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the European Youth Parliament



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

11th -19th November 2017



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General Assembly Programme

Day 1 – Friday, 17 November 2017

- 09:30–10:15 Opening of the General Assembly
- 10:15–11:15 Debate I – Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
- 11:15–12:15 Debate II – Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs I
- 12:15–13:15 Debate III – Committee on Foreign Affairs II
- 13:15–14:00 Lunch
- 14:00–15:00 Debate IV – Committee on Development
- 15:00–16:00 Debate V – Committee on Human Rights I
- 16:00–17:00 Debate VI – Committee on Security and Defence
- 17:00–17:30 Coffee-break
- 17:30–18:30 Debate VII – Committee on Foreign Affairs III
- 18:30–19:30 Debate VIII – Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Day 2 – Saturday, 18 November 2017

- 09:30–10:30 Debate IX – Committee on Foreign Affairs I
- 10:30–11:30 Debate X – Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs II
- 11:30–12:30 Debate XI – Committee on Culture and Education
- 12:30–13:30 Lunch
- 13:30–14:30 Debate XII – Committee on Human Rights II
- 14:30–15:30 Debate V – Committee on Legal Affairs
- 15:30–16:00 Coffee-break
- 16:00–17:00 Debate VII – Committee on Foreign Affairs III
- 17:00–18:00 Debate VIII – Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
- 18:00–19:30 Closing Ceremony



General Assembly Procedure

Reading of the motion for the resolution
Topic Explanation Video
Defence Speech (3 minutes)
Two Attack Speeches (2 minutes each)
Response to Attack Speeches (90 seconds)
Open debate
Summation Speech (4 minutes)
Voting



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

Citizens of nowhere: With an estimated 570,000 stateless persons living in Europe today, what role should the EU play in addressing statelessness and how should the EU assist Member States, as well as EU candidate and potential candidate countries and EU Neighbourhood countries, in safeguarding the fundamental rights of stateless persons and providing them with access to public services and opportunities.

Submitted by: Alice Feek (UK), Daria Glazkova (BY), Julien Hamilton (FR), Anna Hofmeisterova (CZ), Jasmina Ibrahimpašić (BA), Constantinos Ioannou (CY), Eva Marija Jurešić (HR), Johanna Knauf (BE), Marian Korosec (AT), Enis Lalmi (AL), Matias Mäkiranta (FI), Vladislav Novichkov (GE), Johanna-Aurelia Rosin (EE), Clara Sabel (DE), Yulila Shylova (BY), Ben Stemper (LU), Maciej Kryński (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that there are at least 600,000 stateless persons living in Europe, according to the European Network on Statelessness,
- B. Alarmed by the fact 80% of the total reported stateless population emerged after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency,
- C. Conscious of the varied numbers of stateless persons among Member States,
- D. Deeply alarmed that one in three stateless persons is a child, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency,
- E. Deeply concerned that children may be born into statelessness due to:
 - i) gender discrimination in the inheritance of nationality from one or both parents,
 - ii) the lack of compatible nationality laws between countries,
- F. Aware of the fact that stateless persons are unable to marry,
- G. Concerned by local authorities' lack of knowledge in relation to providing legal assistance to stateless persons,
- H. Cognisant that stateless persons do not have the right to vote,
- I. Emphasising the fact that naturalisation criteria are often demanding with regard to the:
 - i) required residency period in a Member State,
 - ii) financial cost,
 - iii) inability to enter the employment market,
 - iv) knowledge required to pass the citizenship tests,
- J. Noting that stateless persons are not safeguarded by employment protection legislation,
- K. Acknowledging that stateless persons may not have access to public services, such as education and healthcare,

- L. Stressing that stateless persons face restrictions when crossing states' borders,
 - M. Noting with deep regret that 9 out of 28 Member States participated in one or none of the two United Nations Conventions on Statelessness in 1954 and 1961,
 - N. Regretting that the EU has remained fairly inactive regarding the issue of statelessness;
-
1. Calls upon Member States to collect data and share statistics on stateless persons with UNHCR to improve the documentation of stateless persons in Europe;
 2. Welcomes the UNHCR's efforts on the subject of statelessness that includes but is not limited to:
 - a) #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness,
 - b) Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014-2024;
 3. Suggests Member States provide financial support and information to non-governmental organisations (NGO) that provide legal help for stateless persons in their country;
 4. Requests that the Directorate General for Education and Culture supports the UNHCR's work in fostering a better understanding of statelessness by organising:
 - a) public speeches held by stateless people,
 - b) congresses for government officials to widen their knowledge regarding statelessness;
 5. Encourages Member States, EU Neighbourhood countries, as well as EU candidate and potential candidate countries, to attend the 2019 mid-term convention of the UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness, in order to:
 - a) reach a universal agreement on the process of granting the status of statelessness,
 - b) exchange knowledge on current measures in place within Member States;
 6. Appeals to the European Commission to invest in a charity programme in order to support Member States struggling with statelessness;
 7. Calls upon Member States to re-evaluate their policies regarding nationality and introduce the interim stateless passport inspired by the Estonian and Latvian non-citizen passport;
 8. Declares the interim stateless passport to ensure stateless persons with:
 - a) the right to work legally,
 - b) access to public services such as healthcare and education;
 9. Urges Member States to ensure the naturalisation process is more accessible by:
 - a) introducing free language and civic courses,
 - b) reducing the required residency period to a maximum of 5 years,
 - c) making the process of naturalisation for stateless applicants cost free;
 10. Requests Member States to accede to the relevant UN Conventions on Statelessness, emphasising the importance of Article 1 of the 1961 Convention;
 11. Congratulates the European Council on its first ever conclusions on statelessness that encourage the European Commission to launch the exchange of good practices among Member States.

Fact Sheet



European Network on Statelessness: a network of NGOs, academic initiatives, and individual experts committed to address statelessness in Europe.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR): a global organisation dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

The #iBelong campaign: a UNHCR campaign that aims to end statelessness by 2024 with the cooperation of United Nations' Member States, civil society and other UN agencies. Its main goal is to resolve existing cases of statelessness, to prevent new cases from emerging and to better identify and protect stateless populations.

UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: a guiding framework of actions to be undertaken by UN Member States, with the support of UNHCR and other stakeholders.

The Directorate General for Education and Culture: the executive branch of the European Union responsible for policy on education, culture, youth, languages, and sport.

The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and **the 1961 Convention** on the Reduction of Statelessness are the key international conventions addressing statelessness. They are complemented by international human rights treaties and provisions relevant to the right to a nationality.

Article 1 of the 1961 Convention states that a contracting state shall grant its nationality to a person born in its territory who would otherwise be stateless.

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

Financial regulation beyond Basel III: With Member States and financial institutions raising concerns over suggestions that new banking regulation proposals could place an excessive burden on the competitiveness of EU Banks, what should be the “Basel IV” advocated by the EU? How can the EU ensure a sound financial regulatory system while taking into account the complexity and the different needs of its financial institutions?

Submitted by: Peter Car (BE), Andro Demiri (HR), Christian Fellows (UK), Lucie Graehl (DE), Lala Ibrahimova (AZ), Philipp Leindl (AT), Frederick Sebastian Lindsay (BA), Sofiya Maksymiv (UA), Tatsiana Shuka (BY), Krista Sillaste (FR), Martin Tonikyan (AM), Wilma Wessman (FI), Keisi Xhafa (AL), Andreas Zachariadis (CY), Can Elvanlioglu (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the Basel regulatory framework is provisional and non-binding,
- B. Noting Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (the Capital Requirement Regulation) is the implementing act of the Basel III framework for the European Banks,
- C. Considering the integral role the activities of financial institutions have in ensuring economic growth and stability in the European Union (EU),
- D. Taking into consideration the difficulties small and/or newly formed banks face due to increased capital requirements under the Capital Requirement Regulation,
- E. Further stressing higher capital requirements act as a burden on lending activities, yet can contribute to financial stability,
- F. Aware of minimum capital requirements being insufficient for Globally Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) in case of financial stress,
- G. Noting the benefits of long-term lending, such as receiving continuous profit from interest,
- H. Acknowledging placing greater emphasis on short-term loans reduces liquidity risks without hindering competitiveness,
- I. Cognisant of the complications and high administrative costs associated with monitoring the continuous revisions in banking regulations,
- J. Pointing out the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) has identified operational risk as one of the greatest risks faced by the European financial institutions,
- K. Concerned that the minimum fund requirement for operational risk, set at 15% in Article 315 of the Capital Requirement Regulation, is insufficient for long-term financial stability,
- L. Having observed the decline in the number of monetary financial institutions in the EU since 2009, just prior to the implementation of Basel III,
- M. Realising clients with poor credit ratings offer a greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy,



- N. Believing that prior to the global financial crisis, credit rating agencies were insufficient in providing accurate estimations on the creditworthiness of assets,
- O. Appreciating the World Bank's support and proposal for creating a new standardised credit risk assessment model,
- P. Recognising lack of high quality collateral acceptance increases credit risk considerably;

Risk Management

- 1. Directs the European Commission to implement and enforce a standardised risk assessment model, created by European Banking Authority experts;
- 2. Encourages the European Banking Union to advise European financial institutions to assess client profitability, whilst entering fewer transactions that have greater risk of insolvency or bankruptcy;
- 3. Invites the EU financial institutions to raise the quality threshold for acceptance of collateral for each type of loan through the Eurosystem collateral framework;

Stability Requirements

- 4. Suggests to the European Commission to adapt the Capital Requirement Regulation for newly established and small banks in the EU by lowering:
 - a) the minimum capital requirement,
 - b) leverage ratio,
 - c) global liquidity standard;
- 5. Strictly urges the European Commission to amend the Capital Requirement Regulation to increase the minimum fund requirement for operational risk;
- 6. Requests the European Commission increases the minimum capital requirements for G-SIBs, in order to minimise the negative effects of a potential failure of a bank;

Other

- 7. Reaffirms the European Securities and Markets Authority's role in supervising credit rating agencies;
- 8. Advises the European financial institutions to increase the proportion of short-term lending in comparison to long-term lending.

Fact Sheet

Capital requirement: the amount of capital a bank or other financial institution has to hold in order to continue its operations, as required by its financial regulator.

Globally Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs): a bank whose failure might trigger a financial crisis.

Liquidity: the degree to which an asset or security can be quickly bought or sold in the market without affecting the asset price.

Operational risk: the risk of a change in value caused by the fact that actual losses differ from the expected losses.

Credit rating: an evaluation of the credit risk of a prospective debtor (an individual, a business, company or a government who borrows money), predicting their ability to pay back the debt.

Creditworthiness: a valuation performed by lenders that determines the possibility a borrower may default on his debt obligations.

Credit risk: the risk of default on a debt that may arise from a borrower failing to make required payments.

Collateral: a property or other asset a borrower offers as a way for a lender to secure the loan.

Leverage ratio: a financial measurement looking at how much capital comes in the form of debt (loans), or assessing the ability of a company to meet financial obligations.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Given the serious allegations of breaches of international humanitarian law by Saudi Arabia in Yemen leading to the European Parliament having voted for an embargo on arms sales to Saudi Arabia in February 2016, what further steps can the EU take to de-escalate the conflict in Yemen and take effective action in the ongoing humanitarian crisis?

