43RD NATIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP GREECE

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

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ΙΔΡΥΜΑ
ΝΕΟΛΑΙΑΣ
ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑ ΒΙΟΥ
ΜΑΘΗΣΗΣ

Athens 2022 - 43rd National
Selection Conference of EYP Greece

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European Youth Parliament Greece – EYP Greece

Athens '22 - 43rd National Selection Conference of EYP Greece

Resolution Booklet of

Academic Team of Athens '22 - 43rd National Selection Confierece of the EYP Greece

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PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 18th of April 2022

08:50 - 09:10:	*Opening of the General Assembly*
09:10 - 09:50:	Debate I - Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)
09:50 - 10:30:	Debate II - Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II (LIBE II)
10:30 - 11:00:	*Coffee Break*
11:00 - 11:40:	Debate III - Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)
11:40 - 12:20:	Debate IV - Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I (ENVI I)
12:20 - 13:00:	Debate V - Committee on Development I (DEVE I)
13:00 - 14:00:	*Lunch Break*
14:00 - 14:30:	Meet and Greet with EYP Greece
14:30 - 15:10:	Debate VI - Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I (LIBE I)
15:10 - 15:50:	Debate VII - Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II (ENVI II)
15:50 - 16:30:	Debate VIII- Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs III (LIBE III)
16:30 - 17:00:	*Coffee Break*
17:00 - 17:40:	Debate IX - mittee on Human Rights (DROI)
17:40 - 18:20:	Debate X - Committee on Development II (DEVE II)
18:20 - 18:40:	*Coffee Break*
18:40 - 20:00:	*Closing Ceremony*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

The procedure of the General Assembly will go as follows:

TIMES AND PROCEDURES

- **Silent reading of the Resolution** (2 minutes);

- **Proposition Speech (Defence Speech) by the Proposing Committee** (2.5 minutes);

- **Position Speeches by Delegates** (3 minutes = 2 x 1.5 minutes);

- **Response to Position Speeches by the Proposing Committee** (2 minutes);

- **Three Rounds of Open Debate with responses by the Proposing Committee** (3-4 points per round);

  After each round, the proposing committee answers the points made during that round.

- **Summation Speech** (2 minutes);

- **Voting Procedure**.

SPEECHES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND RELEVANT ADVICE

a. *Proposition Speech (also called Defence Speech) **by the Proposing Committee***
Explain the main points and ideas behind your resolution. Explain why your resolution should pass, as well as the main and crucial points which revolve around the ideas that you drafted during Committee Work. Try to be as creative as possible.

b. *Position Speech*
You can either critique or commend the efforts done by the committee in drafting the Resolution. This means that the position speech can either be supportive or critical. If critical, try to address the main points which were issues in the resolution, emphasising the biggest issues that you have with the resolution. Try naming specific Operative Clauses that you disagree with and explain why. Also, try to provide constructive feedback on what they should improve or how they could change their resolution in order to fix the main issues that you mentioned.

If supporting, try to, once again, offer constructive feedback to different Operative Clauses and try to explain why you agree with the resolution.

c. *Rounds of Open Debate*

In the rounds of open debate, the committees -aside from the proposing one- get a chance to ask general points about the Resolution of the proposing committee. Try to not discuss and bring up points that were already mentioned. You are allowed to raise points around the Reasoning Clauses, as well as the Operative Clauses, but **try to focus on discussing Operative Clauses** and **propose additional solutions** that enrich the debate, rather than simply asking for clarifications or details!

In order to contribute meaningfully to the discussion of the Resolution, a point of debate is encouraged to have the following three characteristics:
- **Relevant:** the point needs to be connected to a specific idea of the Resolution, rather than multiple. In particular, a point of Debate should **only cover one idea at a time**.
- **Constructive:** the point needs to aim to improve the discussion around the Resolution, as well as the Resolution itself. Instead of simply asking a question that the Proposing Committee may not have considered, try to **suggest an answer** to this question, or an alternative solution that can be considered.
- **Reasoned:** you need to explain your reasoning when offering a point of Open Debate. After agreeing or disagreeing with something, try to explain **why**.

