



Resolution Booklet Valencia 2019



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

The 90th International Session of the
European Youth Parliament

**Resolution Booklet of
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VOTING RESULTS

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs I: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights I: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs III: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs II: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights II: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade: FAILED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs: PASSED.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy III: PASSED.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

General Rules

- ☐ The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.
- ☐ The authority of the board is absolute.

Time and procedure

- ☐ Reading out of the topic
- ☐ Proposition Speech (2 minutes)
- ☐ Position Speeches (2 x 2 minutes)
- ☐ Answer to Position Speeches (1.5 minute)
- ☐ Rounds of Open Debate
- ☐ Announcement of the amendment
- ☐ Summation Speech (3 minutes)
- ☐ Voting

Amendments

Committees will have the opportunity to submit an amendment to their own resolution before it is voted upon. Amendments can change, remove or add a clause, but must not change the general spirit of the resolution. It is not mandatory to submit an amendment. A resolution cannot be amended from a delegate from another committee, but they can persuade the proposing committee to amend their resolution in a certain way. If the committee decides to amend their resolution, their chairperson needs to submit it to the board by the end of the Open Debate. The board then checks if the amendment fulfils all requirements (i.e. doesn't change the spirit of the resolution, resulted from the debate, ...). Once the board approves the amendment, it is adopted and in effect immediately. The board will then make sure that the whole GA is informed about the content of the amendment. After the summation speech, the GA votes on the amended resolution.

Speeches

Proposition Speech

This speech is used by the proposing committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more of a factual than an emotional speech.



Position Speeches

After the proposition speech, two committees will be recognised to deliver two proposition speeches: one position in favour and one against the proposed resolution. The speeches should support/disagree with the goals of the committee and/or the general direction of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of points.

Summation Speech

The Summation Speech will consist of two main parts delivered by a member of the committee. The first one will be a summation of the Open Debate and explanation of the amendment or the absence of. Then the rest of the time will be used for convincing the Assembly to vote in favour of the proposed resolution.

Placards

Next to the committee placard, the committees can raise the following placards:

Point of Personal Privilege

This placard is used when a speaker was not audible by the committee, often due to microphone issues.

Point of Order

This placard is used to when the board of the session commits a fault in the procedure, usually happens when a committee or a speech is forgotten. Can only be raised by a chairperson.

Direct Response

This placard is used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised once per debate. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used. The Direct Response can not be used on Speeches and Answers to Rounds of Open Debates.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH I

2015 Paris Agreement¹: at COP 21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015, parties of the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future. The deadline for this agreement is 2030.

Digital Single Market: the Digital Single Market designates the strategy of the European Commission for the best possible access to the online world for individuals and businesses. ²

Smart Grid: A smart grid is an electricity network based on digital technology that is used to supply electricity to consumers via two-way digital communication. This system allows for monitoring, analysis, control and communication within the supply chain to help improve efficiency, reduce energy consumption and cost, and maximise the transparency and reliability of the energy supply chain. The smart grid was introduced with the aim of overcoming the weaknesses of conventional electrical grids by using smart net meters.³ Smart grids, as the interface between the energy, IT and telecom sectors, are one of the enablers for realising the Energy Union and the Digital Single Market – both in terms of infrastructure and market.

Ukraine Cyber attack⁴: on December 23, 2015, the Ukrainian regional electricity distribution company Kyivoblenergo reported service outages to customers. The outages were due to a third party's illegal entry into the company's computer systems. The attack resulted in several outages that caused approximately 225,000 customers to lose power across the country.

Smart Meter⁵: A smart meter is an [electronic](#) device that records the consumption of [electric energy](#) and [communicates the information](#) to the [electricity supplier](#) for monitoring and billing.

The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF): CEF is a EU fund for pan-European infrastructure investment in transport, energy and digital projects which aim at a greater connectivity between European Union Member States (2014–2020).

Power-to-gas: a technology that converts electrical power to a gas fuel. When using surplus power from wind generation, the concept is sometimes called Windgas. There are currently three methods in use; all use electricity to split water into hydrogen and oxygen by means of electrolysis.

Indirect tax for energy in the Netherlands: as a consequence of the Netherlands' second National Environmental Policy Plan a regulatory energy tax entered into force on January 1, 1996. The tax stimulates additional conservation of energy among small consumers. The revenues raised are being recycled back to

1 <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/what-is-the-paris-agreement>

2 https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/digital-single-market_en

3 <https://www.techopedia.com/definition/692/smart-grid>

4 E-ISAC: Analysis of the Cyber Attack on the Ukrainian Power Grid, March 18, 2016

5 <http://www.futura-sciences.us/dico/d/sustainable-development-smart-meter-50000666/>



taxpayers through reductions in direct taxes in line with the government's aim of shifting the tax burden away from labour and capital based income and of the conservation of the environment. Part of the revenue is recycled through specific positive incentives to promote energy saving by households and businesses.

Horizon 2020⁶ is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014-2020), in addition to the private investment that this money will attract.

European Energy Centre (EEC) is an independent professional educational body for renewable energy, energy efficiency and electric vehicles sector. The EEC along with the affiliated Centro Studi Galileo runs a biennial European Conference on renewable energy, heating and cooling applications. The EEC's focus is on renewable energy education, training and conferences to help develop a workforce capable of designing, installing, repairing and maintaining renewable energy equipment, whilst also managing renewable energy projects.⁷

National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) is a non-regulatory federal agency under the Department of Commerce headquartered in Gaithersburg, Maryland. A NIST certification is important because it supports and develops measurement standards for a particular service or product. It is responsible for developing information security standards and guidelines.

Information Security Management System (ISMS) is a set of policies and procedures for systematically managing an organisation's sensitive data. The goal of an ISMS is to minimise risk and ensure [business continuity](#) by pro-actively limiting the impact of a security breach.

European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI)⁸ is one of the three pillars of the Investment Plan for Europe and aims to overcome current market failures by addressing market gaps and mobilising private investment. It helps to finance strategic investments in key areas such as infrastructure, research and innovation, education, renewable energy and energy efficiency as well as risk finance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is the EU's nonprofit long-term lending institution. As a "policy-driven bank" whose shareholders are the Member States of the EU, the EIB uses its financing operations to bring about European integration and social cohesion.

European Energy Research Alliance (EERA)⁹ is an association of European public research centres and universities active in low-carbon energy research. Bringing together more than 250 organisations and around 50,000 researchers from 30 countries, EERA represents Europe's largest energy research community.

IEC 62056 - IEC 62056 is a set of standards for electricity metering data exchange by the International Electrotechnical Commission.¹⁰

6 <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/what-horizon-2020>

7 <https://www.euenergycentre.org/our-activities/about-us/>

8 https://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/funding/efsi_en

9 <https://www.eera-set.eu/about-us/what-is-eera/>

10 <https://webstore.iec.ch/publication/60984>



Fiber optic cable is a high-speed data transmission medium. It contains tiny glass or plastic filaments that carry light beams. Digital data is transmitted through the cable via rapid pulses of light. The receiving end of a fiber optic transmission translates the light pulses into binary values, which can be read by a computer.¹¹

The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)¹² is an independent body created by the EU in 2008 to strengthen Europe's ability to innovate. The EIT is an integral part of Horizon 2020.

The European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E)¹³ represents 43 electricity transmission system operators (TSOs) from 36 countries across Europe. ENTSO-E was established and given legal mandates by the EU's Third Legislative Package for the Internal Energy Market in 2009, which aims at further liberalising the gas and electricity markets in the EU. The role of Transmission System Operators has considerably evolved with the Third Energy Package. Due to unbundling and the liberalisation of the energy market TSOs have become the meeting place for the various players to interact on the market place.

¹¹ https://www.google.com/amp/s/techterms.com/amp/definition/fiber_optic_cable

¹² <https://eit.europa.eu/who-we-are/eit-glance>

¹³ <https://www.entsoe.eu/about/inside-entsoe/objectives/>



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH I

Virtual pipelines: To meet the rising demand for energy while still reaching emission reduction targets, technological innovation in the energy sector will be needed. How should the EU encourage digitalisation of the energy sector while preserving the cyber resilience of vital infrastructure?

Submitted by: Hande Aksoy (CY), Vasiliki Areniki (GR), Matīss Bukovskis (LV), Guillermo Chopo Plo (ES), Oscar de Clerq (BE), Olesia Deineka (UA), Stefano Diaconu (IT), Phillip Girvan (DE) Amy Lees (GB), Anđela Jovanović (RS), Alf Marius Florvåg (NO), Mara Nedelcu (RO), Kanstantin Novichuk (BY); Jago Lynch (Chairperson, GB).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that under the scope of the **2015 Paris Agreement**, there is an urgent need for the digitalisation of the energy grid to limit global warming,
- B. Appreciating the actions already taken by countries that have successfully undergone the transition to a digitalised energy sector,
- C. Recognising that through effective implementation of a **Digital Single Market**, competition and innovation will rise resulting in €415 billion¹⁴ annual economic growth,
- D. Acknowledging the differing levels of grid development in Member States, resulting in challenges to smart grid implementation in areas such as:
 - i. finance,
 - ii. technology,
 - iii. infrastructure,
- E. Recognising a lack of effective cooperation for **smart grid** systems to operate effectively on a European level between both systems and operators,
- F. Keeping in mind that the majority of consumers are not aware of how to efficiently manage their energy consumption,
- G. Acknowledging that new technological infrastructure requires ongoing education of new and existing system operators,
- H. Noting that specific IT skills are necessary in order for a new and digitalised energy infrastructure and industry to function efficiently,
- I. Noting with deep concern the inefficiency of existing preventative measures against cyber attacks which have resulted in attacks such as that in **Ukraine in 2015**¹⁵,

¹⁴ European Commission: Digital Single Market

¹⁵ E-ISAC: Analysis of the Cyber Attack on the Ukrainian Power Grid, March 18, 2016



- J. Alarmed by the threat to the consumers' right to privacy as a consequence of surveillance and security legislation,
- K. Fully aware that broader digitalised energy systems are prone to affecting a higher number of consumers, who are being viewed as more desirable targets for cyberattacks,
- L. Realising that smart grids can be manipulated by external parties such as:
 - i. foreign powers,
 - ii. lone cyber attackers,
- M. Fully alarmed by the fact that technology is developing quicker than the cybersecurity measures designed to protect it,
- N. Emphasising that the transition towards smart grids will be costly, with the instalment of **smart meters** costing €45 billion¹⁶ alone,
- O. Concerned by the absence of European standards for smart meter communication protocols between the device and the grid operator;

Energy Management

- 1. Requests that the European Commission accept the **Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)** 2030 deadline;
- 2. Encourages the CEF to allocate €8.7 billion¹⁷ in aid to Member States according to their economic abilities in order to ease their transition towards the digitalisation of the energy sector;
- 3. Recommends that the European Commission create a body to monitor the usage of the funds provided by the CEF in the Member States;
- 4. Requests educational institutions and private companies to accelerate the research and transition from conventional technology to **power-to-gas** technology, in order to achieve efficiency in energy management and sustainability;
- 5. Calls upon the Member States to implement an **indirect tax on energy consumption such as that in the Netherlands**;
- 6. Calls upon the European Commission to supplement the revenue raised by this tax with funds from projects such as **Horizon 2020** to aid the digitalisation and expansion of smart grids;

Education

- 7. Instructs companies to provide smart meters for all consumers, with easily accessible interfaces, that are to be accompanied by visual and auditory informational content;
- 8. Recommends that the European Commission allocate more funds to the **European Energy Center (EEC)** in order for them to provide more training courses for all smart grid operators;
- 9. Asks the European Commission to implement guidelines making:
 - a. **NIST¹⁸ certification** mandatory for every grid operator,
 - b. **ISMS certification¹⁹** desirable for employees who have access to the grid;

¹⁶ European Commission: Smart Grids and Meters

¹⁷ Connecting Europe Facility: EU budget for the future

¹⁸ <https://www.sclogic.com/blog-what-is-a-nist-certification/>

¹⁹ TechTarget <https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/information-security-management-system-ISMS>



Smart Grids and Meters

10. Proposes that Member States introduce individual financial support regarding smart meters, proportionate to the income of private households in order to accelerate the process of smart meter roll-out;
11. Encourages the **European Fund for Strategic Investment (EFSI)** to gradually reallocate investments away from conventional power grids to smart grids;
12. Calls upon the **European Investment Bank (EIB)** to partially finance the upgrade and the construction of the required infrastructure for widespread smart meter usage;
13. Requests the **European Energy Research Alliance (EERA)** to revalidate the **IEC 62056** standards for electricity data exchange and subsequently render them mandatory for all European smart meter devices;

Cyber Security

14. Urges Energy Companies to utilise IT professionals to periodically test security measures in order to prevent future attacks;
15. Strongly suggests distribution system operators (DSOs) install **fibre optic cables** to share data between grids in order to prevent cybersecurity risks;
16. Calls upon the **European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)** to create an analytics centre that will receive data from smart meters in order to improve their performance and security;
17. Urges the EERA to research the optimal size of a smart grid system, taking into consideration both security risks and possible power loss;
18. Urges Member States to ensure consumer rights by limiting data usage to analytics and grid improvement;

Communication

19. Requests that the European Commission aid in the creation of a common platform for sharing and gathering information about smart grids, as well as facilitating communication amongst smart grid personnel;
20. Encourages the **European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E)** to introduce a common communication framework between their grids, allowing for the:
 - a. sharing of relevant operation data,
 - b. usage of cross border flexibility.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS I

First pillar pension: The state-organised public pension plan, funded by taxes. It is the basic and main source of pensions, designed to provide all citizens with a secure income after retirement.

Second pillar pension: Occupational pension funds, which are usually organised at the company level and offered by private companies. Often, employees and employers split the contributions, which are tax-free. Such pension plans may be mandated by national legislation in some cases, but are more commonly established in employment contracts or profession-based collective agreements.

Pan-European Personal Pension Product (PEPP): A third pillar pension product established by the Regulation (EU) 2019/1238, which was signed on 20 June 2019. Pension product providers can offer a PEPP in all Member States, and savers can pay into and cash out the PEPP in any Member State, making it a mobile pension product. The aim of PEPPs is to expand private savings options and establish a European market for them. It is expected to raise competition in countries with established third pillar pension markets and establish such a market in countries where they do not exist. At the same time, the PEPP Regulation has strong consumer protection provisions in place, such as transparency rules, easy product switches and a cap on fees.