Submitted by: Oliver Bergh (SE), Ronja Borgmästars (FI), Heather Gowman (AT), Bérénice Guglielmi (FR), Matěj Hrnjica (CZ), Helene Klingsheim Døviken (NO), Viktor Krklec (HR), Arthur Kyriakouides (CY), Álvaro Miquel (DE), Elvina Nazifova (RU), Eoghan O'Kelly (IE), Despoina Petradaki (GR), Loreen Pulk (EE), Avanthika Suriyanarayanan (BE), Avnik Melikian (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the 13 800 civilian casualtiesⁱ and the internal displacement of over 3.3 millionⁱⁱ Yemenis, caused by the violent conflict in Yemen since March 2015,
- B. Alarmed by the worsening famine (affecting 6.8 million Yemenis) and the intensified cholera outbreak (affecting 22.000 people) as a result of the crisis in Yemenⁱⁱⁱ,
- C. Deeply concerned by 54% of the Yemeni population living below the international poverty line and the 18 million^{iv} Yemenis in urgent need of humanitarian assistance,
- D. Deeply alarmed by the United Nations (UN) panel's report on war crimes committed by the international coalition led by Saudi Arabia, which supports the internationally recognised Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi government^v,
- E. Noting with deep concern the danger that civilians face in fleeing Yemen and recognising the importance of the safe transfer of refugees at all stages,
- F. Understanding the naval blockade currently employed by Saudi-led coalition hinders the delivery of humanitarian aid through Yemen's western ports, especially to the Aljanad region,
- G. Appreciating the UN efforts to provide checkpoints in Yemen's harbours to control firearms entering the country thus further escalating the conflict,
- H. Noting with approval the refugee camps set up under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) "Yemen Situation Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan" (YSRRMRP) in African countries, such as Djibouti and Ethiopia,
- I. Deeply concerned by the European Union (EU) Member States' dependency on the imports of oil from Saudi Arabia, whilst remembering the newly formed trade agreements with other nations within the Organisation for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC),
- J. Aware of the economic power gained by Saudi Arabia through oil exports enabling them to invest in firearms used in violation of international law,
- K. Conscious of the EU Member States yet to fulfil the goal set by the Official Development Assistance (ODA) programme entailing the donation of 0.7% of their Gross National Income to foreign aid,
- L. Taking into account the funding goal set by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) of the United Nations (UN) to improve the quality of life for the Yemeni population has not been achieved,

- M. Aware of the fact the escalation of the conflict has affected access to education contributing to perpetuated poverty,
- N. Recognising the process of ensuring peace and the de-escalation of the conflict in Yemen is both long and complicated and will go through several phases,
- O. Bearing in mind the improbability of different parties involved in the conflict reaching a diplomatic solution without assistance from international organisations,
- P. Noting with deep regret the failure of previous UN-led peace talks in 2016 due to the renewed hostilities,
- Q. Emphasising the importance of facilitating future peace talks between the Houthi rebels, the Hadi government, and their allies Iran and Saudi Arabia respectively;

Humanitarian Aid

- 1. Recommends the UN Security Council to authorise the deployment of peacekeeping troops in the Aljanad region:
 - a) to ensure the safe transfer of endangered citizens to YSRMRP camps,
 - b) to accompany personnel delivering humanitarian aid;
- 2. Appeals to the EU Member States yet to fulfil their goal set by ODA, to do so by 2023;
- 3. Requests the European Commission to increase their funding towards OCHA by an additional 15%, corresponding to approximately 291 million EUR;
- 4. Urges Saudi Arabia to dissolve the naval blockade currently in place;
- 5. Appreciates UNICEF's cooperation with the Yemeni government, which ensures 90% of schools^{vi} in Yemen are remaining open, and continue to teach over 73% of the student population;

Trade with Saudi Arabia

- 6. Condemns the EU Member States' (such as the United Kingdom, France and Germany) arms trade with Saudi Arabia, which is in violation of the Arms Trade Treaty of the UN and the Common Position 2008/944/CFSP of the EU prohibiting arms sales if there is a clear risk of violation of the international humanitarian law;
- 7. Asks the EU Member States to create an EU-based advisory board by the end of the year 2018 to investigate the individual Member States' consumption of Saudi Arabian oil;
- 8. Further encourages the European Commission to set goals for decreasing total imports of oil from Saudi Arabia by 5% over a period of 5 years, except as provided by contractual obligations in the existing trade deals between Member States and Saudi Arabia;

Ceasefire and Negotiations

- 9. Calls upon the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs to petition the United Nations to create a taskforce charged with investigating the Iranian Government's alleged involvement into the funding and supporting of the Houthi rebel movement;
- 10. Asks the European Commission to propose to the UN Security Council to initiate negotiations between the parties involved in the conflict, with the goal of achieving a week-long humanitarian ceasefire;



11. Asks the High Representative of the European Union on Foreign Affairs to petition the United Nations to create a 'roadmap to peace', focused on ensuring a ceasefire and maintaining peaceful relations between the internationally-recognised Yemeni government and the Houthi rebel movement;
12. Recommends the following goals to be included in the aforementioned 'roadmap':

Phase i

- a) a ceasefire lasting for a minimum of one week,
- b) safe delivery and allocation of humanitarian aid,
- c) establishment of safe zones, where civilians can be protected from military attacks;

Phase ii

- d) creation of trade agreements between Yemen and other countries to support the economic reconstruction,
- e) improve the Yemeni infrastructure;

Phase iii

- f) signing a peace treaty between the two warring parties, the Hadi government and the Houthi rebel movement, as well as Saudi Arabia and, if applicable, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Fact Sheet

Council Common Position 2008/994/CFSP: an EU policy defining common rules regarding control of exports of military technology and equipment. Among its provisions, Member States are required to deny an export licence if there is a clear risk that the military technology or equipment being exported might be used in the commission of serious violations of international humanitarian law.

The Arms Trade Treaty: a multilateral treaty that regulates the international trade in conventional weapons. It obliges UN Member States to monitor arms exports and ensure that weapons do not cross existing arms

embargoes or be used for human-rights abuses. Member states, with the assistance of the UN, are expected to track the destination of exports to ensure they do not end up in the wrong hands.

-
- i. United Nations Human Rights Office for the High Commissioner, "[Over 100 civilians killed in a month as Yemen conflict reaches two year mark](#)", March 2017, Geneva.
 - ii. "[Yemen conflict: How bad is the humanitarian crisis?](#)" BBC News, March 2017.
 - iii. "[Yemen conflict: How bad is the humanitarian crisis?](#)" BBC News, March 2017.
 - iv. "[Yemen conflict: How bad is the humanitarian crisis?](#)" BBC News, March 2017.
 - v. Ewen MacAskill, "[UN report into Saudi-led strikes in Yemen raises questions over UK role](#)", The Guardian, January 2017.
 - vi. Muhammad Tariq Khan, Global Partnership for Education, "[Education is life for Yemeni children](#)", March 2016



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

As the informal sector continues to expand in many developing countries, how can the EU alter its foreign policies and aid approach to discourage barriers to entry in the formal sector, and encourage growth?

Submitted by: Nida Abraityte (LT), Bahar Başak Aydın (TR), Ewa Białogłowska (PL), Melker Georgson (SE), Anna Gerna (IT), Alva Sofie Ims (NO), Leo Kilz (DE), Susana Lauer Betrán (CH), Anastasios Paraskeuopoulos (GR), Willem Rosier (NL), Oliver Sheppard (UK), Guillermo Silva (ES), Diana State (RO), Daniel Tkiet (UA), Tigran Tonikyan (AM), Matthias Masini (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that the informal employment rate reaches 52%, 56% and 78% in Latin America, Asia and Africa respectively, according to the World Trade Organization,
- B. Regretting the problematic working conditions in the informal sector, such as, but not limited to, long working hours, high accident rates, low wages, badly equipped workplaces,
- C. Noting with regret the lack of social security for workers in the informal sector, including, but not limited to, insurance, medical care, sick leave, parental leave and pensions,
- D. Concerned by the lack of formal qualifications amongst informal workers and the lack of access to education depriving them of opportunities in the formal sector,
- E. Deploing that the transition to the formal sector is more difficult for disadvantaged societal groups, such as women and migrants, in developing countries,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the fact that child labour is common among enterprises in the informal sector, with 120 million children aged 5-14 in informal child labour, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO),
- G. Deeply concerned by the tax loss caused by the informal economy, which (according to the International Monetary Fund) absorbs 38% of the Sub-Saharan GDP, limiting national funds for economic growth and social welfare,
- H. Emphasising that a transition to formality fosters global economic stability and advancement,
- I. Deeply conscious that high taxation discourages business owners from entering the formal sector,
- J. Noting that informal Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have limited potential for economic growth, including international expansion,
- K. Pointing out the scarcity of credit available for SMEs in the informal sector of developing countries,
- L. Aware of the fact that informal SMEs are discouraged from entering the formal sector because of intense competition with well-established companies,
- M. Acknowledging complex bureaucratic procedures discourage informal businesses from joining the formal sector,
- N. Fully alarmed by the high rates of tax evasion in developing countries, due to mistrust in governments with high levels of corruption;

Social

1. Calls upon trade unions and the ILO to conduct a joint study of the informal sector's current state, with a focus on:
 - a) identifying the workers affected by labour abuse,
 - b) gathering concrete data about the informal sector;
2. Requests the Development Instrument (DCI) and the European Development Fund (EDF) to further increase funds for universities, high school and primary school scholarships in developing countries;
3. Asks for a cooperation between the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) and trade unions in developing countries, with the aim of:
 - a) safeguarding workers' interests during the transition to formality,
 - b) establishing new trade unions for workers, in areas where such unions are not present;
4. Invites governments in developing countries to support resource centres and NGOs offering assistance to workers from disadvantaged societal groups willing to work in the formal sector;

Economic

5. Recommends the national governments of developing countries to introduce temporary tax breaks for informal SMEs entering the formal sector;
6. Strongly recommends the national governments of developing countries to reform their fiscal regulations by:
 - a) increasing and simplifying tax credits for SMEs,
 - b) closing loopholes in their tax codes;
7. Further recommends the United Nations (UN) to develop micro-financing initiatives for SMEs transitioning to formality within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
8. Proposes that national governments in developing countries create economic incentives to encourage tax reporting, such as receipt lotteries;
9. Urges the national governments in developing countries to promote digital payment methods, in order to improve their ability to trace transactions and increase transparency;

Political

10. Suggests national governments in developing countries create free support platforms, such as hotlines or websites, facilitating the understanding of bureaucratic procedures necessary to join the formal sector;
11. Instructs the EU to provide financial aid only to those national governments operating transparently;
12. Calls upon the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to carry out external investigations into cases of fraud and corruption involving EU funds and aid, such as the EDF and the DCI.

Fact Sheet



International Labour Organization (ILO): U.N. agency bringing together governments, employers and worker representatives from 187 States to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent working conditions for all.

Agenda for Change: the basis of the EU development policy and builds upon the principles and policy priorities. It is already implemented for the 2014-2020 period through the allocation of special funds by the European Commission. The two main funding instruments are the **Development Cooperation Fund** and **the European Development Fund**. Its main priorities are: (1) human rights, democracy and other key elements of good governance and (2) inclusive and sustainable growth for human development.

Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI): funding instrument aimed at reducing poverty, fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development, as well as promoting democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights. It is structured in three different pillars: thematic programmes; geographic programmes; and the new-established Pan-African programme.

European Development Fund (EDF): provides aid for 79 African, Caribbean and Pacific partner countries of the Union and for the Overseas Countries and Territories of Member States. It aims to stimulate economic development, social and human development, and regional cooperation and integration.

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC): the major trade union organisation representing workers at European level. European integration has reinforced the EU's role in economic, employment and social policy throughout the 28 Member States.