Keep in mind that one point corresponds to one OC only, so you are expected to solely address one idea with your point.

d. *Summation Speech*

A final speech where you call for people to vote on your resolution. You can be as creative as you want here, we encourage you to work on creating something that will motivate people to believe in change and in your resolution. This can range from repeating the main points and explaining why people should vote for you up to motivational speeches where you use real-life examples to get your point across.

VOTING PROCEDURE

- After the conclusion of all the speeches on a Resolution, the Chairpersons will collect the votes of their Delegates within their committees; once done, they will raise their committee placards.
- Once all the Chairpersons have counted the votes, the member of the Academic Board presiding over the respective debate will call them one by one to announce the votes of their Committee as **Votes in Favour / Votes Against / Abstentions / Absent**.
- **Announcing The Votes:** After the voting procedure is concluded, the Board announces whether the resolution has passed or failed. In order to pass, the Resolution needs to collect an **absolute majority of votes in favour**, i.e. **50% of the votes**.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLACARDS

a. Committee Placard
Each Committee has a Placard with its Committee name, which must be raised at any point that the Committee wishes to be recognised to speak during the General Assembly. The delegates together with the Chairperson must decide beforehand who will be delivering speeches and making points, as well as their order, if multiple Delegates wish to make a point.

b. Direct Response (max. 2x per debate per committee)
Twice per debate, each committee (including the one proposing) has the ability to immediately reply to the point that was made directly before, especially in terms of the content of the point. Therefore, if a Chairperson raises the **Direct Response placard,** the Board will immediately recognise the Direct Response of their committee after the previous point has been made. If two or more committees request a Direct Response, the Board will decide which committee to recognise at its discretion.

Keep in mind that being relevant is not enough for a Direct Response; it requires a point that directly replies to the previous one. For example, we have:

Point: *'How will you fund this programme?'*
Direct Response (Wrong): *'Yes, also, how will you make sure the programme will be effective?'*

This Direct Response is **not successful** because, although it is related to the previous point, it **does not answer** the point. Instead, you could try the following:

Point: *'How will you fund this programme?'*
Direct Response (Correct!): *'This programme could actually be funded using the XYZ funding mechanism!'*

Direct responses are recognised after the point is made, and the person who is speaking currently is not to be disturbed. **Example:** John makes a point and Robin disagrees with him. Robin will raise a direct response as soon as possible and will get immediately recognised as soon as John finishes his point.

Direct Responses will be stopped if they do not refer to the last point which was made by the previous delegate.

c. Point of Personal Privilege
This placard may be raised by a Chairperson if one of their delegates requests to repeat a point that was inaudible. This placard cannot be raised in the case of someone not paying attention. The Board will decide whether a point was audible or not.

d. Point of Order
This placard may be raised by a Chairperson, if at any instance a committee feels that the Board has not followed appropriate parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the Board is absolute.

Eᴜ Cʀᴀsʜ Cᴏᴜʀsᴇ

Welcome to our introduction to the EU! We strive to share with you all the necessary background knowledge of how the EU works to promote your academic engagement.

Welcome to the EU!

The **European Union (EU)** constitutes a supranational organisation of 27 Member States. It is an **economic and political union of unique organisation** in terms of both structure and decision-making. It has evolved from the first European Communities, established after the second world war to preserve peace on the European continent, to EU institutions working towards the closer economic and political integration of Member States and giving rise to the still-evolving structure of the EU we know today.

How does the EU pass laws?