Third pillar pension: Private pension plans. They are completely voluntary and savers have the freedom to choose the pension product that fits them best. Also, these contributions are often tax-incentivised. The main idea is that a retiree's pension is sufficiently covered by the first and second pillar alone, providing everybody with a secure income after retirement. However, if someone wants to save more of their income towards retirement, they can voluntarily invest in a third pillar scheme in order to receive an extra pension after retirement.

The correlation between socio-economic inequality and low financial literacy: There is a clear negative relationship between financial literacy scores and inequality in the EU, according to research done by Bruegel²⁰. Countries performing better at financial literacy also tend to have lower inequality.

²⁰ <https://bruegel.org/2018/05/financial-literacy-and-inclusive-growth-in-the-european-union/>



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS I

Me, my pension, and I: With legislation on the Pan-European Personal Pension Product (PEPP) laying the foundation for easier cross-border retirement savings, what should the EU do to increase financial literacy among young people to ensure they benefit from such initiatives and are better equipped to save and invest for retirement, with a long term perspective and in a sustainable way?

Submitted by: Daria Anghel (RO), Bjarne Astor (DE), Mikhail Baranov (BY), Dhimosten Billa (AL), Dimitris Dimoulis (GR), Iona Gibson (GB), Karel Hnilica (CZ), Raoul Klein (CH), Simon Martens (BE), Patricia Medrano Lanau (ES), Milica Mijailović (RS), Amandus Sanden (NO), Beatriz Soares (PT), Sergej Stoma (LT), Jakub Wilczyński (PL); Samuel Hönle (Chairperson, AT).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Deeply concerned that the **first and second pillars of the pension** system are under pressure due to the demographic transition, the inefficient management of public finances and a more mobile workforce,
- B. Noting with deep concern that disparities between pension and tax systems across Member States obstruct the implementation of the **Pan-European Personal Pension Product (PEPP)** and undermine its advantages,
- C. Aware that the **third pillar pension** system is not being sufficiently utilised due to:
 - i. the first and second pension pillars being well-developed and relied upon leading to people not feeling the need to invest in third pillar schemes,
 - ii. the market for third pillar pension products being underdeveloped in some Member States,
 - iii. the perceived risk associated with any investments,
 - iv. a general lack of financial literacy among EU citizens,
- D. Bearing in mind that the value of savings deposits in banks decreases over time due to interest earned being outweighed by inflation,
- E. Fully alarmed that **socio-economic inequality correlates with low financial literacy** caused by the inaccessibility of financial education for socio-economically vulnerable groups,
- F. Concerned by the insufficient level of financial education for young people in some Member States within their respective educational, professional, and academic structures, meaning that not all young people are able to make adequately informed financial decisions,
- G. Deeply concerned that the difficulties of making financial decisions, such as long-term pension planning, may occur due to:
 - i. lack of public, unbiased financial advice,



- ii. lack of financial tools, education and advice in all Member State languages,
- H. Expressing its appreciation for existing financial literacy initiatives targeting youth within the EU, such as the Fit for Life²¹ programme in Luxembourg,
- I. Recognising the lack of cooperation between Member States regarding financial education which leads to an extensive gap in financial literacy rates among Member States,
- J. Recognising that there is a lack of affordable and accessible financial advice for young people throughout Member States,
- K. Concerned by language barriers between Member States hindering the dissemination of national financial literacy initiatives,
- L. Alarmed by the fact that digital financial tools, such as robo-advice²², may not be accessible to the whole population due to language barriers, lack of skills or limited access to the internet,
- M. Taking into consideration that online financial services, such as robo-advice, do not replace one's need for financial literacy and understanding of the market,
- N. Alarmed by the disruptive nature of innovative digital financial services, which may have implications on consumer protection,
- O. Recognising that millennial investors are interested in investing their retirement funds sustainably²³, and the fact that an adequate level of financial literacy and sufficient sustainable investment options are crucial for young people to make investments accordingly;

Tools for financial advice and education – European level

1. Requests the European Commission's Directorate General for Communication (DG COMM) to demonstrate the disadvantages of not being financially literate through websites, campaigns and other strategies;
2. Requests that the European Commission focuses on financial education tools and methods adapted to the needs of different age groups, such as interactive video games and web applications, in order to help youth engage with financial concepts;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to open a call for tenders for private companies to develop applications and other digital tools which help citizens, especially young people, to understand long-term financial planning;
4. Urges the European Commission to provide young people with:
 - a. low-cost financial advice,
 - b. seminars and financial literacy workshops about all investment options with an emphasis on sustainable investments;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to utilise online advertisement and social media platforms to inform young citizens on how to best use the financial advice and other tools available to them;

²¹ <https://jonk-entrepreneuren.lu/program/fit-for-life/> (in French)

²² Robo-advice refers to financial advice that includes little to none face-to-face human interaction, largely carried out by computer programs, utilising algorithms to act on the customer's behalf.

²³ According to "Sustainable Signals", Morgan Stanley (2017)



6. Further recommends the European Commission's DG COMM to establish and promote a new digital platform including webinars, expert talks on financial issues and other relevant financial information in all official EU languages;

Tools for financial advice and education – Member State level

7. Encourages Member States to further develop activities aimed at improving financial literacy, such as introducing a European Financial Literacy Day;
8. Calls upon national central banks across the EU to create unbiased public informational material specifically tailored to each Member State, and coordinate its distribution with private sector actors, such as banks, asset managers, and other financial service providers;

Cohesion across Member States

9. Urges Member States to make the PEPP more attractive through harmonising tax incentives, leading to decreasing dependence on the first and second pillars of the pension system;
10. Calls upon the European Commission to allocate funds to support financial literacy initiatives in all Member States, prioritising the Member States with lower rates of financial literacy;
11. Asks Eurostat, in cooperation with Member States, to establish a standardised way to measure financial literacy across the EU by creating an online test conducted in schools tailored to different age groups, to monitor the implementation in each Member State, and to collect and publish the results every 2 years;
12. Recommends that the European Commission provides funding and support to national financial education campaigns to be translated into all Member States' languages;

Improving the current framework

13. Recommends that PEPP providers offer free workshops on investment planning to potential PEPP customers, in order to inform them about the specifications of their products;
14. Suggests that the ministries of education in all Member States establish a financial education unit with the following responsibilities:
 - a. conducting financial literacy tests among young people according to their education level and age group,
 - b. add introducing financial literacy content into existing subjects, such as math, at all levels of education and vocational training,
 - c. informing young people about the availability of financial tools;
15. Urges the European Commission to initiate the introduction of mandatory scoring on an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scale for third pillar pension products in order to make the level of sustainability of investment products more transparent.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

The Asylum Procedures Directive: The Asylum Procedures Directive sets common procedures for EU Member States for granting and withdrawing international protection.

The Dublin III Regulation: The Dublin Regulation serves the purpose of determining the Member State that is responsible for the examination of an asylum seeker's application. The country of entrance to the EU is usually the one responsible.

Dublin IV: Dublin IV is the proposed reform of the Dublin III Regulation that is currently being negotiated within the EU.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR): is an international human rights treaty between the 47 states that are members of the Council of Europe.

The Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol: is a UN multilateral treaty which is the key legal document defining who is a refugee and who is not, the rights of refugees and the legal obligations of States towards them.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): is a United Nations programme with the mandate to protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people, and assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.

The European Asylum Support Office (EASO): is a European agency which aims to strengthen the cooperation between Member States on asylum and enhance the implementation of the Common European Asylum System.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

Breaking the Dublin deadlock: While talks between Member States on reforming the Dublin system remain deadlocked, the European Court of Justice has ruled that poor living conditions should not be grounds to prevent the relocation of refugees. How should the EU respond to continued calls for reform of the asylum system, given the human rights concerns arising from current policy?

Submitted by: Øyun Marie Aabø Baklid (NO), Farrukh Abbasov (AZ), Ana Andrade (PT), Ibai Armendariz Cividan (ES), Lina Amer Baker (ES), Jana Bulić (BH), Liz Nikita Flores Maldonado (BE), Kate Graudiņa (LV), Anders Holst Jakobsen (DK), Beyzanur Inal (ES), Črtomir Kovač (SI), John Papadopoulos (GR), Natália Racková (SK), Gregor Wettach (CH), Antonina Zaleska (PL), Reihane Zitouni (DE); Elisavet Sidiropoulou (Chairperson, GR).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Acknowledging the fact that Member States were not prepared to receive the unprecedented amount of asylum seekers that have arrived in Europe since 2015 due to the refugee crisis,
- B. Bearing in mind that asylum seekers can only apply and be considered for asylum in their country of entrance to the EU, unless otherwise possible by the Dublin hierarchical criteria,
- C. Viewing with appreciation the fact that even though multiple applications are still frequently submitted, the prevention of examination of multiple applications as one of the fundamental elements of the **Dublin III Regulation** is one of the most effectively fulfilled obligations of the abovementioned regulation,
- D. Aware of the lack of standardisation and harmonisation in the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) procedures amongst the different EU Member States,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the fact that asylum seeking procedures in Member States often exceed the legal and expected time span of 6 months²⁴ mentioned in the **Asylum Procedures Directive/2013/32/EU**, due to:
 - i. a significant lack of funds,
 - ii. understaffed offices,
 - iii. undertrained personnel,
 - iv. excessive bureaucratic procedures,
- F. Stressing the legal gap and unspecified time between the moment of rejection and the moment of reconsideration of applicants, during which asylum-seekers are left with limited access to basic rights such as healthcare, education, housing or legal protection,

²⁴ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32013L0032>



- G. Bearing in mind that asylum seekers do not have the same rights as refugees such as freedom of movement,
- H. Alarmed by the fact that some EU countries acting as points of entrance for refugees remain overburdened due to:
 - i. the reluctance of some Member States to accept refugees relocated from other Member States,
 - ii. the lack of cooperation and solidarity amongst Member States,
 - iii. structural and practical failings of previous EU relocation schemes,
 - iv. the unfair refugee distribution practices of the Dublin Regulation,
- I. Further alarmed by the human rights concerns and poor living conditions deriving from the abovementioned factors,
- J. Noting with regret the lack of care for minors especially regarding the shortage of juvenile shelters or foster care,
- K. Concerned that only 30-40% of agreed transfers within the Dublin System area are eventually carried out²⁵,
- L. Taking into account the lack of legal pathways for asylum seekers to apply for refugee status to certain Member States directly from their home countries,
- M. Welcoming the ambitious and altruistic efforts of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) around Europe in assisting asylum seekers and refugees,
- N. Deeply concerned by the lack of initiative that Member States take regarding the psychological trauma that refugees have endured,
- O. Noting with deep concern that the Dublin III Regulation is still undergoing a reform for which negotiations started in 2016 and which seems to potentially be making the CEAS even less efficient,
- P. Taking into consideration that the EU will remain a destination for those seeking refuge;

Addressing immediate human rights concerns

- 1. Directs the signatories of the Dublin III Regulation to immediately cease any violation of the **European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)** and/or the **Geneva Refugee Convention and Protocol**;
- 2. Strongly encourages Member States to actively show their solidarity to overburdened countries by:
 - a. volunteering for existing relocation schemes,
 - b. executing the actions dictated by said schemes on short notice and without the need for further encouragement;
- 3. Instructs Member States to alleviate any requirements for asylum seekers to ratify legal documents through their respective home countries' embassies given the authoritarian nature of and human rights concerns within some of those states;
- 4. Invites Member States to ensure the respect for human rights, such as but not limited to the right of healthcare, education, shelter, as well as privacy rights according to GDPR, for all asylum seekers, as well as foster care for minors, whilst their application for refugee status is being processed, through:

²⁵ [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/571360/IPOL_STU\(2016\)571360_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2016/571360/IPOL_STU(2016)571360_EN.pdf)



- a. the provision and use of a temporary ID card, which is to be renewed every 6 months,
 - b. the possibility to remain in one municipality for up to 3 years;
5. Authorises Member States to set up an ambassador programme between asylum seekers, refugees and national governments, allowing the ambassadors to:
 - a. represent the refugee and asylum seeker community,
 - b. advocate for their rights,
 - c. regularly share information regarding their living conditions;
6. Urges Member States to take into consideration the possible implications of the hardships faced by asylum seekers and refugees and provide group therapy sessions for those suffering from psychological trauma;

International cooperation

7. Encourages Member States to harmonise their respective procedures under the CEAS by regularly sharing knowledge and exchanging good practice;
8. Endorses the efforts of NGOs and the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)** in:
 - a. assisting asylum seekers in their asylum applications,
 - b. ensuring safe transport from their home countries;
9. Invites the signatories of the Dublin III Regulation to reform the current asylum application procedures with regards to the proposals of the UNHCR and the current **Dublin IV** reform negotiations by:
 - a. broadening the definition of family members,
 - b. extending family reunification provisions to include further relatives;
10. Urges the European Commission to update and alter the distribution reference key by:
 - a. prioritising family reunification,
 - b. taking into account the asylum seekers' preferences regarding the country of relocation,
 - c. establishing a mandatory corrective allocation mechanism, which would be automatically triggered if a Member State is faced with disproportionate number of asylum seekers;

Long-term implementation

11. Designates the European Commission to increase the budget allocated to the funding of EU migration and asylum policy in order to proportionately and appropriately staff asylum offices and relevant authorities in Member States with an increased number of qualified and trained personnel;
12. Calls upon Member States to extend the deadlines within which asylum seekers can request legal help and submit the necessary documents for the reconsideration process of a rejected application;
13. Endorses the European Commission and national asylum authorities to create an online platform which will focus on:
 - a. providing refugees and asylum seekers with free basic information regarding their rights and procedural guidelines in 24 languages,
 - b. collecting information such as but not limited to their qualifications, language level and work experience, in order to use them as a point of reference for the distribution process;
14. Commends the efforts of organisations and agencies, such as the UNHCR, for commissioning multiple studies, evaluations and reports on the most effective ways of implementing the Dublin system at an EU-wide level;



15. Trusts the European Commission to revise and update the safe country of origin definition in alignment with the one provided and used by the UNHCR,
16. Supports the European Commission's proposal of increasing the **European Asylum Support Office's** competences and budget towards its transformation into the European Union Agency for Asylum.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS III

The Paris Agreement: The Paris Agreement is a convention with 197 signatories with the aim to keep a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. National governments implement nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to achieve this goal and regularly report on their emissions and implementation efforts. The EU, which is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, has laid out its implementation goals in the [2030 climate & energy framework](#), pursuing a minimum 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels), minimum 32% share for renewable energy, and minimum 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency by 2030.

