



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
SLOVENIJA SLOVENIA

Resolution Booklet



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Motion for a Resolution by the Special Committee on Organised Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering (CRIM)

Human grocery store: With illegal organ trafficking estimated to account for 500 million to 1,1 billion Euros of profit on the black market every year, what steps should the EU take to combat the growing industry of organ harvesting?

Submitted by: Špela Bošnjak (SI), Luca Gemignani (IT), Elene Kiladze (GE), Črtomir Kovač (SI), Evangelia-Maria Makridi (GR), Eva Onescu (RO), Damir Pupović (ME/SI), Milica Stankovic (RS), Lazar Tripinović (RS), Daša Pogorelec (Chairperson, SI).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that the reason for human trafficking is often to illegally obtain organs which are later sold on the black market,
- B. Noting with deep concern the health risks for the supplier and the recipient during illegal transplants,
- C. Deeply concerned that medical staff withholds information of the signs of illegal transplants on their patients due to doctor-patient confidentiality,
- D. Noting with regret the fact that not all Member States have ratified The Council of Europe Convention against trafficking in organs¹,
- E. Alarmed by the insufficient supply of organs for transplantation not providing for the growing demand for organs,
- F. Deeply disturbed that the public is unaware of the vast scope of organ shortages and the process of becoming an organ donor,
- G. Observing various personal beliefs that may prevent people from donating organs;

¹ **The Council of Europe Convention against trafficking in organs** establishes illegal removal of human organs from living or deceased donors as a criminal offence.

Law enforcement

1. Appeals to the European Commission to allocate funds towards the development of an advanced search engine similar to DARPA² in order to combat organ trafficking operations online;
2. Asks the Council of the European Union to organise an annual conference for law enforcement agencies in order to help them coordinate in combating organ trafficking;

Legislation

3. Invites Member States to sign the Council of Europe's Convention against trafficking in organs, in order to have a common legislation regarding organ trafficking;
4. Notes with appreciation the Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism Custodian Groups³ efforts in trying to resolve the issue of withheld information;
5. Endorses the efforts of Europol's Joint Investigation Teams (JITS)⁴ for combating organ trafficking;

Organ shortage

6. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness for the issue of organ trafficking and organ shortages through campaigns and educational workshops for all ages;
7. Recommends all Member States to implement the opt-out system⁵ for organ donation instead of the opt-in system for organ donors;
8. Invites Member States to introduce legislation prohibiting families from changing their donor status post-mortem from donor to non donor;
9. Appeals to the European Commission to allocate more funds towards research into stem cells⁶.

² **Defense Advanced Research Project Agency** invests into technology for national security.

³ **Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism** provides a set of moral principles to govern organ donation and transplantation as well as practice proposals to prevent human organ trafficking.

⁴ **Europol's Joint Investigation Teams** facilitate the coordination of investigations and prosecutions conducted in parallel across several States.

⁵ An **opt-out system** puts all citizens on the organ donor lists by default unless they specifically refuse, while opt-in system requires donors to sign on the organ donor lists themselves.

⁶ **Stem cells** are biological cells that can differentiate into other types of cells forming tissues of the human body.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I (AFET I)

As the Arctic ice is melting, a new field of economic opportunities is opening to the world with the possibility of taking advantage of new resources. Keeping in mind the fragile ecosystem of the region and potential national economic and political interests, what Arctic policy should the EU adopt?

Submitted by: Anna Berti (IT), Ilya Bogdanovich (SI), Tadej Kobal (SI), Álvaro Henrique Gonçalves Rosario (PT) Ana Mako (RS), Aleksa Stojanovic (RS), Ejona Thaçi (XK), Filip Tintor (RS), Esra Saryiyurek (NL), Darius Schlaepfi (Chairperson, CH).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the effects of climate change transforming the Arctic Sea from a sea ice cap to a seasonally ice free sea, exposing land and sea harbouring valuable natural resources,
- B. Keeping in mind that global warming has already irreversibly damaged Arctic biodiversity and affected inhabitants of the Arctic, and is threatening to cause further harm,
- C. Concerned that the abundant prevalence of natural resources in the Arctic could lead to conflicts between littoral states,
- D. Taking note of the possible conflict between commitment to the Paris Agreement⁷ and the exploitation of Arctic resources,
- E. Fully alarmed by the lack of circumpolar cooperation due to overlapping territorial claims and recent build-up in military presence,
- F. Disappointed that several Arctic states have declared not to accept any dispute settlement process as provided for in the United Nation Convention of

⁷ **Paris Agreement** is an agreement, in which nations reaffirmed the goal of keeping reaffirmed the goal of keeping below 2°C and agreed two emission goals: a peaking of emission as soon as possible and carbon neutrality.

the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)⁸ with respect to disputes on sea boundary delimitation and military activities,

- G. Noting that the drastic reforms required to make UNCLOS an effective means to protect the Arctic necessitates acquiescence of over 145 signatory nations,
- H. Bearing in mind that the increasing amount of merchant activity on Arctic shipping routes will lead to a higher risk of accidents,
- I. Observing that the emergence of new trade routes in the Arctic could result in conflict regarding their ownership and economic exploitation,
- J. Noting with regret the unregulated disposal of sewage and industrial waste into the Arctic Ocean,
- K. Convinced that an increase in human activity in the Arctic as oil exploitation, fishing, and maritime traffic would have adverse effects on Arctic ecosystems and the indigenous communities that rely on it,
- L. Realising that indigenous communities are underrepresented in the Arctic Council⁹, with only six permanent participants representing over 40 different indigenous ethnic groups;

Environmental Protection and Sustainability

1. Approves the adoption of the new integrated EU Policy for the Arctic¹⁰, which includes actions aimed at supporting Arctic cooperation, enhancing environmental protection, and promoting sustainable development;
2. Supports the creation of a conservation area, that will be off-limits to all extractive and destructive uses, covering the central Arctic Ocean beyond the 200 nautical mile limit of Arctic states' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZ)¹¹;
3. Endorses continued research in the area of renewable energy sources in the Arctic by means of the Horizon 2020 initiative¹²;
4. Urges public and private institutions to divest from fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy sources through promoting green investment, offering fiscal advantages, and phasing out export credits for fossil fuel investment;

⁸ **The United Nation Convention of the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** is an international convention designed to regulate all aspects of the resources of the sea and the use of the Ocean.

⁹ **The Arctic Council** is an international institution established to address the common threats to the Arctic environment. Its members are comprised of eight states with sovereignty over territory north of the Arctic Circle.

¹⁰ **The Integrated EU Policy for the Arctic** focuses on strengthening international cooperation, tackling climate change, enhancing environmental protection and promoting sustainable development in a region of enormous environmental and economical importance.

¹¹ **The Exclusive Economic Zone** is a zone of the oceans over which a particular nation has claims or exclusive rights to explore, exploit, conserve, and manage natural resources.

¹² **Horizon 2020** is a European innovation and research programme with a budget of approximately EUR 80 billion.