Trade Unions: Organisations of workers cooperating towards common goals, such as improving safety standards or social conditions. They negotiate directly with firms, employers or states.

Tax credits: a tax incentive, which allows certain taxpayers to subtract the amount of the credit they have accrued from the total they owe the state.

Tax codes: a federal government document, numbering tens of thousands of pages that details the rules individuals and businesses must follow.

Micro-financing: provision of micro loan to the poor entrepreneurs and small businesses lacking access to banking and related services. The two main mechanisms for the delivery of financial services to such clients were: (1) relationship-based banking for individual entrepreneurs and small businesses; and (2) group-based models, where several entrepreneurs come together to apply for loans and other services as a group.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: This Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. They recognise that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

EU-Turkey relations: With the number of jailed journalists and dismissed public officials and academics sharply rising since the military coup attempt of 15 July 2016, how can the EU contribute to end these human rights violations and support the Turkish civil society?

Submitted by: Nijat Alijanov (AZ), Ege Ergül (TR), Neil Faber (BE), Lidia Forsberg (SE), Michalis Kypridemou (CY), Anna-Lisa Landrichter (AT), Maksym Lesyk (UA), Aleyna Ozay (NL), Jarna Pahlberg (FI), Tomáš Plachý (CZ), Ewa Rewers (PL), Megan Skinnander (IE), Alexandru Petre Teodorescu (RO), Fran Vasilić (HR), George Watkins (GB), Ludovica Formicola (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that the prolonged emergency state following the coup attempt of 15 July 2016 was used to justify violations of International Conventions on Human Rights (such as European Convention on Human Rights and the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) perpetrated by the Turkish government,
- B. Fully alarmed by the violations of freedom of speech resulting in:
 - i) 130 journalists being jailed,
 - ii) 178 media outlets being shut down or put under governmental pressure,
 - iii) 15 universities being closed,
 - iv) 5,000 university professors being dismissed,
 - v) websites being shut down or censored,
- C. Considering that under the state of emergency the right to fair trial has been violated through:
 - i) the dismissal of public service officials without investigation,
 - ii) the reintroduction of incommunicado detention,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the increasing number of reports of torture and ill-treatment of detainees perpetrated by Turkish public authorities, which include:
 - i) beating,
 - ii) stripping,
 - iii) threats of rape,
 - iv) interfering with medical examinations,
- E. Alarmed by the upcoming Turkish referendum on the reintroduction of the death penalty,
- F. Aware that the suppression of government opposing non-governmental organisations (NGOs) further weakens the protection of human rights,



- G. Concerned by the centralisation of power achieved by President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's constitutional reforms, which:
 - i) combined the office of President and Prime Minister, thus concentrating the executive power in the hands of a single official,
 - ii) assigned the President the power to appoint the majority of judges in the Constitutional Court,
- H. Deeply regretting that the excessive influence of political and religious ideologies in the Turkish school system may cause an educational recession, as evidenced by:
 - i) the appointment of university rectors directly by the President,
 - ii) the introduction of additional mandatory religion classes,
 - iii) the reduction of the science curriculum, which no longer includes the Theory of Evolution,
- I. Alarmed by the rising discrimination of Turkish citizens in EU Member States, which may lead to a further strain on EU-Turkey relations, as well as become an obstacle to the integration of Turkish migrants,
- J. Bearing in mind the lack of transparency and monitoring of the EU funding allocated to Turkey under the provisions of the March 2016 Refugee Deal,
- K. Conscious of the fact that Member States' governments and the Members of the European Parliament have divided stands on EU-Turkey relations, thus preventing consensus on a common approach,
- L. Aware of the fact that the Customs Union is one of the main aspects of the economic ties between Turkey and the EU, as the EU counts for 44,5% of Turkey's exports and 38% of its imports,
- M. Recognising that Turkey has not made progress to meet the Copenhagen criteria for accessing the EU, hence causing a halt to the negotiations;

Human rights

- 1. Calls upon Turkey to ensure the right to fair trial is protected by:
 - a) publishing detailed documentation of trials and granting access to the detainee's attorney,
 - b) issuing access to legal counselling upon arrival to prison,
 - c) safeguarding the attorney-client privilege;
- 2. Urges relevant NGOs to increase documentation regarding the battle against torture in Turkey and to make them publicly accessible;
- 3. Calls upon the European Commission to support NGOs who operate in Turkey by:
 - a) creating a fund targeted to human rights protection initiatives,
 - b) creating a platform to share best practices amongst NGOs,
 - c) facilitating the exchange of human rights activists and professionals who can provide expertise and support;
- 4. Asks Turkey to cooperate with The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights in its investigation on human rights violations;

Turkish National Legislation

- 5. Supports the EU Election Observation Missions in verifying the legitimacy of future referenda and elections in Turkey;

6. Strongly encourages the creation of student exchange programmes, such as Erasmus+ and the European Voluntary Service, to foster dialogue amongst European and Turkish youngsters;
7. Invites EU Member States to promote dialogue between EU citizens and Turks through:
 - a) awareness campaigns,
 - b) public conferences,
 - c) workshops,
 - d) school lectures,
 - e) increasing media coverage over the situation in Turkey;

EU-Turkey Relations

8. Urges the European Court of Auditors to monitor:
 - a) the EU funding given to NGOs in Turkey,
 - b) the EU funding given to Turkey under the provisions of the March 2016 Refugee Deal;
9. Suggests to restart accession talks on condition that Turkey agrees to:
 - a) end the state of emergency,
 - b) cancel the referendum on the reintroduction of the death penalty;
10. Calls upon the Council of the EU to include human rights-based conditions in the upcoming negotiations regarding the modernising of the Turkey-EU Customs Union;
11. Recognises the need for Member States to encourage the accession of Turkey to the EU, yet stressing the primary importance of the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria and the protection of human rights by the latter;

Fact Sheet

Incommunicado detention: occurs when a detained individual is denied access to family members, an attorney, or an independent physician. Incommunicado detainees do not even have the right to notify anyone about their arrest.



Attorney-client privilege: a legal privilege that works to keep communications between an attorney and their client secret.

Refugee Deal: under the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal of March 2016, migrants arriving in Greece are now expected to be sent back to Turkey if they do not apply for asylum or their claim is rejected. The EU allocated 3 billion EUR in aid to Turkey to help migrants.

EU Election Observation Missions: since 2000 over 120 EU Election Observation Missions (EU EOMs) have been deployed to all continents, following a long-term observation methodology to assess election processes according to international standards and best practices for genuine democratic elections.

Customs Union: a bilateral trade agreement. In December 2016, the European Commission proposed to modernise the Customs Union between Turkey and the EU and to further extend it to areas, such as services, public procurement and sustainable development.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA): the FRA seeks to instil a fundamental rights culture across the EU. It does this by: collecting pertinent and timely data and information; sharing insights and advice with policy and decision-makers; raising rights awareness and promotes fundamental rights; engaging with diverse stakeholders from local to international level with targeted assistance and in-depth knowledge.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Taking a stance: With armed drones being increasingly used in many conflict areas around the world, what should be the EU's stance towards the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs)?

Submitted by: Aleksandra Gajica (RS), Leïla Gfeller (CH), Jelmer de Haan (NL), Jørgen Johannesen (NO), Kuldeep Matharu (UK), Paula Sánchez Mena (ES), Anastasiya Tokar (UA), Annalisa Rossi (IT), Léa Waterhouse (FR), Jacob Westlund (SE), Eva Zagoricnik (SI), Mariam Kunchuliya (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the lack of cooperation between Member States in the field of defence and security,
- B. Recognising that Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) usage has not been directly addressed by EU legislation,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of legislation on armed UAVs and UAVs under 150 kilograms,
- D. Stressing the lack of framework for the development of UAVs,
- E. Fully alarmed that the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) fails to utilise modern technologies, such as the use of UAVs for peace-keeping,
- F. Expressing its appreciation for the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) as a part of a comprehensive defence package,
- G. Concerned that the EU is falling behind on UAV Research and Development compared to countries such as Israel, USA, China and Russia,
- H. Recognising the susceptibility of drone software to cyber-attacks and the profoundly harmful consequences that these attacks could result in should this happen,
- I. Concerned by the lack of transparency on military UAV operations provided by Member States participating in the military operations,
- J. Recognising the difficulty in holding UAV owners accountable for their actions due to the lack of Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) regulation in most Member States,
- K. Believing that RPA operation must not infringe upon the fundamental rights of citizens to privacy, including the right to private and family life, and the protection of personal data,
- L. Deeply disturbed by the potential threat of civilian UAVs to public safety,
- M. Recognising the technological capabilities of UAVs and their potential to provide support in a humanitarian crisis;

Legislation

1. Urges the Council to adopt an EU common position on the use of armed drones;
2. Calls upon the European Defence Agency (EDA) to include military UAV regulations under the scope of the CSDP missions;



3. Requests the European Commission to extend the competence of the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) to include Remotely-Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) with a mass below 150 kg;

Accountability

4. Urges Member States to increase the frequency of reporting on military drone operations;
5. Recommends the Council of the European Union and the European Commission to review the General Data Protection Regulation in order to prevent collateral intrusion by commercial RPAS pilots;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to require UAV users to register their vehicles and familiarise themselves with DroneRules.eu before using their drone;
7. Invites drone manufacturers and Member States to implement geofencing technology which prevents UAVs from entering restricted areas;
8. Encourages Member States to increase their use of RPAS for non-military operations such as:
 - a) humanitarian aid,
 - b) search and rescue,
 - c) natural disasters,
 - d) border surveillance,
 - e) 3D mapping of crime scenes;

Research and Development

9. Invites Member States to work with enterprises on civilian drone development and production for uses, such as building construction and maintenance, and agriculture;
10. Further invites the European Commission to allocate 500 million euros of the European Defence Fund (EDF) to UAV research, development and production, including research into the security of UAV software;
11. Encourages EDF to further invest in the development of anti-drone technology;
12. Recommends streamlining Research and Development projects to prioritise the most pressing technological issues, such as 'detect and avoid' technology.

Fact Sheet

Unmanned aerial system (UAS), of which the unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is the airborne component, comprising two fundamental types: Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS), a class of UAS which has a 'pilot' operating the Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) from a Ground Control Station (GCS); and UAS with no remote pilot, or Autonomous Air Vehicles (AAV).

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): the domain of EU policy covering defence and military aspects, as well as civilian crisis management.

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO): a treaty-based framework and process to deepen defence cooperation amongst EU Member States who are capable and willing to do so. The aim is to jointly develop defence capabilities and make them available for EU military operations. This will thus enhance the EU's capacity as an international security partner, also contributing to protection of Europeans and maximise the effectiveness of defence spending.

General Data Protection Regulation: regulation by which the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission intend to strengthen and unify data protection for all individuals within the European Union (EU).

European Defence Agency (EDA): a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) body reporting to the Council of the European Union. Its primary role is to foster European defence cooperation.

European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA): an agency of the European Union (EU) with regulatory and executive tasks in the field of civilian aviation safety. The responsibilities of EASA include the analysis and research of safety, authorising foreign operators, giving advice for the drafting of EU legislation, implementing and monitoring safety rules (including inspections in the Member States), giving type-certification of aircraft and components, as well as the approval of organisations involved in the design, manufacture and maintenance of aeronautical products.

Collateral intrusion: the unintentional gathering of intelligence material with intended material. Before authorising surveillance the authorising officer should also take into account the risk of intrusion into the privacy of persons other than those who are directly the subjects of the investigation or operation (collateral intrusion).

