

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

41ST NATIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP GREECE

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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ΕΛΛΑΣ ΓΡΕΕΣ





European Youth Parliament Greece – EYP Greece

Athens 2020 - 41st National Selection Conference of the EYP Greece

Resolution Booklet of

Academic Team of Digital Athens 2020 - 41st National Selection Conference of the European Youth Parliament Greece

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ORDER OF THE DEBATES

Committee on Constitutional Affairs I (AFCO I)

Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II (ITRE II)

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

Committee on Constitutional Affairs II (AFCO II)

Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II (ITRE I)



GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

GENERAL RULES

- Committees have the ability to use their Discord text & voice channel for communication during GA.
- Each committee will be afforded one Direct Responses per debate.
- The chairperson will act as the committee placard - one chairperson per pair will be in charge of raising their hand on Zoom.
- In the event of a direct response, the Chairperson should write “DR” in the chat and the Delegate should raise their hand on Zoom.
- All delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless they have a true moral conflict.
- Resolutions pass if they receive more votes in favour than against, otherwise they fail.
- Delegates should afford equal respect to all debates as if they were their own.
- The wish to speak is indicated through the “Raise hand” function on Zoom.
- Participants will unmute themselves when addressing the GA.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.

PROCEDURE

Up to 45 mins per motion for a resolution and up to 9 delegates involved by the proposing Committee:

- Reading out of the topic question (board)
- Delegates go through the resolution (2 minutes to silently read through the document)
- Defence Speech by proposing committee (up to 3 minutes)
- Position Speeches - either in favour or against the debated resolution by other committees (2 x 1.5 minutes)
- Response to Position Speeches by the proposing Committee (1,5 minute)
- Rounds of debate:
 - 1st round of debate
 - 2nd round of debate
 - 3rd round of debate
- Summation speech by the proposing Committee (2 minutes)
- Voting



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

"Brexit ever after: With rising challenges at the forefront of the European Union politics, notably the rise of extreme nationalist parties, the Union is facing a crisis of values. How should the European Treaties be adapted to effectively confront the current political and social unrest, while strengthening the implementation of the EU core values of unity and solidarity?"

Submitted by: Panagiota Koutra, Antonia Mazi, Thomas Mellos, Eleni-Paraskevi Tsaousoglou, Dimitris Xronis, Molly Boulton (Chairperson, UK), Henrique Rosário (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of nationalist and populist parties across Europe, which give rise to xenophobia and bigotry, undermining the European Union's core values and weakening relations between countries,
 - B. Alarmed by the spread of misinformation and unsubstantiated news across Member States, leading to a rise in Eurosceptic beliefs,
 - C. Seriously concerned with the rise in Eurosceptic parties being elected into governmental positions,
 - D. Regretting the EU's approach towards the ongoing refugee crisis, with over 34,000 migrant deaths since 1993 and the burden laying on EU countries that act as a point of entry,
 - E. Alarmed by the rise in Eurosceptic parties across the continent that could potentially move more Member States towards leaving the European Union,
 - F. Anxious about the current conflicts and lack of cooperation between the EU and its Member States,
 - G. Recognising the need for enforcing the rule of law¹ in the EU, as well as a change in legislature in order to prevent the spread of anti-democratic beliefs;
-
- 1. Proposes Member States to strengthen tolerance among European citizens on an EU level through the funding of educational programmes and socio-political activities, such as ERASMUS+ and the European Youth Parliament;
 - 2. Asks EU citizens to prevent the spread of misinformation by:

¹ Rule of Law - The maxim whereby governmental decisions are made by applying known legal principles, nothing is above the law.



- a. reporting suspicious incidents to their local authorities;
 - b. developing collaboration plans with online platforms and social media;
3. Calls upon Member States to promote and uphold the European values by incorporating them into their educational curriculum;
 4. Calls upon the European Commission to accurately and fairly monitor the rule of law across all Member States;
 5. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a compensation plan, for Member States that accept a set quota of refugees, in the form of a system of monetary incentives;
 6. Urges Member States to encourage refugees to work on the primary sector of production;
 7. Suggests the European Council to amend Article 50 of the Treaty of the European Union to allow the leaving of a Member State only after a binding referendum is taken and after a maximum of 2 years of negotiations;
 8. Urges the European Commission to restrict funding for Member States that breach previous agreements on the rule of law and democracy;
 9. Requests the European Commission develops policies preventing the rise and misbehaviour of anti-democratic beliefs, pressuring the enforcement of the rule of law;
 10. Invites the European Commission to emphasise that strong will to cooperate on multiple issues is a central EU core value;
 11. Calls upon the European Commission to promote cohesion and cooperation among Member States in the health sector, through the establishment of a set of common guidelines and support policies.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AGRI)

Farm to Fork: With conservative UN estimates suggesting 15% of global greenhouse gasses emissions coming from farming versus the importance farming plays in the EU to ensure food safety and security; how should the EU balance its farming policy?

