



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Ljubljana 2021 - 94th International Session
of the European Youth Parliament



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

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PROGRAMME

Friday, 6/8/2021

10:00 CEST	General Assembly
10:30 CEST	Debate 1: Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)
11:15 CEST	Coffee Break
11:30 CEST	Debate 2: Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II (EMPL II)
12:15 CEST	Debate 3: Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II (ENVI II)
13:00 CEST	Lunch Break
14:00 CEST	Debate 4: Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)
14:45 CEST	Coffee Break
15:15 CEST	Debate 5: Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

Saturday, 7/8/2021

10:00 CEST	General Assembly
10:15 CEST	Debate 6: Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)
11:00 CEST	Coffee Break
11:30 CEST	Debate 7: Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I (ENVI I)
12:15 CEST	Debate 8: Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I (EMPL I)
13:00 CEST	Lunch Break
14:00 CEST	Debate 9: Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)
14:45 CEST	Coffee Break
15:00 CEST	Debate 10: Committee on Human Rights (DROI)
16:00 CEST	Closing Ceremony

PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **Reading of the topic by the board/introduction of the topic** 1 minute
- **Silent reading of the resolution** 1 minute
- **Propositions and Amendments** 1 minute
 - Proposition speech (defence speech) 3 minutes
During this speech, the proposing committee presents and explains their resolution aim, reasoning and proposals.
 - Amendment speech(es) 2 x 2 minutes
Here a committee has 2 min to justify the amendments that they are proposing, works the same as any other position/attack speech but must make the amendment clear.
 - Response to the amendment speech 2 minutes
 - Round of open debate 1 (on amendments) 6 minutes
 - 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee
- **Voting on amendments by the GA** 2 minutes
- **Round of open debate 2** 6 minutes
 - 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee
- **Round of open debate 3** 6 minutes
 - 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee
- **Round of open debate 4** 6 minutes
 - 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee
- **Closing speech** 2 minutes
One person from the proposing committee delivers their closing remarks.
- **Voting** 3 minutes
- **Voting on Resolution**

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

Energy in Europe: In 2019, the EU adopted the European Green Deal, a set of measures with the overarching goal of making Europe climate-neutral by 2050. At the same time, significant amounts are still being invested by national governments and private investors in non-renewable energy sources. Are additional measures necessary to stimulate green investment in Europe?

Submitted by:

Linus Abrahamsson (SE), Linus Conrad (DE), James Duffy (UK), Ecaterina Grigoraş (CH), Denis Herri (AL), Leo Huang (FI), Giulia Maniscalco (IT), Emmanuel Safo-Ankoma (IE), Hayat Solmaz (TR), Melek Topchu (AZ), Alan Wawrzyńczok (PL), Constance de Walque (BE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure the swift success of the European Green Deal in achieving climate neutrality by 2050 through legislative reform and innovation promoting green investment from the private and public sector. There are four crucial elements to this: reaching the production of 100% renewable energy, stimulating green investment in Europe, allocating EU funds sustainably, and ensuring there are sufficient labour skills in the renewable energy sector. Progress in these areas must be made urgently to alleviate the climate crisis,

because

- Renewable energy primarily provides long-term profits, hence Member States and private companies who rely heavily on non-renewable energy sources for profit may suffer in the short-term transition to renewable energy,
- The EU's policy-making lacks a long-term approach, thus prioritising short-term economic gain,
- Private investors are reluctant to invest in green energy as the sector is subject to high fixed costs and low energy production, in addition to lacking risk management to protect investments,
- The restrictive measures of the European Green Deal are driving an increase in carbon leakage as private stakeholders move to less restrictive countries outside the EU instead of adopting sustainable business models,
- Financial institutions and international actors are not fully aligned with green investments and can escape accountability, scrutiny, and punishment for carbon-intensive investments,
- Existing EU funds dedicated to the renewable energy transition are:
 - insufficient to cover the full cost of Member States' transition,

- inaccessible for both public and private stakeholders, creating additional burdens on the renewable energy transition,
- Of a lack of cooperation and coordinated spending between public and private stakeholders on research and development in green energy, resulting in disorganisation and low process innovation,
- There are large discrepancies between different Member States' involvement in the green transition, with Greece lagging as much as [36% behind the EU average](#),
- [18% of organisations](#) in the energy sector struggle to find employees with necessary skills in the energy domain and experience with digital tools,
- Energy efficient construction materials and technologies are not sufficiently available and utilised to make the construction sector, one of the most energy and carbon intensive sectors in the EU's economy, energy efficient, due to a lack of awareness and incentives,
- Whilst nuclear energy is a necessary short-term solution to facilitate the green transition, it suffers from a negative public perception due to major incidents, such as in Chernobyl and Fukushima;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Encourages all European institutions to prioritise companies utilising green energy for contracts on EU procurement;
2. Recommends that the European Green Deal provides further subsidies and grants to private and public actors transitioning to renewable energy;
3. Recommends that the European Commission increases allocated funding for innovative businesses and infrastructure, to alleviate the burden of investment in renewable energy;
4. Calls upon the European Commission to streamline its fund allocation and grant application processes of existing green transition funds to increase transparency and reduce barriers;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to promptly promote the streamlining of green energy production processes to make manufacturing cheaper;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to create financial action plans to fund temporary nuclear power plants¹ to make green energy more reliable until battery storage systems² become viable;
7. Urges the European Commission to implement systems for financial institutions and private investors to transition swiftly to investment in renewable energy by:

¹ Nuclear power plants are a type of power plant that use the process of nuclear fission in order to generate electricity. They do this by using nuclear reactors in combination with the Rankine cycle, where the heat generated by the reactor converts water into steam, which spins a turbine and a generator.

² Battery storage, or battery energy storage systems (BESS), are devices that enable energy from renewables, like solar and wind, to be stored and then released when customers need power most.

- a. offering a rewarding system using Feed-in tariffs³,
 - b. proposing a 'green investment matching scheme' whereby a financial institution must match any carbon-intensive investment with an equal investment in a low-carbon sector;
8. Instructing the Directorate-General for Energy to improve and create European networking between public and private actors; linking energy companies, research centers and Member States through an expansion of the Trans-European Networks for Energy ([TEN-E](#)) policy;
9. Urges Member States to gradually remove carbon emission permits and review regulations on offset permits under the European Trading System⁴;
10. Encourages the European Council to conduct new bilateral binding climate agreements with key trading partners that include sanctioning mechanisms to hold all EU partners accountable for their emissions;
11. Encourages Member States to further promote courses in digital literacy, the sectors of renewable energy, engineering, and environmental science, through increased grants, funding, and study loans;
12. Calls upon the European Commission to ensure a diverse and accessible range of traineeships and apprenticeships in the renewable energy sector in all Member States, for both graduates and those forced into mid-career changes, under the umbrella of the Erasmus+ project;
13. Calls on the European Alliance of Companies for Energy Efficiency in Buildings ([EuroACE](#)) to increase awareness in both construction businesses and households about the use of energy efficient materials and technologies in construction;
14. Requests that the European Commission creates educational campaigns promoting the safety and reliability of nuclear energy to the general public.