European Defence Fund (EDF): the Fund has two strands with different legal and funding structures (or "windows") which are complementary and are being gradually deployed:

- 1) Research ("research window"): the EU will offer direct funding (grants) for research in innovative defence products and technologies, fully financed from the EU budget;
- 2) Development and acquisition ("capability window"): Member States will pool financial contributions to jointly develop and acquire key defence capabilities. The EU will offer co-financing from the EU budget to incentivise cooperation and leverage national financing.

Dronerules.eu: a web portal that provides information about the regulation of drone operation in Europe, including safety, privacy and data protection, liability and insurance requirements.

Geofencing: software using GPS signals to stop drones flying into certain areas.

Remote pilot: a person who is in control of the flight path of the aircraft.

3D mapping of crime scenes: 3D laser scanners improve the efficiency and effectiveness of crime scene investigation, crash reconstruction and subsequent expert testimony.

'Detect and avoid' technology: capability of the drone to remain at safe distance from, and to avoid collisions with another aircraft.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS III

With tensions rising internationally over North Korea's testing of a sixth nuclear device and increasing fears of the prospect of war breaking out on the Korean peninsula, what role can the EU play to de-escalate the situation and stabilise relations with North Korea?

Submitted by: Noor Al-Hasseni (SE), Cecilia Baber (DE), Emily Cariou Reynell (FR), Maria Carpintero (BE), Alessia Donna (IT), Mariam Immerlishvili (GE), Petros Kitazos (CY), Paul Lerint (RO), Melissa Prager (AT), Mona Rachou (NO), Electra Retzika (GR), Sára Šašková (GE), Ruta Siciuaitė (LT), Annelou Snippe (NL), Alexandra BLIN (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply regretting the failure and discontinuation of the Six-Party Talks resulting in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's (DPRK) absence from international negotiations,
- B. Recognising the escalating tensions induced the increased number of nuclear missile tests on the Korean peninsula and its immediate neighbourhood,
- C. Aware of the uncertainty of the official information provided by the Korean Central News Agency and the Secret Services of the United States of America (USA) and South Korea,
- D. Recognising the aggressive nature of recent statements made by the USA regarding the DPRK,
- E. Recognising the economic difficulties that implementing the United Nations (UN) sanctions on the DPRK may cause for certain countries,
- F. Deeply concerned by the undeniably serious effects nuclear testing has on the environment, health of people, and the political and economic relations between countries,
- G. Acknowledging the fact that China is the DPRK biggest trading partner, providing 85% of its imports according to the Observatory Economic Complexity¹,
- H. Anxious that humanitarian aid provided by the European Union (EU), its Member States and the UN to the DPRK benefits the regime more than the people,
- I. Conscious of the need for a platform where the DPRK can negotiate as a validated member of the international community,
- J. Strongly supporting the effort to widen multilateral communication with the DPRK, both officially and unofficially;

Short Term Strategy

- 1. Urges the USA to use less aggression in their communication with the DPRK;
- 2. Emphasises that the European External Action Service (EEAS) should create a stabilising framework to start negotiations with the DPRK, provided that the development and further testing of nuclear weapons and Intercontinental Ballistic Missile is suspended;



3. Expresses its hopes that the EU will host a summit between the USA, the Republic of Korea, China, Russia and DPRK to foster cultural relations;

Hard Power

4. Encourages countries in the region surrounding the Korean peninsula to enhance their nuclear missile defence systems;
5. Invites China to abide by the current and future United Nations Security Council sanctions in exchange of trade benefits with the EU;
6. Suggests duty reductions on goods entering the EU Single Market from countries struggling to apply UN sanctions on the DPRK because of economic pressure;

Long Term Vision

7. Asks the European Commission to assign a supervisory unit to oversee the humanitarian aid distribution to the DPRK;
8. Suggests that the European Commission consider further grants to financially support initiatives and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) trying to solve the humanitarian crisis in the DPRK, as a way of unofficially shaping an amicable relationship with the DPRK;
9. Supports further cooperation of Member State foreign ministers with NGOs, such as the Red Cross in North Korea, through programmes such as the UN World Food Program;
10. Appreciates the continuation and improvement of cultural programmes and exchange with the DPRK, e.g. sports and youth events.

Fact Sheet

The Six-Party Talks: a series of multilateral negotiations held intermittently since 2003 and attended by China, Japan, the DPRK, Russia, the Republic of Korea, and the USA for the purpose of dismantling the DPRK's nuclear programme following the withdrawal of the DPRK from the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The DPRK has not participated in the process since 2009.

Korean Central News Agency: the state news agency of the DPRK. It reports news from the country through press, radio and television broadcasts. Moreover, the agency is the only one responsible for sending any information on the DPRK to foreign media.

United Nations Security Council: a body responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security. To handle its responsibility, the Security Council can impose sanctions or even authorise the use of force. Only 5 out of the 15 members are permanent members (since 1945): China, Russia, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. Others are elected by the UN General Assembly for a two-year mandate. Each country has a veto that, if applied, renders the sanction unable to be approved.

European External Action Service: the EU's diplomatic service, making sure the voice of the EU is heard. The EU aims to promote human rights, trade, development and humanitarian aid, and works with multilateral organisations and NGOs.

Intercontinental Ballistic Missile: a guided ballistic missile (short-, medium-, and long-range rocket-propelled vehicles that deliver nuclear or conventional weapons) that can contain at least one nuclear warhead. Its minimum range is 5,500 kilometers, with maximum ranges varying from 7,000 to 16,000 kilometers. It can be fired from land, or a submarine.

Red Cross: an international humanitarian movement working alongside governments and public authorities, as a key player in society. Its goal is to protect human life and health, to ensure respect for all human beings, and to prevent and alleviate human suffering.

UN World Food Program (WFP): the mission of this UN humanitarian organisation is to fight hunger worldwide by providing food assistance in emergency and work with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

ⁱ [Where does North Korea import from?](#), Observatory Economic Complexity, 2015



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

With recent scientific evidence suggesting a link between rising temperatures and armed conflict, in addition to the growing body of research connecting climate change to a variety of other negative externalities, what measures can the EU take to adapt to the effects of climate change?

Submitted by: Avedis Balian (AM), Marco Fok (UK), Sunniva Hoftun Hederman (NO), Ali Ada Kilic (TR), Yelyzaveta Kucherenko (UA), Thibaud Mabut (FI), Milica Mijatović (RS), Pedro Moco (PT), Wiktoria Nadolna (PL), Alise Potapovica (LV), Valentina Rocco (IT), Felipe Rodrigo (ES), Veronika Semrov (SD), Elias Sohnle Moreno (FR), Frances Speekenbrink (NL), Margarita Samouridou (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by climate change induced threats, including disease transmission, floods, melting glaciers, heat waves and hurricanes,
- B. Noting that unpredictable precipitation patterns are expected to make the agricultural industry vulnerable to droughts and flooding,
- C. Keeping in mind the poleward migration of pests and diseases due to shifting climates,
- D. Bearing in mind the permanent loss of biodiversity due to the loss of species' habitats, resulting in vulnerable ecosystems,
- E. Aware that atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) dissolution in water bodies, due to increased atmospheric CO₂ concentrations, leads to ocean acidification,
- F. Recognising CO₂ dissolution along with increased eutrophication leads to the expansion and creation of new oceanic dead zones,
- G. Concerned by the increased incidence of eutrophication caused by nitrate and phosphate leaching from agricultural land,
- H. Recognising the loss of functional land due to changes in groundwater infiltration and soil water holding capacity caused by desertification,
- I. Aware of the use of Ecosystem-based Approaches (EbA) for the adaptation to climate change, including biodiversity loss and desertification,
- J. Bearing in mind that a Google parent company, Alphabet, has produced infertile male mosquitoes to fight mosquito-borne diseases,
- K. Noting with concern that the increased frequency of heat waves in urban areas are intensifying the effect of urban heat islands,
- L. Noting with regret regions heavily reliant on tourism as their main source of income suffer from sea level rise, coastal erosion, snow melt and other extreme weather events,
- M. Acknowledging the existence of the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), the LIFE Programme 2014-2020 and the European Solidarity Fund, which support the efforts for adaptation to the effects of climate change,

N. Conscious that the EU Solidarity Fund supports countries experiencing natural disasters when the cost of damage exceeds 3 billion EUR or 0.6% of gross national income of the beneficiary State;

Agriculture, Environment and Biodiversity

1. Calls upon the UN-Oceans and the World Wildlife Fund to promote the restoration of oceanic biodiversity and ecosystems through:
 - a) the creation of conservation sites,
 - b) the introduction of algae consuming organisms in the areas susceptible to eutrophication;
2. Encourages Member States to use polycultures for biodiversity conservation as a sustainable alternative to conventional farming practices;
3. Promotes the EAGF to finance the use of more efficient technology for food production and storage by farmers, minimising nutrient leaching into water systems;
4. Urges the European Commission (EC) to create a programme for farmers, offering subsidies and education on best practices;
5. Invites the aforementioned programme to provide specific knowledge on control and preventative measures, crop rotations, biological soil enrichment, pesticide and synthetic fertiliser use, no-till farming and resilient crops;
6. Recommends for the EC to create a board for the allocation of the above subsidies, which will be comprised of members of the Directorate-General for Climate Action, the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development and the Joint Research Centre (JRC);
7. Encourages the above-mentioned board to allocate subsidies based on the farmers':
 - a) contribution to the local society and economy,
 - b) vulnerability to the effects of climate change,
 - c) readily available access to technology;

Health

8. Suggests for the Member States to utilise the Life Programme 2014-2020 for the creation of evacuation shelters;
9. Proposes for the JRC, in collaboration with Alphabet, to further research and develop strategies to reduce risks from vector-borne diseases;
10. Requests for the EC to launch the Combat Research Programme, which would monitor and locate the source of climate change induced diseases, in order to minimise the spread;

Infrastructure

11. Recommends Member States to adopt EbA flooding prevention strategies, including:
 - a) widening and deepening of river beds,
 - b) managing realignment and creation of habitats such as wetlands and estuaries,
 - c) sustainable drainage systems,
 - d) dams for low-lying areas;
12. Further invites the Member States to manage urban heat islands through:



- a) solar control,
- b) white roads,
- c) green infrastructure,
- d) green roofing;

- 13. Strongly urges for the EC to lower the minimum criteria for eligibility to the EU Solidarity Fund, allowing more climate change induced disasters to receive financial support;
- 14. Endorses the creation of urban safe spaces for the protection of people in the case of climate change induced disasters;

Tourism

- 15. Asks for the JRC to conduct further research regarding the relationship between climate change and unemployment rates in the tourism industry;
- 16. Further requests Member States' Tourism Industries to critically assess the shifting climate regimes and adapt by promoting alternative tourism activities;
- 17. Welcomes the creation of a label for tourist accommodation establishments that have submitted an adaptation strategy, by the EC;
- 18. Calls for the European Environmental Agency to create advisory bodies located in the Member States for the expansion and creation of nature reserves, preserving biodiversity loss and promoting ecotourism.

Fact Sheet

Climate change: a change in the Earth's climate, including but not limited to a change in the temperature, rain and snow patterns, and the melting of glaciers and poles.

Ecosystem: a community of plants and animals interacting with each other and their environment.

Pesticides: a substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to plants or animals.

Oceanic acidification: where the seawater absorbs CO₂, leading to the occurrence of chemical reactions that lower the seawater pH.

Eutrophication: an increased amount of nitrates and phosphates entering the water, leading to an overgrowth of simple algae and plankton, which depletes the ocean from oxygen.

Ecosystem-based approaches: a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources promoting conservation and sustainable use to help people adapt to the effects of climate change.