Submitted by: Giota Bali, Marios Katergarhs, Athina-Maria Lagourou, Ioanna Margeta, Areti Paschalidou, Georgia Seranidi, Maria Trakaki, Madara Kivleniece (Chairperson, LV), Victoria Saad (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned that the agricultural sector produces about 10% of the EU's total greenhouse gas² (GHG) emissions,
 - B. Deeply concerned about the negative impact climate change has on agriculture due to the increased number of droughts, CO₂ release and the resulting need for immediate action,
 - C. Noting with regret that 20% of production ends up as waste along the production chain,
 - D. Alarmed by the increased erosion that is affecting 25% of the EU's agricultural land,
 - E. Bearing in mind that the cultivation of over 50% of worldwide crops is dependent on artificial fertilisers which lead to the emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) during their production and application,
 - F. Pointing out that meat and dairy products provide only 18% of calories and 37% of protein while using 83% of farmland and producing 60% of agriculture's GHG,
 - G. Fully alarmed that 42% of EU citizens are lacking information and education about environmental issues,
 - H. Noting with concern that although 65% of consumers are willing to spend more money on environmentally friendly products, only 26% actually choose to purchase these;
-
1. Invites Member States to increase consumer prices for products with high GHG emissions by introducing a carbon tax on food items and distribute the revenue among farmers who are adopting more eco-friendly methods;

² Greenhouse gases constitute a group of seven gases contributing to global warming and climate change. Converting them to carbon dioxide (or CO₂) equivalents makes it possible to compare them and to determine their individual and total contributions to global warming.



2. Further calls upon the European Commission to provide additional funds dedicated to farmers employing environmentally friendly agricultural methods by adapting the funding allocation specified in the [Common Agricultural Policy](#);
3. Requests Member States to avoid food waste by:
 - a) promoting the donation of leftover foods by restaurants,
 - b) banning supermarkets from throwing away unsold food;
4. Encourages farmers to improve the soil structure by:
 - a) practicing the method of intercropping³,
 - b) the plantation of trees;
5. Calls upon the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations⁴ to intensify research to improve:
 - a) the production of fertilisers,
 - b) the application methods for fertilisers,
 - c) crop cultivation methods;
6. Asks Member States to promote a more plant-based diet and raise awareness regarding environmental issues by:
 - a) informing citizens on the environmental impact of their diet,
 - b) adding informative courses in their educational system,
 - c) launching media campaigns focused on the relation between our diet and the environment;
7. Welcomes Member States to support eco-friendly companies by openly welcoming and inviting such initiatives and making their products and services more accessible to larger audiences.

³ **Intercropping** is a multiple cropping practice that involves growing two or more crops in proximity. In other words, intercropping is the cultivation of two or more crops simultaneously on the same field

⁴ **The Food and Agriculture Organization** is a United Nations organisation that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve local economies by helping member countries modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices.



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

Sustainable and innovative growth for Europe: With a low number of startup unicorns, the EU is lagging behind significantly in terms of entrepreneurial activities. What approach should the EU take to ensure a fruitful yet sustainable environment for small and medium enterprises to grow?

Submitted by: Theofanis Dimitriadis, Panagiotis-lason Kazazis, Alkisti Kosmidi, Charalampos Mitritsakis, Vasilis Mylonas, Paraskevi (Evita) Pagona, Monica Ratinen (Chairperson, FI), Vasiliki Triantafyllou (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasizing the importance of helping the European Union (EU) startup unicorns grow by creating a sustainable and fruitful environment for them,
- B. Conscious of the economic catastrophe caused by the COVID-19 pandemic,
- C. Recognising that financial education is needed in order to help entrepreneurs understand the complexities of the market,
- D. Believing that businesses are being kept away from becoming startup unicorns due to the lack of Venture Capital (VC) in the EU and the trend of individual Europeans not being that much in favor of self-employment,
- E. Considering the growing tech sector of the EU as the leading innovation producer,
- F. Assessing the importance of sustainability bonds in promoting sustainable environmental and social development in European startups,
- G. Accepting overregulation as a decisive factor that slows down innovation and results in the lack of startup unicorns in the EU,
- H. Concerned by the fact that female entrepreneurs tend to have [more difficulties](#) in obtaining external funding as they are not being acknowledged as a profitable investment target,
- I. Alarmed by cultural stereotypes, investor bias and the lack of strong networks that can explain the difficulties to achieve funding. especially for under-represented and disadvantaged entrepreneurs,
- J. Taking into account the mobility of immigrants and the fact that they have proven to be more motivated and driven to innovate, using their close ties and peers as a source of funding,
- K. Confident that cooperation between different Member States is beneficial for economic growth, as there are little to no restrictions on trade between European countries,