The European legislative process is far wider than that of the majority of Member States; it involves the European Commission, the Council of the EU, and the European Parliament, which comprise the **Institutional Triangle of the EU**. These determine whether a resolution will become a legitimate act, coming into effect after being integrated into national legislation by Member States. If you want a more detailed overview of how the EU passes legislation, you might be interested in this video: **How does the EU pass new laws?**
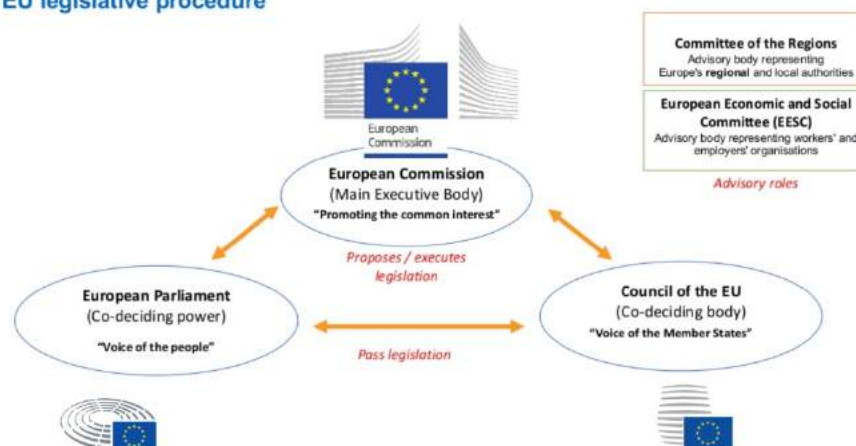
What are the 'EU competences'?

The EU can only pass legislation *(i.e. has the competence to do so)* in areas that fall under its legal jurisdiction. In Articles 2-6 of the **Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)**, it is clarified **who can legislate in different areas**: the EU, Member States, or both.

What are the types of EU competences?

- **Exclusive competence:** Only the EU can act in these cases, producing legally binding acts that Member States are responsible for applying;
- **Shared competence:** Both the Commission and national governments may legislate in these areas. However, national governments may only pass laws if the EU has not already done so *('exclusive if EU has policy')* or if it has decided to not do so *('non-exclusive')*;
- **Supporting competence:** The EU aids Member States by coordinating or supporting their action, for example through setting up relevant programs and sharing best practices. However, the EU has no jurisdiction to create new laws in these areas or lead Member States to harmonise their national legislations.

If you want to learn about EU competences in greater detail, you might be interested in this video: Competences of the European Union.

The policy areas on which the EU can legislate are organised by competences as follows:

Exclusive	Shared		Support, Coordinate, Complement
	Exclusive if EU has policy	**Non-exclusive**	
Customs Union	Internal Market	Research and Development	Most Human Health Policies
Euro Monetary Policy	Some Social Policies	Outer Space Policies	Industry
Conservation of marine resources (fisheries)	Cohesion Policy	Development and Cooperation	Culture
Common Commercial Policy	Agriculture and Fisheries	Humanitarian Aid	Tourism
Competition Rules for the functioning of the Internal Market	Environment		Education, Vocational Training, Youth, Sport
	Consumer Protection		
	Transport and trans-European networks		Civil protection, Disaster Prevention
	Area of		Administrative

Conclusion of International Agreements under certain conditions	Freedom, Justice and Security		Cooperation
	Energy		Coordination of social, economic, employment policies
	Public Health Policies		

In any area of legislation not covered by this table, **Member States have exclusive competence**, which means that the EU cannot make any legally binding proposals.

What are the different types of European Union legislation?

The EU has two roots of law in terms of legislation: **primary** and **secondary**.
- **Primary**: The treaties of the Union, the treaties of the accession of new Member States, and the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights are the **primary origins of EU law**.
- **Secondary**: Directives, regulations, decisions, opinions, and recommendations are examples of **secondary forms of EU law** that must be aligned with the principles and guidance of primary EU legislation.
  - **Regulations:** legally binding documents that must be followed in their entirety in the EU;
  - **Directives:** legal tools establishing certain aims that all Member States must fulfil through nationally-implemented legislative action;
  - **Decisions:** legally binding acts that only affect the public to whom it is directed, such as a single country or a single organization;
  - **Recommendations** and **opinions** make the proposing body's views public, but they are not legally binding.