Desertification: the process of land degradation leading to dry conditions, changing groundwater reserves, soil vulnerability to erosion, biodiversity loss, water scarcity and limiting crop production.

Urban heat islands: an urban area that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural area.

Polycultures: the agricultural practice of growing several crops in rotation or in mixture, reducing the need for the presence of pesticides and conserving biodiversity.

No-till farming: a farming practice whereby you do not need to disturb the soil through tillage, increasing the amount of water that infiltrates and the organic matter retention.

Vector-borne diseases: illnesses transmitted by pathogens, parasite and insects.

Solar control: limiting the solar heat gain by rejecting solar radiation and help control glare.

White roads: the project concerned with painting the asphalt roads white in order to reflect the sun rays as opposed to absorbing heat.

Green infrastructure: an approach of planting trees and restoring wetlands, rather than building costly new water treatment plants.

Green roofing: a roof of a building that is completely or partially covered in vegetation and a growing medium, which observes CO₂ and with the use of thermal collectors allows for the cooling of the building.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

Eastern Partnership (EaP) beyond 2020: While the “20 deliverables for 2020” lay out the short term aims of the EU and its Eastern Partners, the current Russian occupation of Donbass, Crimea, Abkhazia and South Ossetia and the unresolved conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region pose a threat to the regional stability. How should the long term strategy with the six partner countries of the EaP be constructed to ensure peace and advancement?

Submitted by: Emmanouil Arsenikos (EL), Sebastian-Florin Dobre (RO), Ciara Fennesy (IE), Sabuhi Gurbanzade (AZ), Tara Jović (HR), Minea Laalo (FI), Vani Mardirossian (AM), Leon Merkel (DE), Joseph Nasr (CY), Bianca Oltean (FR), Marjan Osojnik (AT), Saba Pesvianidze (GE), Giulia Sesa (BE), Hanna Shynkevich (BY), Tereza Voženílková (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned about the current EU “one-size-fits-all” approach towards partner countries that does not take into consideration their different historical, political and socioeconomic backgrounds,
- B. Appreciating the joint working document “20 Deliverables for 2020” identified by the European Commission (EC) and European External Action Service (EEAS),
- C. Aware of the fact that the conflicts in certain territories such as Abkhazia, Crimea, South Ossetia, and Nagorno-Karabakh have hindered the implementation of policies such as:
 - i) cooperation with the EU,
 - ii) economic development,
 - iii) security,
 - iv) democratisation of the partner countries,
- D. Noting with regret the level of corruption in partner countries is detrimental to the implementation of economic, political and social reforms,
- E. Concerned by the insufficient funding for the Eastern Partnership provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB),
- F. Alarmed by the partner countries economic and energy dependency on Russia, with special reference to gas and oil imports,
- G. Deeply concerned about the Russian military occupation of Abkhazia, Crimea and South Ossetia, which violates the territorial integrity of Georgia and Ukraine,
- H. Alarmed by the ongoing civil conflict in Donbass which has destabilised the region and continues to undermine Ukrainian sovereignty over the area,
- I. Aware of the fact that the EU-imposed sanctions on Russia (e.g. embargo on Russian products and blacklisting of certain companies) are due to expire in 2018 and that the EU has yet to define its stance on a renewal,
- J. Considering that the conflicting interests over the EaP programme are one of the causes of tensions between the EU and Russia,

- K. Concerned by the military conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the region of Nagorno-Karabakh, a disputed Azeri territory populated by ethnic Armenians,
- L. Regretting the lack of diplomatic ties between the aforementioned countries results in the ongoing instability of the Nagorno-Karabakh region,
- M. Recognising the efforts of the Minsk group, created under the umbrella of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), aimed at resolving the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict;

Eastern Partnership

- 1. Recommends the partner countries to present their socio-economic and geopolitical issues to the EC during the Brussels summit in November 2017 and discuss the future development of the EaP;
- 2. Encourages the EC to create a more tailored approach towards the EaP, which takes into account the multifaceted conditions of the partner countries;
- 3. Calls upon the EC and the EEAS to further expand their involvement in the following areas included in the “20 Deliverables for 2020”:
 - a) economic development and market opportunities,
 - b) strengthening institutions and good governance,
 - c) connectivity, energy efficiency, environment and climate,
 - d) mobility and people-to-people contacts;
- 4. Requests the EC to authorise the Initiative for Peace-building (IfP) as a third-party mediator to help reduce tensions between and within the partner countries;
- 5. Encourages the adoption of trade agreements, such as the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas (DCFTA) established between the EU and Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in the remaining partner countries;
- 6. Requests the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to support programmes in all partner countries, such as:
 - a) building structural and investment funds,
 - b) supporting entrepreneurship and start-ups;
- 7. Recommends the partner countries to strengthen their legislation against electoral fraud to prevent external geopolitical interference with the local elections;
- 8. Recommends the partner countries to adopt legislation in order to facilitate the auditing of how the EU funds are spent;

EU and Russia

- 9. Recommends the EC to hold further negotiations with Russia to resolve the ongoing conflicts in aforementioned conflict zones;
- 10. Further recommends the EU to offer to remove the sanctions on Russia, on the condition that Russia retreat from these areas and stop supporting local separatist movements;
- 11. Advises the EC to renew and strengthen the economic sanctions upon Russia unless a mutual agreement is reached;
- 12. Calls upon the EC to help the partner countries to decrease their dependency on Russian gas and oil by:



- a) increasing the EIB existing investments for the exploitation of alternative energy resources,
 - b) prioritising the building of the Trans-Anatolian Natural Gas Pipeline (TANAP) from Azerbaijan through Georgia and Turkey to Europe;
13. Calls upon Russia, Ukraine, Lugansk People's Republic and Donetsk People's Republic to reinstate the Minsk Protocol in order to end the war in the region;

Armenia and Azerbaijan

- 14. Advises the EC to provide Armenia and Azerbaijan with a framework to reconsider the Madrid Principles and negotiate more favourable conditions, such as the opening of the borders between themselves, and between Armenia and Turkey;
- 15. Encourages the EC to offer Armenia and Azerbaijan a free trade agreement and prolonged travel visa regime to the EU on condition that the Madrid Principles are respected;
- 16. Encourages further funding for intercultural programmes between the Armenian and Azerbaijanian youth, such as the Dialogue Programme initiated by the Imagine Centre for Conflict Transformation, in which they are capable of discussing their cultural differences in order to improve relations.

Fact Sheet

Eastern Partnership: an agreement which aims to deepen political and economic relations between the EU and six partner countries: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It promotes reforms in partner countries through providing support in market economy, sustainable development and good governance.

Minsk Protocol: an agreement which aims to halt the war in the Donbass region of Ukraine. Signed under the auspices of the OSCE, it has until the present moment failed to stop the conflict.

Madrid Principles: proposed peace settlements of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Developed by the Minsk group, they include:

- return of the territories surrounding Nagorno-Karabakh to Azerbaijani control;
- an interim status for Nagorno-Karabakh providing guarantees for security and self-governance;
- a corridor linking Armenia to Nagorno-Karabakh;
- future determination of the final legal status of Nagorno-Karabakh through a legally binding expression of will;
- the right of all internally displaced persons and refugees to return to their former places of residence, and;
- international security guarantees that would include a peacekeeping operation.

Initiative for Peace-building: consortium funded by the European Commission under the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office. It drew together geographic and thematic expertise of 10 civil society organisations with offices in conflict-affected countries.

Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA): aims to strengthen economic development in the countries which have signed an Association Agreement with the EU - namely Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It provides the partner countries with a framework for modernising their trade relations and economic development by giving them access to the EU market.

Lugansk People's Republic: a temporarily occupied, by pro-Russian activists, territory in Ukraine, receiving humanitarian aid and military backing from Russia, which has also partially remained under Ukrainian control.

Donetsk People's Republic: a temporarily occupied, by pro-Russian activists, territory in Ukraine, receiving humanitarian aid and military backing from Russia.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS II

The fast expansion of digital technologies has contributed to the boom of cryptocurrencies over the past year. Taking into account the involvement of virtual money in cyber attacks and illegal transactions, how and to what extent should the EU legislate currencies such as Bitcoin, Ethereum, and IOTA?

Submitted by: Hajar Abilova (AZ), David Boye-Okot (GE), Matěj Černík (CZ), Ahmed Hewidy (FI), Alexandra Kefala (CY), Léo Kubler (FR), Georg-Oliver Loorand (EE), Kristinko Mato (AL), Ragim Mustafaev (BY), Gvatnsa Nadirazde (GE), Anna Pepanyan (AM), Stephanie Reisinger (AT), Karlo Sintić (HR), Nikola Srdić (BA), Iasonas Tzieras (GR), Evgeny Sukhov (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Having considered that currently the European Commission defines virtual currency as “a digital representation of value that is neither issued by a central bank or a public authority, nor necessarily attached to a fiat currency, but is accepted by natural or legal persons as a means of payment and can be transferred, stored or traded electronically”,
- B. Understanding that there are 3 types of different virtual currency schemes:
 - i) closed virtual,
 - ii) unidirectional flow,
 - iii) directional flow,
- C. Viewing with appreciation that cryptocurrencies, such as Bitcoin and Ethereum, are extremely secure in their transactions and data storage, due to their asymmetric encryption protection and hash function processing,
- D. Expecting that the development of quantum computers may negatively impact current cryptographic processing systems, exposing them to security breaches,
- E. Observing that due to technological conception behind virtual currencies, and other tools and services such as the Virtual Private Network (VPN) and Tor browser, it becomes inefficient to ban, deanonymize, or decentralise cryptocurrencies,
- F. Concerned about the cryptocurrencies market uncertainty, due to its sudden valuations and devaluations,
- G. Noting with deep concern the negative attitude of governments towards cryptocurrencies, due to its value fluctuation and difficulty to tax,
- H. Viewing with appreciation the importance of cryptocurrencies in developing countries and/or countries where the national currency is unstable, as it was the case in Venezuela throughout the past year,
- I. Realising that cryptocurrencies account for 20%ⁱ of the illegal transaction market,
- J. Conscious of the importance of suppressing illegal activities to prevent abuse of cryptocurrencies,
- K. Deeply disturbed by the fact that cryptocurrencies are sometimes the means for money laundering schemes,

- L. Concerned by the fact that 50% of Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs) scams account for 10% of all Ethereum currency^{ii,iii},
- M. Keeping in mind that ICOs are highly profitable investments with annual margins reaching up to 42,000%^{iv},
- N. Deeply concerned with the recent ransomwares WannaCry and Petya, which affected services such as the National Health Service (NHS) in the United Kingdom, or the Spanish telecommunications provider Telefónica,
- O. Being aware of the fact that ransomwares' attacks can be mitigated by regular data backups and operative systems updates,
- P. Bearing in mind that crackers are financed by businesses and services who are willing to pay the amount of money demanded by the ransomwares,
- Q. Alarmed by the European Union's (EU's) project TITANIUM, which aims to:
 - i) monitor blockchains,
 - ii) de-anonymize e-wallet addresses,
 - iii) surveil dark net markets,
- R. Alarmed by the fact that media outlets portray mostly negative images of the use of cryptocurrencies;

Updates on Cryptocurrencies

- 1. Accepts EU Agency For Network and Information Security's (ENISA's) definition of cryptocurrency, "[referring] to a math-based, decentralised convertible virtual currency that is protected by cryptography";
- 2. Urges European institutions and EU Member States to ensure the basic principles of cryptocurrencies, decentralisation and anonymity;
- 3. Condemns any existing criminal and illegal activities and transactions completed using cryptocurrencies;

Taxation

- 4. Supports the EU Member States to introduce optional registration for ICO founders in their national financial and tax departments and institutions;
- 5. Proposes the inclusion of cryptocurrencies policy within the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB) framework, so that enterprises are obliged to declare their transactions with cryptocurrencies;
- 6. Expects that Member States apply taxation to Bitcoin ATMs and exchange machines when converting cryptocurrency to fiat currency;
- 7. Encourages that all businesses in the EU add a Value Added Tax (VAT) to all products purchased with cryptocurrencies, when purchasing:
 - a) online,
 - b) Bitcoin credit or debit cards via Point of Sale (POS) terminals,
 - c) Bitcoin vending machines;

Future



8. Congratulates Research and Development (R&D) programmes launched by the European Commission such as the plan to launch a 1 billion EUR flagship initiative on quantum technology for the upcoming 10 years;
9. Reminds enterprises and services in the EU that data backups and software updates are essential to fight any kind of cyber threat to the current systems and databases;
10. Invites European insurance enterprises to offer an insurance package compensating victims of ICO fraud;
11. Seeks to strongly prosecute those who are found to be guilty of distributing mining malware and ransomware software.