Interstate Cooperation

5. Expresses its hope that the United Nations (UN) will seek to maintain and preserve the Arctic region as an area free of conflict, in cooperation with all relevant parties;
6. Invites the international community to adopt a comprehensive and integrated Arctic Treaty, comparable in scope and content to the Antarctic Treaty System¹³, including high environmental standards, provisions for scientific cooperation between signatory parties, and restricted military presence;
7. Further Invites the members of the prospective Arctic Treaty to set up an independent judicial forum tasked with the streamlining of the resolution process of territorial disputes;

Arctic Shipping

8. Invites the Arctic Council to establish a legal framework providing adequate oil leakage response techniques, restricting the use of heavy fuel oils (HFO)¹⁴ in the Arctic Sea, and promoting the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG)¹⁵,
9. Invites the International Maritime Organisation (IMO)¹⁶ to introduce quotas in order to regulate shipping activities on the Northern Sea Route¹⁷;
10. Asks the IMO to declare exclusion zones with high concentrations of wildlife in which ships cannot travel;
11. Calls upon the IMO to establish an external regulatory body to enforce the shipping standards as provided for in the International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters¹⁸;
12. Further invites the IMO to set out an action plan supporting the build-out of port reception facilities for grey water and requires deep water vessels to install advanced wastewater treatments;

Protecting indigenous rights and interest

13. Encourages the Arctic Council to facilitate the involvement of indigenous communities in its activities;

¹³ **The Antarctic Treaty System** is a set of arrangements made for the purpose of regulating relations between states in the Antarctic. It sets Antarctica as a scientific preserve and establishes freedom of scientific investigations.

¹⁴ **Heavy Fuel Oils** are fuels used to generate motion that have a particular high density and viscosity. Heavy fuel oils are residual fuels incurred during the distillation of crude oil.

¹⁵ **Liquefied Natural Gas** is a natural gas that has been converted to a liquid state. Due to natural gas' cleaner burning properties, the use of natural gas in merchant ship propulsion plants is an option to reduce emissions.

¹⁶ **The International Maritime Organisation** is a specialised agency of the UN tasked with setting international standards in the marine environment, improving the maritime safety and prevent maritime pollution.

¹⁷ **The Northern Sea Route** is a water route which lies in its entirety within Arctic waters. Once regarded as impossible to traverse, it may provide a significant shortcut between economic centers and diminish the traffic on the main transcontinental navigation channels.

¹⁸ **The International Code for Ships Operating in Polar Waters** sets out measures to increase the safety of ships' operation and mitigate the risks of accidents in the remote and harsh polar waters.

14. Further encourages the Arctic Council to include indigenous communities in the Sessions of the European Arctic Stakeholder Forum¹⁹.

¹⁹ **The European Arctic Stakeholder Forum** is a temporary forum aiming at improving coordination between the institutions of the European Union and regional authorities as well as identify key investments and research priorities for the European funds in the Arctic region.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

#MeToo? : Contemplating the implications of conventional gender roles and portrayal of sex in society on presence of sexual assault and rape, what stance should the EU take in combating such behaviour?

Submitted by: Xenia Berthold (DE), Caitlin McDonald-Curry (UK), Giulia Gambroni (IT), Jordan Keohane (IE), Dimitra Sypsa (GR), Heidi Tauriainen (FI), Jure Tomše (SI), Mitja Tošič (SI), Lea Vučković (RS), Francesca Zampa (IT), Mihaela Bakšić (Chairperson, HR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that gender stereotypes contribute to presence of rape, sexual assault and attribution of guilt to the perpetrator and the victim,
- B. Taking into consideration that all genders, ethnicities and races can be the perpetrator or the victim of the crime,
- C. Alarmed by people's lack of knowledge regarding the difference between sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape,
- D. Realising that all forms of sex crimes are violent crimes that can be committed physically and/or psychologically,
- E. Fully alarmed by low prosecution rates of perpetrators,
- F. Discouraged by the lack of equal legal and social recognition of rape and sexual assault,
- G. Fully aware of the fact that consent is often assumed if there exists a current or previous dating or sexual relationship,
- H. Disappointed by negative public responses to rape such as survivor blaming, which results in social exclusion and psychological trauma,
- I. Deeply disturbed by sexual harassment and other sexual crimes that occur online,
- J. Alarmed by the lack of medical and emotional support for sexual assault and rape survivors of all genders,

- K. Fully aware of the possible economic impacts on rape victims such as loss of occupation and medical and psychological treatment expenses,
- L. Bearing in mind that certain victims would like to be kept anonymous during the legal procedure and lack of this right in some Member States;

Rape Misconceptions

1. Urges all educational institutions in Member States to include an interactive module about sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape within the existing sexual education classes;
2. Calls upon Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to conduct workshops informing the general public about the issues of rape and sexual assault;
3. Recommends the Rape Crisis Network Europe (RCNE) to carry out:
 - a) campaigns that discuss the issue of hypersexualisation,
 - b) regular phone checkups for EU citizens willing to participate in their activities,
4. Advises Member States to introduce violence and rape prevention projects focusing on philosophy of gender equality and targeting all genders;

Legal Framework and Wider Public Understanding of Sexual Crimes

5. Trusts the Ministries of Interior Affairs of Member States to create Behavioral Analysis Units within the national security forces that are designated to investigating sexual crimes;
6. Designates the European Institute for Gender Equality to develop canonic definitions of rape, sexual assault, consent and marital rape;
7. Further invites Member States to adhere to:
 - a) World Health Organisation's (WHO) definition of sexual violence²⁰,
 - b) definitions of rape, sexual assault, consent and marital rape that will be provided by European Institute for Gender Equality,
8. Suggests the European Data Protection Commission (EDPC) to create a web-resolution aimed at detecting content that indicates sexual harassment online;
9. Seeks Europol to incite investigation of such online accounts;
10. Invites Member States' national judiciary authorities to persecute offenders if found guilty;
11. Urges the judicial bodies to allow closed trials for victims and/or perpetrators asking for anonymity and memory revival procedures;

Aftermaths of Rape and Sexual Assault

12. Suggests Member States to assist survivors who experienced negative economic effects of sexual assault and rape through health insurance and government compensation;

²⁰ **Sexual violence** is defined as: any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work. (WHO, World Report on Violence and Health, Chapter 6, 2002)

13. Encourages the emergency rooms of medical centers to open a separate sector for the victims who experienced physical trauma during the assault;
14. Suggests RCNE to introduce reintegration assistance to survivors into the society;
15. Urges Member States to provide therapy for survivors in form of victim counselling with professionals and other victims.

Motion for a Resolution by the Special Committee on EU authorisation procedure for pesticides (PEST)

Keeping bees in the hive: in light of European agriculture being centred around the use of pesticides to ensure efficiency, what measures should the EU take to prevent and respond to the effects that pesticides have on the environment?