If you want to know more about these secondary forms of EU law, this video will be of use to you: **What is the difference between Directives, Regulations and Decisions?**

What are the EU's institutions?

1. European Commission ('The Commission')
The Commission is the Union's executive body. Each Member State nominates one Commissioner who is responsible for a specific policy area (e.g., agriculture, competition, foreign affairs). The Commission monitors the implementation of EU policy, has the exclusive Right of Initiative to propose legislation to the European Parliament and Council of the EU, and represents the EU in foreign affairs through the **High Representative (HR/VP)**. The Commission is divided into various **Directorates-General (DGs)** or services, each responsible for a particular policy area.

2. European Parliament (EP)

The European Parliament is the EU's legislative body, composed of 705 Members of Parliament (MEPs) directly elected by all EU citizens every five years. Aside from having the role of co-decision on legislative and budgetary proposals together with the **Council of the EU**, the EP supervises **the Commission** and debates international agreements.

3. The Council of the EU ('The Council')

The Council co-decides on policies and legislation with **the European Parliament**, coordinates policies across **Member States**, and concludes on international agreements. It is organised through issue-specific groups *(configurations)* composed of the Ministers of Member States together with the President, whose term lasts six months.

4. The European Council (never abbreviated)

The European Council is a **strategic body** without **legislative authority**. Consisting of the EU's **heads of state or government** and the **President of the Commission**, it determines the EU's **strategies**, **policies**, **and goals**, as well as the Union's shared foreign and security policy.

5. The Court of Justice of the EU (CJEU**)**

The CJEU oversees **all aspects of the legal system**, ensuring the **lawful application** of the EU Laws and Treaties. It also interprets EU law at the request of national courts. The CJEU consists of two major courts: the **European Court of Justice (ECJ)**, the highest EU court; and the **General Court**.

The main EU stakeholders are depicted in the following EU diagram:
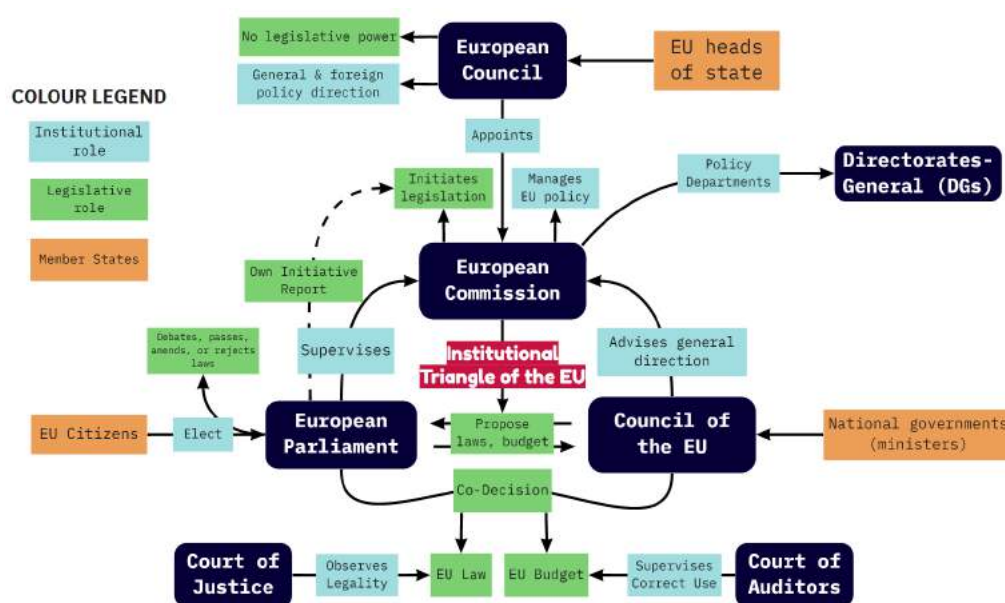
MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION
(CULT)