³ A feed-in tariff (FIT) is a policy designed to support the development of renewable energy sources by providing a guaranteed, above-market price for producers. FITs usually involve long-term contracts, from 15 to 20 years.

⁴ The EU ETS works on the 'cap and trade' principle. A cap is set on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by the installations covered by the system. The cap is reduced over time so that total emissions fall.

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

Poverty in Europe: Already before the COVID-19 pandemic 92.4 million people in the EU were living at risk of poverty, with this number likely having increased since. Are additional measures necessary to alleviate poverty in Europe and if so, what should these look like?

Submitted by:

Daria Voicu (RO), Dea Kodra (AL), Fabiola Mercedes Villanueva Negrín (ES), Hanna Kananiuk (BY), Jason Kazazis (GR), Jēkabs Gerhards (LV), Lana Trbović (SE), Małgorzata Czarnik (PL), Olha Vdovychenko (UE), Wessel Meekel (NL), Amar Rahić (Chairperson, BA)

The European Youth Parliament aims to present a number of realistic and efficient steps and measures that alleviate poverty in different forms while also tackling the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on the economic status of European citizens and protecting a variety of vulnerable demographic groups. We ultimately strive towards ensuring an adequate standard of living for every European citizen,

because

- The right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of each individual and their family must be protected and secured according to [Article 25 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#),
- Poverty disproportionately affects disadvantaged communities such as [women, immigrants, single parents, and those lacking higher education](#),
- Of the prevalence of wages that are insufficient to ensure decent living conditions and poor employment conditions, such as zero-hour contracts⁵,
- The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the livelihoods of many European citizens such as by increasing unemployment,
- Around [21% of the EU's population](#) was at risk of poverty as of 2019,
- Of the lack of comprehensive and practical financial education in educational systems of many Member States,

⁵ **Zero-hour contract** is a type of employment contract between an employer and an employee whereby the employer is not obliged to provide any minimum number of working hours to the employee

- There are significant differences and inequalities between EU Member States and their success in tackling poverty,
- Access to higher education is not available to all citizens due to a lack of financial resources;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon Member States to introduce Portable Housing Allowances⁶, based on the Canadian Portable Housing Benefits scheme, using funding from the [Next Generation EU](#), by the end of 2023;
2. Advises the Ministries of Education of Member States to include comprehensive financial education in their respective secondary education curricula;
3. Requests the [Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency \(EACEA\)](#) to design and implement initiatives to inform the adult population in poverty about existing financial programs or measures that can lift them out of destitution, such as the [European Consumer Debt Network \(ECDN\)](#);
4. Calls upon Member States to strengthen existing legislation regarding employment security as a means to ensure optimal and fair working conditions across the European Union;
5. Requests the [European Anti-Poverty Network \(EAPN\)](#) to collaborate with the European Commission and propose concrete recommendations on tackling rising poverty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic by:
 - a. conducting new EU-wide Poverty Watch Reports in all Member States by the end of 2022,
 - b. facilitating the exchange of the most effective practices and schemes against poverty between Member States;
6. Encourages the European Commission to approve new national programmes for the [Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived \(FEAD\)](#) for 2021-2025, in accordance with the latest amendments to the [Common Provisions Regulation](#) and the [FEAD Regulation](#), under the introduced [React-EU initiative](#);
7. Calls upon Member States to support vulnerable groups by allocating the appropriate proportion of the [COVID-19 EU Solidarity Fund](#) to the creation and implementation of special-assistance schemes and scholarships in all major cities and disadvantaged rural areas;
8. Invites all Member States to consider reevaluating their respective minimum wages to ensure that workers living on a minimum wage are able to afford decent living conditions;
9. Urges Member States to strengthen social safety nets by increasing welfare benefits for underprivileged communities at risk of unemployment and social exclusion through funding offered by the [European Social Fund](#).

⁶ A portable housing benefit is a monthly subsidy provided to low-income households to assist with housing costs. This subsidy is tied to the household, not to a housing unit.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY II (ENVI II)

Preventable Pandemics: The events of the last year have shown the danger of an infectious disease spreading without an effective cure. With antimicrobial resistance (AMR) already 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:

Livia Draaisma (NL), Hajibaba Heybativ (AZ), Takashi Lakebrink (DE), Benjamin Marenče (SI), Ivana Milosavljevic (SE), Taisiia Solodka (UA), Bruno Widawski (PL), Petr Žák (CZ), Lazaros Hadjiforados (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament proposes measures that would halt the overuse and misuse of antimicrobials to decelerate the spread of multiresistant disease-causing microorganisms,

because

- Of [poor infection and disease prevention control](#) in healthcare facilities and farms leading to the overuse of antimicrobials in both sectors,
- Of the lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) for humans and animals,
- There is poor access to qualitative and affordable antimicrobial [treatment](#), leading to prolonged hospital stays and treatment,
- Of the [lack of investment in new antimicrobial research and development](#) by pharmaceutical companies, as it is not economically profitable due to the short-term usage of antimicrobials in comparison to drugs that treat long-term conditions,
- There is [insufficient affordable and accessible diagnostic tests](#) at points of care (POC) that would effectively detect drug-resistant microorganisms,
- Of the lacking diagnostic testing, doctors rely on empirical antibiotic prescription as the first-line of treatment followed by a tailored approach when the results come out, contributing to AMR,
- Of the use of leftover antibiotics and non-prescribed medication, in 2016, [7%](#) of all antibiotics were taken without prescription,
- There is [no harmonised enforced legislation](#) on antibiotic prescription among the Member States,