Submitted by: Ana-Marija Ceranić (RS), Ana Olujuć (RS), Ana Radović (RS), Asja Spaho (BH), Giulia Bagatella (IT), Jakob Mišić Jančar (SI), Matija Kučinac (HR), Miha Razdevšček (SI), Petra Vujičić (HR), Mina Trajković (Chairperson, RS).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the lack of information in the hands of the public concerning effects pesticides have on the environment,
- B. Alarmed by the consequences of excessive pesticide use affecting wildlife and the environment,
- C. Concerned by the 25% decline in bee populations caused in part by usage of pesticides in the last decades,
- D. Realising that exposure to pesticides leads to impaired behaviour, shorter life spans, and lower reproductive rates in bees,
- E. Alarmed by common pests among domesticated plant species becoming more resistant to pesticides,
- F. Taking into account the fact that organic pesticides are not as efficient as neonicotinoids²¹,
- G. Deeply concerned by the long term effects pesticides have on human health,
- H. Noting with regret that only three companies are in control of 65% of world pesticide sales,
- I. Aware of the European Commission's regulation of chemical labelling, as well as the lack of mandatory technical instructions on insecticides packaging;

²¹ **Neonicotinoids** are a class of neuroactive insecticides linked to declines in bee populations

Pesticide Free Products

1. Requests Member States to apply further measures for balancing food safety with environment protection;
2. Encourages Member States to prohibit the usage of highly dangerous pesticides that are proven to be harmful on their own or in mixtures;
3. Instructs the European Commission to support small scale organic farmers by providing subsidies;
4. Urges Member States to consider increasing taxes on pesticides;
5. Supports organic farming and encourages the public to buy products marked with the EU green leaf symbol²²;
6. Appeals to the European Commission to instate mandatory technical instructions on pesticides' usage on the labels of pesticides;

Research

7. Requests the European Commission to allocate funds to research alternative approaches to eliminate pests and pest resistance;
8. Asks the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)²³ to further research organic pesticides to improve their overall efficiency;
9. Asks the European Commissioner for Agriculture and Rural Development to consider funding research on artificial bee leaders and drone pollinators;

Communication

10. Invites the Council of Europe (CoE)²⁴ to spread awareness among citizens, consumers, and farmers about the risks of pesticides on the environment and public health through media campaigns and public service announcements;
11. Encourages communication between farmers and beekeepers in Member States as seen in Slovenia²⁵.

²² **The EU green leaf symbol** is used on the products free from pesticides to show their safety

²³ The **EAFRD** supports European policy on rural development while managing the natural resources

²⁴ The **European Council** is the institution of the EU that comprises the heads of state or government of the member states

²⁵ Slovenian Beekeepers' Association and Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia arranged a deal that every Farmer notifies local beekeepers association before using pesticides.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

Digital is the New Black: Having faced multiple cyber-security threats, including ransomware attacks, such as WannaCry and Petya, as well as massive data breaches in recent years, what steps should the EU take in order to fortify its cyber-security policy and increase cyber-defence against large scale cyber incidents?

Submitted by: Bero Gebhard (DE), Yannick de Moor (NL), Alexandra Savu (RO), Ivan Barišić (HR), Urban Širca (SI), Pika Kostanjšek (SI), Asta Gerjevič Debevec (SI), Ivan Udovičić (RS), Toms Kristiāns Ozoliņš (Chairperson, LV).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the high cost of cybersecurity systems, insufficiency of companies' budgets and the lack of security experts,
- B. Recognising the lack of international cooperation among Member States,
- C. Having examined the drawbacks of the different cybersecurity systems and approaches Member States use,
- D. Deeply concerned with the low level of cybersecurity of many companies, which attackers use to their advantage,
- E. Deeply concerned by the lack of individual support Member States are currently receiving in cyber defence, making them unable to respond to large scale cyber attacks,
- F. Fully aware of the difficulty of determining the cyber attackers' identity,
- G. Alarmed by the fact that weak technical systems lead data to be irreversibly lost in malware attacks,
- H. Aware of the lack of transparency on companies' defence systems, which causes customers to lose trust in companies and corporations;

Strengthening Cyber Defence

1. Strongly affirms European Commission to cooperate with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)²⁶ in order to promote synergy and common goals to fortify cybersecurity and defense in region;
2. Designates the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)²⁷ to develop a strategy that would help prevent the impact of large scale cyber attacks;
3. Expresses its appreciation for the European Commission's Revised Cyber Security Strategy aiming at improving the protection of Europe's critical infrastructure;

Cooperation among Member States

4. Proposes European Commission to establish a network of competence centres that are located in Member States in order to encourage cooperation and exchange information on cyber defence practices;
5. Suggests Member States to share information and experience regarding cyber-attacks and threats;
6. Supports the European Commission's proposal for European Union Cybersecurity Agency which will improve coordination and cooperation across Member States and EU institutions, agencies and bodies;

Supporting Consumers

7. Asks the Member States to identify and rate potential security vulnerabilities for every company and publicly announce the results;
8. Seeks European Union Cybersecurity Agency to make information accessible to smaller companies that set up their own cyber security system and provide them with necessary assistance;
9. Suggests all private and public information and communication technology users to store backups of data, including consumer information for companies;
10. Invites Member States to increase awareness on cybersecurity and defense by:
 - a) integrating lessons and courses in school and university curricula,
 - b) organising educational events for general public and organisations aimed at increasing knowledge on cybersecurity.

²⁶ **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** (NATO) helps Allies to boost their cyber defences by sharing information about threats, investing in education and training, and through exercises. Cyber-attacks are becoming more common, sophisticated and damaging, making cyber defence a top priority for NATO.

²⁷ The **European Union Agency for Network and Information Security** (ENISA) actively contributes to a high level of network and information security (NIS), as well as helps the EU, and its Member States to be better equipped and prepared to prevent, detect and respond to information security problems, and support implementation of NIS Directive.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs I (ECON I)

Eliminating poverty: general European wealth is increasing, but still 23.4% of the European Union population is currently at risk of poverty or social exclusion. As the EU's 2020 strategy for fighting poverty is soon coming to an end, how should the EU further adjust its plans to decrease poverty rates?

Submitted by: Tea Danilovic (RS), Lora Grzin (SI), Andrei Hogeana (RO), Gregor Loncar (SI), Anastasija Milojkovic (RS), Ana Negut (RO), Dimitra Polic (RS), Matej Svetina (SI), Bryn Wilcox (UK), Tea Zezelic (HR), Marlene Karstensen (Chairperson, NO), Viktor Krklec (Chairperson, HR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Convinced of the need for more legislative measures regarding poverty in the European Union,
- B. Observing the imminent termination of funding for the Fund for European Aid for the most Deprived (FEAD)²⁸,
- C. Further observing with regret that 23.4% of EU citizens earn a disposable income equivalent to less than 60% of the national median income²⁹,
- D. Noting the drastic differences in unemployment rates among different EU Member States, measuring between only 2.4% in the Czech Republic and 20.2% in Greece³⁰,
- E. Alarmed by youth unemployment in the Eurozone varying between 14% and 40% in the aftermath of the 2007-2008 financial crisis³¹,
- F. Expressing with worry that young Europeans³² are experiencing obstacles that are keeping them out of the labour market such as: facing competition from older and experienced workers, high taxes disabling entrepreneurial

²⁸ **FEAD** is an initiative that directly targets poverty and social exclusion in the EU. This program is implemented on a voluntary basis, with Member States cooperating with the EC-Directorate on General Employment and Social Affairs in order to provide food and other basic items needed to alleviate social inclusion, in most cases through the establishment of food banks.

²⁹ Eurostat, Adjusted gross disposable income of household per capita, 2018

³⁰ Eurostat, Adjusted gross disposable income of household per capita, 2018

³¹ Eurostat, Unemployment statistics, 2018

³² **Young Europeans** refers to citizens aged 18 to 24.