Modern Romance: *Research has shown that Uncommitted Sexual Encounters are becoming progressively more ingrained in popular culture and increase the risk of Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs). Given that sexual education varies greatly across Europe, how can European countries ensure comprehensive, effective and accessible Sexual Education for their citizens?*

Submitted by: Georgios Kalkandis, Ioanna Maria Kritikou, Jason Konstantinos Niavis, Nikoleta Paliou, Katerina Papadimitropoulou, Stelios Petrakis, Christina Rodia, Christina Tournari, Konstantina Triantafyllopoulou, Maria Christina Vaila, Chrysalina Gouli (GR, Chairperson), Dimitris Sergetzis (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to consolidate sexuality education as a mandatory course in the school curriculum of all Member States. It wishes to achieve adequate and holistic learning on the topic, conducted by well-trained professors who are open to such discussions. It hopes to inform citizens about the dangers of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, as well as to eliminate the stigmatisation of people affected by them.

The above is decided upon because

A. Adolescents who have never been formally educated on protection during sex are more likely to skip their proper use, causing unexpected pregnancies and the spread of **Sexually Transmitted Infections** (STIs),

B. Stereotypes and false presumptions may guide sexual educational programmes, resulting in the transmission of one-sided education concerning the subject,

C. There is a barrier for teachers and professors to engage with sex education seen as how it is stigmatised, may invoke embarrassment and is further troubled by misinformation,

D. Since November 2019 sexuality education has been mandated by only 19 Member States, while it remains optional in 7 Member States,

E. Out of the Member States in which sexuality education is mandatory, almost half of them only provide ad hoc and voluntary training sessions for teachers, rather than a comprehensive and obligatory preparation course,

F. The 2011 [EU Directive on combating sexual abuse and sexual exploitation of children and child pornography](#) obliges Member States to set out appropriate measures that reduce the risk of children becoming victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Ministry of Education of each Member State to apply within its educational system a proper sexuality education course, which will be considered part of the schools' monthly curriculum and will aim towards promoting safety by:
    a. teaching ways of contraception and its importance,
    b. raising awareness about the need for consent,
    c. analysing different genders and sexualities,
    d. explaining sexual reproductive health,
    e. using audiovisual content;
2. Emphasises the importance for governments to ensure the proper conduction of sexuality education courses in countries where the quality of sexuality education is sub-par by assigning the supervision and evaluation to health experts, psychologists and sociologists;
3. Suggests the Ministry of Education of each Member State to introduce formal evaluation of the teachers responsible for teaching sexuality education in European schools, provided both by students and head teachers;
4. Urges public schools and universities to promote seminars that will ensure the valid sharing of relevant knowledge to children by:
    a. educating and informing teachers about the subject while also assessing their existing knowledge,
    b. helping parents develop supportive and honest communication with their children concerning their sexual life;
5. Proposes that governments create national committees consisting of experts responsible for verifying websites that provide adequate information about safety during uncommitted sexual encounters by creating a common and uniform indicator across all Member States for the verified sites;
6. Recommends Member States' public schools to promote open discussion between students and therapists who specialise in sexual matters by inviting them twice a year for that purpose;
7. Invites European Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to contribute financially to the conduction of tests for **Sexually Transmitted Diseases** (STDs) and STIs for Member States' citizens for free at least once a year;

8. Encourages European NGOs to promote social media campaigns regarding the stigmatisation of people suffering from STDs by:
    a. utilising celebrities' profiles to raise awareness,
    b. creating small advertisements in the form of commercials and documentaries that will be easily accessible and attractive to the young public.