1. Suggests that the European Investment Bank (EIB) supports the growth of startups led by women by increasing public funding in the form of public loan guarantee schemes, direct loans and social bonds;
2. Urges the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME) to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in countries severely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic by increasing their funding;
3. Recommends that the Ministries of Education of Member States educate citizens on financing issues by including business and entrepreneurship in their secondary education curriculum;
4. Invites the European Central Bank (ECB) to provide:
 - a) grants to Member States to create Public Business Support Schemes (PBSS's)
 - b) financing directed to training entrepreneurs from under-represented and disadvantaged groups concerning available sources of funding such as, but not limited to VC, loan guarantees, microcredit and business angels' funding;
5. Encourages the Member States' governments to attract private funding for technology companies by offering special benefits to foreign investors seeking to fund SMEs in the quaternary sector;
6. Requests the European Investment Bank (EIB) to increase funding in the private sector while maintaining an ethical and sustainable growth by the issuing of Green Bonds;
7. Calls upon the Member States' governments to boost innovation in the EU while attracting foreign investors and VC companies by relaxing regulations and adopting beneficial and flexible legislation in areas such as Initial Public Offerings (IPOs), creation of joint ventures, trade, and income tax;
8. Advocates the European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET) to bridge the gap between the number of female versus male entrepreneurs and to empower women by promoting women's entrepreneurial talents through campaigns that aim to raise awareness of female action in entrepreneurship;
9. Proposes that governments encourage diversity in the workplace and the market by implementing quotas aimed at regulating the number of female employees in SMEs and by urging Member States to promote an equal proportion of funds by the private sector going to female-led startups;
10. Calls upon the Member States to support people from under-represented groups by organizing crowd funding schemes and creating associations for immigrant entrepreneurs;
11. Applauds the work of the European Startup Association and encourages local governments to collaborate with teams of international investors such as Astutia Ventures and Core Angels in expanding their startups network and financially supporting startups located in countries with weaker economies.



FACT SHEET

Green Bonds: Green bonds are designated bonds intended to encourage sustainability and to support climate-related or other types of special environmental projects. Green bonds typically come with tax incentives to enhance their attractiveness to investors.

Venture Capital (VC): Venture capital is a form of private equity and a type of financing that investors provide to startup companies and small businesses that are believed to have long-term growth potential. Venture capital generally comes from well-off investors, investment banks and any other financial institutions. However, it does not always take a monetary form; it can also be provided in the form of technical or managerial expertise. Venture capital is typically allocated to small companies with exceptional growth potential, or to companies that have grown quickly and appear poised to continue to expand.

Microcredit: Microcredit is a common form of microfinance that involves an extremely small loan given to an individual to help them become self-employed or grow a small business. These borrowers tend to be low-income individuals, especially from less developed countries (LDCs). Microcredit is also known as "microlending" or "microloan"

Business Angels: A business angel is a private individual, often with a high net-worth, and usually with business experience, who directly invests part of their assets in new and growing private businesses. Business angels can invest individually or as part of a syndicate where one angel typically takes the lead role. Besides capital, angel investors provide business management experience, skills and contacts for the entrepreneur. Experienced angels also know that they may have to wait for a return on their investment. They can, therefore, be a good source of 'smart and patient' capital.

Initial Public Offering (IPO): An initial public offering (IPO) refers to the process of offering shares of a private corporation to the public in a new stock issuance. Companies must meet requirements by exchanges and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to hold an initial public offering (IPO). IPOs provide companies with an opportunity to obtain capital by offering shares through the primary market.

Joint Venture: A joint venture (JV) is a business arrangement in which two or more parties agree to pool their resources for the purpose of accomplishing a specific task. This task can be a new project or any other business activity. In a joint venture (JV), each of the participants is responsible for profits, losses, and costs associated with it. However, the venture is its own entity, separate from the participants' other business interests.

European Network of Equality Bodies (EQUINET): Equinet is the European Network of Equality Bodies, which are public institutions fighting discrimination at the national level. Through Equinet, members are able to share their expertise at the European level. The Network ensures that information and knowledge flows as efficiently as possible between members in order to learn from the successes achieved and the challenges raised during the implementation of their mandate at national level.

European Investment Bank (EIB): The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a non-profit European Union institution based in Luxembourg that makes loans, guarantees, and provides technical assistance and venture capital for business projects that are expected to further EU policy objectives.

Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME): The Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME) has been set-up by the



European Commission to manage on its behalf several EU programmes in the fields of SME support & innovation, environment, climate action, energy and maritime affairs.

European Central Bank (ECB): The European Central Bank (ECB) is the central bank of the 19 European Union countries which have adopted the Euro. Their main task is to maintain price stability in the euro area and so preserve the purchasing power of the single currency.

European Startup Association(ESA): The European Startup Association is a network consisting of incubators, accelerators, startups, investors, companies and public agencies. Acting as trusted advisors to investors and start-ups, the ESA aims to build a border less and collaborative European Start-up Ecosystem for all stakeholders involved.



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

"Protecting the European Way of Life: In light of the findings of the European Commission's 2019 Progress report on Turkey, how should the EU address the ongoing violations of human rights, while maintaining the cooperation required for addressing the refugee crisis and respecting multiculturalism?"