- There is [insufficient knowledge](#) among the general public and healthcare professionals on the appropriate use of antibiotics,
- Of the differing economic circumstances in Member States, the affordability and accessibility of alternative treatments varies;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the European Commission to propose legislation to:
 - a. prohibit the selling of non-prescription antimicrobials to the general public and farmers,
 - b. require healthcare professionals to set an expiration date on antibiotic prescription slips for acute illnesses;
2. Further calls upon the European Commission to create an EU-wide:
 - a. AMR-related infection control and disease prevention protocol for the Member States' national healthcare systems,
 - b. animal housing hygiene guideline for the Member States' agricultural sector;
3. Asks the European Medical Agency (EMA) to cooperate with the Standing Committee on European Doctors (CPME) to create an annual or biennial training course for healthcare professionals on:
 - a. risk assessment and risk management of AMR,
 - b. infection control and disease prevention,
 - c. antimicrobials prescription protocols;
4. Recommends the European Commission to allocate funding towards antimicrobial research in order to incentivise pharmaceutical companies to keep up to date with the development of AMR;
5. Urges the Directorate-General of Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to consider funding research for the development of pathogen-specific rapid tests in order to improve patient diagnosis by using a patient tailored-therapy as a first-line of treatment;
6. Calls upon the Directorate-General of Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to cooperate with EMA to adjust the number of antimicrobials per package in order to avoid leftover antimicrobials for prospective misuse;
7. Calls upon EMA to collaborate with the Member States to:
 - a. include antibiotic consumption surveillance (ACS) in their respective national healthcare system in order to allow real-time surveillance and case-specific measures for the quantification of antibiotic consumption,
 - b. to identify specific funding sources and national action plans based on the findings of Annual Epidemiological Reports (AERs) from the ACSs;

8. Calls upon the Member States to work with the European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERPGA) on the extension of the Communication on Tackling Online Disinformation⁷ in order to reduce the prevalence of antimicrobial misuse;
9. Calls upon the Member States to cooperate with the CPME to organise visits by healthcare professionals to schools and deliver talks on the impact of AMR on everyday life and the appropriate use of antimicrobials.

⁷ The Communication on Tackling Online Disinformation is a European approach set by the European Commission to tackle misinformation online.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND HOME AFFAIRS (LIBE)

Protecting human rights: During the last decade, many countries across the world experienced democratic backsliding, including countries in Europe. What steps can be taken to reverse this trend and the accompanying diminution of human rights?

Submitted by:

Ersun Akbaşak (TR), Amy Brook (UK), Alisia Ceribashki (AL), Julia Grajewska (PL), Virginia Gomiselli (IT), Anton Sihvonen (FI), Alina Spuhler (CH), Elena Pfeiler (AT), Judith Waugh (IE), Felix Zajonz (DE), Sude Kınık (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to promote clearly defined European democratic standards, ensuring fair and free elections and safeguarding unbiased, democratic information. It encourages Member States to maintain the rule of law and transparency in their democratic institutions, including their involvement with the EU and non-Member States. It also strives to further protect civil liberties and human rights which are threatened by deepening authoritarianism in certain Member States and outside the Union,

because

- Human rights violations are on the rise within Member States experiencing democratic backsliding, such as [Hungary and Poland](#), where members of the LGBTQIA+ community are being discriminated against, and ethnic and religious minorities are being mistreated in their communities and by their governments,
- Impartial and plural media, which is crucial for making informed voting decisions, is decreasing in availability in certain Member States. This is due to [media censorship](#) exercised by ruling governments, [attacks](#) on journalists, and the consequent auto-censorship⁸,
- The tripartite⁹ separation of powers is one of the main pillars of democracy, which needs to be safeguarded amongst Member States,
- The EU was created on liberal values, as outlined in the accession criteria to the EU and the Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union, which are the basis for European democracy and thus need to be preserved,

⁸ Auto-censorship occurs when a person censors own discourse in a certain medium. In the context of media freedom, auto-censorship may occur as a measure to avoid penalty or pressure from any specific party or institution of authority.

⁹ The tripartite separation refers to three organs of the government, namely the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. Such a system necessitates checks and balances where all three organs are independent in their decision-making and policy-making.

- Countries bordering the EU such as Belarus and Turkey have been experiencing democratic backsliding and the consequent violation of civil liberties, and the EU showed its stance as a normative power [advocating](#) for democratic values,
- The COVID-19 [pandemic](#) exacerbated democratic backsliding in some countries, which enacted measures such as a [state of emergency](#) as a pretext to circumvent ordinary legislative procedures,
- The EU is facing an increasing threat from foreign authoritarian powers [interfering](#) in EU-wide and national elections through misinformation campaigns and funding,
- There is a [lack](#) of transparent management of EU funds, especially of those allocated to democratically backsliding countries such as Hungary;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon media platforms and independent fact-checkers to cooperate with the Special Committee for foreign interference in all democratic processes in the EU, including disinformation (INGE)¹⁰ to filter and eliminate misinformation from non-Member States;
2. Asks the [Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council configuration \(EYCS\)](#) under the Council of the European Union to create a new platform that provides information about current events, upcoming EU and national elections, and citizens' opportunities, in a simple, easy-to-read, and accessible format, to be translated into all official languages of the EU as an alternative news platform;
3. Calls upon the European Commission and the European Economic and Social Committee to once again include the “freedom of expression of the media, media pluralism and the need to address fake news and targeted information” under the goals of the Justice, Rights and Values Fund;¹¹
4. Invites Member States to further cooperate in interregional crises and choose EU support mechanisms, such as [NextGenerationEU](#) funding, over aid coming from non-Member States;
5. Further calls upon the European Commission to develop faster financial and humanitarian responses to crises to foster crisis resilience and reparation;
6. Suggests the European Central Bank¹² to conduct studies on the feasibility, possible adoption and implementation of the [Digital Euro](#) in the EU to facilitate and monitor transparent use of EU funds;

¹⁰ The INGE Committee is a special committee in the European Parliament that was created to address foreign interference in democratic processes.

¹¹ [Justice, Rights and Values Fund](#) is a funding programme under the European Economic and Social Committee to financially support the promotion of the EU values, fundamental rights, democracy, and the rule of law.

¹² European Central Bank is the central bank for the Eurozone for the EU Member States who have adopted the Euro as their national currencies.

7. Requests the European Commission to speed up the process of [Article 6\(1\) of the new Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation](#)¹³ by issuing a written notification to Hungarian and Polish governments, which are under Article 7¹⁴ scrutiny, regarding the lack of transparent management of EU funds, the lack of an effective national prosecution service to investigate and prosecute fraud, and the lack of independent courts to ensure that rule of law is reliably enforced;
 8. Further calls upon the European Commission to extend the [Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme](#)¹⁵ for 6 years and to include national elections in their opinion building and equality data collection projects, following the example of [Germany](#);
 9. Calls upon the [High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy for the EU](#) to be in cooperation with Member States in offering help, asylum and protection to political refugees from non-Member States such as Belarus;
- Strongly encourages the Council of the European Union to consider unblocking the [Anti-Discrimination Directive](#).