- initiative, and prevalence of multinational companies compared to start-up businesses,
- G. Bearing in mind that underdevelopment and isolation of impoverished areas may prevent people from escaping poverty and further increase social exclusion,
 - H. Noting further the particularly high poverty rates amongst children (26.4%) and households of single parents with dependent children (47.8%)³³,
 - I. Mindful of a rapidly ageing population, with seniors in some EU states suffering from poverty due to insufficient social transfers,
 - J. Emphasising the insufficient measurements of poverty, resulting in impaired understanding of demographic data,
 - K. Concerned by rising homelessness in the EU, pointing out that social housing only has the capacity to shelter 10% of the demand³⁴;

Structural issues

1. Appeals to the European Commission to create a general framework regarding poverty, building on the measures already implemented through the Europe 2020 strategy³⁵;
2. Encourages the Ministries of Finance of each Member States to reform and recalculate their respective pension schemes in coordination with appropriate stakeholders;
3. Urges the European Commission to continue its funding of FEAD by including it in the EU budget also after its expiration date in 2020;
4. Invites Member States governments to develop progressive tax systems, following the example set out by Denmark;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to create roadmap for Member states encouraging start-ups by EU residents³⁶;
6. Encourages all Member States to adopt the Housing First method³⁷ in dealing with homelessness, looking to Finland's successful application of the programme;

³³ Eurostat, Children at risk of poverty or social exclusion, 2018

³⁴ Housing Europe, The state of housing in the EU, 2017

³⁵ The **Europe 2020 strategy for smart sustainable and inclusive growth** has five headline targets, one of which is to reduce poverty by lifting at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty or social exclusion. This goal was to be reached through increased employment rates, further investments and increased productivity, and reduced drop-out rates from education institutions.

³⁶ This **roadmap** could include measures such as training programmes, grants, tax reliefs, etc.

³⁷ **Housing First** is an approach that emphasizes stable, permanent housing as a primary strategy for ending homelessness. Housing First is an approach to ending homelessness that centers on

Third party cooperation

7. Asks that the European Committee of the Regions raise the issue of infrastructure, modernisation and sustainable development for disadvantaged areas of Member States;
8. Commends the European Association of Development Agencies (EURADA)³⁸ for its work on facilitating cooperation between municipal authorities, community leaders, and economic development missions;
9. Invites the European Commission to create a framework for cooperation with NGOs in areas of housing, education, child support, healthcare and activities in school and pre-school facilities; fostering social inclusion;
10. Urges the European Commission to further collaborate with think tanks such as Bruegel³⁹ in the development and implementation of new poverty indicators;

Education

11. Calls upon the Member States to increase its focus on compatibility between education and labour market by implementing educational programmes for adults in areas with high unemployment rates and extracurricular training for students to better match the demands of the labour market;
12. Proposes that the European Social Fund (ESF)⁴⁰ expand scholarship and trainee programme funds for professions lacking skilled workers.

providing people experiencing homelessness with housing as quickly as possible – and then providing services as needed.

³⁸ **EURADA** is a network that connects local actors of various kinds and gives them a chance to get their voices heard on the bigger arena. They particularly focus on assembling, coordinating and promoting initiatives related to economic development in regional and rural areas.

³⁹ **Bruegel** is a European think tank specialised in economics and economic policy. Established in 2005, it is independent and non-doctrinal, and has amongst its members EU Member States, international institutions, and corporations.

⁴⁰ The **European Social Fund** is the European Union's main financial instrument for supporting employment in the Member States. It focuses on trainings, education and improvement of work, and receives approximately 10% of the EU's budget.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II (ENVI II)

With alcohol use in Europe well above the global average, young people particularly exposed to the development of an addiction and given the various health problems related to alcohol, how can the EU tackle harmful levels of alcohol consumption among the youth?

Submitted by: Ștefan Călin Aramă (RO), Mariam Jorbenadze (GE), Ștefania Carla Panaete (RO), Marko Pejić (BA), Anđela Radovanović (RS), Dimitra-Evridiki Sarantakou (GR), Katja Štrakl (SI), Sophie Waller (NI), Gabriele Bossi (Chairperson, IT), Jovana Kalamković (Chairperson, RS).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the inadequate enforcement of laws regulating alcohol consumption,
- B. Aware of the heterogeneity among Member States of:
 - i. age requirements for the purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverages,
 - ii. taxation on alcohol,
- C. Concerned by the excessive affordability of especially low quality alcoholic beverages with high alcohol content,
- D. Deeply conscious of the fact that both young people and their legal guardians lack information on a wide range of alcohol-related issues,
- E. Bearing in mind that the reasons for alcohol usage among the youth are mainly attributed to:
 - i. peer pressure,
 - ii. the lack of alternative social occasions,
- F. Noting with deep concern the excessive expenses associated to mental health treatment, whose unaffordability often results in alcohol abuse among the youth,

- G. Disconcerted by the positive portrayal of alcohol consumption in cinematographic content and television programmes,
- H. Taking into account the influence exercised on the youth by media, advertisement, in particular targeted online ads,
- I. Regretting the lack of transparency of the labels on alcoholic beverages in relation to the harms of alcohol misuse,
- J. Taking into consideration the alarmingly high number of underage alcohol consumers at social and cultural events;

Economics and regulations

1. Urges Member States to introduce ID-reading machines⁴¹ in alcohol selling retails;
2. Asks Member States' police forces to organise unannounced undercover checks in alcohol serving establishments;
3. Directs Member States to increase sanctions for distributing alcohol to underage consumers in both retails and establishments;
4. Suggests Member States to cooperate with the Committee on National Alcohol Policies and Action (CNAPA) to foster convergence of national alcohol policies by:
 - a) determining 18 years as the minimum age limit for purchase and consumption of alcohol,
 - b) equalisation of alcohol taxation for 24% for beverages below 15% alcohol content, and 27% for beverages above alcohol content of 15%;

Culture and Education

5. Calls for regular checks on quality of alcoholic beverages in Member States in an attempt to prevent the production and sale of dangerous substances;
6. Suggests that Ministries of Education include lessons focusing on the impact of alcohol in the school curriculum for biology;
7. Encourages the creation of courses⁴² in Member States' schools for the education of children aged between 12 and 16 as well as their legal guardians;
8. Invites Member States to provide workshops and lessons held by young former alcoholics in order to educate the youth about the damages caused by alcohol misuse;
9. Asks the European Commission to launch a media campaign in order to raise awareness about peer pressure;

⁴¹ Machines are designed to start making loud noises when a barcode of an alcoholic beverage is scanned and increase its intensity until an ID of a legal alcohol consumer is scanned.

⁴² The courses will be designed in accordance to age and will be happening each month during the school year in shifts of two different topics. It is obligatory to attend two courses per year.

10. Urges local administrations to fund youth clubs that offer free sport and cultural activities and group counselling for young people;
11. Calls upon the Member States to provide free mental healthcare for disorders leading to alcoholism;

Media sources

12. Recommends that Member States impose disclaimers about the dangers of alcohol on all cinematographic content;
13. Urges Member States to ban advertising:
 - a) of beverages with an alcohol content over 15%,
 - b) of beverages with an alcohol content under 15% from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.,
 - c) alcohol usage to minor internet users;
14. Calls upon Member States to introduce additional taxes for advertisement of alcohol on all media;
15. Invites the Member States to introduce compulsory vocal warnings in advertisements on alcohol as well as graphic disclaimers on the labels of beverages with an alcoholic content over 15%;
16. Encourages the organisers of social and cultural events to:
 - a) implement measures to distinguish between minors and adults,
 - b) seek sponsors that do not promote alcoholic beverages.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Regional Development (REGI)

Gentrification is on the rise across European cities bringing both benefits and drawbacks to the affected neighbourhoods, however its negative consequences disproportionately affect low-income residents. What steps should the EU take to address the negative effects of gentrification while still supporting urban development?