Taxonomy: Taxonomy is the science of classification. The proposed EU Taxonomy is a classification tool for financial products to help investors and companies make informed investment decisions on environmentally friendly economic activities. The six environmental objectives of the taxonomy are: (1) climate change mitigation; (2) climate change adaptation; (3) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources; (4) transition to a circular economy, waste prevention and recycling; (5) pollution prevention and control; (6) protection of healthy ecosystems.

Greenwashing: A phenomenon where a company appears to be more environmentally friendly than it is in reality, for example, to attract more investments.

EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive: Large public-interest companies with more than 500 employees need to disclose certain information on the way they operate and manage social and environmental challenges in order to inform investors and other actors and to encourage these companies to act responsibly. This includes the policies they implement in relation to environmental protection. There are guidelines issued by the European Commission, but companies can disclose information in any way they consider most useful.

InvestEU: InvestEU is an investment plan that brings the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) and 13 other EU financial instruments under one roof. EFSI is a €33.5 billion investment plan by the EU and the European Investment Bank Group, with the goal to unlock additional investment by other actors of €500 billion by 2020. The investments are made into projects with a higher risk profile than usual in key focus areas, including renewable energy and resource efficiency. InvestEU is expected to mobilise at least €650 billion in additional investment between 2021 and 2027. Sustainable infrastructure is one of four investment areas, financing projects in sustainable energy, digital connectivity, transport, circular economy, water, waste and other environmental infrastructure.

Financial intermediaries: Institutions such as banks, pension funds and insurance companies, who build the bridge between lenders and borrowers and make profits from this activity. Intermediaries act on behalf of their customers and provide a variety of services, like expertise, safety and liquidity.

EU Ecolabel: The EU Ecolabel is a label of environmental excellence that is awarded by the European Commission to products and services meeting high environmental standards throughout their life-cycle that was established in 1992. The Ecolabel covers a wide range of products with criteria tailored to every product type that are revised every 4 years on average.



European Supervisory Authorities: The European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) ensure that the rules applicable to the financial sector are being followed and oversee individual financial institutions. There are three European Supervisory Authorities: the European Banking Authority, the European Securities and Markets Authority and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS III

Green investment gap: It is estimated that in Europe alone an additional €180 bn in investment will be needed yearly to meet the goals set out in the Paris Agreement. How should the EU seek to bridge the private investment gap and use the financial system as a tool to reach its climate targets?

Submitted by: Amber Aerts (NL), Ela Bolčič (SI), Chloe Bright (IE), Christian Dimitrov (CH), Dušan Janković (RS), Nazarii Matviichuk (UA), Bernardo Monteiro (PT), Carmen Pérez Doval (ES), Elisa Parnefält Størksen (NO), Emma Lee Petersen (DE), Šimon Prek (CZ), Aarni Rantanen (FI), Ben Shaw (GB), Apostolos Vekopoulos (GR), Victor Verheyden (BE); Sam Van Hoof (Chairperson, BE).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Keeping in mind that €180 billion of investments a year are needed to reach the EU's 2030 climate targets under the **Paris agreement**,²⁶
- B. Noting with deep concern that investors aim to make high profit over a short amount of time, despite environmental risks,
- C. Deeply regretting that the total investments in fossil fuels were more than double the amount of investments in climate projects in 2016,²⁷
- D. Taking into account that the green sector is still developing and therefore has a higher investment risk, due to, but not limited to, its smaller market scale and reliance on subsidies,
- E. Noting with regret that there are difficulties of assessing the environmental risks of investments,
- F. Recognising the European Commission's proposal for an EU **taxonomy** for sustainable activities,²⁸
- G. Deeply alarmed by the lack of transparency, exacerbating the issue of **greenwashing**,
- H. Regretting the insufficiency of measures to prevent greenwashing, resulting in the misleading of investment decisions,
- I. Taking into consideration that the **EU Non-financial Reporting Directive** does not specify which information should be disclosed by large public-interest companies in relation to environmental protection,²⁹

26 Reflection Paper by the European Commission Towards a Sustainable Europe for 2030, highlighting that an additional €180 billion are needed to achieve the EU's climate targets agreed in Paris (2019).

27 Fossil Fuel investments still account for \$825 billion, compared to the \$410 billion invested into climate projects (2018).

28 Proposal for regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

29 Directive 2014/95/EU of the European Parliament regarding disclosure of non-financial and diversity information by certain large undertakings and groups Text with EEA relevance (2014).



- J. Noting with regret the lack of insight among citizens into the financial system and how their capital is invested;

Incentivising sustainable investments

1. Invites the Member States to follow the example of the tax exemption of returns on green investments implemented in the Netherlands;³⁰
2. Advises private investors who consider investing in non-sustainable activities, only to do so on the condition of further commitment towards sustainable development of their business;
3. Encourages the Council of the EU to adopt the Proposal for a regulation establishing the **InvestEU** Programme in order to incentivise private investors to choose greener options;

Classification of investments

4. Strongly recommends the European Parliament and the Council to adopt the proposed EU taxonomy for sustainable activities;
5. Requests the European Commission to set out a time frame for a continuous review of the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities by experts;
6. Strongly urges EU-based and non-EU based companies to make use of EU taxonomy for sustainable activities once adopted;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a ranking system providing private investors with information on the most to least environmentally sustainable investment opportunities;

Transparency & investors' awareness

8. Urges **financial intermediaries** to actively inform private investors about their possibilities to decide on which activities their capital is being invested in;
9. Requests the European Commission to propose a directive on the provision of the aforementioned information by financial intermediaries through a standardised form;
10. Encourages the Member States to incorporate a standard level of economic education, including the financial system and green finance, into the general education curriculum;
11. Strongly requests the European Commission to expand the use of the **EU Ecolabel**, and to make it applicable to companies conducting environmentally sustainable activities;
12. Calls upon the European Commission to amend the EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive to:
 - a. make the directive applicable to all companies, regardless of their size,
 - b. specify the information on environmental protection that needs to be disclosed;
13. Strongly urges the **European Supervisory Authorities** to monitor companies' compliance with the EU Non-financial Reporting Directive.

³⁰ In the Netherlands, the returns on green investments are exempted from taxes. Investments are considered green if it concerns investments in funds that participate in environmental protection projects.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II

Citizen science:³¹ spans a range of levels of engagement, from being better informed about science, to participating in the scientific process itself by observing, gathering or processing data.

Science with and for society (SwafS): is a Horizon 2020 programme that aims to build effective cooperation between science and society, to recruit new talent for science, and to pair scientific excellence with social awareness and responsibility.

Gender Equality Plans (GEPs): are considered by the European Commission as a set of actions aiming at conducting impact assessment/audits of procedures and practices to identify gender bias, identifying and implementing innovative strategies to correct any bias, setting targets and monitoring progress via indicators.

Research Performing Organisations (RPOs): are research organisations that are not universities, independently of their legal structure or their ownership.

Research Funding Organisations (RFOs): are organisations which fund scientific research in “hard” as well as social sciences. The term often implies funding obtained through a competitive process, in which potential research projects are evaluated and the most promising receive funding.

Open Science: is the practice of science in such a way that others can collaborate and contribute, where research data, lab notes and other research processes are freely available, under the terms that enable reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research and its underlying data and methods.

The Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA): is an agency of the EU. It manages parts of the EU’s programmes in education, culture, and audiovisual fields.

The European Citizen Science Association (ECSA): is a non-profit association set up to encourage the growth of the citizen science movement in Europe in order to enhance the participation of the general public in scientific processes.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): is a regulation in EU law on data protection and privacy for all individual citizens of the EU and the European Economic Area (EEA). It also addresses the transfer of personal data outside the EU and EEA areas.

³¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/citizen-science>



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II

Science and society: With citizen science listed as a key policy orientation under the current Horizon 2020 Work Programme for ‘Science with and for Society’ (SwafS), what should the shape of civic participation in science be at the European, national and local level, and how can it be best implemented?

Submitted by: Izabel Azoyan (AM), Loukia Batzili (GR), Valérie Cafaro (CH), Mariia Dmytrieva (UA), Francesco Fornasaro (IT), Cameron Howie (RS), Tim Hultman (SE), Keso Kakachia (GE), Jasmine Khelil (NL), Pilvi Kilpeläinen (FI), Przemyslaw Kocioruba (PL), Raul Krööström (EE), Martin Pišna (CZ), Andrei-Gabriel Rontea (RO), Joana Vilela (BE); Aïcha Bouchelaghem (Chairperson, CH).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Acknowledging the discrepancies between various definitions of **citizen science**, resulting in an incomplete or inadequate understanding of its potential,
- B. Viewing with appreciation the impact that citizen science has had on scientific achievements, such as but not limited to enabling the collection of unprecedented quantities of data³²,
- C. Recalling that citizen science volunteers are an inexpensive way of data collection,
- D. Bearing in mind the contribution of citizen science in the democratisation of science,
- E. Appreciating the potential benefits of citizen science projects as a source of informal education, such as:
 - i. increased scientific literacy,
 - ii. the ability to discern between legitimate science and pseudoscience,
 - iii. an increase in future career prospects in the **Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM)** sector,
- F. Pointing out that €62.5 million of the Horizon 2020 budget was allocated to the ‘**Science with and for Society**’ programme in both 2018 and 2019³³,
- G. Acknowledging the lack of public awareness of citizen science as a concept,
- H. Noting with regret that citizens lack motivation to:
 - i. engage in citizen science projects,
 - ii. continue participating after their first experience,
- I. Noting with regret that scientists are not always prone to collaborating with citizens,

³² For example, 95% of the Dutch data regarding biodiversity originates from citizen science projects.

³³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/news/evaluation-300-swafs-proposals-ongoing-2019-may-03_en



- J. Keeping in mind the difficulty of testifying to the reliability of data collected through citizen science research, that may result in scepticism on the part of professional scientists towards citizen science,
- K. Emphasising the critical importance for participants of citizen science research projects to abide by the provided protocols,
- L. Affirming the need to protect the personal data of citizen scientists when this is required to be submitted in order to participate in a project,
- M. Bearing in mind that many Member States still lack citizen science frameworks, resulting in a large imbalance in citizen science activities across the EU,
- N. Keeping in mind the need for standard operational procedures for the implementation of **Gender Equality Plans (GEPs)** in both **Research Performing Organisations (RPOs)** and **Research Funding Organisations (RFOs)**,
- O. Emphasising that the involvement of citizens in scientific research is aligned with the main aim of **open science**;

Optimising citizen science at the EU level

- 1. Suggests that the EU define citizen science legally as a tool for scientific research conducted by scientists through the use of the general public as significant contributors and partakers in the research process;
- 2. Requests the European Commission to increase funding through Horizon Europe for citizen science research;
- 3. Encourages cooperation between universities at an EU level in order to increase the groundwork for citizen science in those Member States with less or no citizen science infrastructure;
- 4. Calls upon the European Commission to provide an overarching protocol for citizen science research:
 - a. advising the EU to revoke funding for citizen science projects which do not comply with the established guidelines,
 - b. not recognising data collected through such projects as legitimate if they do not follow protocols,
 - c. requiring citizen scientists to take a questionnaire testing their understanding of the given instructions before participating,
 - d. adopting GEPs when implementing citizen science projects,
 - e. condemning discrimination against participants based on gender, sex, race, sexual orientation or socio-economic status;

Education and increasing awareness

- 5. Recommends Member States to include notions of citizen science into their respective school and university curricula;
- 6. Recommends the **Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)** to support the organisation of educational conferences as well as school workshops aimed at educating youth on citizen science;
- 7. Encourages the **European Citizen Science Association (ECSA)** to launch media campaigns informing on and promoting citizen science projects;



8. Suggests citizen science organisations, science centers and science museums to organise events promoting citizen science, such as press conferences and exhibitions related to citizen science projects;
9. Asks the ECSA to present awards for significant discoveries made through citizen science projects;
10. Calls upon the European Commission to create a platform on which citizen scientists' participation in research projects is:
 - a. graded based on the citizens' performance in the projects,
 - b. validated through a certification system;
11. Calls upon the European Commission to sponsor influencers such as Leonardo di Caprio to participate in citizen science projects;

Data management and collection

12. Acknowledges that the **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** obliges research institutions and organisations to protect the rights of citizens when it comes to data privacy;
13. Asks scientists in charge of citizen science research to organise workshops training citizen scientists on effective data collection prior to their participation in specific projects.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY II

Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) - the development by bacteria to survive exposure to an antimicrobial agent that was previously an effective treatment.

One Health - an approach to designing and implementing programmes, policies, legislation and research in which multiple sectors communicate and work together to achieve better public health outcomes.

National Action Plan (NAP) - a nationwide initiative which sets out proposed actions.

Global Antimicrobial Resistance Surveillance System (GLASS) - project that promotes and supports a standardised approach to the collection, analysis and sharing of AMR data at a global level by encouraging and facilitating the establishment of national AMR surveillance systems that are capable of monitoring AMR trends and producing reliable and comparable data.

Global Microbial Ecosystem - is the study of the interactions of microorganisms with their environment, each other, and plant and animal species. It includes the study of symbioses, biogeochemical cycles and the interaction of microbes with anthropogenic effects, such as pollution and climate change.

European One Health Action Plan Against AMR - a new plan that builds on the 2011 action plan's evaluation that delivers innovative, effective and sustainable responses to AMR with the goal to preserve the possibility of effective treatment of infections in humans and animals. The plan serves as a framework for additional action to reduce the spread of AMR.

Antibiotic pollution - antibiotics and antibiotic resistance genes that can contaminate environments.

G20 - an international forum for the governments and central bank governors of 19 countries and the European Union.

Horizon Europe Programme - a planned 7-year scientific research initiative by the EU meant to succeed the Horizon 2020 programme.

European Medicines Agency - an EU agency in charge of the evaluation and supervision of medicinal products.

Pay to Play Approach - a phrase used for a variety of situations in which money is exchanged for services or the privilege to engage in certain activities or markets.