¹³ The new Rule of Law Conditionality Regulation aims to eliminate deficiencies regarding rule of law, and once it is violated, it is rightful to resort to protective measures including the suspension or reduction payments from the EU budget and the prohibition to enter into new legal commitments.

¹⁴ Article 7 procedure aims to protect Article 2 of the European Union, thus democracy and rule of law. It states that in cases of violations of the EU's core values, a Member State can lose their voting rights in the Council.

¹⁵ The Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme promotes the implementation of international and EU-wide treaties in the context of equality, non-discrimination, and other aspects of human rights.

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

Addressing the pay gap: In October 2020, the European Trade Union Confederation predicted that if current trends continue, the gender pay gap in Europe would be closed in the year 2104. Are additional measures needed to hasten the reduction of this gap, and if so, what should these look like?

Submitted by:

Chloe Jacob (IE), Anna Lipiec (PL), Adea Nesturi (AL), Hannah Nieratzky (DE), Mariia Panchenko (UA), Melek Rzazade (AZ), Mikaela Skår (SE), Maša Veble (SI), Aarni Rantanen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the current issues of the gender pay gap¹⁶ (GPG) by firstly ensuring the equal pay for equal work principle is enforced. Secondly, it wishes to achieve pay transparency¹⁷ and fair working conditions, not based on the gender of workers but on their merits. Thirdly, it plans to combat stereotypes and gender inequality both in school and at work, and in the domestic sphere, to ensure gender balance within all fields of work and study, regardless of traditional gender expectations. Finally, it aims to make sure that any woman who faces gender-based discrimination in the workplace does not meet legal barriers when seeking recourse,

because

- On average, women make [86 cents for every one euro a man makes](#), resulting in women annually earning 40% less than men,
- The [lack of pay transparency](#) facilitates gender discrimination and protects companies from having to abide by anti-discrimination rules,
- Women face immense [difficulties taking legal action](#) due to financial restrictions and the lack of definition and clarity on the principle of work of equal value,¹⁸
- The profoundly concerning disparities between genders that are caused by gender stereotypes, when it comes to unpaid domestic work burden on women, "[motherhood penalty](#)", and costs of primary child care,

¹⁶ The [gender pay gap](#) is the difference in average gross hourly earnings between women and men. It is based on salaries paid directly to employees before income tax and social security contributions are deducted.

¹⁷ Pay transparency is being open and transparent about the pay practices of a company, while providing the employees with the information about the pay process. Pay transparency is one of the measures that helps to control the GPG.

¹⁸ This principle outlines that work that presents similar demands for its doer, in terms of, for example, special skills, effort, or decision making, should also have the same salary.

- The [COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated](#) working conditions and already existing disparities between genders,
- Gender stereotypes are formed and reinforced in children from ages as young as four and are prevalent throughout education systems,
- [Only 13%](#) of vocational science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) graduates are women, and they are significantly more likely to study arts and humanities and work in areas that require soft skills,
- Women are severely overrepresented in undervalued and underpaid sectors that require soft skills over those developed in STEM;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the European Commission to create a Directive requiring Member States to implement a system in which companies and government bodies must, alongside their tax forms, present a statistical analysis of:
 - a. the wages earned, broken down by gender within their departments,
 - b. a proportional breakdown of employees by gender, taking into account intersectional factors, in each department of said company;
2. Directs the [European Institute for Gender Equality \(EIGE\)](#) to collect data on the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender equality, and in particular the GPG, to identify how the pandemic has affected gender equality;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to define the concepts of work, pay, work of equal value, and equal pay in a Directive based on clarifications by the [EU Court of Justice](#) in its case law, and publish them via its official website;
4. Encourages all Member States to join the [Equal Pay International Commission \(EPIC\)](#) and implement their recommendations, to reach its full effective capacity in the EU;
5. Encourages Member States, for which it is financially viable, to create compensation for unpaid parental domestic work, by providing a social benefit in the form of a grant;
6. Instructs the European Commission to pass a Directive on pay transparency on basis of the recommendation of [the European Trade Union Confederation \(ETUC\)](#) to give women the opportunity to identify pay discrimination;
7. Calls upon the Member States to raise awareness about the GPG by:
 - a. promoting the European Equal Pay Day as a media tool in both public broadcasting and social media, to show the problem of the GPG and create a space for communication on the issue,
 - b. joining the [UN women campaign on the GPG](#) and developing it within their national law frameworks;

8. Encourages Member States to create legislation making gender-based worker's right lawsuits more accessible by:
 - a. raising fines for employers who perpetrate repercussions on employees who have taken legal action against them,
 - b. encouraging Member States to review their individual worker's right protections and amend this where necessary;
9. Instructs the EIGE to create a grant funded by [the European Investment Bank](#) for employees seeking legal representation for gender-based discrimination lawsuits,
10. Urges the EIGE to provide resources and courses that can be taught alongside national education curricula for students ages 4-7, to encourage gender mainstreaming from a young age and to combat the effects of gender traditional stereotyping;
11. Calls upon the European Commission to create a recommendation for Member States to make it a requirement that paid parental leave must be split between both of the parents;
12. Encourages the European Investment Bank to approve additional funds to European higher education institutions which aim to achieve gender balance in all levels of educational courses;
13. Asks the Council of Europe to create special programmes including grants and university places for individuals who belong to the minority gender in their field of study, such as women in STEM courses, or men in arts and humanities, to widen their access to the specialisations of their choice and secure their pay opportunities;
14. Encourages Member States to implement the redefined [Gender Equality Strategy](#) from 2020 until 2025, ensuring every Member State institutes an Equality Inspectorate to observe company cultures and if the Gender Equality Strategy is being adhered to;
15. Recommends that Member States attend an annual conference held by the EU, to share successful practices in reducing GPG, following the lead of the Member States with the lowest GPG.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS (AFCO)

The future of Europe: The European project began seventy years ago, and since then the ambitions and scope of this project have gradually evolved. Looking to the future, what should the aims of the EU be for the medium- and long term, and what steps can be taken today in order to achieve those aims?