Submitted by: Jemma Barrett (IE), Ela Bolčič (SI), Aleksa Heler (RS), Ffion McNamee (UK), Radu-Ștefan Minea (RO), Mina Radojković (RS), Iva Stević (RS), Erik Tomori (SI), Christopher Godina (Chairperson, SE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that gentrification is driven by high demand for accommodation causes prices to rise, resulting in issues of affordability for low income residents,
- B. Aware of the fact that tourist interest in popular destinations causes price to increase, which make these areas uninhabitable for local residents,
- C. Noting with satisfaction that gentrification promotes and gives new opportunities for skilled workers in the newly renovated areas for residents,
- D. Commending gentrification for allowing investment opportunities, thus furthering the economy as a whole,
- E. Noting that politically imposed restrictions such as planning permission permit denials and zoning laws keep housing supply low,
- F. Further noting that low housing supply does not meet the high demand for housing, thus increasing prices and further decreases the incentives to build more affordable housing,
- G. Acknowledging with regret that gentrification is not addressed adequately by the political parties and their manifestos, that do not all cover the issue of affordable housing clauses,
- H. Appalled by the fact that large companies with greater monetary power are able to circumvent laws, thus accelerating gentrification at the behest of local companies,

- I. Alarmed that gentrification can cause ghettoisation, socioeconomic and ethnical segregation,
- J. Realising the process of displacement that emphasises class differences, thus causing tensions and stigmatisation,
- K. Aware that 34 million people in the EU cities are living at risk of social exclusion and poverty⁴³,
- L. Deeply saddened that cultural sentiment and communities are often destroyed to make way for new development;

Economic

- 1. Requests Member States to implement a quota whereby 35% of building permits per region per year are affordable housing, monitored by the European Commission;
- 2. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a European Housing Council, following the example of the Irish Housing Council financed by the European Social Fund;
- 3. Invites each Member States' national landlords association to introduce a comprehensive cap on percentage increase per year on rent rates;

Political

- 4. Further requests Member States to introduce national legislation that stipulates that gives a standardised percentage of housing units within new constructions must be affordable housing;
- 5. Directs the European Fund for Strategic Investments (EFSI) to invest in both public and private affordable housing programs;
- 6. Proposes the European Commission to fund a media campaign across Member States to publicise the effects and implications of gentrification, by creating a series of awareness campaigns including workshops and advertisements;
- 7. Recommends United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to protect regional heritage through a renewed landmarking process;
- 8. Advises Member States to allow their citizens to make an application for cultural landmarking on an individual or community basis;
- 9. Further invites Member States' governments' housing councils, in conjunction with local authorities, to implement a limit on the number of houses per geographic region which can be bought as second homes by foreign and non-foreign temporary residents, thus stopping exponential price rises for tourist markets;

⁴³ Eurostat - Urban Europe — statistics on cities, towns and suburbs — poverty and social exclusion in cities.

10. Urges Member States to add a standardised tax on the cost of second houses for foreign and non-foreign temporary residents based on a percentage of its cost;
11. Further recommends that the European Urban Knowledge Network (EUKN) continues its work on collecting data on urban issues and further research the rate of gentrification and issues surrounding it;
12. Appeals to the European Economic and Social Committee to find a common definition of gentrification among Member States;
13. Further urges the European Commission (EC) to subsidise the purchase of derelict land for urban revitalisation;
14. Supports The Urban Agenda for the EU in its work improving public services in deprived areas;
15. Instructs the European Investment Bank (EIB) to further fund The Urban Agenda for the EU;

Social

16. Encourages Member States' political parties to publish their views and plans on how to approach gentrification;
17. Further encourages political parties across Member States to include gentrification as a contentious issue in campaigns and debates;
18. Further appeals to local governments to make information surrounding planning, legal rights and urban development both fully accessible and understandable to the public;
19. Hopes Member State reviews their respective real estate laws by 2022, in order to close exploitable legal loopholes.

Motion for a Resolution by the Special Committee on Terrorism (TERR)

**“Finance is the weapon that makes all other weapons of war possible.”
Individual terrorists and terrorist organisations require substantial funding to sustain their activities. What further steps can the EU take to prevent terrorism financing and thus ensure global safety?**

Submitted by: Florea Alexandru (RO), Iva Anđelković (SI), Bakir Islambegović (BA), Lana Kralj (SI), Stella Marraccini (IT), Kristina Novak (SI), Giulio Paroli (IT), Ivona Vidović (HR), Frances Speekenbrink (NL).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the lack of knowledge among European citizens regarding the different financing methods of terrorism, such as trafficking of humans, illegal drug trade and oil smuggling,
- B. Deeply regretting that terrorism remains to be the main concern of 29%⁴⁴ of the European population,
- C. Concerned by the lack of control over propaganda content⁴⁵ broadcasted by terrorist organisations and individuals,
- D. Disturbed that individuals and corrupt charity organisations are providing funds for terrorist organisations,
- E. Emphasizing the difficulty of tracking and targeting financial footprints due to:
- F. the different ways that transactions are carried out, such as the use of virtual currencies and financial systems, like HAWALA⁴⁶,
- G. funds flowing from different religious traditions, such as ZAKAT⁴⁷, that can sometimes funneled to terrorist organisations,
- H. Expressing deep concern that money laundering and financing terrorism negatively impact the integrity and stability of the financial sector and the

⁴⁴ Standard Eurobarometer 89 Spring 2018, Public opinion in the European Union

⁴⁵ **Propaganda** is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

⁴⁶ **Hawala** is an informal value transfer system, where money is transferred without actually moving it.

⁴⁷ **Zakat** is a mandatory charitable contribution in Islam religion.

broader economy of a country, discouraging foreign investment and disrupting international capital flows,

- I. Noting further that the financial sector does not provide sufficient data on customers' transactions for Financial Intelligence Units (FIU)⁴⁸ to effectively analyse and detect suspicious activity,
 - J. Observing that there is no common legal definition of the word "terrorism", causing countries to have different interpretations of terrorism related affairs,
 - K. Deeply regretting the lack of international cooperation between different political bodies and Member States' governments,
 - L. Acknowledging the existing difficulties with developing universally applicable measures due to Member States' different financial systems and frameworks,
 - M. Regretting Member States' lack of initiative in implement existing measures, such as the 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force⁴⁹ (FATF);
1. Suggests the European Commission (EC) to establish a wider cooperation between its Member States and non-EU countries through Europol⁵⁰, in order to ensure the tackling of cross-border money laundering and financing of terrorism;
 2. Invites the European Commission to include financing of terrorism as one of the 10 political priorities in the 2019 commission;

Social

3. Appeals to the Directorate-General (DG EAC) of Education, Culture, Youth and Sport to provide the Education, Audiovisual, and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA)⁵¹ with funds for:
 - a) the development of free public seminars by Erasmus+⁵² on the financing of terrorism and the different ways it is carried out;
 - b) the introduction of the financing of terrorism as a topic to its Erasmus+ program;

⁴⁸ **Financial Intelligence Units** are specialized agencies focused on processing financial information that may be related to criminal or terrorist activity

⁴⁹ **The 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations** can be implemented through measures adapted to circumstances. These recommendations are regarded as the global standard for AML/CFT action and policy implementation

⁵⁰ **Europol** is a law enforcement agency that supports the 28 EU Member States in their fight against terrorism, cybercrime and works with many non-EU partner states and international organisations.