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

Be careful what you medicate for: With antimicrobial resistance (AMR) being responsible for an estimated 33,000 deaths per year in Europe, how should Member States and the EU respond to the overuse of antibiotics?

Submitted by: Iris Van der Auwera (BE), Bersu Candan (TR), Irene Constantinides (CY), Laura Eklová (CZ), Maialen Gandarias (ES), Seyla Guller (NL), Beka Gvaramia (GE), Kamilė Jakštaitė (LT), Annika Koivistoinen (FI), Mariam Mantashyan (AM), Elise Murphy (SE), Alexandra Nych (UA), Mihaela Šimunić (HR), Răzvan - Ioan Sîrbu (RO), Kirstin West (GB); Tim Weber (Chairperson, SI/ES).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Cognisant of the fact that **AMR** is a natural process, independent of human activity,
- B. Aware of the need for more international collaboration to help combat the cross-border threat of AMR,
- C. Observing some Member States are not in compliance with current EU legislation,
- D. Deploring the lack of sufficient incorporation of the environmental aspect as one of the main factors to the development and spread of AMR in humans in the **"One Health"** approach,
- E. Observing that the majority of **National Action Plans (NAP)s**:
 - i) do not set time-bound targets for achieving a measurable reduction in the spread of AMR,
 - ii) lack adequate support from European institutions for full implementation, especially low income countries with lacking healthcare infrastructure,
- F. Noting that several Member States, as well as third country partners, do not participate in the **GLASS** system,
- G. Realising the fact that the quantity of antibiotic waste produced by various industries³⁴ directly correlates to the amount of antibiotic resistance in the **global microbial ecosystem**,
- H. Alarmed by the spread of AMR through the agriculture sector³⁵,
- I. Bearing in mind the importance of further cooperation within the GLASS for tackling AMR on a global scale,
- J. Deeply concerned by the role of third country online pharmacies in distributing unprescribed antibiotics to EU citizens,
- K. Aware of the lack of economic incentive for research and development of new antibiotics and alternative treatments resulting in the discovery void,

³⁴ Pharmaceutical, agricultural, medical, fishing etc.

³⁵ Through misuse in prophylactic practices, growth promotion and incorrect treatment as well as through bioaccumulation.



- L. Further aware that new models of treatment call for investments reaching up to an estimated total of \$37 billion³⁶,
- M. Noting that vaccines and vaccine development are crucial in preventing prevalence and spread of infectious diseases and thus significant in reducing the development of AMR,
- N. Profoundly concerned that vaccine hesitancy is on the rise due to misinformation and religious beliefs,
- O. Stressing the apparent misuse and overuse of antibiotics in the human health sector,
- P. Conscious of the fact that the world's annual 5.7 million³⁷ deaths resulting from treatable infections occur in low and middle income countries,
- Q. Acknowledging with gratitude the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and international organisations in the AMR sector³⁸,
- R. Noting further the importance of cross-sector collaboration towards the prevention and reduction of AMR worldwide;

Making the EU a Best Practice Region:

- 1. Invites the European Commission to advocate for further collaboration with international organisations³⁹ on implementing joint projects, knowledge and data sharing;
- 2. Calls upon the European Commission to take legal action towards Member States who do not follow EU legislation;
- 3. Recognises the successful implementation of the One Health Action Plan in the fight against AMR:
- 4. commending the regular reviews put in place,
- 5. urges for an addition of the environmental aspect of AMR;
- 6. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a directive for a framework of the implementation of NAPs, including deadlines and binding objectives, based on the One Health Action Plan;
- 7. Proposes the EU Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market⁴⁰ to include blocking online pharmacies from third countries, in order to prevent distributing antibiotics without prescriptions;
- 8. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a Regulation for the Pharmaceutical Industry in order to reduce **antibiotic pollution**;
- 9. Invites the European Commission to create the necessary guidelines and trainings in the agricultural sector for better use of antibiotic treatments and **prophylaxis**;
- 10. Recognises the importance of the inclusion of funding for on-farm investments⁴¹ in the future Common Agricultural Policy;
- 11. Invites local municipal councils to introduce smart trash bins for expired antibiotics in public areas;

³⁶ 'We Need Antibiotics. They're not Profitable to Make. Who Pays?' (2015)

³⁷ 'Lack of Access To Antibiotics Is A Major Global Health Challenge' (2019)

³⁸ Such as the European based joint Programme (JPIAMR), US Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Agency (BARDA), The European Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI), New drugs for bad bugs programme (ND4BB), The world Alliance Against Antibiotic Resistance (WAAAR), European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM).

³⁹ The World Health Organisation (WHO), The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

⁴⁰ Directive (EU) 2019/790 Of The European Parliament And Of The Council

⁴¹ Quality housing, ventilation, cleaning, vaccination



Shaping the Global Agenda:

12. Requests the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to call upon the **G20** to incorporate investments in AMR research;
13. Calls upon Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development and the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety to establish a framework for non-EU countries to facilitate exchange of data and guidelines regarding AMR;
14. Encourages all Member States to join the GLASS;
15. Suggests the European Commission to limit the import of animal products which are not made with accordance to the EU standards by supplying countries that:
 - a. promote livestock growth with antibiotics,
 - b. do not submit their respective data to GLASS;
16. Calls upon the Directorate General for Education and Culture to provide a curriculum for lectures regarding AMR aimed at highschool students;

Boosting Research and Development

17. Invites the European Commission to allocate funds for increasing research and development in alternative treatments in **Horizon Europe programme**;
18. Urges the **European Medicine Agency** to approve and encourage new methods⁴² of combating bacterial infections;
19. Urges the European Commission to provide educational information about vaccines for parents throughout mandatory hospital visits during and post pregnancy;
20. Designates the European Structural and Investment Funds to increase investments in diagnostic tools, vaccines and new medicine while acknowledging the economic situation of all European countries;
21. Recognises the importance of the **pay to play** approach in order to revisit the Research and Development model for antibacterial drugs;
22. Calls upon the European Medicine Agency to add guidelines for good manufacturing practices regarding the management of antibiotic waste;
23. Proposes that the EU Council of Ministers of Health encourage postal distribution of pamphlets containing medical information concerning essential facts about vaccines and where to get them.

⁴² Phages, monoclonal antibodies



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I

EIT Climate-KIC: EIT Climate-KIC is a European knowledge and innovation community, working towards a prosperous, inclusive, climate-resilient society founded on a circular, zero-carbon economy.

2030 climate and energy targets: EU-wide targets and policy objectives for the period from 2021 to 2030. Key targets for 2030 include: at least a 40% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels), at least a 32% share for renewable energy, at least a 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency.

2050 climate and energy strategy: the strategy shows how Europe can lead the way to climate neutrality by investing in realistic technological solutions, empowering citizens, and aligning action in key areas such as industrial policy, finance, or research – while ensuring social fairness for a just transition. It is in line with the Paris Agreement objective to keep the global temperature increase to well below 2°C and pursue efforts to keep it to 1.5°C.

EU ETS: the EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively. It is the world's first major carbon market and remains the biggest one. It works on the 'cap and trade' system of pollution management.

Emissions cap: an emissions cap limits the maximum amount of greenhouse gas emissions a country or company is allowed to produce during a certain period of time.

Lower income groups: private households or social groups that are at risk of poverty.

Paris Agreement: at the Paris climate conference (COP21) in December 2015, 195 countries adopted the first-ever universal, legally binding global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.

Regressive carbon tax: a tax on carbon usage that is applied uniformly, taking a larger portion of income from low-income earners than high income earners.

Progressive carbon tax: a tax on carbon usage that is applied uniformly, taking a larger portion of income from high income earners than low income earners.

Luxembourg initiative (supporting public transport): a plan that from March 2020 onwards public transport will be free in Luxembourg.

Fridays for future: an international student climate network founded by Greta Thunberg. The students involved forgo certain days of schooling in order to engage in activism focused on climate action.



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

Clean planet for all: As students and civil society movements march for a more ambitious climate policy, the 'gilets jaunes' (yellow vests) movement illustrates a growing discontent among those who feel constrained in their mobility and budget by 'green' regulation. How should the EU look to achieve its 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets while ensuring the transition is fair and manageable for all socio-economic groups?

Submitted by: Andrey Borodkin (RU), Embla Elde (NO), Júlia Aguilera Jofre (ES), Kristofers Jurjāns (LV), Lora Gržin (SI), Meri Mentula (FI), Melisa Myftaraj (AL), Ștefania-Ruxandra Pilă (RO), Ronan Shanley (IE), Roman Styger (CH), Lena Tschentscher (DE), Samuel van der Torre (NL), Marta-Anastasiya Yakovenko (UA), Kristína Zídková (CZ); Milla Lehtimäki (Chairperson, FI).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Fully aware of the variety of environmental problems associated with global climate change,
- B. Taking into account that the average global temperature has risen 0.8 degrees celsius since 1880 and is expected to further rise 3 to 5 degrees celsius by 2100 as a result of current human actions,
- C. Bearing in mind the estimate of global GDP will drop 15% if the average global temperature rises by 2 degrees celsius,
- D. Stressing that current climate legislation is not sufficient to achieve the 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets,
- E. Noting that the EU 2050 climate and energy targets have no current legislation in place,
- F. Further noting the disparities of motivation and commitment to climate action between Member States,
- G. Alarmed by prevalent climate scepticism which stunts progress in reaching effective climate policy and 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets,
- H. Regretting the non-binding nature of international agreements tackling climate change, such as the Paris Agreement, thus resulting in a lack of global cooperation and ambition,
- I. Pointing out that lack of effective climate legislation will result in economic damage in all sectors,
- J. Concerned that the current European climate legislation in place:
 - i. widens the socio-economic gap,
 - ii. leaves low-income groups to feel restrained in their budget,
- K. Deeply concerned by the current climate legislation including regressive carbon taxes disproportionately, affecting low-income households by making necessities like heating and transportation a larger part of their disposable income,



- L. Alarmed by the fact that large global economies such as the United States and China are not held accountable for their climate-damaging behaviour,
- M. Taking into consideration the climate scepticism present in some Member States like Hungary and Poland,
- N. Noting with regret that coal is still used as a source of energy in Europe despite it being the most polluting fossil fuel,
- O. Noting with deep regret the subsidising of fossil fuels in Europe,
- P. Concerned by the potential job losses that stem from eliminating fossil fuel use,
- Q. Aware that aviation, maritime transportation, and fuel remain largely untaxed,
- R. Recognising the inefficiency of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) caused by:
 - i. giving out permits for free,
 - ii. slow lowering of the emissions gap,
- S. Observing that sustainable and eco-friendly technology and products have a higher upfront cost than disposable and mass-produced alternatives thus making them less accessible to lower income groups,
- T. Regretting that the views of young people and civil movements on climate policy are not often taken into account by policymakers,
- U. Taking note of the lack of sustainable methods of long-distance transportation,
- V. Emphasising the economic losses of EUR 13.0 billion between 2010 and 2017 in Europe due to extreme weather conditions caused by global warming;

Transition towards effective and fair climate policy

1. Suggests the European Commission to establish an EU-wide agency that informs businesses of climate legislation and adaptation;
2. Urges the European Commission to establish legislation that works towards the 2050 climate and energy targets;
3. Recommends Member States to consult climate change organisations when making climate policy decisions;
4. Recommends Member States to introduce a welfare programme for lower-income groups providing discounts when buying climate friendly products;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to direct funding to entities such as EIT Climate-KIC that innovate in the field of sustainable technology and invest in the implementation of their inventions on an European scale;
6. Recommends the signing parties of the Paris Agreement to commit to optional and more ambitious measures;
7. Urges the European Commission to invest in climate research and technological innovations further aiding the adaptation to climate change;
8. Recognises that green businesses and green energy sector will compensate for some job losses due to the elimination of the fossil fuel industry;
9. Encourages the Member States to follow the initiative of Luxembourg by subsidising public transport to make it accessible to all socio-economic groups;



Effects of climate taxes

10. Suggests Member States lower their carbon tax for vital products and services to assist low-income households who may be otherwise crippled by the aforementioned taxation;
11. Proposes the European Commission to create a youth programme aimed at people on the lower end of the socio-economic spectrum allowing student exchange opportunities with a focus on climate-related issues;
12. Urges Member States to explore carbon tax reimbursements in the form of financial compensation to low-income households;
13. Calls upon Member States to adopt a kerosine tax aimed at frequent users of sea and air travel;

Climate awareness

14. Calls upon the EU to create a programme where representatives from across the socio-economic spectrum can hold annual formal discussions with EU policymakers about climate change;
15. Calls upon the European Commission to create an awareness campaign increasing the recognition of climate change and the urgency of the 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets;
16. Calls upon the European Commission to launch an extensive and targeted digital media campaign aiming to reach and inform climate change sceptics about the consequences of global warming;
17. Affirms Member States to display the carbon footprint of a product for consumers to be able to make informed climate-conscious decisions;
18. Requests Member States to implement educational programmes in rural fossil-fuel dependant regions for young professionals preparing them for a possible future career transition;
19. Congratulates movements such as 'Fridays for future' for their commitment to engage citizens in climate action;

Emissions Trade System

20. Invites the ETS to continue allocating the Kyoto Bonus⁴³ for proactive participation in the fight against climate change;
21. Encourages the European Commission to make the following changes to the EU Emissions Trading Scheme:
 - a) gradually phase exemptions and free permits to pollute;
 - b) ensure that the cap is set at an appropriate level;
 - c) expand the ETS to include more carbon-emitting industries.

⁴³ The Kyoto bonus is 25 of the EU ETS auctioning volume given to nine Member States who by 2005 had reduced their greenhouse gas emissions by at least 20% of levels in their base year or period.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A new social contract: Following on from the publication of the High-Level Expert Group report into the digital transformation of EU labour markets, how should the completion of the European Pillar of Social Rights take into account the changing nature of work?