ANNEX I: DEFINITIONS BELONGING TO THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT)

For the purposes of this resolution:

1. 'Holistic sexuality education' means the kind of education that focuses on providing accurate and age-appropriate, scientifically supported information on sexual health and sexuality, as well as on topics related to non-discrimination, equality, safety, tolerance, and respect for the rights of others;

2. 'Sexuality education' means the acquisition of knowledge about the functioning of sexuality, biological processes, feelings and potential health risks;

3. 'Sexually Transmitted Infections' mean infections that are spread from one person to another through sexual intercourse specifically and explicitly caused by viruses, funghi, bacteria and parasites;

4. 'Sexually Transmitted Diseases' means infections that are spread from one person to another through sexual intercourse;

5. 'Sexual and reproductive health' means the state of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being related to sexuality, not merely the absence of disease, dysfunction, or infirmity.

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

Salt, sugar or cocaine: *While cocaine use is far less widespread in Central and Western Europe, a vast network of criminal organisations are based in the Western Balkans, making the region a hotspot for organised crime. What actions should the EU take to better support the region in tackling the spread of drug trafficking groups?*

Submitted by: Georgios Asimakapoulos, Vasileios Gioutsos, Aigli Gkagia, Theologos Gravanis, Evangelos Kafouros, Anastasios Ntanakas, Athanasia Pagona Kontova, Giorgos Svoronos-Stratiotis, Maria-Triantafyllia Kathariou, Ivor Meštrović (HR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to support the (Western) Balkan States in combating the drug trade, specifically of cocaine, with stricter measures to counter these and associated illegal activities, as well as corruption. Furthermore, we entrust and seek to enhance the law enforcement to further cooperate and coordinate when dealing with the aforementioned illegal activities. Additionally, we strive to promote safer methods of rehabilitation for affected individuals. Moreover, we seek to raise awareness about the harmful impacts of cocaine trafficking, selling and consumption.

The above is decided upon because

A. Criminal activities related to cocaine increase annually, which is proven by the rise of hospital admissions related to addictions and the increasing quantity of cocaine seizures, as outlined in the [European Drug Report 2019](#),

B. The EU cocaine market is [one of the most resilient](#) worldwide with an estimated [value of €5.7 billion](#),

C. Law enforcement plays an important role in the context of legal certainty and public safety, which are directly threatened by the aforementioned criminal activities, as well as a lack of committed cooperation between different States' police and security forces,

D. The highly present corruption within public authorities, specifically law enforcement; and lack of success in investigating, prosecuting, and preventive measures; results in a general loss of confidence on this matter among the public,

E. There exists a grave need to update and finalise policies and strategies that are needed for this crime prevention, such as the EU Drugs Strategy 2021-2025, European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats, and the Economic and Social Council's Resolution 2002/13,

F. Citizens seldom take responsibility in reporting drug-related criminal offences they either witnessed or have information about,

G. Drug traffickers and sellers keep finding innovative ways of trafficking cocaine, such as face masks, living animals, as well as the usage of the dark web,

H. The majority of those involved in the cocaine trade believe in the ability to achieve a high and quick profit,

I. Cocaine greatly contributes to overall social and economic instability through hampering economic growth and negative stereotypes resulting in discrimination, specifically of citizens coming from States infamous for their role in the cocaine trade and organised crime,

J. Those addicted to or in other ways dependant on the substance are hesitant to seek help due to social stigmatisation and isolation, and fears of prosecution,

K. Many European citizens, especially younger ones, fail to resist cocaine's lure and perceived appeals, bolstered by its romanticisation in media including social media, as well as the misconceptions surrounding cocaine, which subsequently leads them into the drug network as consumers;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Appeals to the **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction** (EMCDDA) to fund rehabilitation centres with the goal of improving recovery programs and medical education, especially for people with special needs;

2. Invites Member States' security and home affairs agencies to further cooperate with **Frontex** to increase the total number of personnel at the external borders of the EU with the Western Balkan States with the objective of intercepting drug trade;

3. Recommends the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament to engage in awareness-raising activities and educational campaigns aimed at reducing the stigmatisation of users, preventing overdoses and educating about the usage of cocaine and its detrimental effects on human health and society in general;

4. Urges all Member States to additionally punish convicts of drug trade with seizures of their personal belongings if bought with illegally obtained money, marking the illegally obtained money, extended sentencing laws and guidelines, and not allowing anyone charged with the aforementioned crimes to leave the country while awaiting trial;