Virtual currencies schemes:

- **Closed virtual scheme:** does not have a strong link to real economies, and is usually used in gaming communities. Users usually earn credits on their performance, which are generally used for purchasing goods at the game.
- **Unidirectional flow schemes:** enable users to buy currencies using a traditional currency, but cannot be exchanged back to the original currency.
- **Directional flow schemes** are the ones that most closely resemble our concept of usual currencies; they can be exchanged in both directions, as well as used to buy real goods and services. Bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies are an example of this.

Asymmetric encryption: a form of encryption where keys come in pairs. It uses a system of private (or secret) key, and a public key. Users can 'sign' messages by encrypting them with their private keys. This system is effective because any message can be encrypted by using one key, and decrypted by using the other.

Hash functions: a hash function takes a group of characters (key) and maps it to a value of a certain length (called a hash value or hash). The hash value is representative of the original string of characters, but is normally smaller than the original. Hashing is done for indexing and locating items in databases because it is easier to find the shorter hash value than the longer string.

Quantum computing: unlike the conventional computing, quantum computing uses quantum mechanics to process information. Therefore, it processes information in qubits instead of bits like normal computing does. Bits are always negative or positive, which is represented by 1 or 0. Quantum computers process information exponentially faster because of superposition as qubits can be simultaneously positive and negative.

Virtual Private Network (VPN): a technology that creates a safe and encrypted connection over a less secure network, such as the Internet. VPN technology was developed as a way to allow remote users and branch offices to securely access corporate applications and other resources. To ensure safety, data travels through secure tunnels and VPN users must use authentication methods - including passwords, tokens and other unique identification methods to gain access to the VPN.

Tor browser: a software that protects you by bouncing your communications around a distributed network of relays run by volunteers all around the world. It prevents somebody watching your Internet connection from learning what sites you visit, it prevents the sites you visit from learning your physical location, and it lets you access sites which are blocked.

Initial Coin Offerings (ICOs): are unregulated means by which funds are raised for a new cryptocurrency venture. An ICO is used by start-ups to bypass the rigorous and regulated capital-raising process required by venture capitalists or banks. In an ICO campaign, a percentage of the cryptocurrency is sold to early backers of the project in exchange for legal tender or other cryptocurrencies.

Ransomware: a type of malicious software (malware) which is designed to block access to a computer system or its documents and data until a sum of money is paid, generally in Bitcoin, or another cryptocurrency. It might target individuals but also big enterprises and public services.

Cracker or malicious hacker: is someone who breaks into someone else's computer system, often on a network; bypasses passwords or licenses in computer programmes; or in other ways intentionally breaches computer security. A cracker can be doing this for profit, maliciously, for some altruistic purpose or cause, or because the challenge is there.

Distributed ledger technology or blockchain: a chain of public ledgers grouped together, each containing the transaction information between users. The blockchains are encrypted by being mathematically linked to the previous blockchain, making it impossible to corrupt. The data is processed and transmitted by miners, making the information publicly accessible by any person.



E-wallets or **digital wallets**: are secure electronic systems that store payment information and passwords used for online transactions. These wallets can assume the format of software, hardware, or paper, and are available online, on mobile or desktop.

Fiat currency: a currency established by a government regulation or law. It is an alternative to commodity money (goods) and representative money (gold or silver). Currently all national currencies around the world are fiat.

ⁱ Cheng, E., "[Dark web finds bitcoin increasingly more of a problem than a help, tries other digital currencies](#)", CNBC, 2017, August 29.

ⁱⁱ Darko, E., "[ICO Market Research: The Leading Blockchain Platforms Of 2017](#)", ICO Watch List, 2017, November.

ⁱⁱⁱ Bendella, W., "[Exploits, Hacks, Phishing, Ponzi Are on the Rise on Ethereum](#)", The Cointelegraph, 2017, August 20.

^{iv} Popper, E., "[An Explanation of Initial Coin Offerings](#)", The New York Times, 2017, October, 27.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

With a high number of NEETs and the increasing spread of automation and digital technologies replacing many low-skilled and middle-skilled jobs, how can the EU Member States ensure their citizens are equipped with the necessary skills to remain relevant in an increasingly knowledge-based economy? How best can the European educational institutions provide long-life training and re-qualify the European workforce?

Submitted by: Jord Brakké (NL), Maria-Emilia Giakoumopoulos (FR), Nelli Kazarian (AM), Anna Klyueva (RU), Camille Kohn (LU), Elisa Lunardelli (IT), Andrea Marti (CH), Rodrigo Melo (PT), Grigori Monaselidze (GE), Donagh O'Callaghan (IE), Robert Pavlovskis (LV), Anže Podlogar (SI), Jaume Quevedo (ES), Barbara Tumm (PL), Can Uzman (TR), Michael Ernst (Chairperson, AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the need for a modern educational system that provides citizens with the skills they need in an increasingly competitive and technologically developed labour market,
- B. Conscious of the gradual disappearance of numerous low- and middle-skilled jobs, brought about by the ongoing 4th Industrial Revolution,
- C. Fully alarmed by the imminent negative consequences of the automation and digitisation process occurring in the labour market, which contributes to:
 - i) the replacement of low- and middle-skilled jobs,
 - ii) the increasing inadequacy of curricula offered by educational institutions,
- D. Deeply alarmed by the Executive Summary of the McKinsey Global Institute of January 2017, which estimates that 45% to 60% of European workers will eventually lose their jobs due to the technological advancements in the upcoming decades,
- E. Observing that people not in education employment or training (NEETs) have insufficient access to Vocational, Educational and Training programmes (VETs), and that the latter are often ineffective in providing the necessary skills to enter the workforce,
- F. Noting with deep concern the lack of awareness of the growing threat posed by the automation process towards the human workforce throughout every employment sector,
- G. Appreciating the efforts made by European institutions, bodies and agencies, such as the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop), which provide data about skills that will be required in the future labour market through the programme Skills Panorama,
- H. Bearing in mind that the lack of accessibility, flexibility, affordability and interactivity of educational re-qualification courses is the main factor discouraging people from active participation,
- I. Pointing out that some companies and enterprises are in urgent need of funds to retrain their staff in order to remain competitive in the market,



- J. Seriously concerned by the fact that students feel rejected by the educational system, which is one of the causes of the increasing number of NEETs and early-school leavers, as well as academic underachievement,
- K. Taking into account that the essential skills for the modern labour market, as outlined in the European Framework on Key Competences for Lifelong Learning, are:
 - i) literacy,
 - ii) foreign languages,
 - iii) maths,
 - iv) sciences,
 - v) digital and coding skills,
 - vi) civic and social competences,
 - vii) entrepreneurship,
 - viii) creativity,
 - ix) critical thinking;

Automation & Digitisation

- 1. Encourages Member States to organise strategic assemblies where relevant stakeholders, such as educational institutions and corporations, have the possibility to discuss issues of the future developments in the labour market, such as:
 - a) the impact of automation and digitisation,
 - b) the provision of the skills during the schooling period that will be needed,
 - c) the reassessment and evaluation of the implementation of the adopted strategies;
- 2. Urges Member States to create and raise awareness about programmes and curricula that highlight the issue of automation via:
 - a) creating educational modules helping teachers to present the students with the skills in demand, in the local context,
 - b) media campaigns informing citizens, especially NEETs and employees in low- and middle-skilled jobs, about VET programmes;
- 3. Asks Cedefop to expand and re-organise the current Skills Panorama so that it extends its focus on automation and digitisation, by:
 - a) allocating more funds for research on the effects of automation on the production sector and the job market,
 - b) coordinating existing data in order to make them understandable for the EU citizens;
- 4. Recommends that the European Commission cooperate with the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency to obtain the most recent data on the short- to medium-term impact of automation in order to allocate the already existing funds;

Retraining

- 5. Calls upon the Directorate General on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) to subsidise state bodies responsible for vocational training and aiding NEETs, thus enabling them to provide:

- a) retraining courses on fields that are deemed to remain relevant in the age of automation in combination with work experience in the public sector,
 - b) information on what skills are necessary in the future labour market;
6. Encourages small and medium enterprises to apply for subsidies from the DG EMPL, which offers financial support for requalification programmes;

Educational system

- 7. Urges Member States to strengthen relationships between educational institutions and labour market stakeholders via the implementation of mentorship-based initiatives, which pairs students with professionals employed in the same field of study;
- 8. Recommends Member States' governments to hire school counsellors who:
 - a) develop tailor-made learning methods, as well as tutoring sessions, according to the capabilities and needs of the students,
 - b) provide mentorship and act as a liaison between students and teachers;
- 9. Calls upon the Member States' Ministries of Education to adapt their national curricula to include, amongst other things, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) and its practical applications;
- 10. Calls upon national educational services to cooperate with one another in order to organise international annual training seminars for teachers, aimed at presenting the new educational opportunities provided by ICTs.

Fact Sheet

4th Industrial Revolution: the Fourth Industrial Revolution builds on the Digital Revolution, representing new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the human body. The Fourth Industrial Revolution is marked by emerging technology breakthroughs in a number of fields,



including robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, The Internet of Things, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles.

Automation: the use of machines and technology to make processes run on their own without manpower.

Digitisation: integration of digital technologies into everyday life by the digitisation of everything that can be digitised.

Requalification programme: a programme aimed at requalifying someone for a different work field, for example, due to their previous occupation becoming obsolete.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS II

Safeguarding the rights of prisoners: What common guidelines should the EU introduce regarding detainees' rights and freedoms, detention facility conditions, and social reintegration? What steps can be taken to ensure these standards are respected and maintained?