Submitted by: Yiğit Acar (TR), Mehri Aliyeva (AZ), Deivid Çifligu (AL), Punim Fotedar (GB), Lizi Mamut Chadze (GE), David Muzžik (CZ), Julia Pieczonka (PL), Luke Piercy (ES), Meadhbh Roarty (IE), Julia Sagmeister (AT), Anastasiya Santalova (RU), Raquel Sofia (PT), Beatričė Vileikytė (LI), Toni Vodopija (HR); Luka Kvachrelishvili (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Recognising the lack of fair distribution of social benefits between standard and non-standard workers among Member States, such as:
 - i. health insurance,
 - ii. sick pay,
 - iii. holiday pay,
 - iv. pensions,
 - v. parental leave,
- B. Keeping in mind that women and minorities are most likely to be affected by digital transformation, as they are often in non-standard forms of employment;
- C. Deeply alarmed by the lack of guidance on social rights among non-standard workers;
- D. Alarmed by the fact that 25% of non-standard workers have experienced depression and 21% have had suicidal thoughts due to isolation and loneliness⁴⁴;
- E. Disturbed by the lack of recognition of employment status of those who are not conventionally employed across Member States' labour markets;
- F. Having examined that full-time jobs are becoming less prevalent and being replaced by task based jobs increasing from 12.5% to 15.8% since 2002⁴⁵;
- G. Taking into consideration the polarisation of high and low paying jobs of middle class workers caused by the automation;
- H. Alarmed by the discrepancy between traditional educational system of the Member States and digital skill sets required on the labour market;

⁴⁴<https://www.epson.co.uk/insights/article/one-can-be-the-loneliest-number-many-uk-freelancers-feel-lonely-and-isolated-following-leap-to-self-employment>

⁴⁵ <https://www.iab-forum.de/en/forms-of-employment-in-european-comparison/>



- I. Seriously concerned with the work-life imbalance among those self-employed, with a current annual cost estimated to the Eurozone at €600 billion⁴⁶;
- J. Deeply disturbed by the lack of adequate representation of the non-standard workers and platforms of dialogue with EU officials;
- K. Appreciating the expected 3.6% growth of EU's private sector over the next 3 years as a result of digital transformation⁴⁷;

Social Protection

- 1. Invites Member States to enforce equal distribution of social rights among all types of workers;
- 2. Calls upon the European Commission to establish an organisation for the effective delivery of career and financial guidance for the self-employed;
- 3. Further requests Member States to support non-standard workers with tasks offering portable benefits over six months, such as sick pay, holiday pay, and parental leave;

Education

- 4. Recommends Member States to provide grants to relevant third-party intermediaries to reduce skill gaps for workers that are at high risk of automation;
- 5. Calls upon the European Commission to further promote the STEM action plan⁴⁸ and encourage Member States to change their educational systems in order to equip future generations with relevant digital skills in the future labour market;
- 6. Recommends the allocation of Erasmus+⁴⁹ funds to further focus on delivering educational programmes around digitalisation and relevant skills needed for employment in the field;
- 7. Recommends the European Commission and the World Health Organisation (WHO)⁵⁰ to:
 - a. conduct a joint study to identify the most productive and stress free working conditions,
 - b. share the results to raise awareness among employers and employees;
- 8. Supports the creation of an association in which workers in different forms of employment can share experiences and gain insight into professional campaigns and organise campaigns aiming to improve the working conditions of the self-employed;
- 9. Reaffirms the implementation of the Digital Single Market⁵¹ as a way to support companies and employees in taking advantage of the opportunities of digitalisation.

⁴⁶ <https://www.iab-forum.de/en/forms-of-employment-in-european-comparison/>

⁴⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/foresight/topic/changing-nature-work/new-technologies-automation-work-developments_en

⁴⁸ The STEM Action Plan is a plan by the European Commission to encourage young people to choose Scientific, Technological, Engineering and Mathematical university majors and professions.

⁴⁹ The Erasmus Programme is an EU student exchange programme, established in 1987.

⁵⁰ The World Health Organization is a specialised agency of the United Nations that is concerned with international public health.

⁵¹ The Digital Single Market strategy aims to open up digital opportunities for people and businesses and enhance Europe's position as a world leader in the digital economy.



FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, or the “Outer Space” treaty: came into effect in 1967 and provides the basic framework for space law, underlining the principles of freedom of exploration, the non-violent use of space, and that space is free from national appropriation. Additionally, a further four “space treaties” (The “Rescue Agreement”, The “Liability Convention”, The “Registration Convention”, The “Moon Agreement”) were adopted elaborating and specifying certain sections of the “Outer Space” treaty.

The Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (Moon Agreement): stipulates that celestial bodies (including the moon) should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, that their environments should not be disrupted, and that the United Nations should be informed of the location and purpose of any station established on these bodies. In addition, the Agreement provides that the Moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind and that an international regime should be established to govern the exploitation of such resources when such exploitation is about to become feasible.

The International Space Station (ISS): is a joint programme between the European Space Agency (ESA), the United States of America (US), Japan, Canada and Russia, for the operation, utilisation and development of a space station in Earth’s orbit that is permanently inhabited.

European Space Agency (ESA): is an international organisation with 22 member states (17 being EU Member States) responsible for much of the operational aspects of the EU’s space programme, as well as its own space missions. The ESA is not a part of the EU.

The United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA): is the United Nations office responsible for promoting international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space.

The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA): is an agency actively contributing to European cybersecurity policy, supporting Member States and European Union stakeholders to support a response to large-scale cyber incidents that take place across borders in cases where two or more EU Member States have been affected.

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO): is 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.

EU-SSA-N: is a project to develop an autonomous, sovereign EU military SSA capability that is interoperable, integrated and harmonised with the **EU-SST Framework** initiative for the protection of European Member States’ Space assets and services. It will also enable appropriate responses to natural and manmade threats.



EU Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) Support Framework: is a series of EU-funded projects with the capacity to detect, catalogue and predict the movements of space objects orbiting the Earth.

EU Radio Navigation Solution (EURAS): is a project that promotes the development of EU military positioning, navigation and timing (PNT) capabilities and future cooperation taking advantage of Galileo and the public regulated service.

Space economy: is the full range of activities and the use of resources that create value and benefits to human beings in the course of exploring, researching, understanding, managing, and utilising space.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

To infinity and beyond: Following the publication of the Space Strategy for Europe in 2016 and the promise of funding for space programmes under the new long-term budget, how can the EU take a scientific and governing lead when it comes to exploring a global framework for the use of space technology?

Submitted by: Benedetta Bocciardo (IT), Iris Dajti (AL), Anna Karas (UA), Edvin Kollberg (SE), Aidan Mamo (IE), Jakob Mišič Jančar (SI), Guillermo Pascua Ramón (ES), Milda Pimpyte (LT), Taguhi Poghosyan (AM), Henrique Rosário (PT), Rilla Ritakallio (FI), Moritz Ruhstaller (LU), Tibet Özseçen (TR); Christopher Godina (Chairperson, SE).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Deeply alarmed by the exploitation of loopholes in the outdated **Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space** by private companies and space agencies alike,
- B. Bearing in mind the fact that the space treaties do not cover key aspects of current space technology,
- C. Noting that there is no legal precedent when it comes to cases pertaining to outer space,
- D. Fully alarmed that certain countries such as India and the US are taking advantage of loopholes in existing space treaties in order to hide the military capabilities of their space technology,
- E. Recognising the fact that the private space industry is not sufficiently regulated by the current space treaties,
- F. Anxious that certain countries such as Luxembourg allow private companies to exploit and extract resources on celestial bodies due the space treaties not covering this area of space technology,
- G. Cognisant of the fact that the current space treaties do not regulate space tourism,
- H. Noting with regret that only 18 countries have signed and five have ratified **the Moon Agreement**, highlighting the lack of international cooperation in space affairs,
- I. Noting with concern the probable closure of the **International Space Station (ISS)** by 2030, the single largest project of international cooperation in space,
- J. Concerned by the fact that national legislation such as the Space Commerce Free Enterprise Bill in the US is not in line with the current space treaties,
- K. Noting the vast availability of natural resources such as water, precious metals, and minerals in space compared to the depleting natural resources on Earth,
- L. Keeping in mind that the Moon and other celestial bodies are becoming targets of uncontrolled exploitation of their resources,
- M. Pointing out the inadequate sustainability and efficiency of current space vehicles,



- N. Expressing its concern about the growing quantity of space debris orbiting Earth that poses a threat to current and future space missions and everyday applications dependent on space technology,
- O. Gravely concerned by the possibility of cyberattacks on satellites and other space technology and the devastating consequences of these potential attacks,
- P. Regretting the presence of unregistered satellites in Earth's orbit,
- Q. Realising that the EU space sector is facing increasing competition from space missions deployed by other third countries and private companies,
- R. Fully noting the lack of cooperation between Member States with regards to space missions,
- S. Regretting that **the European Space Agency (ESA)** have less frequent space missions thus limiting scientific advances,
- T. Further recalling that the ESA have a lack of private company engagement;

Space debris

- 1. Calls upon the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission to call a summit of major stakeholders in space to discuss the imminent threat of space debris, suggesting the following solutions:
 - a. deorbit Lower Earth Orbit (LEO)⁵² satellites at the end of their mission,
 - b. graveyard orbit all new and existing Geostationary Orbit (GEO)⁵³ satellites at the end of their missions,
 - c. compile mandatory diagnostic reports for all satellites,
 - d. discuss a global framework for removing space debris;
- 2. Further calls on the summit to address the responsibility of private companies to cleaning their own space debris as they go;
- 3. Requests the ESA to commence a space clean-up operation, within a time period of 5 years;
- 4. Urges the European Commission to offer incentives for companies who want to clean up space debris;
- 5. Calls upon the ESA to conduct further research into different methods of cleaning up space debris;

Institutional frameworks and bodies for space regulation

- 6. Requests the United Nations (UN) to create an international body tasked with:
 - a) providing licences to companies who wish to extract resources in space for a period of 5 years, given they meet the criteria of having a sustainable plan for extracting space resources and a transparent financial structure,
 - b) ensuring custom fees for extracted resources which will limit excessive profits and be invested into further international space exploration projects mentioned in operative clause 10,
 - c) removing licences from companies in breach of the above specified requirements;
- 7. Invites the UN to update the Moon Agreement in order to allow for the controlled exploitation of space in accordance with new licensing regulations;

⁵²An Earth-centered orbit with an altitude of 2,000 km. Most of the man-made objects in outer space are in LEO.

⁵³A circular geosynchronous orbit 35,786 km above Earth's equator and following the direction of Earth's rotation.



8. Further requests **the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA)** to create a working group, consisting of space law experts, to review existing space treaties and their loopholes and propose measures to close them;
9. Further invites the Infrared Space Observatory (ISO) to create mandatory health tests and standardised general training for all those who wish to travel in space, regardless of their reason;
10. Instructs the European Commission to form a new Directorate-General with a special portfolio to manage the growing space industry;

International and European cooperation in space

11. Encourages the UN to maintain an indefinitely renewable international space laboratory to ensure international cooperation;
12. Asks the Member States of the ESA to determine their long term contribution in order to enable the ESA to create a long-term budget and strategy that will be continuously re-evaluated every five years;
13. Recommends the ESA seek new opportunities to engage in space missions with both existing and new partners that include other space agencies to deepen relations and increase the number of space missions;
14. Further encourages European countries to join the ESA and its mission of shaping Europe's gateway to space;

Space security

15. Directs the **The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)** to examine cybersecurity according to their predetermined standards in private and public satellite systems in order to update the cybersecurity infrastructure for satellites at regular intervals;
16. Calls upon Member States working within **Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)** to release regular data from **EU-SSA-N** and **EU Radio Navigation Solution (EURAS)** projects to the European Commission to keep up with information about quantity of potential military equipment and personnel and their position;

Space economy

17. Further urges the European Commission to offer financial incentives to space technology companies that meet predetermined EU sustainability standards;
18. Further directs the European Commission to create a framework for space sustainability standards, centered around greenhouse gas emissions, pollutant by-products and eco-friendly manufacturing processes;
19. Further asks the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) to invest in graduate schemes to motivate graduates to stay in Europe and attract prospective young workers to work in space agencies;
20. Calls for all European space agencies as well as the ESA to ensure that all future missions go to open tender to encourage private-public cooperation;
21. Instructs the European Commission to dedicate a section of Horizon Europe funding to facilitate cooperation between the space industry and private companies, especially start-ups, on space technology, innovation, and research and development;
22. Suggests that the ESA further invest in and research the development of reusable rockets such as FALCON 9;
23. Further suggests that that ESA introduce a regular “finance for space” forum for private companies where potential investors and companies in the space sector can meet.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS II

European Stability Mechanism (ESM): The ESM's mission is to provide assistance through loans and recapitalisation to euro area countries experiencing or threatened by severe financing problems. This assistance is granted only if it is proven necessary to safeguard the financial stability of the euro area as a whole and of ESM Members.

Non Performing Loans (NPLs): A performing loan will provide a bank with the interest income it needs to make a profit and extend new loans. When customers do not meet their agreed repayment arrangements for 90 days or more, the bank must set aside more capital on the assumption that the loan will not be paid back. This reduces its capacity to provide new loans.

Optimal Currency Area (OCA): The theory where the community that uses fiat currency may extend beyond a single nation state. The four key conditions in which such an area may be conceived are: an integrated and frictionless labour market; flexible pricing and wages and the free movement of capital; a central mechanism to account for areas affected by poor labour and price mobility; and in step business cycles.

Economic and Monetary Union (EMU): A process launched in 1992 in the Maastricht Treaty to further integrate Member States' economies. Under the current EMU, all Member States coordinate economic and fiscal policies, mostly related to deficit spending, whilst those who have pursued further integration share a common monetary policy along with a shared currency, known as the euro. The rules regulating the core aspects of EMU are decided in treaties and legislation devised separately from Member States, whilst Member States are given the freedom to establish and coordinate economic policies with one another that adhere to these fundamental conditions.

Risk Sharing schemes: When economic agents, such as households and firms, and in this case countries, attempt to insure their consumption stream against fluctuations in the business cycle of their country, i.e. they try to "smooth out" changes in their consumption resulting from economic shocks.

European Deposit Insurance Scheme (EDIS): The EDIS proposal builds on the system of national deposit guarantee schemes (DGS) regulated by Directive 2014/49/EU. The EDIS would provide a stronger and more uniform degree of insurance cover in the euro area. EDIS would apply to deposits below €100,000 of all banks in the banking union.

Moral Hazard: An unintended consequence of policy/system design where an individual is incentivised to act improperly at the expense of other parties.