5. Calls upon the **Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs** (DG HOME) to increase:

   a. the efficiency of cocaine trade detection in South America, the EU, and Western Balkans by investing in technological advances such as surveillance drones and advanced internet tracking;

   b. funding and seek further collaboration with police forces of both Member and the Western Balkan States with the goal of receiving specialised training and establishing coordination;

6. Encourages citizens to share relevant information about the drug trade with law enforcement in return for special protection by relevant bodies of Member States;

7. Suggests that media corporations be more sensible in their portrayal of drugs, especially cocaine, due to their detrimental effects on human health;

8. Calls upon the EMCDDA to:

   a. help cocaine users deal with the consequences of social stigmatisation and exclusion through offering opportunities for rehabilitation,

   b. fund the education of well-informed practitioners working in prisons and rehabilitation centres through various educational and training programs;

9. Urges for a common anti-cocaine front between DG HOME, EMCDDA, **Europol**, and respective Member States' agencies to monitor cocaine markets more actively and increase the ferocity and frequency of actions taken against the trade.

For the purposes of this resolution:

6. 'Home Affairs' is a matter of police and other border and security related matters.

7. 'Illicit drugs' are all drugs deemed by a certain legal authority as against the law in any form.

8. 'Cocaine trade' is a process of transmitting cocaine from South America, where it is grown, to other parts of the world. In the context of this topic, it concerns trade from South America to Europe.

9. The Western Balkans include the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and the disputed legal status of Kosovo.

10. 'Criminal networks' are interconnected individuals and groups who commit various crimes.

11. 'Organised crimes' are activities against the law that are directed by certain groups and carried out on a major scale.

12. The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction is an EU body doing research, raising awareness and further cooperating upon request.

13. The Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs is the European Commission's highest body dealing with matters of crime, public safety, civil protection and (external) border security.

14. 'EU Drugs Strategy 2021-2025' is a central document of the EU's strong opposition to drugs and one through which it plans to combat the spread and usage of illicit drugs.

15. 'European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats' is a key anti-drug policy of the EU that aims at tackling the issue of criminal threats in a manner of law enforcement cooperation and integration.

16. FRONTEX as a body of the European Commission, has a mission to ensure safe and well-functioning external borders of the EU.

17. Europol is a police cooperation organisation on a European level with the goal of helping to make Europe safer by assisting law enforcement authorities in different States.

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

An advanced social contract: *Following on from the publication of the High-Level Expert Group report into the digital transformation of EU labour markets, how should the EU tackle the potential loss of jobs due to digitalisation?*

Submitted by: Iosif Armakolas, George-Alexander Bakalis, Anastasios Kakias, Vasiliki Kinti, Christine Kordelis, Foteini Maratou, Stefanos Mpatalas, Eleni Papazogonopoulou, Maria Stratigaki, Alexios Theodoropoulos, Luke Piercy (ES, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to prevent the loss of human jobs due to digitalisation, assist workers in adjusting to a new digital workplace and provide equal access to digital jobs for everyone. Ultimately, the main goal is to maximise the positive aspects of digital transformation whilst minimising the negatives.

The above is decided upon because

A. **Job-displaced** individuals do not possess the necessary skills to adapt to new digital workplaces, considering the issue does not lie in the decrease in available jobs, but rather in the creation of new technology-based ones,

B. Digitalisation is creating rapid changes in the labour market such as increasing inequality and skill gaps as well as changing workers' skill necessities, job displacement and business models,

C. Lack of knowledge in **STEM** and skills such as foreign languages, management, communication, and problem-solving prevents people from finding jobs that make heavy use of digital platforms,

D. Businesses reported that their ageing workforce could not help them in accomplishing their digital transformation goals due to the lack of workers' digital capabilities, such as those regarding internet safety and data analytics,