Submitted by: Konstantina -Rafailia Dimoula, Konsta Evgenia, Dimitra Komodromou, Maria Mentzou, Maria-Emmanouela Nika, Thomais Merkouri, Marija Erić (Chairperson, RS), Zak Aboukrhes (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the findings of the [2019 European Commission Report on Turkey](#) showcasing a significant rise of human rights violations concerning freedom of speech, press, and women's rights,
 - B. Deeply concerned by the large number of [human rights violations](#) connected to asylum seekers during the migration crisis,
 - C. Anxious about Turkey's [breach](#) of the 2016 Migration Pact,
 - D. Noting with regret the [lack of cooperation and continuous international dialogue](#) between the EU and Turkey concerning the refugee crisis,
 - E. Deploring Turkey's [supply of arms and deployment of mercenaries to Azerbaijan](#), in light of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict,
 - F. Displeased with [Turkey's stance in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict](#), further complicating the relations between the EU and Armenia,
 - G. Fully aware of the cultural differences between the EU and Turkey leading to conflicting perceptions of mutual cooperation;
-
- 1. Calls upon The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to strengthen the relationship between the EU and Turkey by acting as a mediator between the two;
 - 2. Encourages NATO to ensure the promotion of democracy, mutual dialogue, and multiculturalism by establishing different media and social campaigns led by influential experts in the field;
 - 3. Urges the European System of Financial Supervision (ESFC) to establish a yearly report on the European Commission's financial support and expenditure from the European Council to Turkey, monitoring and ensuring the proper financing of refugees' living conditions;



4. Instructs Member States to condemn Turkey's open support for Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict;
5. Asks Member States to ensure successful EU-Turkey cooperation by promoting the EU-Turkey joint-action plan through initiatives such as, but not limited to, trade agreements and educational programs;
6. Recommends that the European Commission encourages polyculturalism through increasing the interaction between European and Turkish volunteers aiding the refugee crisis.



FACT SHEET

The 2016 Migration Pact: A better approach to facilitating safe and orderly migration, protecting asylum seekers from violence, and eradicating all forms of discrimination.

The Nagorno-Karabakh conflict: A territorial conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, concerning the region of Nagorno-Karabakh.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): An intergovernmental political and military alliance between 30 North American and European countries, implementing the North Atlantic Treaty (1949).

The European System of Financial Supervision (ESFC): A system of micro- and macro-prudential authorities, aiming to ensure consistent and coherent financial supervision and expenditure in the EU.

EU-Turkey joint-action plan: Highlights and addresses the Syrian refugee crisis by supporting Syrians under temporary protection and their host communities and strengthening cooperation to prevent irregular migration.

Polyculturalism: The belief that cultures change constantly through different racial and ethnic groups' interactions, influences, and exchanges with each other.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET)

"Trade wars EU vs US: With the European Green Deal including a carbon border tax as the cornerstones of the Union's decarbonisation strategy, this could result in further tension to the already strained EU-US relations. How should the EU position itself to achieve its climate and trade goals?"

Submitted by: Alexander Kardoulias, Angelos Kasa, Natalia Koryllou, Katerina Lolou, Rea Papazissi, Alexandros Petrake, Foteini Sakelli, Demetris Souchleris, Kristina Zanaj, Dara Golden (Chairperson, IE) Aidan Mamo (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the deteriorating global climate year after year,
 - B. Acknowledging the existence of Member States with fossil fuel dependent economies and the difficulties presented by the transition to carbon neutrality,
 - C. Bearing in mind the potential fraught relationships with third countries due to the enforcement of the Border Carbon Adjustment (BCA) as a result of:
 - i) the potential of the BCA to be viewed as an unfairly leveraged tariff,
 - ii) the EU not seeing eye to eye with third countries, such as the US, regarding the need to combat climate change,
 - D. Noting with concern the strained trading relationship between the EU and the USA due to:
 - i) the implementation of tariffs on European imports to the USA,
 - ii) the implementation of restrictions on US companies operating in the EU, which decreases their competitiveness in the European Economic Area (EEA),
 - E. Deeply concerned by the implementation of carbon taxes as a regressive tax;
-
- 1. Endorses the European Commission in trying to make Europe carbon neutral by 2050 with the implementation of the European Green Deal;
 - 2. Calls for the European Research Council (ERC) to fulfill the EU's sustainable energy needs by committing to further research on new sustainable energy sources;
 - 3. Invites the European Investment Fund to provide financial assistance to:
 - a. Member States transitioning from fossil fuels to greener energy sources,
 - b. retraining programs aimed at workers in the fossil fuels industry;



4. Encourages the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) to help in the transition from fossil fuel energy sources by making technologies and the expertise needed for their implementation available to all Member States;
5. Directs the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (EASME) to set up an advisory board that will provide assistance and consultancy during the transition period to a carbon neutral society;
6. Urges the European Commission to establish a Border Carbon Adjustment (BCA) mechanism on imported goods from countries that do not have a sufficiently strict tax on carbon emissions implemented;
7. Invites the European Commission not to allow tax exemptions for countries outside of the EU;
8. Directs the European Commission to move towards a globally sustainable economy by raising awareness through the use of media campaigns;
9. Calls upon the European Commission to negotiate with the USA to appease trade tensions and reduce tariffs, while not allowing any exception to the BCA.