⁵¹ **The Education, Audiovisual, and Culture Executive Agency** is entrusted with the implementation of programmes and activities on behalf of the European Commission.

⁵² **Erasmus+** is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe.

4. Urges Member States' governments to remove propaganda with more consistency and effectivity, following Article 20⁵³ of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and its interpretations by the UN Human Rights Committee (UNHRC);
5. Encourages Non-Governmental Organisations, such as Young Europe, to develop an educational campaign on the illicit funding of terrorism through charities;
6. Calls upon charity organisations to make use of GiveTrack⁵⁴ whilst carrying out their projects;

Economical

7. Calls upon FIU's to extensively monitor transaction data provided by banks, focusing on funds from donations;
8. Draws attention to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism⁵⁵, requiring Member States to take measures to protect their financial systems from being misused by persons planning or engaged in terrorist activities;
9. Asks private financial institutions, whilst respecting the privacy of its customers, to be more transparent towards FIU's with relevant data;

Political

10. Requests the European Commission to invite experts to develop a common legal definition of terrorism building upon the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism;
11. Further invites Member States to implement the agreed upon definition in their national frameworks;
12. Reminds the EC's Directorate-General on Migration and Home Affairs⁵⁶ of its responsibility for the implementation of the FATF's 40 Recommendations and 9 Special Recommendations in the EU;
13. Reminds the FATF's members of their obligation to criminalise the financing of individual terrorists and terrorist organisations and freeze terrorist assets without delay.

⁵³ on banning war propaganda and incitement to hatred

⁵⁴ **GiveTrack** is a donation platform that enables donors to follow their donation step by step from the charity to the final result.

⁵⁵ **International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism** requires Member States to take measures to protect their financial systems from being misused by persons planning or engaged in terrorist activities.

⁵⁶ **The Directorate-General on Migration and Home Affairs** is a body of the European Commission and member of the FATF and thus responsible for the implementation of the FATF Recommendations in the EU.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

Agriculture and innovation: As the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is to be reformed, and the EU's Horizon 2020 program for innovation, which invested 1.5 billion euros on research on sustainable farming, forestry and Agritech, is coming to an end, what further steps should the EU take to incorporate new technologies into agriculture and advance small-scale farming?

Submitted by: Benedetta Castorina (IT), Jovana Dosković (RS), Pablo Garcia-Nieto (ES), Veronika Levak (SI), Ana Sofia Lima Sá Faria Fragoso (PT), Klemen Semelbauer (SI), Ivan Batušić (Chairperson, HR), Elodie Estier dos Santos (Chairperson, CH).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that a farm's efficiency is highly dependent on access to technologies such as in field sensors, drones and satellite imagery,
- B. Confident environmental sustainability in agriculture can be achieved by using new innovative technologies,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of awareness amongst young people concerning the importance of agriculture,
- D. Deeply concerned by insufficient education among farmers regarding⁵⁷:
 - i. environmental issues caused by the agricultural sector,
 - ii. new methods and technology in agriculture,
- E. Aware of the CAP's inability to contain the disappearance of small-scale farms⁵⁸,
- F. Further aware by the inability of small-scale farmers to stay competitive in the current market conditions⁵⁹,

⁵⁷ 28.8.6 % of farm managers in the EU followed full agricultural training (Eurostat, Farmers in the EU-Statistics, 2015).

⁵⁸ Between 2005 and 2015 the number of farms in the EU has decreased by approximately 3.8 million (Eurostat, Small and large farms in the EU - statistics from the farm structure survey, 2018)

⁵⁹ Idem

- G. Bearing in mind farmers struggle to be competitive on a local scale resulting in lower food quality⁶⁰,
- H. Regretting the decreasing availability of arable land, due to desertification and urbanisation⁶¹,
- I. Expecting a growing population will increase food demands,
- J. Disturbed by the pollution of soils and bodies of water resulting from farming activities due to improper residue management⁶²;

European Policy

1. Calls upon the European Commission to increase CAP subsidies to farmers implementing modern and innovative agricultural techniques and intelligent agro-machinery;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to create a European Bank of Technological Resources for Agriculture (EBTRA)⁶³;

Education

3. Urges Member States' educational ministries to raise awareness on the importance and potential of agriculture in schools and youth centers by carrying out workshops and conferences with experts;
4. Encourages Member States educational ministries to provide scholarship programs for students pursuing higher education in agriculture-related fields;
5. Asks the European Center for the Development of Vocational Training⁶⁴ (Cedefop) to create marketing and business courses applied to agriculture and farm management;
6. Invites Member States to further expand informative platforms such as Smart-AKIS⁶⁵;

⁶⁰ In 2013, there were 4.4 million farms in the EU-28 that had a standard output that was less than EUR 2 000, while a further 3.1 million farms had an output within the range of EUR 2 000–EUR 8 000. Together these very small and small farms accounted for more than two thirds (69.1 %) of all the farms in the EU-28, whereas their share of standard output was considerably lower, at 5.0 %. Eurostat, Small and large farms in the EU - statistics from the farm structure survey. (Eurostat, Small and large farms in the EU - statistics from the farm structure survey, 2018)

⁶¹ According to the European Environmental Agency (EEA), 8 % of the EU's territory, corresponding to about 14 million hectares, showed "very high" and "high sensitivity" to desertification. (European Court of Auditors, Desertification in the EU, 2018)

⁶² In 2014, air pollution caused by farming exceeded the international limit, as stated by the EEA.

⁶³ The EBTRA's purpose would be to lend machinery to struggling farmers in exchange for an affordable membership fee.

⁶⁴ **Cedefop** conducts and provides the data on which vocational education and training policy in the EU is based.

⁶⁵ **Smart-AKIS** aims at setting up a self-sustainable Thematic Network on Smart Farming Technology designed for the effective exchange between research, industry, extension and the farming community in order to disseminate direct applicable research and commercial solutions and capture grassroots level needs and innovative ideas.

General

7. Suggests Member States' governments implement tax benefits to retailers that commercialise products from local small-scale farms;
8. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Environment to collaborate closer with Member States' agriculture ministries implementing regular inspections of farms in the EU, thereby enforcing respect for the Good Agricultural Environmental Conditions (GAEC)⁶⁶.

⁶⁶ The **GAEC** is a set of European Union (EU) standards (described in Annex III of Council Regulation 73/2009) defined at national or regional level, aiming at a sustainable agriculture.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs II (ECON II)

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: The need for greater sustainability requires a shift towards a circular economy. What can the EU do to assist enterprises in moving towards a circular economy, while allowing them to remain competitive?