Submitted by: Shushanna Arakelyan (AM), Roxana Cisleanu (RO), Ben Cunningham (IE), Lisa Erlandsson (SE), Alenka Gosarič (SI), Imani Henry (LU), Irene Kristler (AT), Nino Kvaratskheliia (UA), Cristina Lago Manso (BE), Luka Lobzhanidze (GE), Martin Örn (FI), Anna Rejman (PL), Magali Remarque (NL), František Svoboda (CZ), Dionysis Patriarcheas (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the overcrowding of detention facilities causing:
 - i) unhygienic living conditions,
 - ii) ill-treatment from prison staff,
 - iii) frequent transfers of prisoners between facilities,
- B. Regretting the lack of adequate mental health care for prisoners leading to:
 - i) high suicide rates,
 - ii) frequent mental outbursts,
 - iii) drug use and addiction relapse,
- C. Alarmed by the hindering of detainees' reintegration caused by the lack of social, cultural and religious activities in the prisons,
- D. Seriously concerned by the limited work opportunities within detention facilities,
- E. Regretting the fact that work experience within detention facilities does not often provide adequate skills for prisoners to re-join the workforce once their detention ends,
- F. Considering the disfranchisement of prisoners as a practice against human rights and the fundamental values of a democratic society,
- G. Profoundly concerned by the insufficient standards to be met by prison staff, including qualifications, skills and attitudinal and psychological tests,
- H. Expressing its concern regarding the practice of extending pre-trial detention without a just cause, as a way to avoid the overcrowding of prisons and jails,
- I. Deploing the lack of detainees' access to basic and advanced education,
- J. Deeply concerned about the effects that isolation from society at large can have on mental health and successful reintegration of prisoners,
- K. Conscious of the social stigma surrounding former prisoners and individuals currently in detention;



Prisoners' Rights and Freedoms

1. Requests Member States to grant all prisoners electoral rights and access to the same electoral procedures followed by non-prisoners;
2. Invites Member States' governments to extend visitation rights and grant conjugal visits to all prisoners;
3. Appeals to the European Commission (EC) Directorate General (DG) on Informatics to fund the purchase of equipment for time-restricted and whitelisted internet use for prisoners;
4. Encourages cooperation between prisons and private firms wishing to outsource their workload to prisoners;
5. Calls upon the Expert Group on EU Criminal Policy to provide a template to be used for justifying any extension of the pre-trial detention period;
6. Suggests Member States to adopt the aforementioned justification template;

Detention Conditions

7. Calls for the EC to propose a Directive regarding detention conditions, based upon the European Prison Rules;
8. Further requests Member States to loosen restrictions on non-governmental organisations' (NGOs) access to correctional facilities, enabling them to publish reports on prison conditions;
9. Urges the DG on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion to provide necessary qualifications, as well as mental and physical health standards for prison staff;
10. Proposes that the European Social Fund provides prisons with financial support to increase prison staff wages and offer the basic level of education, respective to each Member State;

Social Reintegration

11. Seeks welfare state institutions to develop training programmes to help former detainees reintegrate into society, which would include financial management, housing and employment;
12. Further encourages prisons to promote the practice of inviting ex-offenders to share their experiences with the prisoners to make the process of rehabilitation more effective.

Fact Sheet

Disfranchisement: the state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.

Visitation rights: prison visitations that permit visitors and prisoners to have a limited degree of contact.

Conjugal visits: unsupervised visits between prisoners and their spouses, usually over a weekend, which permit sexual contact.

European Social Fund: the EU's main financial instrument for supporting employment in the Member States, as well as promoting economic and social cohesion. It has repeatedly funded prison projects throughout the EU.

DG on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion: the EC department responsible for implementing the policy on employment, social affairs, skills, labour mobility and the related EU funding programmes.

DG on Informatics: the EC department is responsible for providing digital services that support other departments and institutions in their daily work and that help public administrations in EU member countries work better together.

European Prison Rules: a set of non-binding guidelines included in the Recommendation Rec(2006)2 by the Council of Ministers, with regards to the European Convention of Human Rights and the work of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

Expert Group on EU Criminal Policy: it consists of legal experts, practitioners and academics working to advise the EC and contribute to improve the quality of EU legislation in the field of criminal law.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

User-generated content and applicability of copyright to digital uses: With the current EU legislation failing to keep pace with the vast digital advancements, what action can be taken to ensure a balance between freedom of expression and protection of the intellectual property of online content?

Submitted by: Mihai-Tudor Albu (RO), Ben Alison (UK), Bibiána Barčáková (SK), Bryce Garcia (ES), Clara Gaughan (IE), Max Jakobsen (SE), Clementine Jensen (NO), Hanna Khmelovska (UA), Tim Kniepkamp (DE), Katarina Lazić (RS), Davit Manukyan (AM), Marylyn Rosenqvist (FI), Felicita Skvorcova (LV), Pedro Sousa (PT), Valeriia Nikitenko (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with concern being an online content author is often not profitable, thus potentially discouraging authors from creating more online content,
- B. Considering the current European Union (EU) legislation introduces minimal liability of the Internet intermediaries for violating copyrights,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of clear guidelines on how the rights of multiple authors creating shared intellectual property should be assigned,
- D. Recognising the lack of public awareness regarding the legal use of online content, possibly leading to inadequate referencing and violation of authors' rights,
- E. Having considered a study by the European Commission according to which 38% of respondents downloaded music illegally, 30% downloaded films and TV-shows, 35% streamed movies and TV-showsⁱ,
- F. Aware of the fact that, despite the effects of copyright violation being known, violations continue to occur frequently due to:
 - i) users' lack of respect and understanding of the financial needs of authors,
 - ii) financial appeal and convenience for users,
- G. Bearing in mind in some cases freedom of expression of authors is limited by current legislation imposing restrictions related to the usage of other authors' content,
- H. Regretting the restricted usage of copyrighted data in education and research,
- I. Pointing out the costs of national and international copyright lawsuits may exceed the rightholder's financial capacities,
- J. Expecting censorship machines, introduced in Article 13 of the Draft Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market (Draft Directive), would be:
 - i) unreliable due to their inability to legally interpret online content,
 - ii) a discouragement for investment in companies with an online presence that use user-generated content,
- K. Believing geo-blocking, which restricts access to uploaded content, leads to limitations in cultural exchange and less opportunities for promotion and profit generation by online authors,

- L. Concerned 68% of digital content providers geo-block consumers located in other EU Member Statesⁱⁱ,

Legal Enforcement

1. Encourages Member States to adopt a more active and firmer stance when sanctioning copyright infringement (as seen in HADOPI law, in 2009-2013);
2. Invites Member States to establish the liability of internet intermediaries for not taking down the violating content in a reasonable period of time after being reported for copyright infringement;
3. Calls upon the Committee on Legal Affairs of the European Parliament (JURI) to cooperate with the Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights by introducing a guideline for EU Member States to address the issue of fair attribution of rights between multiple authors in cases of shared intellectual property;
4. Proposes JURI to establish a new Working Group focused on the growing piracy and illegal content trafficking in the EU, and the research and development of copyright misuse detection software, as proposed by Article 13 of the Draft Directive;
5. Encourages the Working Group to consult with young professionals, student representatives, IT-experts, and lawyers in the field of international intellectual property law;

Societal Sphere

6. Suggests non-governmental organisations, such as the EDRI, to raise awareness in Member States regarding recognised referencing systems by facilitating informational courses on the protection of intellectual property of online content;
7. Asks the European Commission to emphasise that Member States end unjustified geo-blocking, in accordance with the Digital Single Market Strategy;
8. Recommends the European Commission to expand the exceptions on the usage of copyrighted content, for the purposes of education and research, by establishing a fair use doctrine, following the example of United States copyright law;

Financial Support

9. Invites Member States to ensure financial aid in the field of cross-border and domestic copyright litigation;
10. Appeals publishers to increase the payment for content creators, based on clicks/views by introducing:
 - a) minimum 15% payment per each click/view, and/or,
 - b) an additional annual payment consisting of a certain percentage of profit received from distributing the content.

Fact Sheet

Author: creator of content, possesses original copyrights (author's rights).

Liability: legal responsibility for causing damage or injury, or for paying something.



Internet intermediaries: bring together or facilitate transactions between authors and users on the Internet. These include Internet service providers, search engine providers (Google, Bing, Yahoo etc.) and social media platforms.

Copyright: legal term used to describe the exclusive rights authors have over the use and distribution of their library and artistic works.

Intellectual property: creations of the mind, protected by law.

User: person who uses/uploads someone else's material.

Freedom of expression: freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers.

Draft Directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market: in 2016, in line with the digital single market strategy, the European Commission presented a legislative package for the modernisation of EU copyright rules, including a new directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market.

Article 13 in the Draft Directive on copyright in the Digital Single Market: use of protected content by information society service providers storing and giving access to large amounts of works and other subject-matter uploaded by their users.

User-generated content: any digital content produced and shared by end users of an online service.

Geo-blocking: the act of limiting access to certain websites, based on geographical location.

Digital Single Market Strategy (DSMS): aims to ensure Europe's economy, industry and society take full advantage of the new digital era. Alongside e-solutions and data, and cross-border digital services, it is an integral part of the EU's project for a digital Europe.

HADOPI law: French law adopted in 2009, encouraging compliance with copyright laws - effective in helping to reduce online copyright infringement and spur legitimate sales of music in France.

Standing Committee on Copyright and Related Rights (SCCR): Composed of all Member States of World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) and/or the Berne Union. Formulates recommendations for consideration by the WIPO General Assembly or a Diplomatic Conference.

Fair use doctrine: a doctrine in the law of the United States that permits use of copyrighted material without having to first acquire permission from the copyright holder.

ⁱ Directorate-General for the Internal Market and Services (European Commission), "[Estimating displacement rates of copyrighted content in the EU](#)", Final report - Study, 2017

ⁱⁱ European Parliament, "[E-commerce: ending unjustified geo-blocking across the EU](#)", Press Releases, 2017

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Following the BREXIT vote, the EU is facing major challenges both within and outside of its border, leading to questions about the future of the Union. Taking into account the Commission's recently published "White paper on the future of Europe", what strategy should the EU and Member States pursue for the long-term stability and advancement of the Union?

Submitted by: Aleksandra Stojković (RS), Ama Dragomir (RO), Andrine Lurås Hammer (NO), Ayhan Kaya (SE), Cato Wassink (NL), Lorenzo Monticelli (IT), Lukrecija Urnevičiūtė (LT), Marlena Nelson (DE), Robert Sargeant (UK), Sinan Karaböcüoğlu (TR), Teodoro Suárez Riera (ES), Terēza Biezaite (LV) Tristan Reinhard (CH), Vladyslava Tyshchenko (UA) Ilija Jerković (Chairperson, RS)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Notes with regret that the Lisbon Treaty has not been fully implemented by the European Union (EU) institutions,
- B. Notes with concern that Euroscepticism and political competition in Member States hinder significant structural change in the EU,
- C. Concerned by the lack of efficient tools available to the European Commission to ensure Member States abide by the core values of the EU, for example as observed by the prolonged investigation into the breach of rule of law by Poland,
- D. Further concerned by the growing inability of the European Council to reach strong agreements in priority areas,
- E. Fully believes the 42,6% turnout of voters to European Elections in 2014 indicates a decrease of interest in European decision-making,
- F. Notes with concern the disparity between economic and political integration of the European Union,
- G. Emphasises the EU's extremely high debt-to-GDP ratio, 89,5%, compared to the objective set by the Stability and Growth Pact at 60%,
- H. Regrets the current state of Member States' economies, with regard to the Maastricht convergence criteria, hinders sustainable Eurozone expansion in the near future,
- I. Emphasises the long-term economic importance of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), which represent around 99% of all businesses in Europe, according to Eurostat,
- J. Concerned by the inability of Member States to reach the Your Europe Business standard set by the European Commission,
- K. Alarmed by the topical evidence of offshoring and usage of tax havens by EU citizens,
- L. Concerned by the uncertain developments of the trade agreements with EU's external partners, with special regard to recent Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) negotiations,
- M. Observes that the management of the Schengen area borders by Member States has proven to be flawed when faced with major migrant flows,