FACT SHEET

The **Border Carbon Adjustment** is a tariff on the import of goods from countries outside the European Economic Area (EEA), depending on the respective carbon footprint of these goods.

The **European Economic Area** is an agreement that enables free movement of persons, goods, services, and capital within the European union and three countries of the European Free Trade Association.

The **European Green Deal** is A legally binding commitment by the EU to work towards carbon-neutrality by 2050.

The **European Research Council** is a public body for funding of scientific and technological research conducted within the European Union.

The **European Investment Fund** is a European Union agency for the provision of finance to small and medium enterprises.

The **European Institute of Innovation and Technology** is an independent EU Body created to strengthen Europe's ability to innovate by nurturing entrepreneurial talent and supporting new ideas.

The **Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises** (EASME) manages several EU programmes in the fields of environment, climate action and energy on behalf of the European Commission.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE (SEDE)

"From West to East - As tensions rise between the US and Iran, threatening the fragile stability in the Middle East, what actions should the EU take with regards to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and its relationship to Iran in order to maintain multilateral stability while ensuring untroubled cooperation?"

Submitted by: Theodor Anagnostou, Eleutheria Giannogkona, Elias-Romanos Markopoulos, Dimitra Moulianaki, Nikos Papandreou, Spyros Zervos, Anastasia Kozlova (Chairperson, DE), Raphael Tsiamis (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the need to prevent a possible nuclear arms race in the Middle East,
 - B. Bearing in mind the fragile situation of peacekeeping efforts in the Middle East, with escalating tensions between the USA and Iran,
 - C. Convinced that the European Union (EU) should have an intermediary role in de-escalating the tensions between the US and Iran in the Middle East,
 - D. Deeply concerned by the renewed US allegations of terrorism against Iran's regional activities and its ballistic missile program,
 - E. Alarmed that Iran's breaches of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) will enable the reduction of its current breakout capacity for the production of nuclear weapons to 3 months, significantly shorter than the 12 months stipulated by the JCPOA,
 - F. Taking into consideration the renewed US sanctioning policy against the Iranian oil industry, trade, and energy sector,
 - G. Noting with regret the attempts of radical Iranian political parties to seize power amidst the dire economic situation following the US sanctions,
 - H. Disturbed by the impact of secondary sanctions on EU-Iran trade by the US Department of Treasury to European companies financially active in the area,
 - I. Noting with satisfaction that the Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX) mechanism has enabled European companies to continue trading with Iran while respecting the economic sanctions imposed by the US;
-
- 1. Recommends that the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) support the civil nuclear safety projects in Iran and the Middle East by contributing to the peacekeeping efforts and nuclear disarmament efforts of the United Nations (UN) in the area;



2. Requests that the European Commission supports the arms control mission of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) by increasing the number of agents in Iranian nuclear facilities;
3. Expresses its appreciation to France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (E3) for remaining committed to the JCPOA and activating the Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM);
4. Encourages the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) to open the re-negotiating of the JCPOA by introducing diplomatic channels between Iran and the USA;
5. Calls upon the Task Force Iran of the European External Action Service (EEAS) to restore diplomatic dialogue between the EU, Iran, and its neighbouring countries by initiating intermediation attempts;
6. Recommends that the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) aid Iranian humanitarian recovery by authorising a humanitarian relief mission of medical and food supplies;
7. Further calls upon DG ECHO to coordinate its aforementioned humanitarian relief missions with the United Nations (UN) and such Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) legally active in the area as Amnesty International;
8. Urges the HR/VP to negotiate the lifting of US secondary sanctions for European companies trading with Iran by using its soft power;
9. Calls upon Member States to facilitate trade activities with Iran by joining and further developing the INSTEX mechanism.



FACT SHEET

The **breakout capacity** of a state that does not possess nuclear weapons is the time required for producing one or more such weapons quickly and with little warning.

The **Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)**, commonly known as the Iran (nuclear) deal, is a 2015 agreement on the Iranian nuclear program between Iran, the EU, and the P5+1, i.e. the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and Germany.

US secondary sanctions are those that govern and limit economic relations between the target state and third countries, i.e. not the United States themselves.

The **Instrument in Support of Trade Exchanges (INSTEX)** is a European legal entity created in 2019 to facilitate transactions with Iran that are in accordance with US sanctions against Iran.

The **Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)** is a department of the European Commission responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and for delivering aid throughout the world.

The **Dispute Resolution Mechanism (DRM)** is a structured process which aims at resolving conflict between two parties.

The **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** is an international organization that seeks to promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to inhibit its military use.