ECB' Mandate: The ECB's mandate contains its core objectives as a central bank, which inform its policy. Currently, the ECB has a hierarchical mandate, unlike other central banks such as the Bank of England which has a dual mandate. Its main aim is to maintain price stability keeping inflation across the euro area close to but not above two percent.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS II

Euro turns 20: While the euro celebrates its 20th anniversary this year, aspects of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) still remain incomplete. With the Commission's stated ambition of finalising the work by 2025, what further steps should the EU take to ensure a robust governance structure for the euro area?

Submitted by: Einar Björnsson (IS), Sofia Coelho (PT), Sofia Darsalavidze (GE), Jon Ander González García (ES), Julie Heroldová (CZ), Vilhelm Hayen (SE), Hanna Karwowska (PL), Đorđe Kržalić (RS), Oleksii Mutsnyi (UA), Stella Naudts (NL), Emer O'Sullivan (IE), Yannika Rönqvist (FI), Nazlı Senay Özbilge (TR), Nadia Ter-Martirosyan (AM); William Eddershaw (Chairperson, IE).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Acknowledging that euro area Member States recognise the benefits of a common currency area and a focus on price stability such as increased trade, foreign direct investment as well as global and domestic market confidence,⁵⁴
- B. Alarmed by the fact that since the introduction of the euro, Member States have been impacted by monetary union and fiscal restraints, which result in:
 - i. Member States not being able to adjust their interest rates as a measure to solve economic issues within the country,
 - ii. individual euro-area countries not being able to devalue their currency in order to be internationally competitive,
 - iii. inability of Member States to properly respond to the economic shocks similar to 2008 and 2012⁵⁵,
- C. Recognising the lack of independence regarding Member States' ability to draft their own economic rules, depriving them of their sense of sovereignty,
- D. Concerned by the lack of coordination between the common European monetary policy and Member States' fiscal strategies resulting in the frustration of Member States,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of collaboration between multiple bodies of the EU responsible for economic and monetary policies, such as European Banking Authority (EBA), European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), **European Stability Mechanism (ESM)** and the European Central Bank (ECB), which allows for poor governance,

⁵⁴ <https://euro.hnb.hr/documents/2070751/2104255/e-strategy-for-the-adoption-of-the-euroin-Cro.pdf/9e02b33f-665a-46a9-a1b6-ac63f9af3c95>

⁵⁵ https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3031786



- F. Realising that while the euro area Member States are experiencing GDP increases, levels of average productivity per worker are declining, indicating poor health in the euro area economy, ⁵⁶
- G. Acknowledging that the high ratio of **Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)** has provoked the ECB to lower interest rates⁵⁷,
- H. Noting with regret the dysfunctional current system of governance due to the complexity and inability of the existing regulations to foster cohesive economic development in the EU,
- I. Deeply alarmed that due to different political, social, and economic factors, euro area Member States do not share core goals in their development, which conflicts with the core principles of an **Optimal Currency Area (OCA)**, leading to a lack of trust in the euro,
- J. Regretting that the European Commission has yet to fine any Member States who have violated the Sustainability and Growth Pact Principles, thus allowing these countries to weaken the **Economic Monetary Union (EMU)** without consequence,
- K. Regrets the lack of trust from Member States towards the euro project and **risk sharing schemes**, such as the **European Deposit Investment Scheme (EDIS)**, due to the EMU's continued economic mismanagement,
- L. Acknowledging that due to the lack of a robust system of governance, Member States are yet to join the euro area out of fear of potential bailouts and **moral hazards**,
- M. Anxious that a democratic deficit within and mismanagement of the EMU erodes citizens' trust in the project⁵⁸;
- N. Regretting that the European Parliament only holds a limited consultative role in appointing members to the ECB's executive board,⁵⁹
- O. Deeply concerned by the complexity of EMU mechanisms and decision making procedures which prevent European citizens from understanding their goals and policy initiatives;

Policy approach and structure of the ECB

- 1. Calls upon Member States to amend the Statute of the ECB to alter the **ECB's mandate** to include a focus on increasing productivity growth and develop three-year productivity growth action plans;
- 2. Calls upon the President of the ECB to establish collaboration and coordination of economic policies between EBA, ESRB, ESM, ECB, and the Member States with monthly discussions and economic summits;
- 3. Invites the ECB to introduce the Supervision Dialogue Programme, consisting of quarterly meetings between the executive board of the ECB and European banks, on the issue of secured and unsecured NPLs to reduce the pressure on European banks and reassess the current ECB deadlines for banks concerning the NPLs;

⁵⁶ <https://www.ceicdata.com/en/indicator/european-union/labour-productivity-growth>.

⁵⁷ https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/91565/1/MPRA_paper_91565.pdf

⁵⁸ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13501763.2017.1400087?journalCode=rjpp20&>

⁵⁹ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/infographics/ecb-executive-board-appointment-procedure/>



Furthering economic integration

4. Asks the Economic and Financial Affairs council configuration (ECOFIN) and the European Council to complete the implementation of the European Banking Union (EBU) by establishing the EDIS, comprised of national deposit guarantee schemes (DGSs) and a European deposit insurance fund (DIF);
5. Requests the European Commission to establish a central fiscal authority led by a European Finance Minister, selected by the European Council to coordinate European and Member States' fiscal policies;
6. Further requests this central fiscal authority establish minimum tax standards across the EU, agreed in accordance with ECOFIN;

Improving accountability and autonomy

7. Encourages the European Commission to make full use of its ability to fine Member States that do not comply with the Sustainability and Growth Pact and repay these fines once Member States have corrected their fiscal policies;
8. Proposes the ESM utilise regional fiscal assistance coordination with Member States to create more economic opportunities;

Addressing the democratic deficit

9. Calls upon the European Council to publish their desired criteria when selecting members of the executive council of the ECB;
10. Demands that candidates for the governing body of the ECB be subject to live-streamed hearings in the European Parliament led by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON);
11. Welcomes the ECB publish accompanying documents alongside its usual press releases and working papers in order for European citizens to engage with and understand their actions.



FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS II

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC): a widely ratified human rights treaty that sets out particular political, economic, and social rights for children. It is built around four core principles: non-discrimination; devotion to the best interests of the child; the right to life, survival and development; and respect for the views of the child. CRC Article 7 states that every child has the right to a nationality, which legally binds signatory states to this obligation.

The 1954 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (the 1954 Convention): Sets out the legal status of stateless persons and the rights that they should have; for instance their rights to employment, welfare, and education.

The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (The 1961 Convention): Focuses on ways in which states can act on the roots of statelessness, with a particular focus on the prevention of statelessness at birth.

Statelessness determination procedure: A mechanism to identify stateless persons, usually performed by a state's authorities, so as to provide them appropriate treatment, including secure residence and a range of rights.

French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA): The French legal framework that ensures the protection of asylum seekers and stateless people.

The European Network on Statelessness (ENS): A network of non-governmental organisations, academic initiatives, and individual experts committed to address statelessness in Europe.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS II

I am Here, I Belong: The UNHCR estimates that up to one third of the world's stateless people are children. How should the EU address the issue of child statelessness and ensure that the fundamental rights of these children are respected across the Union?

Submitted by: Annamarija Tereze Andersone, (LT), Eidur Atli Axelsson (IS), Saro Bakhig (ES), Michelle A Brandt (SE), Anna Farrés Esteban (ES), Mathilde Houben (FR), Nikoloz Jolokhava (GE), Matilde Lopes (PT), Vadim Kuznetsov (RU), Thomas de Monchy (NL), Vanessa Nguyen (CZ), Mary O'Connell (IE), Lara Odabas (TR), Gabrijela Papec (HR), Sujeet Ravury (GB), Anastasiia Tokareva (UA); Laura Joël (Chairperson, NL).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Alarmed by the fact that more than 2,100 children in the EU are stateless,⁶⁰
- B. Deeply concerned by the fact that stateless children are often deprived of their human rights as laid down in human rights treaties and the **Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**,
- C. Regretting the low social status stateless children have in Europe due to discrimination and marginalisation,
- D. Furthermore concerned by the lack of educational and social opportunities to improve their social status,
- E. Taking into consideration the mental health issues that stateless children may experience due to trauma and aforementioned marginalisation,
- F. Deploping that various Member States have not signed **the 1954 UN Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons** and many more have not signed **the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness**,
- G. Noting with concern that compliance with and implementation of the 1954 and 1961 Conventions is low throughout Europe,
- H. Pointing out that the right to grant nationality resides with the Member States only,
- I. Observing with regret the lack of harmonisation in Member States regarding naturalisation procedures, birth registration, and statelessness identification procedures which directly leads to uneven levels of protection of stateless persons across Europe,
- J. Stressing the importance of adequate **statelessness determination procedures** in Member States;
- K. Recognising the long duration of the process of obtaining stateless status, owed to the high specificity required in the determination of the person's statelessness,
- L. Regretfully acknowledging the lack of common definition of "stateless person" in the EU's legal order and that the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) can provide this only if a case is brought before it,

⁶⁰ Report from UN Children's Fund, UNHCR, number recorded in 2017.



- M. Deeply conscious of the lack of data regarding childhood statelessness,
- N. Worried by the lack of awareness about childhood statelessness among the European population;

Legal status

1. Strongly recommends Member States to sign and ratify the 1954 Convention and the 1961 Convention;
2. Appreciates that some Member States grant temporary permits that give citizen-like rights to children in the process of acquiring stateless status, following the example of the **French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA)**;
3. Urges all Member States to provide stateless children in the EU with a yellow card, to ensure access to socio-economic rights, such as healthcare and education;
4. Encourages the European Commission to develop policy guidelines for Member States to safeguard the rights of stateless children EU-wide, such as but not limited to policy guidelines concerning:
 - a. late birth registrations of stateless children without birth certificates,
 - b. the granting of nationality to children at risk of being stateless,
 - c. the establishment of a maximum duration of the statelessness determination procedure;
5. Hopes the CJEU draws up an EU-wide definition for statelessness and the criteria thereof in the near future;
6. Further urges Member States to implement legislation that prevents people who are applying for statelessness or citizenship from being detained or deported during this process;

Social status

7. Welcomes the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) which provide a learning platform for children to:
 - a. learn about their stateless status and its legal implications,
 - b. obtain basic schooling;
8. Asks the European Commission to incentivise Member States to provide stateless children with psychological aid through youth support groups and individual professional appointments with psychologists;
9. Advises Member States to ensure the availability of an adoption process for abandoned stateless children;

Awareness

10. Invites the **European Network on Statelessness** to further develop awareness campaigns on the issue of statelessness through the use of mainstream and social media as well as school workshops;
11. Encourages Member States to include a category in their national censuses aimed at identifying stateless individuals in order to obtain clearer data.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Conformity assessment: A conformity procedure is carried out before a product can be sold on the EU market in order to check whether it meets all the applicable requirements.

Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS): Mechanisms to resolve disputes between foreign investors and the countries where they invest.

WTO Agreement on Agriculture: The WTO Agreement on Agriculture, which came into force in 1995, focuses on reforming agricultural trade and making it fairer and more competitive. The overall aim is to establish a fairer trading system that will increase market access and improve the standards and livelihoods of farmers around the world.

Digital Tax Directive: In 2018 the European Commission proposed new rules to ensure that digital business activities are taxed in a fair and growth-friendly way in the EU.

Transatlantic Trade Partnership and Investment (TTIP): TTIP is the original free trade agreement document between two of the world's largest economies, the US and the EU. The agreement was dropped in 2016 after a series of upheavals from the European civil society and a political decision of US President Trump.

Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada (CETA): CETA is a new trade agreement between the EU and Canada that was entered into force provisionally on 21 September 2017. The agreement cuts tariffs and makes it easier to export goods and services, benefitting people and businesses in both the EU and Canada.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

“TTIP repeat or clean slate: With the Council having adopted two new mandates for the European Commission to begin negotiating a trade agreement with the US, how should the EU approach the negotiations to avoid talks breaking down while not compromising its commitment to the multilateral rules-based system?”

Submitted by: Labiba Abdul (FI), Anna Bezhanova (GE), Nazeli Ghazaryan (AM), Ronja Gorenc Didanovič (SI), Reinis Jirgens (LV), Wiley Joy (NL), Durrah Khayat (SE), Jakub Królak (PL), Caterina Lütteken (IT), Arda Özdemir (TR), Rozita Tsangaris (CY), Mihnea-Ionuț Ungurenuș (RO), Sophia Yazdani Biuki (AT), Guillermo Zabala Barturen (ES); Realdo Silaj (Chairperson, AL).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Concerned by the radical difference in public health and environmental standards and labour rights between the EU and the US,
- B. Conscious about the fundamental disparities in the standards for industrial and agricultural goods between the EU and the US,
- C. Pointing out that the US has officially⁶¹ stated its unwillingness to negotiate a trade agreement with the EU unless American agricultural products are included,
- D. Noting with concern the increased tariffs on European steel and aluminium ore and products by the US set to 25% and 10% respectively,
- E. Observing the change in the priorities of US trade policy, negatively affecting its relationship with the EU,
- F. Keeping in mind the new European Commission negotiation mandates focused on **conformity assessments** for goods and services and cutting tariffs on industrial goods, within the respective regulatory frameworks,
- G. Noting with regret the European Parliament's failure to issue an opinion on the new negotiations with the US,
- H. Deeply alarmed by the European Commission's willingness⁶² to import environmentally unsustainable fracked gas and biofuel from the US as a concession for reaching a trade agreement,
- I. Further noting public opposition of European civil society towards the original EU-US draft agreement due to:

⁶¹<https://ustr.gov/countries-regions/europe-middle-east/europe/european-union/us-eu-trade-agreement-negotiations>

⁶² http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2313_en.htm



- i. the lack of transparency in EU-US trade negotiations,
 - ii. the inclusion of American agricultural products below EU food standards,
- J. Further noting the potential for the EU to use economic incentives to attempt to influence its cooperation with private stakeholders, such as big tech companies, in the US,
- K. Taking into consideration the concerns of civil society and the European Parliament towards **Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)**⁶³,
- L. Aware of the imbalanced provisions in the ISDS favouring the interest of Multinational Companies (MNCs) against European Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs),
- M. Firmly convinced that cutting tariffs and removing technical barriers to trade would positively impact the EU's economy by increasing EU exports to the US by approximately 8%⁶⁴,
- N. Aware of the positive effects of a regulatory conformity assessment agreement on agricultural products between the EU and the US, following the example of the Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA)⁶⁵ on pharmaceutical products;