Submitted by:

Dorsa Arbabha (TR), Gabriel Borg (SE), Neal Chauhan (UK), Esterina Cusumano (IT), Nicolas Kiovisto (FI), Alexander Lueg (DE), Christianna May (CY), Isabella Preschern (AT), Filip Prívovník (SK), Nadia Schnider (CH), Alex Miguel Scolfield Teruel (ES), Giko Gozalishvili (Chairperson, GE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to maintain a socially and economically stable European Union, committed to upholding the Rule of Law, cooperation between Member States, and sustainable development. Additionally, it aims to ensure a Union with versatile and transparent institutions, where citizens feel fully involved in decision-making processes,

because

- There is a lack of institutional agreement on European integration and its future direction,
- The support for Eurosceptic and radical ideologies has surged from [15% to almost 35%](#) between 1992 and 2020, threatening the unity of the EU and the stability of sovereign nations,
- There is a lack of transparency and communication between EU institutions, Member States and their citizens, resulting in 62% of EU citizens believing that they are not heard by [EU institutions](#),
- There has been an increase in violations of the EU treaties, especially [Article 2 of the Treaty of Lisbon](#), leading to a deterioration of the Rule of Law in some [Member States](#),
- Climate change poses a serious threat to the European continent, as evident in the projected increase in substantial economic losses and [climate migration](#),
- The EU lacks a legally binding framework to solve migration issues among Member States in a coherent manner to prevent a new migration crisis,
- The debt crisis continues to destabilise the Euro, with a total of [998,5 billion euros](#) debt in the 4th Quarter of 2020, accompanied by a rise in unemployment rates,
- The EU has struggled with showing resilience during past crises, as most recently evident with the [initial vaccine rollout](#) during the Covid-19 pandemic;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Urges EU institutions to agree on and clearly define their integration targets through a uniform set of goals;
2. Invites the European Asylum Support Office, the European Commission, and Member States to further cooperate with non-EU countries to develop a common European migration policy;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to further develop existing migration policies, enforcing the [EU-Blue Card legislation](#) for highly skilled migrant workers;
4. Encourages Member States' ministries of education to provide training for civic educators on the functioning of European institutions;
5. Requests all EU institutions to adapt their social media accounts and websites to make them more easily accessible and understandable for citizens;
6. Invites the European Commission to establish regular digital events, for example, a platform where EU citizens will have the opportunity to ask questions and present their opinions on issues regarding the EU's future to their respective European Commissioner;
7. Promotes media coverage of European issues by:
 - a. Developing existing collaborations between Member States, such as the [Arte project](#) shared by Germany and France,
 - b. Encouraging further collaboration between national newspapers;
8. Asks Member States to introduce two EU-wide holidays in order to enhance European solidarity and identity:
 - a. 9th of May as "EU day",
 - b. 26th of March "Schengen day";
9. Requests that the European Commission and the European Court of Justice initiate:
 - a. a joint investigation on the violations of EU treaties by Member States,
 - b. a possible amendment to [Article 7 of the Treaty of Lisbon](#) and the requirement of unanimity;
10. Encourages Member States to reinforce their efforts in reaching the goals set out in the [European Climate Pact](#), [European Green Deal](#), and the United Nations (UN) [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#), as well as support organisations, such as the [Climate Pledge](#), which take action towards said goals;
11. Encourages reintroduction of the [Euro Plus Pact](#) within the framework of the [European Solidarity Mechanism](#) and the [EU Umbrella programme for employment and social policy](#) in order to ensure effective socio-economic cohesion.

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

Preserving Europe's waters: In June 2020 a Report by the Commission on the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive revealed that while progress has been made in recent years, significant problems remain concerning the environmental status of Europe's rivers and oceans. Are additional measures necessary to restore and safeguard Europe's waters?

Submitted by:

Mara Ruxandra Anghel (RO), Jana Cekić (RS), Maximo van Dijk (NL), Ivan Dudiak (UA), Erbi Dura (AL), Tsimafei Housa (BY), Anežka Hurtová (CZ), Emily Kutelia (GE), Maria Mentzou (GR), Ewa Zapała (PL), Karl Bertellini Vederhus (Chairperson, DK)

The European Youth Parliament aims to restore and safeguard Europe's marine biodiversity and ecosystems. It strives to combat ocean acidification, minimise harmful pollutants on wastewater effluents and expand the use of reusable and biodegradable industrial materials. It encourages the inauguration of common objectives by Member States and neighbouring countries to achieve Good Environmental Status in all water bodies,

because

- Europe's aquatic ecosystems are threatened by
 - plastic pollution caused by littering,
 - chemical pollution, which can cause eutrophication¹⁹ in certain coastal areas,
 - [invasive species](#), which disrupt natural ecosystems and threaten up to 42% of previously endangered species,
 - unsustainable fishing practices such as overfishing and deep seabed fishing [are widespread](#) across European waters particularly in the Mediterranean and Black sea regions,
 - many remaining unknowns about the effects of human activity,
- Climate change²⁰ [contributes](#) to the declining state of marine environment,
- The Urban Wastewater Directive²¹ does not cover the aspect of chemical pollution sufficiently and needs to be updated,

¹⁹ Abnormal growth of algae, which causes depletion of dissolved oxygen in water necessary to life.

²⁰ Rising ocean temperatures and ocean acidification are radically altering marine aquatic ecosystems, while freshwater ecosystems are being impacted by changes in water temperature, water flow, and fish habitat loss.

²¹ Directive mandating treatment for urban and industrial wastewater within the EU. It outlines certain qualitative limits on the discharge of treated water.

- The Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD), which just came out of its first implementation cycle, defined the objective of reaching “Good Environmental Status” for all European overground water bodies, its effects need to be evaluated,
- “Good Environmental Status” is not sufficiently defined and the various monitoring procedures differ amongst Member States according to the type of ecosystem,
- Some Member States report monitoring data [with a significant delay](#) because of difficult resource allocation and political will, thus making it difficult to report complete results for a full evaluation of the status of European waters,
- Lobbying from the private sector [has an adverse effect](#) on efforts to enact stricter legislation protecting Europe’s waters,
- The EU has not established a well organised and fruitful relationship with neighboring countries in terms of the environmental preservation,
- Civil society is currently not engaged enough in safeguarding Europe’s marine environment;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Requests the European Commission to:
 - a. review the Wastewater Directive to include stricter limits to nitrogen and phosphorus on the wastewater treatment effluents in order to prevent eutrophication,
 - b. support and implement innovative water treatment technology and research for improving wastewater quality,
 - c. incentivise wastewater recycling for households and industries, in particular efforts directed towards recycling nutrient-rich matter,
 - d. strengthen the requirements on wastewater filtration systems for particularly polluting industrial and agricultural sectors;
2. Further requests the European Commission to:
 - a. take the initiative in introducing a ban on deep seabed fishing within EU borders,
 - b. support re-education in new sustainable fishing practices,
 - c. increase subsidies for sustainable aquaculture practices, particularly the ones dealing with herbivore fish species;
 - d. promote sustainable aquaculture instead of intensive aquaculture or overfishing;
3. Asks the European Environmental Protection Agency to:
 - a. improve the monitoring of invasive species by e.g. electronic EU-wide warning and response systems such as the one implemented in Sweden,
 - b. review the contingency plans on the actions against potential ecosystem contamination,
 - c. better inform citizens about the threats connected to the introduction of invasive species in the ecosystem,

