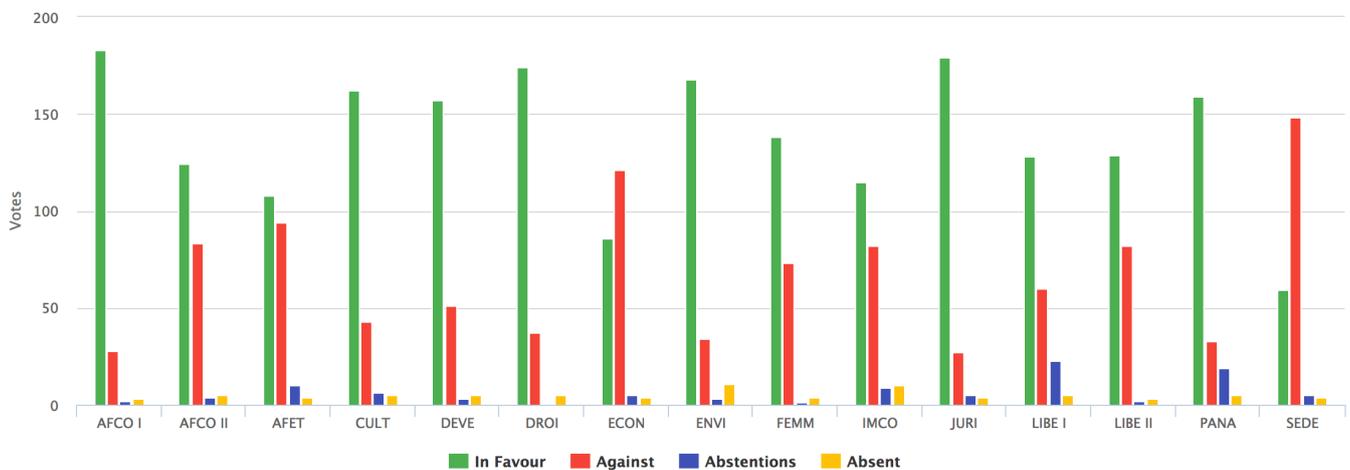
Debates		
<p>AFCO I</p> <p>See EU later: With the British government triggering Article 50 on 29th March 2017 to formally start the process of withdrawing its EU membership, what stance should the EU take in Brexit negotiations?</p>	<p>AFCO II</p> <p>Rethinking the European Project: With EU membership on the line in several national elections in the year of the 60th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, what reforms should the EU implement in response to the issues highlighted by Euroscepticism in order to maintain peace, stability and prosperity in Europe?</p>	<p>AFET</p> <p>America first: With the election of President Donald Trump raising questions about the future cooperation between the US and the EU on security, trade and the environment, how should the EU proceed in relation to one of its most important bilateral partners whilst up-holding its values and ideals?</p>
<p>CULT</p> <p>Cleaning the dirt off sport: With FIFA scandals, doping allegations and abusive behaviour in stadia highlighting the shortcomings of the European Council's previous two Work Plans on Sport, what further steps should the EU take to help to rebuild a positive image of sport?</p>	<p>DEVE</p> <p>Hungry for change: With the UN warning that the world is facing its largest humanitarian crisis since the end of The Second World War and that 20 million people are under the threat of starvation and famine, what more can the EU do to ensure resilience to food crises and help countries achieve food security?</p>	<p>DROI</p> <p>Huddled masses, muddled laws: Taking into account that current EU asylum policies have been unable to respond effectively to the significant movement of refugees and are under heavy criticism from certain Member States and civil society, what action should the EU take to create workable policies that ensure responsibility is shared while protecting the rights of refugees?</p>
<p>ECON</p> <p>A failed project or a phoenix in the ashes: With Eurozone countries having different monetary policy needs, what steps should the EU take to aim for solid growth for all Eurozone countries?</p>	<p>ENVI</p> <p>Solution not pollution: Given that the Air Quality in Europe 2016 Report highlights that 21 out of 28 Member States are falling short of EU targets despite the adoption of the Clean Air Policy Package in 2013, what further steps should the EU take in order to ensure the right to clean air is protected for all its citizens?</p>	<p>FEMM</p> <p>Girls just wanna have fundamental rights: Given that economic and societal inequality remains between men and women despite legislative measures and promotional work, what further steps can the EU take to reach gender equality in the workplace?</p>
<p>IMCO</p> <p>Sharing is caring: With the collaborative business model firmly establishing itself in European markets, accompanied by concerns over the protection of consumers and providers alike, what stance should the EU take in regulating this new economy?</p>	<p>JURI</p> <p>Welcome to the future: With self-driving cars looking set to become reality on European roads due to rapid advancements in autonomous technologies, how should the EU regulate this new industry, and what precedent should it set for future legislation on robotics?</p>	<p>LIBE I</p> <p>Believe it or not: Given the recent surge in fake news and with the establishment of the East StratCom Task Force, what further steps can the EU take to protect the freedom of information of its citizens?</p>
<p>LIBE II</p> <p>Millennials – The lost democratic generation: With recent election results failing to represent the majority opinion of 18-29 year olds despite a significant increase in young voter participation, how can the EU tackle increasing disillusionment with politics among young people and foster young voter engagement?</p>	<p>PANA</p> <p>Heaven or Hell: With a recent Oxfam report suggesting that four EU Member States are among the world's leading corporate tax havens and the EU's commitment to publishing a tax haven blacklist, what steps should the EU take with regards to tax havens both inside and outside its borders?</p>	<p>SEDE</p> <p>They might have guns, but we have flowers: Having witnessed acts of terrorism in Brussels, Nice, Berlin and London since the launch of the European Counter Terrorism Centre in January 2016, what further steps should the EU take to prevent acts of terrorism within its borders?</p>



Points Made Summary



Voting Summary

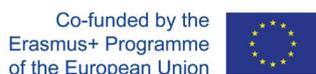


Totals

Total Points: 453
 (340 Points, 113 Direct Responses)
 Minutes Per Point: 4.068

Total Votes: 3239
 Total In Favour: 2069
 Total Against: 996
 Total Abstentions: 97
 Total Absent: 77

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