Environment and Conformity Assessment

- 1. Invites the European Commission to encourage the creation of an MRA on agricultural products in the case of US refusal to enter trade negotiations,
- 2. Suggests for the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to consider the amendment of the **Agreement on Agriculture**⁶⁶ by:
 - a. reassessing the role of national subsidies in agricultural export products,
 - b. increasing the minimum standards of products under the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures Agreement⁶⁷;
- 3. Appeals to the European Commission to investigate a new conformity assessment aimed at increasing the effectiveness of a future trade agreement;

International Trade Policy

- 4. Encourages the European Commission to further enhance economic cooperation with the US through the expansion of the research on 5G Networks and communication technology in the EU;
- 5. Suggests that the European Commission increase funding for research on best practices for capacity-building of 5G technology in Europe;
- 6. Urges Member States to use the possibility of abandoning levying a tax on digital services as an incentive to increase cooperation with large American technology companies;
- 7. Suggests the European Commission to retain the sections from the original **Transatlantic Trade Partnership and Investment (TTIP)** draft agreement regarding the:

⁶³ <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/accessing-markets/dispute-settlement/>

⁶⁴ <http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/press/index.cfm?id=1985>

⁶⁵ <https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/human-regulatory/research-development/compliance/good-manufacturing-practice/mutual-recognition-agreements-mra>

⁶⁶ <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/factsheets/en/sheet/111/wto-agreement-on-agriculture>

⁶⁷ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsagr_e.htm



- a. general provisions on the reduction of technical barriers to trade,
 - b. removal of tariffs for services;
8. Recommends the European Commission continue its work in examining how the ISDS system can be improved by providing legal and financial support for the creation of an advisory commission;
9. Calls upon the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade to continue the use of the negotiation practices adopted in the **Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement with Canada (CETA)**;

Transparency and Dispute Settlement

10. Requests the European Commission to make public the information on certificates of quality for the listed industrial goods provisioned to be included in the new mandates for the trade agreement;
11. Further appeals to the European Commission to initiate consultations on the trade new mandates with representatives of civil society, SMEs, MNCs, and lobbies;
12. Asks the European Committee for Standardisation to provide an expertise to the European Commission regarding the optimal environmental standards for industrial products to be imported by the EU.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Precautionary principle: Formally adopted in the Maastricht Treaty in 1992 and enshrined in Article 191(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU in 2007, this legal standard encourages modernisation, in a rational and prudent manner, prioritising citizens' health and wellbeing over scientific development. It is defined as *"When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically"*.

Innovation principle: This principle functions as a tool to shape legislation in a way that favours advancements, having been introduced in 2013 by the European Risk Forum (ERF), a not-for-profit think tank that acts as a corporate lobby platform, with the support of CEOs from twenty-two of the world's largest corporate investors in innovation. While not enshrined as law, it is part of Horizon Europe - the next research and innovation framework programme starting in January 2021 - with the possibility of becoming part of EU legislation. It is defined as: *"Whenever legislation is under consideration, its impact on innovation should be assessed and addressed"*.

Horizon Europe: Horizon Europe is a research and innovation programme of the EU. It succeeds the Horizon 2020 programme and will amount to a total of €100 billion available for research and innovation. The EU institutions reached a provisional agreement on Horizon Europe on 20 March 2019. The European Parliament endorsed the provisional agreement on 17 April 2019.

Corporate lobbying: The act of attempting to influence the actions, policies and decisions taken by high officials and government leaders to favour one or more companies.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): The IPCC aims to provide governments at all levels with scientific information that they can use to develop climate policies. It is a United Nations body and its reports are a key input into international climate change negotiations.

Enterprise Europe Network: The Enterprise Europe Network helps businesses innovate and grow on an international scale. It is the world's largest support network for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with international ambitions. The Network is active in more than 60 countries worldwide. It brings together 3,000 experts from more than 600 member organisations, including universities, research institutes and regional development organisations.

REACH regulations: REACH is a regulation of the EU, adopted to improve the protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by chemicals, while enhancing the competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry.

Citizens science: is scientific work undertaken by members of the general public, often in collaboration with or under the direction of professional scientists and scientific institutions. The Citizen Science Association (CSA) is an NGO that aims to bring together the expertise of diverse practitioners working in this field, in order to share the breadth of resources and best practices across different citizen science project types.



Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC): A network of authorities seeking to protect consumers' rights in the EU and the European Economic Area (EEA). The collaboration is created by linking national authorities to form a European enforcement network, which together seek out and identify breaches of EU consumer law in a particular sector. In the case of deregulation of a particular product or activity to the point that it affects the consumer, the CPC can urge the guilty party to take corrective action.

Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC): The Knowledge and Innovation Communities are partnerships that bring together businesses, research centres and universities. The aim of these partnerships is to develop innovative products, start new companies and train a new generation of entrepreneurs. The communities are organised by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) .

European Economic and Social Committee (EESC): is an EU advisory body consisting of representatives of workers' and employers' organisations and other interest groups. The EESC issues opinions on EU issues to the European Commission, the Council of the EU and the European Parliament, acting as a bridge between the EU's decision-making institutions and EU citizens.

Risky industries: Tobacco, chemicals, fossil fuels, pesticides, plastics, pharmaceuticals, novel foods, nano-products, and mining are all industries which seek laxer regulation as a means to keep their products on the market, showing a lack of concern towards environmental hazards. It is these industries that have developed seemingly beneficial technologies such as CFCs, asbestos and insecticides containing DDT, whose destructive effects still wreak havoc worldwide, despite all three having been formally banned.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

“Precautionary vs innovation principle: With some businesses calling for Horizon Europe to move away from the precautionary principle to the innovation principle, how should the EU look to balance stimulating market and scientific innovation while ensuring consumers remain protected?”

Submitted by: Aja Çela (AL), Hugh Gallagher (IE), Ioana Gopşa (RO), Markel Kerejeta Cano (ES), Angi Leitner (AT), Jan Magielski (PL), Jesse Magin (DE), Njål Eirik Hole Mikalsen (NO), Marilena Pavlidou (CY), Emilė Petravičiūtė (LT), Oksana Reshetniak (UA), Rijk Marinus Antonie Robijns (NL), Alberto Turoldo (IT), Elisa Ucaj (DK), Daria Yasinskaya (RU); Alexandru Ștefan Raicu (Chairperson, RO).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Noting with regret that the vague and interpretive definition of the **Precautionary Principle** has led to its selective application and undermined its functionality and legal authority,
- B. Alarmed that, in certain instances, the EU has given priority to business interests over human health and environmental safety, despite the judicial importance of the Precautionary Principle⁶⁸,
- C. Bearing in mind that the **Innovation Principle** pushed by the European Risk Forum (ERF) and introduced in the ‘**Horizon Europe**’ programme can potentially undermine the Precautionary Principle, which is enshrined into EU law,
- D. Realising that corporate lobbying has considerable influence over EU laws on environmental and human health protection, such as those regarding chemicals, novel foods, pesticides, nano-products, and pharmaceuticals,
- E. Deeply concerned by the lack of corresponding power for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in terms of **corporate lobbying**, when compared to multinational corporations (MNCs)⁶⁹,
- F. Deeply concerned that companies have little incentive to improve potentially unsafe products when there is no legal requirement to do so,
- G. Pointing out the fact that the EU is surpassed in innovation performance by many countries such as South Korea, Canada, Australia, and Japan,

⁶⁸ European Commission decisions are delayed unreasonably in 96% of all chemical authorisation cases and in 89% of all restriction cases, which has allowed companies to freely sell chemicals that were still under review.

⁶⁹ An example is tech giant Google, which has held 120 lobby meetings with either a commissioner, cabinet member or director-general since December of 2014.



- H. Aware that companies perceive the regulatory environment of the EU to be unfriendly towards innovation, compared to other large, developed markets⁷⁰,
- I. Aware that economic interests must be balanced together with the right to have a safe and sustainable environment,
- J. Alarmed that Member States demonstrate vastly different levels of preparation and willingness to open their economies up towards innovative technologies and developments,⁷¹
- K. Recognises that innovative technologies driven by the profit motive do not always directly lead to an increase in citizens' wellbeing,
- L. Acknowledging that it is unrealistic to expect regulatory science to provide totally conclusive information to governments on public health and environmental issues,
- M. Stressing the lack of transparency and collaborative information between research centers which is caused by the threat of freeriding,
- N. Worried by the present divide and subsequent exclusion of the public in the process of policy making for admitting products to the market⁷²,
- O. Emphasises the ambiguity of the term innovation, as at present it can relate to the number of patents or to the investment into new ideas,
- P. Understanding that the monopolisation of certain products and knowledge and subsequent price gouging impacts consumers' financial and physical health;⁷³

Precaution

1. Encourages the European Commission to recommend a benchmark based on the Bayesian inference scale⁷⁴ and the **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change** (IPCC) scale, so as to provide decision makers with a clearer guideline when assessing the risk of new products before entering the market,
2. Calls upon Member States to carry out consultations and dialogues within each ministry in order to resolve conflicts arising from corporate lobbying and to better involve the public in the policy making process;
3. Encourages the European Commission to enhance the work of the **Enterprise Europe Network**, through the establishment of sector specific summits of SME representatives with key figures within relevant stakeholders;
4. Calls upon the European Commission to improve the already existing legislation such as the **REACH regulations** in order to ensure that the products introduced on the market are directly improving human and environmental well-being;
5. Congratulates the Citizen Science Association (CSA) for having formed a Law and Policy Working Group to address the impact of **citizen science** as well as providing academic and legal guidance to citizen scientists;

70 The 10 most innovative businesses in the world are located in the USA and South Korea.

71 Sweden has an innovation index of 135.8, while Romania has one of 31.4.

72 In contrast to 'Horizon 2020', 'Horizon Europe' does not have a separate budget allocated for public participation in scientific research.

73 An example is insulin, which has surged in price and continues to become more expensive, while being vital for patients.

74 Scaling Bayesian Inference: Theoretical Foundations and Practical Methods



Innovation

6. Calls upon European Commission to establish a patent pool which:
 - a. adds patents of medical products in dire need, such as in the case of the Hepatitis C crisis in Romania;
 - b. offset the cost of companies' research regarding the aforementioned products and pay the creator of the product in proportion to the positive impact it has as a form of profit;
 - c. includes products that improve human and environmental well-being;
7. Calls for a collaborative effort between the **Consumer Protection Cooperation (CPC)** and the European Risk Forum to formulate the Innovation Principle such that it can be further debated upon by European Institutions before being introduced into legislation;
8. Calls upon the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) to guide Member States towards the accustomed formation and further implementation of **Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC)** in order to encourage innovative products, services and start-ups with the aim of creating an EU-wide competitive advantage through multi-country partnerships;
9. Calls upon Member States, the European Commission, and entrepreneurs to enhance their support of innovative entrepreneurs, through launching a dialogue with an emphasis on the clarification that the precautionary principle does not hinder innovation but instead promotes a healthy regulated market⁷⁵;
10. Congratulates the European Commission on the implementation of economic cohesion policy and the cooperation with European Committee of the Regions regarding the support of innovations;

Balance

11. Emphasises that while human and environmental wellbeing take precedence over business interests, this must be balanced with sound economic practices;
12. Recommends the European Commission to enforce fines on companies in proportion to their means in environmentally harmful practices, such as waste production and CO2 emissions, alongside prioritising businesses operating in the green economy;
13. Calls upon the **European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)** to advise Member States to promote a participatory EU by ensuring organisations, employers, workers and entrepreneurs, the creation of a secure dialogue with an emphasis on maintaining a safe and regulated market that benefits both the social and economic wellbeing of the people;
14. Requests that the European Commission together with the European Research Council (ERC) create a mandatory platform where the ERC subsidises the cost of research for companies that share the information;
15. Calls on the European Commission to clarify in legislation that innovation consists of ideas capable of reaching the market, creating better jobs, making Europe more competitive, and improving human and environmental well-being.

⁷⁵ Regulation actually encourages innovation, and is beneficial for the public interest, as shown in a 2013 study by the Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL), affirming that stricter laws bring new safer chemicals to the market.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Data privacy⁷⁶: Data privacy is a branch of data security concerned with the proper handling of data in terms of consent, notice, and regulatory obligations. Data privacy concerns are often based on who has access to the data, how the data is legally collected or stored and any regulatory restrictions resulting from relevant legislation.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)⁷⁷: Is also known as Regulation (EU) 2016/679, addressing two main pillars: (1) the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data; and (2) the free movement of such data. The aim of the legislation is to harmonise data privacy laws across Europe, protect and empower all EU citizens' data privacy and reshape the way organisations approach data privacy. The GDPR enables individuals to access data that companies hold about them and ask for companies to erase any data that is held against them, also known as the right to be forgotten.

The right to be forgotten⁷⁸: According to the right to be forgotten, personal data must be erased immediately when no longer needed for its original processing purpose, or the data subject has withdrawn consent.

Big data⁷⁹: Big data is a term that describes the large volume of data – both structured and unstructured – that inundates a business on a day-to-day basis. The four V's of Big Data describe the four dimensions of data, as described by data scientists.

Anonymisation or anonymous information, as defined in GDPR, is information which does not relate to an identified or identifiable natural person or to personal data rendered anonymous in such a manner that the data subject is not or no longer identifiable.

Pseudonymisation is the processing of personal data in such a way that the data can no longer be attributed to a specific data subject without the use of additional information, as long as such additional information is kept separately and subject to technical and organisational measures to ensure non-attribution to an identified or identifiable individual, as defined in GDPR.

Purpose Specification Principle: Article 5(1)(b) sets out the fundamental principle that personal data can only be collected for specific, explicit and legitimate purposes and cannot be processed in a way that is incompatible with the original purpose it was collected for.

Data controller⁸⁰: Determines the purposes and means of processing personal data. They are responsible, according to the GDPR, for ensuring that the contracts with processors comply with the Regulation.

⁷⁶ <https://www.varonis.com/blog/data-privacy/>

⁷⁷ <https://eugdpr.org>

⁷⁸ <https://gdpr-info.eu/issues/right-to-be-forgotten/>

⁷⁹ https://www.sas.com/en_gb/insights/big-data/what-is-big-data.html

⁸⁰ <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/key-definitions/>



Data processors⁸¹: Are responsible for processing personal data on behalf of a controller. There are specific legal obligations on data processors, such as maintaining records of personal data and processing activities. Data processors are legally liable if they are responsible for a breach.