- d. strengthen the enforcement of border controls against the introduction of invasive species;
- 4. Calls upon Member States to establish national bottle deposit schemes, such as the ones in Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Germany, to limit plastic pollution in the sea;
- 5. Further requests Member States to expand Natura2000²² sites and marine protected areas;
- 6. Calls upon the European Investment Bank to support European research in new technology for environmental protection;
- 7. Invites the European Commission to:
 - a. strengthen the control of deadlines and incentivise timely action for reporting monitor data of MSFD policies by Member States,
 - b. create a European agency with its own human resources to support Member States in monitoring and reporting the parameters defined by the MSFD,
 - c. standardise monitoring practices and tools connected to the parameters of the MSFD across Member States,
 - d. expand and further clarify the definition of a “Good Environmental Status” for European waters;
- 8. Asks the European Commission to increase funding towards research on the effects of human activities on marine ecosystems;
- 9. Calls upon the European Commission to establish an EU-wide fund to:
 - a. Support the industrial transition to more eco-friendly materials,
 - b. Subsidise alternatives to plastic packaging;
- 10. Mandates the European External Action Agency (EEAS) to increase financial support to partner countries for environmental restoration projects;
- 11. Further encourages partner countries to continue their efforts in fighting against climate change.

²² Protected areas established by the Birds and Habitats Directive, where human activity is limited to preserve wildlife.

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

Work for the future: Technological developments are projected to make tens of millions of jobs obsolete over the coming decades, and to create demand for new, different types of jobs that currently do not exist. How can the EU support workers in this transition, and ensure that the next generation has the necessary tools to meet the changing labour requirements?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to secure the future financial, social, and personal well-being of all workers in the face of the technological transformation of the labour market. It also strives to provide adequate education to European citizens by modernising education systems and ensuring the successful reskilling and upskilling needed to fulfill the new labour market's demands. We aspire to uphold workers' rights and foster future competitive workplaces,

because

- The current European education systems do not provide students with the [skills needed](#) for the future European job market, with the need for higher cognitive skills, finely tuned social and emotional skills, and technological skills expected to increase, leading to a skills mismatch in the EU²³,
- Between [37% to 69%](#) of jobs in the EU could be partly automated in the future,
- There is a strong [connection](#) between job insecurity and poor physical or mental health,
- Lower-skilled and lower-educated workers are disproportionately affected by the impacts of the technological transformation of the labour market, further worsening social inequalities,
- Employers face a strong incentive to automate tasks performed by humans to maximise profits without considering the wider societal impacts of unemployment,
- The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the digital transformation of the job market, resulting in a significant decrease in labour demand due to technological integration in the past [1.5 years](#),

²³ [Skills mismatch](#) refers to the discrepancy between the skills sought by employers and the skills possessed by individuals. This means that education and training are not providing the skills demanded in the labour market, or that the economy does not create jobs that correspond to the skills of individuals.

- Approximately [96%](#) of all workers whose jobs are currently threatened by technology could find similar or better work with adequate training,
- There is unequal access to welfare systems and social security among the Member States, and the protection of workers partaking in the gig economy is often neglected;

The European Youth Parliament,

1. Calls upon the European Commission to conduct an EU-wide study for mapping opportunities and challenges for the labour market in the Digital Age in order to design new and improve current coordinated training plans for enterprises;
2. Welcomes the European Commission's involvement in the [Inter-Agency Group on Technical and Vocational Education and Training](#) (IAG-TVET) in order to address the impact of COVID-19 on staff development and training;
3. Encourages Member States to implement the EU-funded upskilling training courses focused on soft skills²⁴ development, by providing companies with subsidies for implementing a fixed number of paid internships for students,
4. Encourages Member States to implement a system similar to the Austrian Impulse Qualification Network²⁵ in order to ensure adequate funding for SMEs to provide upskilling to their employees;
5. Encourages Member States to promote the redeployment of workers affected by COVID-19 via tax incentives for hiring companies;
6. Recommends that Member States hold career guidance sessions and educational programmes in secondary schools by:
 - a. educating the younger generation on opportunities to adapt to the skill shift;
 - b. promoting life-long learning and the acquisition of skills outside of an academic setting;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to provide financial support to Member States in order to achieve the goals established by the [Digital Education Action Plan](#) and further encourage the creation of other relevant projects, taking the [EU STEM Coalition](#) as an example;
8. Urges Member States to develop their vocational education programmes in cooperation with the private sector in order to ensure that the training provided is aligned to the job market's demands;
9. Stresses the importance of close cooperation between Member States' governments and trade unions in order to ensure a gradual digital transformation;

²⁴ Soft skills are character traits and interpersonal skills that characterise a person's relationships with other people, such as communication, leadership, and flexibility.

²⁵ The Impulse Qualification Network is a grant aimed to support the exchange of experience between companies and increase training in companies in Austria. Networks composed of at least three companies where at least 50% of them are SMEs can apply for the grant.

10. Encourages companies to hire mental health specialists in the workplace to provide psychological support to workers in order to cope with the effects of the job market transformation on mental health;
11. Urges the European Commission to monitor the national policies on workers' rights protection and to set more ambitious minimum requirements in the light of the digital transformation;
12. Invites the European Commission to provide funding to Member States conducting Universal Basic Income²⁶ trials at the national level in order to explore improved welfare options for European citizens;
13. Encourages Member States to consider gig workers as equal to regular employees, by granting the same benefits and access to social protection;
14. Encourages Member States to provide financial incentives to companies that provide upskilling opportunities to all their employees regardless of their skill level.

²⁶ The Universal Basic Income is a model for providing all citizens with a given sum of money on a regular basis, regardless of their income.