The **High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP)** is the chief coordinator and representative of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (**CFSP**) within the EU.

In politics and diplomacy, **soft power** strives to achieve the desired outcomes without force, but rather through persuasive tactics and other means of negotiation.

The **European External Action Service (EEAS)** is the diplomatic service and combined foreign and defense ministry of the European Union.

The **Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)** is the department of the European Commission responsible for overseas humanitarian aid and for civil protection.



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

"Barrel of gunpowder: Considering the recent pause of accession negotiations with countries such as North Macedonia and Albania: Should the European Union prioritise its enlargement or a closer cooperation within existing arrangements?"

Submitted by: Evgenia Kimina, Eva Mentzelioti, Giorgos Pesiridis, Athanasios-Loukas Skiadas, Eleni Tsamili, Polyna Antoniou (Chairperson, CY), Loukia Batzili (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the [new approach to the accession process](#) for the Western Balkans that the European Commission has announced,
 - B. Bearing in mind that the [great economic development of Croatia](#), due to the removal of administrative and non-tariff barriers, led to improved economy,
 - C. Noting with concern that the European Union (EU) is [failing to keep its promises](#) by refusing to accept Candidate Countries that have met their corresponding criteria,
 - D. Aware that safeguarding and promoting the rights of minorities and vulnerable groups within the EU is in line with its fundamental values,
 - E. Recognising the [rise of euroscepticism](#) in different Member States in recent years,
 - F. Observing the [negative effects of bureaucracy and instability](#) during accession negotiations,
 - G. Anxious that Croatia's accession to the EU is resulting in an overall attitude [of apathy and depression towards politics](#) by both politicians and the EU,
 - H. Taking into consideration that the [Treaty of Amsterdam](#) transferred certain rights from national governments to the European Parliament across diverse areas,
 - I. Keeping in mind the benefits brought by the enlargement of the EU due to the [provision of more opportunities to companies, investors, consumers and tourists](#),
 - J. Gravely concerned by the [slow pace of the European integration](#) that is caused by the huge diversity that originates from the increased number of EU Member States;
-
- 1. Suggests Member States facilitate the enlargement process by offering political advice and aid to the four Candidate Countries;
 - 2. Calls upon the European Commission to ensure economic stability by providing further financial aid to Candidate Countries through the Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA);



3. Invites Western Balkan Candidate Countries to accelerate their accession to the EU through increasing citizens' living standards;
4. Encourages the transparency of the accession negotiations between the EU and Candidate Countries through the reinforcement of the General Affairs Council configuration (GAC) on issues that concern the establishment and supervision of the EU's enlargement;
5. Suggests that Candidate Countries prevent instability within them after their accession in the EU through adopting measures in an economic, political and educational level;
6. Further invites Member States to support minority groups by offering aid such as better housing and financial help;
7. Further encourages Eurodesk to further promote european values through online and television campaigns;
8. Invites the Candidate Countries to accelerate their accession to the EU through drastically reforming their justice systems;
9. Calls upon the European Commission to facilitate the enlargement process through providing Member States with help from the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange.



FACT SHEET

Treaty of Amsterdam: The Treaty of Amsterdam (Article 2 EU) mentions that the Union is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. These values are common to the Member States in a society in which pluralism, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice, solidarity and equality between women and men prevail.

Candidate Countries: These countries are in the process of 'transposing' (or integrating) EU legislation into national law

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA): The IPA is an instrument of the European Commission that aims to support the 'enlargement countries' with financial and technical help. The 'enlargement countries' are helped with political and economic reforms and are also prepared for the obligations that come with EU membership.

General Affairs Council Configuration (GAC): The GAC establishes and supervises the EU enlargement process and accession negotiations. When a country submits an application to join the EU, the Council invites the European Commission to submit its opinion on the application.

Eurodesk: The Eurodesk is a European network of European and national information centers for young people and those involved with them. It offers youth information and international learning opportunities and is an organisation supported by the Erasmus+ programme. Eurodesk raises awareness on learning mobility opportunities and encourages young people to become active citizens.



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

The world after the fourth industrial revolution: With the growing presence of artificial intelligence in the workplace, the contemporary labour force is facing major restructuring. What measures should the EU take in the field of education to ensure European citizens remain competitive in the job market of tomorrow?