European Research Council (ERC⁸²): The European Research Council supports frontier research, cross disciplinary proposals and pioneering ideas in new and emerging fields which introduce unconventional and innovative approaches. A total budget of €13 billion is available for the implementation of the ERC funding schemes under Horizon 2020.

81 <https://ico.org.uk/for-organisations/guide-to-data-protection/guide-to-the-general-data-protection-regulation-gdpr/key-definitions/>

82 <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/european-research-council>



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

It's my data: Following on from the Cambridge Analytica scandal exposing the extent of commercialisation of personal data by technology giants such as Facebook, how should the EU look to respond to the remaining gaps in the system to protect its 'people first' approach to data and privacy?

Submitted by: Arad Aslrousta (SE), Nayia Aza (CY), Giulia Benetti (IT), Dominykas Bružas (LT), Luke Cunningham (AT), Andrew Dover (GB), Savannah Nzalli Fezeu (BE), Nareh Honarchian (AM), Maria Ioana Neicu (RO), Indrek Niinemets (EE), Despoina Petradakis (GR), Alexandra Salo (FI), Mireia Marquillas Sans (ES), Lea Winzen (LU), Kalina Wiśniewska (PL); Elena Odysseos (Chairperson, CY).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Noting that 2.5 quintillion bytes⁸³ of data are created and stored every day,
- B. Acknowledging that big data could generate up to \$11.1 trillion a year in economic value by 2025⁸⁴,
- C. Acknowledging the high market value of personal data⁸⁵ for companies and research organisations,
- D. Reminding that during the Cambridge Analytica scandal between 50 million and 87 million⁸⁶ personal profiles were exposed,
- E. Aware that the GDPR has only been in force since 25 May 2018 and is still in an adjustment period,
- F. Alarmed by the fact that out of the 60% of EU citizens who read their privacy statements only 13%⁸⁷ are aware of their rights under GDPR,
- G. Concerned that the GDPR is still open to interpretation⁸⁸ by big data tech companies,
- H. Acknowledging that the principle of transparency (GDPR, Clause 58) calls for any information addressed to the public or to the data subject to be concise, easily accessible and easy to understand,
- I. Noting with appreciation the levying of fines of €20 million or 4% of annual global revenue for companies that fail to comply with GDPR;
- J. Recognising that the number of data breaches varies greatly across Europe, with the Netherlands reporting 90 breaches per 100,000 citizens while Greece reported 0.6 per 100,000⁸⁹,

⁸³<https://www.forbes.com/sites/bernardmarr/2018/05/21/how-much-data-do-we-create-every-day-the-mind-blowing-stats-everyone-should-read/#2bf7a23a60ba>

⁸⁴<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/digital-mckinsey/our-insights/the-internet-of-things-the-value-of-digitizing-the-physical-world>

⁸⁵<https://medium.com/wibson/how-much-is-your-data-worth-at-least-240-per-year-likely-much-more-984e250c2ffa>

⁸⁶ <https://www.wired.com/story/facebook-exposed-87-million-users-to-cambridge-analytica/?verso=true>

⁸⁷<https://gdpr.report/news/2019/06/14/more-european-citizens-are-aware-of-data-privacy-rights-survey-shows/>

⁸⁸<https://www.forbes.com/sites/kalevleataru/2019/05/06/as-gdpr-turns-one-is-it-a-success-or-a-failure/#1294544e46ae>

⁸⁹ <https://www.helpnetsecurity.com/2019/02/07/gdpr-numbers-january-2019/>



- K. Noting that the existence of different data protection authorities across Member States results in disparate reports⁹⁰ on GDPR data breach statistics,
- L. Noting with regret that the Irish Data Protection Commissioner has not taken enforcement action following reports of 6,624 complaints and 5,818 data breaches by tech firms⁹¹,
- M. Emphasising that the development and use of big data technologies does not in itself compromise the right of data privacy,
- N. Recognising the development of digital technologies such as blockchain that allow verification of individuals without revealing personal data,
- O. Concerned that the nature of big data increases complexity of data storage and deletion,
- P. Recognising that the purpose specification principle inhibits big data initiatives⁹²,
- Q. Emphasising the benefits of data usage including personalisation, convenience and research developments such as the contribution to the IMIA Primary Healthcare Working Group⁹³,
- R. Recognising that the principle of anonymisation removes the privacy concern whilst providing companies with data;

Big Data Technologies

- 1. Urges the European Research Council (ERC) to allocate funding to institutions such as companies and research organisations dedicated to the research, development and implementation of GDPR compliant big data technologies, such as pseudonymisation, anonymisation, cryptographic hashing and closed blockchain;
- 2. Asks the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) to establish an expert group to look for new and innovative data storage and processing methods that are in line with European data privacy laws;
- 3. Urges the EDPB to support the development of partnerships between EU tech research institutes and companies in order to:
 - a. provide incentives for the transition towards anonymisation,
 - b. share research results and audience reach,
 - c. help with the implementation of anonymisation;
- 4. Strongly urges Member States to follow the guidelines of the EDPB's Best Practice Report to create a more standardised and stringent implementation of the GDPR;

Transparency and Awareness of Data Privacy

- 5. Suggests that respective Data Protection Officers (DPOs) lead workshops and webinars in their working institutions by 2020 in order to:

⁹⁰ <https://www.gdprtoday.org/gdpr-in-numbers-4/>

⁹¹ <https://www.dataprotection.ie/en/news-media/press-releases/data-protection-commission-reflects-first-year-gdpr>

⁹² <https://heinonline->

[org.elib.tcd.ie/HOL/Page?public=true&handle=hein.journals/shlr47&div=37&start_page=995&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=0&men_tab=srchresults](https://www.org.elib.tcd.ie/HOL/Page?public=true&handle=hein.journals/shlr47&div=37&start_page=995&collection=journals&set_as_cursor=0&men_tab=srchresults) "Incompatible: GDPR in the age of Big Data" Tal Z Zarsky Seton Law Review 2016-2017

⁹³ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25123718>



- a. inform more users about their data privacy rights stated in GDPR,
 - b. promote the use of standardised icons within the privacy statements on websites to increase data privacy literacy;
6. Reminds that national authorities have the right to assess the level of fines imposed for data protection violations in accordance with the GDPR as well as impose a temporary or definitive limitation including a ban on data processing;
7. Requests the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS) and EDPB to further promote transparency by establishing a uniform standardised symbol system across all Member States in conjunction with the privacy policy in order to increase data privacy literacy;

Uniformity and Consistency in Implementation

8. Urges the European Commission to adjust the structure of the Conference of Data Protection Authorities to:
 - a. incorporate the presentation of detailed reports by all Member States,
 - b. host leaders of big tech enterprises;
9. Recommends the EDPS to create and publish guidelines on the production of reports on enforcement actions;
10. Asks EDPB to engage in a consultation process with companies, institutions and the Member States to ascertain the primary challenges for each party in implementing GDPR and to conclude what can be done to resolve these issues as soon as possible;
11. Urges the European Commission to launch an investigation to check the level of implementation of GDPR across Member States starting in 2021;
12. Seeks to maintain or increase the level of fines in the next revision of the GDPR for companies that do not comply with the regulation in order to further deter breaches.



FACT SHEET:

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY III

Artificial Intelligence (AI): refers to systems that display intelligent behaviour by analysing their environment and taking actions – with some degree of autonomy – to achieve specific goals.

Bias: The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, as a cause of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.

Mediatization is a theory that argues that the media shapes and frames the processes and discourse of political communication as well as the society in which that communication takes place.

Consciousness: the state or quality of awareness or of being aware of an external object or something within oneself.

Algorithm: a process or set of rules to be followed in calculations or other problem-solving operations, especially by a computer.

Explainable AI: Explainable AI, Interpretable AI, or Transparent AI refer to techniques in AI which can be trusted and easily understood by humans.

Artificial Consciousness (AC): also known as machine or synthetic consciousness, is a field related to AI and cognitive robotics.

Neuroscience: is a field of biology based on the study of the anatomy and physiology of the human brain, including structures, neurons and molecules. It studies how the brain works in terms of mechanics, functions and systems in order to create recognisable behaviors.

Human identity: a mixture of mindset, values, behaviour, skills, attitude and external appearance. Said values are influenced by childhood, family and social backgrounds.

Agency: Agency is the capacity of an entity (a person or other entity, human or any living being in general) to act in any given environment.

Augmented Intelligence: is an alternative conceptualisation of AI that focuses on AI's assistive role, emphasising the fact that cognitive technology is designed to enhance human intelligence rather than replace it.



RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY III

The Digital Mind: As the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) for neuroscience continues to be explored, concerns still remain on the implications for privacy, liability, consent, agency, identity, augmentation and bias. How should the EU look to develop ethical guidelines into policy to address the possible human rights implications of such technological developments?

Submitted by: Verona Bähr (DE), Luke Bishop (IE), Iman Coric (BA), Alice Demchenko (UA), Camilla Sende Grägg (NO), Jan Robert Janson (EE), Pika Ivana Kostanjšek (SI), Martin Lastovica (CZ), Leonardo Mantovani (IT), Levon Petrosyan (AM), Ioana Pop (RO), Frida Rapo (FI), Kim Veenbrink (NL), Hazel Zeitlin (GB), Patricija Zorne (AT); Ilvija Mežiņa (Chairperson, LV).

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Keeping in mind that future advancements, such as machine and deep learning in **Artificial Intelligence (AI)** could lead to an imbalance in authority,
- B. Alarmed by the lack of security measures regarding data collection and manipulation to facilitate AI,
- C. Recognising the lack of knowledge in regards to AI which can lead to unfair **bias** of AI due to “**mediatisation**,”
- D. Bearing in mind the difficulty of regulating the development of AI while not slowing down the innovative process,
- E. Stressing the lack of research being conducted on long-term side effects of implants treating neurological disorders and their impact on mental and physical health,
- F. Concerned by the possibility of “Neural Implants”⁹⁴ allowing private entities to prioritise profit over human rights and the well-being of patients,
- G. Emphasising that only 4% of European companies enable AI in their everyday business to enable advanced tasks, whilst 57% of companies expect AI to have a high impact on business areas that are unknown today⁹⁵,
- H. Alarmed by the fact that AI decision making lacks **consciousness** and thus can't be held liable for the associated outcomes,
- I. Taking into account the level of bias against current technological advancements, which are partially influenced by the recent interactions of AI and the society,

⁹⁴ Such as Neuralink - a high bandwidth brain-machine interface that connects humans and computers.

⁹⁵ <https://pulse.microsoft.com/en/business-leadership-en/na/fa1-artificial-intelligence-report-at-a-glance/>



- J. Emphasising that AI uses **algorithms** that identify the user's profile such as gait, facial expressions and behavior, thus allowing the misuse of such information in ways that may challenge an individual's human rights,
- K. Acknowledging that while individuals are aware of the types of data being used for human action and recommendations, AI interactions and decision outcomes might not be recognised by the public and considered as **unexplainable AI**,
- L. Anxious that countries like Russia, Israel, China and the US are currently developing offensive systems⁹⁶ controlled by AI, potentially causing tremendous damage if not controlled properly⁹⁷,
- M. Fully aware that in the next decade AI is thought to replace 16% of existing jobs which puts working class people at higher risk of unemployment,
- N. Taking into consideration that while in 2013, AI had the same intelligence as a 4 year old, it is thought that by 2029, AI will have the same intelligence level as adults,
- O. Congratulating the EU for investing €1.5 billion⁹⁸ in AI related areas, €700 million into robotics⁹⁹, and reaching €20 billion total public and private funding in Europe until 2020¹⁰⁰,
- P. Viewing with appreciation that Horizon 2020 has allowed a boost of 70% in funding for Artificial Intelligence Research and Development by the European Commission¹⁰¹,
- Q. Expressing its concern about the gap between Europe and Asia's private investments in AI, reaching respectively €2.4-3.2 billion and €6.5-9.7 billion¹⁰²;

Technological Advancement

- 1. Calls upon the High-level expert group on AI (AI HLEG) to monitor the development of AI and create the AI interactive framework accordingly;
- 2. Appeals to the European Commission to increase funding towards private firms, involved in the research and regulated development of AI following the success of Horizon 2020;
- 3. Stresses the importance of recognising, identifying and monitoring disruptive developments in and around the development of AI;
- 4. Further encourages the European Commission to fund the AI Research and Development department in order to improve the efficiency of safe AI evolvement in Member States by 2027;
- 5. Calls upon the European Commission to conduct extended studies on algorithms and AI to provide clarity around the decision making process when AI is used for example in governmental institutions;
- 6. Urges the European Parliament to begin talks with countries developing Offensive Systems controlled by AI, like the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);

⁹⁶ Such as missiles, drones, etc.

⁹⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/26/opinion/weapons-artificial-intelligence.html>

⁹⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/artificial-intelligence>

⁹⁹ <https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/robotics>

¹⁰⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/artificial-intelligence-public-private-partnerships-join-forces-boost-ai-progress-europe>

¹⁰¹ Supra 5

¹⁰² <https://www.euronews.com/2019/04/03/innovation-how-does-europe-compare-globally>



Neuroscience

7. Calls upon the European Commission to conduct extended studies on the long term effects of neural implants on the mental and physical health of those who use it;
8. Calls upon the European Ombudsman to monitor private firms involved in the development of neural implants to ensure the protection of the patient's well-being;

AI at the Workplace

9. Encourages the European Commission to offer financial support to companies who wish to gradually increase AI technology within their workplace;
10. Recommends Member States to offer educational upskilling courses for those displaced by technological advancements in workplaces;
11. Calls upon Member States to automate unsafe working environments where humans are at risk in order to improve employment conditions;
12. Urges Member States to update the content of the school curriculum on advanced technologies to decrease prejudice against AI therefore decreasing unemployment;

Privacy

13. Calls upon Member States to use diversified sources in creating the basis of advanced technologies in order to allow for fair machine learning;
14. Invites the European Commission to clarify existing regulations regarding the collection of data and to implement them with specific AI restrictions in order to avoid the misuse of users' data;
15. Strongly urges the European Commission to update the GDPR, to include the Privacy Issues raised by Advanced Technologies;
16. Emphasises the importance for shared liability between the technology owner and the corporate entity involved in the development of the product in cases of AI malfunctions.

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