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

Towards a green economy: In 2020, the European Commission adopted the second Circular Economy Action Plan, which included the goal to reduce the premature obsolescence of consumer products in Europe. What concrete measures can be taken at the national and European level to reduce planned obsolescence?

Submitted by:

Alice Comoglio (IT), Jimmy Crespo (ES), Sofie Hoijer (SE), Teimuraz Jakeli (GE), Yelyzaveta Kukharuk (UA), Caroline Laschkolnig (AT), Martin Lilienberg (EE), Melek Pektezeli (TR), Aleksandra Pucek (PL), Spyros Zervos (GR), Anastasia Zhuchkova (ES, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to limit the severe negative impacts of planned obsolescence, which drains finite natural resources and pollutes the environment. To counteract this we suggest a set of measures intended to foster lasting societal change with long term positive effects on the economy and environment. To kickstart the shift, we want to raise awareness on the issue and financially support companies transitioning to the circular economic model with minimal repercussions on financial profits and consumer satisfaction,

because

- The EU's current linear economic model contributes to resource depletion, leading to scarcity in the long run,
- There is a [lack of awareness](#) among the European public about the problems associated with planned obsolescence,
- There is insufficient [EU-wide legislation](#) regulating planned obsolescence as well as a disparity in policies among Member States,
- Producers need to be able to create eco-friendly products that are compatible with the Ecodesign Directive²⁷ while remaining competitive at an international level,
- 80% of a product's environmental impact is [determined at the design phase](#),

²⁷ The Ecodesign Directive is a Framework Directive that sets out the procedure for adopting EU-wide ecological standards for consumer products. The standards for specific product categories are enacted through Ecodesign Implementing Directives.

- In 2020 [only 11.2% of the material resources used in consumer products used in the EU came from recycled materials](#),
- 92% of European [consumers would like to be better informed](#) by the companies about the lifespan of the products they are buying,
- [Constant software updates on electronic products](#) have been identified as a contributing factor to possible problems with older hardware, such as overheating or a decrease in a product's lifespan;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Reminds Member States that according to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, sustainable consumption and production should be achieved by 2030;
2. Calls upon the European Investment Bank (EIB)²⁸, the European Investment Fund (EIF)²⁹, and the Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (COSME)³⁰ to financially support businesses in the transition phase towards making all new products more easily recyclable by design;
3. Requests the EIB and the EIF provide financial benefits to European companies that strictly comply with the EU's Ecodesign Directives and design their products in a sustainable manner through:
 - a. ecodesign research funding,
 - b. bank loans at lower interest rates,
4. Invites Member States to provide financial benefits to companies that comply with the EU's Ecodesign Directives and design their products in an eco-friendly manner via:
 - a. limitations on imposed taxes,
 - b. providing subsidies for more durable materials;
5. Asks the European Commission to launch a campaign to raise awareness on the circular economy and sustainability that includes:
 - a. experts' talks on national TV channels and social media websites concerning unecological business practices such as planned obsolescence,
 - b. TV advertisements and weekly challenges for the European population promoting an eco-lifestyle and active citizenship,
 - c. forums and events in European schools on planned obsolescence and the Green Economy in cooperation with Members States' national Ministries of Education;
6. Invites the European Commission to broaden the list of criteria described in the Ecodesign Implementing Directives (EID), placing an increased emphasis on recyclability, durability requirements,

²⁸ The EIB is a not for profit organisation that provides long-term project funding that furthers the objectives of the EU.

²⁹ The EIF provides risk finance that benefits small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Europe.

³⁰ COSME funds the Enterprise Europe Network that helps small and medium enterprises find business and technology partners.

repairability, and replaceable components, as well as extending them to every type of product on the market;

7. Urges the European External Access Service (EEAS) to reach new commercial agreements with non-EU exporting countries, in order to assist them in adapting to the new EID criteria as smoothly as possible without impacting the import-export balance via:
 - a. informing exporters about the new EcoDesign criteria,
 - b. providing benefits for those exporting companies that comply with the criteria,
 - c. asking the exporters for technical reports ensuring the agreement is fulfilled;
8. Requests that the European Commission introduces sustainability labels that indicate a product's recyclability for all consumer products;
9. Asks the European Commission to introduce legislation helping consumers make informed choices about the durability of their products through:
 - a. Introducing mandatory product labels indicating a product's durability and recyclability for all consumer goods where such labelling is possible,
 - b. Requiring producers to inform consumers about possible hardware impairments that may arise from installing new software updates;
10. Strongly encourages all EU-based technology companies to make all new software updates backwards compatible³¹;
11. Further encourages European companies to follow Apple's example in providing discounts for their clients when buying new products if they give back the obsolete ones, so that their materials can be recycled or reused.

³¹ Meaning it can be used with an older piece of hardware although certain natural hardware limitations for older devices are expected.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)

A new refugee policy: Europe's response to the 2015 refugee crisis has had mixed results, and has faced persistent criticism from certain Member States and civil society. Bearing in mind that similar crises could arise again, what workable policies should Europe implement that protect the rights of refugees?

Submitted by:

Luis Athiprayoon (ES), Anna Drzewiecka (PL), Ani Ioseliani (GE), Deniz Kılıç (TR), Sultan Khokhar (UK), Arsinoi Mantika (GR), Adora Sabau (AT), Melánia Székelyová (SK), Edwin Brattselius Thunfors (SE), Alara Özdarendeli (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to protect the rights and freedoms of refugees coming into Europe. It wishes to establish long-standing safeguards to protect refugees and asylum seekers in the event of future crises. Additionally, it recognises the shortcomings of the EU's response to the previous migrant crises and hopes to resolve these problems through constructive cooperation within Member States, as well as refugee-hosting countries outside of the EU's borders. Acknowledging that similar crises could arise in the future, it aims to establish a framework that leaves the EU equipped with support mechanisms for refugees,

because

- Asylum seekers on average [wait over six months for an asylum decision](#), with only [11%](#) of applications being eventually accepted,
- There is [a lack of legal ways for refugees to enter Europe](#), forcing them to use illegal and dangerous methods of entry,
- Refugees commonly experience sexual and physical abuse by [smuggling and trafficking groups](#), leading to severe mental health issues,
- There is a lack of recent, qualitative, and transparent data collected on refugees and asylum seekers, leading to setbacks such as [unaccompanied children getting mistaken as adults](#),
- There is often significant [cultural and historical prejudice](#) against refugees that hinder integration processes, including [marginalisation and vilification](#) of refugees by politicians and media,
- Some refugees do not have access to vital education and training, including [primary and higher education](#), as well as [vocational training](#), leaving them unequipped for future employment opportunities,