Submitted by: Vasileios Apostolou, Eirini Exarchopoulou, Artemis Triantopoulou, Dimitrios Siderios, Dimitra Sinodinou, Juan Manuel Alonso Martín (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed that [20% of teenagers](#) across the EU fail to reach a basic level of digital skills,
 - B. Noting with deep concern that [70% of European teachers](#) at primary and secondary levels feel unprepared to teach digital skills,
 - C. Bearing in mind that job displacement caused by technological advancements is expected to rise exponentially from the current [3% to 30%](#) by the next decade,
 - D. Fully aware of the correlation between low educational backgrounds and risk of job displacement,
 - E. Realising that [2 out of 3 European employers](#) believe that academic institutions do not prepare students adequately for the future demands of the job market,
 - F. Expecting to have [14 Member States](#) with a lack of Artificial Intelligence and Information and Communication Technology graduates by the year 2030,
 - G. Contemplating that [43% of European workers](#) have suffered a radical change in the usage of technology at their workplace,
 - H. Taking into account that the COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated the process of digital transformation and implementation of AI-related technologies at the workplace;
-
- 1. Welcomes the European Commission's effort to foster digital literacy through the creation of the Digital Education Action Plan;
 - 2. Urges all Member States to promote the essential competencies that teachers and educators are expected to have through the:
 - a) development of common guidelines for teachers,
 - b) implementation of compulsory digital courses in teacher's trainings,
 - c) recognition of digital skills in competence frameworks;



3. Suggests that the European Economic and Social Committee provides assistance to European employees who are at higher risk of job displacement;
4. Requests that European Universities and other educational institutions emphasize on the implementation of the New Skills Agenda for Europe, which introduces several actions to make more relevant trainings and support available to EU citizens;
5. Invites public and private entities to support digital specialists and to ensure that minorities are equally represented in digital studies and careers through scholarships;
6. Urges the ERDF to reduce the gap between the levels of development in Europe's countries where the pandemic has had a bigger impact by funding educational institutions in regions;
7. Invites the European Commission to increase Member States' expenditure on the Youth Guarantee;
8. Expresses its appreciation for existing projects such as ICILS, whose main goal is to boost the knowledge of digital skills among European Youngsters.



FACT SHEET

Digital Education Action Plan:

The Digital Education Action Plan (2021-2027) outlines the European Commission's vision for high-quality, inclusive and accessible digital education in Europe. It is a call to action for stronger cooperation at European level to:

- learn from the COVID-19 crisis, during which technology is being used at an unprecedented scale in education and training
- make education and training systems fit for the digital age

European Economic and Social Committee:

The European Economic and Social Committee is a consultative body of the European Union established in 1958. It is an advisory assembly composed of "social partners", namely: employers, employees and representatives of various other interests

New Skills Agenda for Europe:

The European Skills Agenda is a five-year plan to help individuals develop more and better digital skills to be better equipped for life and work

ERDF (European Regional Development Fund):

The European Regional Development Fund is a fund allocated by the European Union. Its purpose is to transfer money from richer regions, and invest it in the infrastructure and services of underdeveloped regions.

Youth Guarantee:

The Youth Guarantee is a commitment by all Member States to ensure that all young people under the age of 25 years receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, apprenticeship and traineeship.

ICILS (The International Computer and Information Literacy Study):

The International Computer and Information Literacy Study (ICILS) seeks to bridge these gaps by studying the extent to which young people are able to use information and communication technology (ICT) productively in school, at home, in society, and their future workplaces.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

No place to call home: In light of the burden of mass tourism and gentrification on major European cities, what approach should the EU adopt towards safeguarding the sustainability of living in those cities?

Submitted by: Anastasia Ioannou, Arsinoi Mantika, Maria Matouka, Catarina Costa Cardoso (Chairperson, PT), Matilde Lopes (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Viewing with appreciation the cultural tolerance and relationships that are developed thanks to the interaction between tourists and locals,
 - B. Recognising the influence of the tourism industry in generating employment,
 - C. Noting with deep concern the displacement of former local residents as a consequence of overtourism,
 - D. Keeping in mind the proportional relationship between prices of living and tourist influxes, in connection with purchasing power,
 - E. Aware of the building renovations that are often conducted in order to achieve a great appeal to the tourists,
 - F. Emphasising the shift in focus from local to touristic services,
 - G. Further noting the linguistic and cultural alterations that occur due to the extensive use of foreign languages in touristic areas,
 - H. Taking into account the association between tourism and larger waste generation,
 - I. Deeply concerned by the increase of air and water pollution caused by the rising need for transportation for tourists,
-
- 1. Advises Member States to follow the example of the city of Berlin by setting a rent cap;
 - 2. Recommends that Member States ensure the necessary funds for the maintenance and development of their cities by raising tourism-related taxes;
 - 3. Urges Member States to ensure fairness of prices for both tourists and locals by setting price limitations to various products and touristic services;
 - 4. Calls upon Municipalities to support local and traditional stores by lowering their Corporate Income Tax or Personal Income Tax, according to the businesses' scale;



5. Supports the United Nations World Tourism Organisation to continue to evaluate the satisfaction of locals and tourists by conducting surveys to shape future measures accordingly;
6. Encourages Municipalities to raise awareness of the language and culture of the country by:
 - a) organising events,
 - b) endorsing local and traditional businesses,
 - c) creating tourist guides and services,
 - d) promoting the use of the country's language;
7. Instructs Member States to decrease air pollution by using alternative sources of energy for public transports;
8. Requests Municipalities of affected cities to reduce waste in public areas by introducing littering fines;
9. Welcomes Member States to control the overcrowding of cities by regulating the capacity of airports and ports, in accordance with [Barcelona's efforts.](#)



FACT SHEET

Berlin's rent cap: a law of the federal state of Berlin that creates a rent limit according to different criteria, protecting tenants in the development of renting contracts and in cases of rent alterations post-renovations and re-letting after the conclusion of a leasing period.