Submitted by: Ece Konak (TR), Inkeri Lipasti (FI), Andrea Milošević (RS), Emer O’Sullivan (IE), Alex Rotaru (RO), Aleksa Spasić (BA), Tina Tus (HR), Eva Ule (SI), Aleksa Veljović (RS), Milena Zlatkovic (RS), Bekir Hadziomerovic (Chairperson, BA).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that only 9% of the global economy is circular despite investments, research, and development in transitioning to the Circular Economy,
- B. Aware that current macroeconomic indicators are not suited for the Circular Economy,
- C. Recognising the lack of effort from enterprises due to high transitional costs,
- D. Observing the inefficiency in current financial support systems in regards to small enterprise owners adapting businesses to Circular Economy Package⁶⁷,
- E. Deeply concerned about increasing levels of illegal landfilling, resulting in a negative impact in developing countries,
- F. Deeply conscious of the lack of cooperation between Member States regarding the implementation of circular economy,
- G. Noting with deep concern the immense amount of waste that is produced due to mass production across Member States,
- H. Noting with regret the lack of education concerning circular economy in primary and secondary schools;

⁶⁷ **Circular Economy Package** contains amendments to four directives-on waste, the landfill of waste, packaging and packaging waste, and chemical-electrical waste, as well as an action outlining how to approach a transition to a circular economy.

EU-wide Action

1. Requests that the European Commission works with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to create a support platform for companies seeking a transition to the Circular Economy;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to coordinate Member States in adopting Circular Economy models;

Member States

3. Seeks the creation of Resource Passports⁶⁸ by all companies within the EU in order to track usage of materials and decrease waste;
4. Welcomes some Member States and the EU advertising the benefits of Circular Economy models;
5. Suggests the ministries of education of the Member States to include the Circular Economy model in their curricula;
6. Recommends that Member States adopt similar policies that are based on the “Promotion of Efficient Utilisation of Resources”⁶⁹;
7. Encourages Member States to grant financial benefits to companies that qualify for the above-mentioned standard;

Other Actors

8. Fully supports enterprises pooling together their resources in order to decrease waste and reduce costs;
9. Supports the creation of a ISO Quality Standard for Circular Economy models that would serve as quality control for circular economy products;
10. Invites economists to develop alternative macroeconomic indicators in order to measure success in the Circular Economy.

⁶⁸ **Resources Passports** are databases that track and trace all the steps of a product, and the materials of the product over the lifecycle.

⁶⁹ **“Promotion of Efficient Utilisation of Resources”** is a Japanese law that was able to achieve 98 % of metals being recycled and reused. Furthermore, since the enactment of the law, 5% of Japanese waste ended up in the ground compared to 48% in the UK.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)

Internet law: With recent changes in the General Data Protection Regulation which received a lot of backlash, what should the EU's next steps be in creating a more secure internet environment?

Submitted by: Emma Barry (IE), Ronja Gorenc Didanovič (SI), Lorenzo Grassi (IT), Bogdan Gheorghe Gulie (RO), Dragos Isopencu (RO), Ana Kozamernik (SI) Morana Mladić (HR), Lazar Potrebić (RS), Costantino Silvestri (IT), Anake Singh (UK), Vedad Misirlić (Chairperson, BA).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) does not address cyber criminals,
- B. Acknowledges Facebook's misuse of data in cooperation with a third party⁷⁰,
- C. Alarmed that 'crypto jacking'⁷¹ is becoming more of a risk, causing an increase in cyber-criminals through:
 - i. companies misplacing customers data in the process of the implementation of the GDPR,
 - ii. the GDPR establishing punitive measures for companies rather than cyber-criminals,
 - iii. permanent deletion creating a window of opportunity for undetectable data theft,
- D. Gravely concerned about the preventative measures, causing the possible hindrance of corporate growth due to financial stress inflicted upon them by the GDPR,
- E. Reminding that the GDPR regulations apply solely to EU citizens, while personal data transferred to organisations, located outside of the EU in data chains⁷², is not subject to the same restrictions,

⁷⁰ Referring to the 'Cambridge Analytica Scandal'.

⁷¹ Altering or usage of electronic information without permission.

⁷² Links that couple together data identifiers.

- F. Reconfirming the ambiguity surrounding the GDPR which does not specify responsibility of third parties creating disruptive data breaches,
 - G. Concerned that malicious and disruptive data creation is not subject to the GDPR, implemented on the 25th May 2018,
 - H. Noting that multinational corporations possess the ability to absorb fines through their immense profit margins,
 - I. Observing the lack of awareness in the comprehensibility of the GDPR,
 - J. Noting the general reluctance of people to get informed with terms and conditions due to the way they are presented,
 - K. Deeply concerned about sensitive data leaks⁷³ that cause irreversible damages,
 - L. Bearing in mind that 'the right to be forgotten'⁷⁴ is not inclusive of backup data,
 - M. Anxious about risks presented by internet cookies which manifest in targeted advertising, manipulation and further data leaks;
1. Welcomes the concept of comprehensive GDPR understanding amidst citizens;
 2. Strongly urges the European Commission to make an official statement about the Facebook/Cambridge Analytica scandal;

Companies

3. Directs the European Commissioner for the Security Union to establish punitive measures for third parties⁷⁵ violating private companies data security;
4. Encourages the European Commission reexamine the competences of the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA)⁷⁶ to monitor large corporations data handling practices⁷⁷;
5. Suggests the European Commissioner for Economic and Financial Affairs, Taxations and Customs to introduce a directive of progressive fines⁷⁸ for private companies;

⁷³ Examples include: loss of passwords, insurance contacts, health information, etc..

⁷⁴ Article 17 of the GDPR allowing users to request a erasure of their data.

⁷⁵ 'Third parties' refers to individuals, institutions or organisations who conduct activities regarding data breaches.

⁷⁶ **European Union Agency for Network and Information Security** is a center of expertise for cyber security in the EU.

⁷⁷ Online platforms should be appropriately monitored to ensure fundamental rights.

⁷⁸ **Progressive fines** are determined by the company's revenue.

Cyber Security

6. Further suggesting that the European Commission should enhance internet security;
7. Invites the High Representative of the European Union to extend diplomatic dialogues with countries inclusive of the USA, Russia, China, France & UK to facilitate the prevention of malpractice concerning personal data;
8. Appeals for the Council of the European Union to prioritise investing in institutions specialising in cyber security to enhance the safety of data protection;
9. Strongly affirms the Data Protection Officers within individual Member States⁷⁹ to regulate cookie usage in such a way that targeted advertising does not interfere with people's personal, political and social ideologies;
10. Proposes the Council of the European Union to spread understanding of regulatory mechanisms when transferring data outside of the EU;
11. Instructs the European Commission to include backup data in 'the right to be forgotten';

Education

12. Encourages the European Commission to raise awareness of the GDPR legislation;
13. Asks the Ministers of Education in Member States to raise awareness of the GDPR changes through educational workshops;
14. Hopes that the Council of Ministers moves towards implementing special curricula concerning cyber-security;
15. Advises the Council of the European Union to release a summary of the GDPR that is easily understood by lay users.

⁷⁹ **Data Protection Officers** are enterprise security leadership role required by the GDPR.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I (ENVI I)

Beauty is pain: Keeping in mind that 80% of countries world wide allow testing cosmetics on animals despite the EU ban on sale of products that have undergone animal testing, what steps should EU and its Member States take in order to further protect animals and regulate the market?

Submitted by: Katri Amper (FL), Izabela Eržen (SI), Ermire Hoxha (XK), Vanja Mušović (RS), Bojana Petrović (RS), Vedran Radovanović (HR), Lara Ramić (HR) Zarja Smokvina (SI), Tilen Zarman (SI), Vladan Božić (Chairperson, RS).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind the unjustified usage of animals and their mistreatment during research,
- B. Observing that results collected from animal testing do not necessary translate to humans,
- C. Recognising the need for a global ban on testing cosmetics on animals,
- D. Emphasising that animal testing is more expensive than proposed alternatives such as *in vitro*⁸⁰, *in silico*⁸¹ and *micro-dosing*⁸² methods,
- E. Aware of the fact that alternatives to animal testing are not fully developed,
- F. Alarmed by the fact that animals used for testing are exposed to mental and physical harm as a result of experiments such as the force-feeding and the Draize eye test⁸³;

⁸⁰ **in vitro** (latin: "in the glass") means means that research is done outside of a living organism and it usually involves isolated tissues, organ or cells.