- The EU's current definition of refugees fails to recognise a likely expected [future refugee group](#) displaced as a result of [climate-linked disasters](#),
- [Resettlement](#), [family reunification](#), [repatriation](#), and asylum processes in Member States are prolonged due to long bureaucratic processes,
- Refugees experience significant issues regarding the safety and security of accommodation caused by:
 - a lack of [accommodation](#), especially exacerbated for [vulnerable groups](#),
 - the limited [safety](#) precautions and [supplies](#) in refugee camps, which impact refugee [physical](#) and [mental](#) wellbeing,
- Border patrol, refugee registration and the provision of food, healthcare, and shelter in transit countries significantly [increase costs for Member States that host asylum seekers and refugees](#),
- Some Member States are reluctant to take in more refugees, either due to a [large refugee intake in the past](#), or [current political positions](#), resulting in the overpopulation of temporary refugee camps,
- Countries with a great number of refugees may be able to use this to influence decision-making processes, [as was seen with the case of Turkey](#) causing an unmanageable flow of refugees into the EU for political leverage,
- Developing countries [host 86% of the world's refugees](#), while [lacking the resources](#) to provide a safe environment for them,
- The COVID-19 crisis has had a [considerable impact](#) on refugees and [relations between host countries](#), creating a growing need for financial support and EU-wide coordination,
- [Relations between Member States have been damaged](#) by the disproportionate distribution of refugee hosting and reception responsibilities;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Asks the European Commission to provide an immediate 50% increase in funding for the European Asylum Support Office³² to accelerate the process of reaching asylum decisions and alleviate the strain on refugee camps³³;
2. Suggests that the EU collaborates with North African countries, such as Libya, to launch rescue and escort missions for refugees in the Mediterranean and to create safety hubs along the Maghreb and Arabian Peninsula;

³² [The European Asylum Support Office](#) is an agency created by European Union Regulation 439/2010 to increase the cooperation of EU member states on asylum, improve the implementation of the Common European Asylum System, and support Member States under pressure.

³³ This would imply an increase in budget from [EUR 69 million](#) to EUR 104 million.

3. Asks the Justice and Home Affairs Council³⁴ and Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME)³⁵ to oversee the establishment of a refugee documentation task force, responsible for documenting existing and new refugees and asylum seekers;
4. Calls on the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC)³⁶ to facilitate the integration of refugees in the classrooms by:
 - a. developing a specialised curriculum for refugee minors that would bring them up to the standard of the national curriculum,
 - b. establishing specialised language classes corresponding to the native language(s) of the host country;
5. Encourages Member States to promote values of tolerance and cultural understanding in schools by:
 - a. introducing integrated classrooms with refugees that have completed the specialised curriculum and local students, following the example of [Sweden](#),
 - b. cooperating with NGOs to promote multiculturalism in schools through special seminars and workshops;
6. Invites the European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs, and Inclusion (DG EMPL)³⁷ to establish an accelerated programme of retraining for refugees who already have professional qualifications from their home countries, allowing for faster workplace integration in their host country;
7. Suggests that the European Commission revises its definition of refugee in order to include groups such as climate refugees³⁸;
8. Calls upon Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR³⁹ and the Justice and Home Affairs Council to establish a European Refugee and Asylum Seeker Database in order to facilitate family reunification, resettlement, and repatriation programmes;
9. Suggests that the European Commission grants funding to the European Council on Refugees and Exiles⁸ in order to better medical and accommodation standards in holding facilities through:
 - a. the purchase of more advanced medical equipment,
 - b. the employment of trained medical professionals that uphold the standards of physical and mental health,
 - c. the establishment of safer and better-ventilated accommodation facilities;

³⁴ [The Justice and Home Affairs Council](#) develops cooperation and common policies on various cross-border issues, with the aim of building an EU-wide area of freedom, security and justice.

³⁵ [The Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#) is the EU office in charge of the EU's internal security policy, securing its external borders, and co-operating with non-EU states on joint challenges related to these fields.

³⁶ [The Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture](#) develops and carries out the EU's policies on culture and media, sport, education and training, and the youth.

³⁷ The [Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs, and Inclusion](#) follows EU's employment and social policies that bring practical benefits to citizens, for example, in finding a job, moving to another Member State for work or other reasons, upgrading skills, etc.

³⁸ [Climate refugees](#) are people displaced as a result of climate-linked disruption, including natural disasters and other such natural phenomena.

³⁹ [European Council on Refugees and Exiles](#) protects and advances the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced persons.

10. Urges the European Commission to ensure the renovation and rebuilding of unsafe refugee camps by:
 - a. subsidising Member States with the goal of creating safe and sanitary holding camps by 2027,
 - b. detecting Member States who fail to meet these conditions within the allocated time frame,
 - c. allocating the proceeds from the aforementioned fines to NGOs who support the introduction of safer and more sanitary conditions in refugee camps;
11. Asks the European Commission to collaborate with the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention⁴⁰ to accelerate the [vaccination of at-risk and clinically vulnerable peoples among refugees as priority groups](#) and deploy regular rapid antigen testing for COVID-19 in order to facilitate their safe movement within the EU;
12. Asks the European Commission to revitalise the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)⁴¹ for seven more years to help Member States fund new projects in this regard;
13. Urges DG HOME to open new refugee camps in Member States with the aim of [decreasing overpopulation](#) in current accommodation facilities;
14. Reaffirms the importance of observing existing agreements and developing a distribution system between states regarding the accommodation and support of refugees;
15. Invites the European Commission to conclude funding agreements with Lebanon and Jordan, following the example of the [2016 EU-Turkey agreement](#), with funding to be drawn from the AMIF;
16. Calls upon the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)⁴² to protect refugees from the dangers of COVID-19 by improving [health and safety conditions](#) in European refugee camps.

⁴⁰ [European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention](#) is an EU agency aimed at strengthening Europe's defences against infectious diseases.

⁴¹ [The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund \(AMIF\)](#) was set up for the period 2014-20, with a total of EUR 3.137 billion for the seven years.

⁴² The main mission of the [Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations](#) is to preserve lives, prevent and alleviate human suffering and safeguard the integrity and dignity of populations affected by natural disasters and man-made crises.

FLOWING BEYOND LIMITS

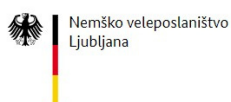
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