Tourism taxes: any revenue-generating measure targeted at tourists. These will most likely have the most direct impact on tourism companies.

Corporate Income Tax: tax applied to the income of a company, applied to the earnings after the deduction of earnings and depreciation.

Personal Income Tax: taxes levied on the net income (gross income minus allowable tax reliefs) and capital gains of individuals.

United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO): United Nations agency responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.



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

"Life 2.0: The birth of gene-edited twins in China in 2018 demonstrated the current capabilities of gene editing and synthetic biology. Bearing in mind that personalised medicine and lab-meat can be produced with similar processes, how can the EU ensure that scientists can conduct their research without overstepping ethical borders?"

Submitted by: Eva Arapogianni, Vasiliki Dimitrakopoulou, Sofia Lafazani, Despoina Mangel, Georgia Papadopoulou, Cristina Papaioannou, Ioanna-Alexandra Pappa, Konstantina Xatzoglou, Xanthi Agoraki (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the right of innovation and research, as prescribed by the Treaty of Lisbon⁵,
- B. Acknowledging the implementation of [laws](#) decreeing Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)⁶ of Genetically Modified (GM) derived foods to be assisted of dossier containing experimental data and a risk assessment,
- C. Recognising that bioengineering has eliminated a wide range of diseases, including b-thalassaemia, faccoli anaemia, cystic fibrosis, X-SCID immunodeficiency, and OTC metabolic disease,
- D. Bearing in mind that as a recently established field, bioengineering is perplexing to both the public view and the scientific community,
- E. Viewing with appreciation that lab-grown beef requires [99%](#) less land use and produces 96% fewer greenhouse gas emissions, while cultured meat ensures animal welfare,
- F. Noting with satisfaction that GM Crops can benefit agriculture and food production, as they are resistant to viruses and weather conditions, making food more accessible and helping battle famine,

⁵ The Treaty of Lisbon is an international agreement that amends the two treaties which form the constitutional basis of the European Union (EU). It was signed by the EU member states on 13 December 2007, and entered into force on 1 December 2009. Its main aim - as set out in the Treaty's preamble – is to enhance the Union's efficiency and democratic legitimacy and improve the coherence of its actions, providing the Union with a single legal personality in order to replace the Community as a legal entity.

⁶ Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) can be defined as organisms (i.e. plants, animals or microorganisms) in which the genetic material (DNA) has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination. The technology is often called "modern biotechnology" or "gene technology", sometimes also "recombinant DNA technology" or "genetic engineering". It allows selected individual genes to be transferred from one organism into another, also between non related species. Foods produced from or using GM organisms are often referred to as GM foods.



- G. Aware that although 90% of scientists support that GM foods are safe for consumption, there are many concerns about the food's toxicity, allergenicity, stability of the inserted gene and outcrossing,
 - H. Being aware of the dual-use dilemma regarding biosecurity and the production of biological weapons,
 - I. Fully alarmed that replacing natural products with synthetic ones could displace small-scale farmers;
-
- 1. Invites Member States to regularly update the measures in place in the sector of synthetic biology by following the frequent changes in the field;
 - 2. Suggests that Member States, in collaboration with the scientific community raise awareness about synthetic biology and GMOs by:
 - a. incorporating a GMO-related subject to the school curriculum,
 - b. holding public lectures and debates regarding synthetic biology,
 - c. publishing research results and accomplishments in a simplified way,
 - d. holding educational programmes specifically addressed to farmers regarding the use and benefits of GMO crops;
 - 3. Calls upon Member States to monitor and ensure the security of GMO products by:
 - a. creating stricter protocols for GMO foods allergen and toxicity testing,
 - b. implementing "buffer zones" that distance separating fields within which GM and conventional crops are grown;
 - 4. Suggests that the European Commission protects and upholds the moral values and standards set by the Code of Conduct by monitoring the security of usage of GMO products;
 - 5. Encourages all Member States to protect and uphold the moral values and standards set by the scientific community by establishing Codes of Conduct regarding research on Synthetic Biology;
 - 6. Urges member states to perform psycho-metric tests on scientists to ensure that they will not purposefully use their means for harm;
 - 7. Asks governments to prevent cases of unethical misconduct during research by performing frequent checks to laboratories and establishing penalties in case of potential breach;
 - 8. Requests that governments assist the agricultural community by establishing a ceiling price to companies that supply GMO products to farmers;
 - 9. Asks Member States to support small scale farmers into purchasing GMO products and adopt such practices by providing funding to conventional food farmers to buy GMO seeds.



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THEMISTOKLES AND DIMITRIS TSATSOS FOUNDATION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
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