⁸¹ **in silico** means performed on computer or via computer simulation.

⁸² **micro-dosing** is a technique used for studying the behavior of drugs in humans through the administration of doses so low they are unlikely to produce whole body effect but high enough to allow the cellular studies to be studied.

⁸³ the **Draize eye test** involves dropping concentrated amounts of a test substance into an an animals eyes or placing a chemical onto an area where the animal skin has been shaved.

Animal protection

1. Proposes the Eurostat⁸⁴ to establish a public database unifying the information about and results of animal testing;
2. Requests the European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA)⁸⁵ to introduce stricter pre-project evaluation of animal testing research;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a new body to regulate ethics of animal testing following the example of Committee on Animal Research Ethics (CARE)⁸⁶;

Replacement

4. Invites Eurogroup for animals⁸⁷ and PETA⁸⁸ to lobby researchers into implementing alternatives to animal testing;
5. Further supports organisations such as Centre for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT)⁸⁹ and Fund for Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME)⁹⁰ in their research developing effective alternatives to animal testing;

Animal testing outside of EU

6. Instructs European Commission's Directorate–General for Justice and Consumers⁹¹ to encourage animal free testing by introducing product labels following the example Ecolabel⁹²;
7. Asks the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)⁹³ to promote ban on cosmetics animal testing by connecting EU representatives and international scientists;
8. Requests the EU Commission to provide subsidies to foreign cosmetics companies, willing to abandon the production of products tested on animals, by establishing a new fund.

⁸⁴ **Eurostat** is a statistical office of the EU with mission to provide high quality data and statistics.

⁸⁵ **European Research Council Executive Agency (ERCEA)** manages EU programmes on research.

⁸⁶ **Committee on Animal Research Ethics (CARE)** reviews and regulates the animal researches and provide guidelines in the USA.

⁸⁷ **Eurogroup for animals** focuses on improving animal welfare as quick as possible by lobbying institutions to deliver better legislation and enforcement.

⁸⁸ **PETA** is the largest animal rights organisation in the world that focuses on the treatment of animals in food industry, clothing trade, laboratories and entertainment industry.

⁸⁹ **Centre for Alternatives to Animal Testing (CAAT)** is highly involved in replacement of animal testing with in vitro methods.

⁹⁰ **Fund for Replacement of Animals in Medical Experiments (FRAME)** is an independent charity organisation with a focus on finding and researching alternatives to animal testing.

⁹¹ **Directorate–General for Justice and Consumers** is a Commission department which is responsible for EU policy on justice, consumer rights and gender equality.

⁹² **Ecolabel** is a scheme established by the European Commission. The products that have a low environmental impact over the entire life cycle of the product receive the label.

⁹³ **Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)** promotes policies that will improve economic and social well being of people around the world.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II (AFET II)

After Brexit comes the Balk-in? Taking into consideration the challenges the Western Balkans face both internally and externally, how should the relationships between the EU and Western Balkan states look like in the future?

Submitted by: Henri Bilsing (DE), Sanna Grootenboer (NL), Urtesa Kabashi (XK), Đorđe Kržalić (RS), Rok Milavec (SI), Claudia Morbidini (IT), Anna-Lou Oelrich (FR), Stefano Rocca (IT), Noora Saksa (FI), Nik Smerkolj (SI), Chairpersons: Michaela Králová (CZ), Oleg Rogoza (SI/UA).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging the fact that the Western Balkan states have yet to meet the EU accession Copenhagen criteria⁹⁴,
- B. Concerned by the tensions in the Western Balkan region caused by ethnic and religious conflicts,
- C. Alarmed by the frequent misuse of public funds by governmental officials in the Western Balkans,
- D. Noting with regret the lower standard of living compared to the rest of Europe in the Western Balkans reinforced by brain-drain⁹⁵,
- E. Pointing out that the economies of Western Balkan states are not competitively viable in regard to the EU common market,
- F. Recognising the strategic importance of the Western Balkan states to the EU,
- G. Aware that the Western Balkan states are influenced by non-EU actors that have political interest in the region,
- H. Bearing in mind that Kosovo is not unanimously recognised as an independent state by all Member States,
- I. Deeply concerned by corruption in the Western Balkan states that causes inefficient functioning of state institutions,
- J. Keeping in mind the unresolved border disputes between the Western Balkan states;

⁹⁴ **The Copenhagen criteria** are the conditions all candidate countries must satisfy to become a Member State. (European Commission, Accession criteria, 2016)

⁹⁵ **Brain-drain** is the process of migration of highly qualified and educated people from a specific country.

Economical

1. Requests the European Commission to create an expert advisory on spending of public funds and conducting business in the Western Balkan region;
2. Directs the European Commission to reallocate the already existing funds for specifically creating job opportunities for highly qualified professionals and social aid;
3. Further calls upon the European Commission to renew the bilateral Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs)⁹⁶ with Western Balkan states, in order to increase the competitiveness of the Western Balkan states' economies;

Political

4. Urges Member States to further cooperate with the Western Balkan states on the issue of the migration crisis with the involvement of Frontex⁹⁷;
5. Asks European Commission to launch diplomatic missions such as EULEX⁹⁸ to strengthen the institutional structures of Western Balkan states;
6. Affirms the European Commission to increase EU presence in the Western Balkans by supporting various educational and cultural events such as the European Youth Parliament (EYP);
7. Further urges Serbia and Kosovo to continue their negotiations with the goal of achieving a common solution on the issue of Kosovo independence;
8. Invites Member States to consider the option of recognising Kosovo's independence with the prospect of Kosovo's accession to the EU;
9. Welcomes the European Commission to expand the six flagship initiatives⁹⁹ to specifically fight corruption in national institutions;
10. Further invites the Western Balkan states to cooperate with international arbitrary courts to solve border disputes;

⁹⁶ **Stabilisation and Association Agreements** are bilateral free trade agreements which provide for the economic development and political stabilisation of the countries in the region, and for the creation of a close, long-term association between the EU and the Western Balkans. (European Commission, Western Balkans, 2018. As of now, only Kosovo still remains a part of the SAAs.)

⁹⁷ **Frontex** is the European border and coast guard agency.

⁹⁸ **EULEX** is a civilian mission that assist Kosovo authorities in establishing sustainable and independent rule of law institutions.

⁹⁹ **Six flag initiatives** are a credible enlargement perspective for enhanced EU engagement with the Western Balkans. (European Commission, Strategy for the Western Balkans: EU sets out new flagship initiatives and support for the reform-driven region, 2018.)

Social

11. Encourages the Western Balkan states to constitutionally recognise all ethnic and religious minorities within their borders before the accession to the EU;
12. Calls upon the European Commission to further aid the funding of Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO)¹⁰⁰.

¹⁰⁰ **The Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO)** is an independently functioning institutional mechanism aiming to promote the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the region through youth exchange programmes. (RYCO, Welcome to RYCO, 2017)