- N. Noting with regret the lack of political will in certain Member States to enforce migration quotas as proposed by the European Commission,
- O. Alarmed by the potential negative impact of the United Kingdom's (UK) departure on the future of the EU, due to:
 - i) financial exclusion of the UK, the second biggest contributor to the EU budget,
 - ii) divisive portrayal of the EU in the case of "hard Brexit";

EU Institutional Framework

- 1. Welcomes the discussion on the institutional reform of the EU through the framework provided by "the White Paper on future of Europe";
- 2. Calls upon the European Commission to develop a strategy for engaging more EU citizens in the White Paper process before the elections for the European Parliament in 2019;
- 3. Directs the European Commission to initiate tools for quicker and less bureaucratic law enforcement within the range of EU competences, while preserving pre-established competences of the Member States' authorities, in accordance with the article 3 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFU);
- 4. Asks the European Commission to reaffirm the importance of the core EU values by concluding the investigation into the breach of rule of law by Poland;
- 5. Urges the European Council to analyse and outline possible threats to the unity and functioning of the EU following the UK's departure from the European Union;
- 6. Further urges all EU institutions to prevent recognised points of contention from escalating;
- 7. Invites the Members of the European Parliament to bring their work closer to the EU citizens and increase their presence in their national political parties during election campaigns;
- 8. Further invites the European Parliament to include more motions by citizens through the European Citizens' Initiative to its discussion agenda;

EU Economy

- 9. Recommends the European Court of Auditors to closely supervise the reduction of EU debt down to its accession limits of 60 % debt-to-GDP ratio by 2025;
- 10. Calls upon the European Central Bank to regularly review that members of the Eurozone adhere to the Maastricht convergence criteria for joining the Eurozone;
- 11. Encourages the European Fiscal Board to evaluate the possibility of better coordination of fiscal policies in Member States towards a more cohesive union, as outlined in the report of the Five Presidents from June 2015;
- 12. Recommends the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs to facilitate the strengthening of the Single Market through the harmonisation of trading standards and their better enforcement;
- 13. Strongly affirms the implementation of the SME Instrument under Horizon 2020 aimed at improving the position of SMEs in the internal market;

Internal and External Policy

14. Calls upon the Member States to commit to further and increased intelligence sharing within the European Police Office framework in areas such as external border control, counter-terrorism and internal migration control;
15. Invites the European Council to devise a long-term support system for Member States on the borders of the Schengen Area to be better equipped to handle migration flows;
16. Further invites the Member States on the borders to allow for an increased presence of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency;
17. Calls Member States to cooperate during military conflicts and international crises, through the sharing of resources;
18. Urges the European Commission to propose a legal framework which would help in ensuring the engagement of Member States in previously agreed upon obligations during the aforementioned crises;
19. Calls upon the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the European Council to develop strategic guidelines for communicating cohesively with international governments and important stakeholders;
20. Asks the EU's taskforce for The Article 50 negotiation process, to prioritise rights and interests of both EU and UK citizens during the process.

Fact Sheet

White Paper on future of Europe: a document published by the European Commission outlining five possible scenarios for future of Europe and developments in several major policy areas.

Debt-to-GDP ratio: a ratio between a country's government debt (a cumulative amount) and its gross domestic product (GDP) (measured in years). A low debt-to-GDP ratio indicates an economy that produces and sells goods and services sufficient to pay back debts without incurring further debt.



Stability and Growth Pact: An agreement between the 16 countries that form the European Union (EU) and use the euro as currency. The SGP, enacted in 1997, was created to establish rules to ensure that all involved countries help maintain the value of the euro by enforcing fiscal responsibility. Specifically, each country must maintain an annual budget deficit that is no greater than 3% of GDP, and each must have a national debt that is lower than 60% of GDP.

Maastricht Convergence Criteria: The euro convergence criteria (also known as the Maastricht criteria) are the criteria which European Union Member States are required to meet to enter the third stage of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and adopt the euro as their currency.

Offshoring: Offshoring is the relocation of a business process from one country to another—typically an operational process, such as manufacturing, or supporting processes, such as accounting. In most cases, this refers to a company business, although state governments may also employ offshoring.

White Paper process: a process of discussion events and communication between EU institutions on how different scenarios would impact the EU and which way to go.

Your Europe Business: a standard set by the European Commission for the Member States to ensure that setting up business requires no longer than 3 working days, costs up to 100 EUR and requires submitting the forms through a single administrative body.

Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTP): a proposed trade agreement between the European Union and the United States, with the aim of promoting trade and multilateral economic growth. It has not been signed yet and after years of negotiations the outcome is not yet certain.

Schengen area: an area comprising 26 European states that have officially abolished passport and all other types of border control at their mutual borders. The area mostly functions as a single country for international travel purposes, with a common visa policy.

Art. 3 of Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union: outlines the competences of the European Union and the Member States. They are classified as exclusive EU competences, shared competences between EU and Member States, as well as supporting competences of EU towards Member States.

Rule of law: one of the founding principles stemming from the common constitutional traditions of all Member States, and is one of the fundamental values upon which the European Union is based.

European Fiscal Board: an independent advisory Board for the Commission with the aim to strengthen the current economic governance framework.

Report of Five Presidents, June 2015: report by Jean-Claude Juncker, in close cooperation with Donald Tusk, Jeroen Dijsselbloem, Mario Draghi and Martin Schulz on completing Europe's Economic and Monetary Union.

SME instrument (under Horizon 2020): Small and Medium-sized Enterprises that are EU-based or established in a country associated to Horizon 2020 can now get EU funding and support for breakthrough innovation projects with a market-creating potential under the revamped SME instrument, which is rolled out as part of the European Innovation Council (EIC) pilot.

European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex): an agency that helps EU countries and Schengen associated countries manage their external borders. It also helps harmonise border controls across the EU. The agency facilitates cooperation between border authorities in each EU country, providing technical support and expertise.

European Police Office (Europol): the European Union's law enforcement agency. Their main goal is to achieve a safer Europe while supporting the national police agencies.

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

Citizens of nowhere: With an estimated 570,000 stateless persons living in Europe today, what role should the EU play in addressing statelessness and how should the EU assist Member States, as well as EU candidate and potential candidate countries and EU Neighbourhood countries, in safeguarding the fundamental rights of stateless persons and providing them with access to public services and opportunities.

Submitted by: Alice Feek (UK), Daria Glazkova (BY), Julien Hamilton (FR), Anna Hofmeisterova (CZ), Jasmina Ibrahimpašić (BA), Constantinos Ioannou (CY), Eva Marija Jurešić (HR), Johanna Knauf (BE), Marian Korosec (AT), Enis Lalmi (AL), Matias Mäkiranta (FI), Vladislav Novichkov (GE), Johanna-Aurelia Rosin (EE), Clara Sabel (DE), Yulila Shylova (BY), Ben Stemper (LU), Maciej Kryński (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that there are at least 600,000 stateless persons living in Europe, according to the European Network on Statelessness,
- B. Alarmed by the fact 80% of the total reported stateless population emerged after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency,
- C. Conscious of the varied numbers of stateless persons among Member States,
- D. Deeply alarmed that one in three stateless persons is a child, according to the United Nations Refugee Agency,
- E. Deeply concerned that children may be born into statelessness due to:
 - i) gender discrimination in the inheritance of nationality from one or both parents,
 - ii) the lack of compatible nationality laws between countries,
- F. Aware of the fact that stateless persons are unable to marry,
- G. Concerned by local authorities' lack of knowledge in relation to providing legal assistance to stateless persons,
- H. Cognisant that stateless persons do not have the right to vote,
- I. Emphasising the fact that naturalisation criteria are often demanding with regard to the:
 - i) required residency period in a Member State,
 - ii) financial cost,
 - iii) inability to enter the employment market,
 - iv) knowledge required to pass the citizenship tests,
- J. Noting that stateless persons are not safeguarded by employment protection legislation,
- K. Acknowledging that stateless persons may not have access to public services, such as education and healthcare,



- L. Stressing that stateless persons face restrictions when crossing states' borders,
 - M. Noting with deep regret that 9 out of 28 Member States participated in one or none of the two United Nations Conventions on Statelessness in 1954 and 1961,
 - N. Regretting that the EU has remained fairly inactive regarding the issue of statelessness;
-
- 1. Calls upon Member States to collect data and share statistics on stateless persons with UNHCR to improve the documentation of stateless persons in Europe;
 - 2. Welcomes the UNHCR's efforts on the subject of statelessness that includes but is not limited to:
 - a) #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness,
 - b) Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014-2024;
 - 3. Suggests Member States provide financial support and information to non-governmental organisations (NGO) that provide legal help for stateless persons in their country;
 - 4. Requests that the Directorate General for Education and Culture supports the UNHCR's work in fostering a better understanding of statelessness by organising:
 - a) public speeches held by stateless people,
 - b) congresses for government officials to widen their knowledge regarding statelessness;
 - 5. Encourages Member States, EU Neighbourhood countries, as well as EU candidate and potential candidate countries, to attend the 2019 mid-term convention of the UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness, in order to:
 - a) reach a universal agreement on the process of granting the status of statelessness,
 - b) exchange knowledge on current measures in place within Member States;
 - 6. Appeals to the European Commission to invest in a charity programme in order to support Member States struggling with statelessness;
 - 7. Calls upon Member States to re-evaluate their policies regarding nationality and introduce the interim stateless passport inspired by the Estonian and Latvian non-citizen passport;
 - 8. Declares the interim stateless passport to ensure stateless persons with:
 - a) the right to work legally,
 - b) access to public services such as healthcare and education;
 - 9. Urges Member States to ensure the naturalisation process is more accessible by:
 - a) introducing free language and civic courses,
 - b) reducing the required residency period to a maximum of 5 years,
 - c) making the process of naturalisation for stateless applicants cost free;
 - 10. Requests Member States to accede to the relevant UN Conventions on Statelessness, emphasising the importance of Article 1 of the 1961 Convention;
 - 11. Congratulates the European Council on its first ever conclusions on statelessness that encourage the European Commission to launch the exchange of good practices among Member States.

Fact Sheet



European Network on Statelessness: a network of NGOs, academic initiatives, and individual experts committed to address statelessness in Europe.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR): a global organisation dedicated to saving lives, protecting rights and building a better future for forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.

The #iBelong campaign: a UNHCR campaign that aims to end statelessness by 2024 with the cooperation of United Nations' Member States, civil society and other UN agencies. Its main goal is to resolve existing cases of statelessness, to prevent new cases from emerging and to better identify and protect stateless populations.

UNHCR's Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: a guiding framework of actions to be undertaken by UN Member States, with the support of UNHCR and other stakeholders.

The Directorate General for Education and Culture: the executive branch of the European Union responsible for policy on education, culture, youth, languages, and sport.

The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and **the 1961 Convention** on the Reduction of Statelessness are the key international conventions addressing statelessness. They are complemented by international human rights treaties and provisions relevant to the right to a nationality. **Article 1 of the 1961 Convention** states that a contracting state shall grant its nationality to a person born in its territory who would otherwise be stateless.



Voting Outcome

LIBE - Passed
ECONI - Passed
AFET II - Passed
DEVE - Passed
DROI I – Did Not Pass
SEDE - Passed
AFET III – Did Not Pass
ENVI - Passed
AFET I – Did Not Pass
ECON II - Passed
CULT - Passed
DROI II - Passed
JURI - Passed
AFCO - Passed
FEMM - Passed

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საპარტნიორო - მემკვიდრეობის წელი 2017



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BRITISH-GEORGIAN ACADEMY



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The Schwarzkopf Foundation is the international umbrella organisation of the European Youth Parliament (EYP). EYP Georgia is a National Committee in the EYP network.