E. Given that 40% of companies will not survive in the next 10 years if they fail to adapt to the latest technologies, businesses are changing to a digital model, as it reduces costs in physical facilities such as rent and utilities,

F. 73% of employees affected by the digital transformation of their company may experience medium to high levels of stress due to the fear of unemployment which may create hostile competition in the workplace,

G. By 2025, 90% of new enterprise applications will use artificial intelligence (AI) - powered technologies in their processes which will increase the demand for related skills in the labour market such as knowledge of programming languages and hardware maintenance,

H. Roughly 70% of day-to-day operations at a workplace face a risk of becoming automated, with 40% of lower-class workers likely to encounter such an issue, in contrast to 5% of **tertiary degree**-possessing employees and workers in non-routine jobs,

I. 70% of digitalisation programmes fail due to employee resistance and lack of managerial support,

J. Adoption of industrial robots, which tripled from 2003 to 2016, will lead, on one hand, to higher labour productivity, creation of new jobs, rising wages and increasing job satisfaction, but on the other, it will make some jobs less important and others expendable,

K. Research by the **Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation and Development (OECD)** and others has shown that, historically, higher productivity resulting from technological advances progressively translates, among others, into higher employment and eventually compensates for initial job displacement;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Encourages the **Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion** to aid students in gaining the necessary skills for an easier job acquisition by supporting schools and colleges to provide them with various job-related subjects;

2. Requests that Member States offer training programmes for already active employees on the topic of AI and its related skills rather than immediately replacing them with technology professionals;

3. Further asks Member States to educate business owners about the modernised working format for higher educated and reskilled workers via government-funded seminars;

4. Encourages the **European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)** to:

    a. facilitate technological advances through collaboration between research facilities and universities,

    b. establish a transitional period between the instalment of robots and the automation of the industry sector, during which workers can prepare for alternative work opportunities;

5. Strongly affirms the **Digital Skills and Job Coalition (DSJC)** to encourage businesses who are switching to digital business models to allocate resources to mental health support, team building activities, as well as human resource seminars with a focus on workplace conduct;

6. Calls upon Member States to aid older workers in adapting to these new technologies by:

    a. categorising participants of retraining seminars by age group or generation,

    b. assigning instructors of a similar age to the employees attending the seminars,

c. encouraging older generations to integrate modern technologies into their everyday life to ensure a smoother transition;

7. Requests the DSJC to aid employees in adjusting and staying up to date with the digital workspace, by demanding that businesses:

   a. organise weekly courses, which will aid employees in developing the necessary skills and viewing change positively,

   b. create a 24/7 support group that will troubleshoot and answer any questions regarding new digital systems,

   c. inform employees about the changes in business processes before they become public to smoothen the transitional period.

ANNEX III: DEFINITIONS BELONGING TO THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL)

For the purposes of this resolution:

18. 'Job displacement' means job loss due to economic factors.

19. 'STEM' is a term used to group together the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics.

20. 'Tertiary degree' refers to the education level that comes after completing secondary education.

21. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an intergovernmental organisation that aims to stimulate economic progress and world trade.

22. The Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion is responsible for EU policy on employment, social affairs, skills, labour mobility and the funding of related programmes.

23. The European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) is an independent body inside the EU that aims at strengthening Europe's innovative abilities.

24. The Digital Skills and Job Coalition (DSJC) is an initiative that aims to bring together Member States, companies and education providers who attempt to tackle the lack of digital skills in Europe.

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

Doctor Google: *With the increase of self-diagnosis and self-medication rising in Member States, the issue of mis-medication is putting the health of individuals at risk. How can Member States balance the potential benefits and dangers of people's self-care for their health while ensuring all the citizens have access to a fair and efficient healthcare system?*

Submitted by: Maria Doufa, Maria Fotopoulou, Panagiotis Goudis, Eleftheria Loumaki, Evdoxia Paraskevi Palla, Miltiadis-Vaios Raptis, George Risvanis, Joanna Spiropoulou, Marilena Triantafylli, Myrto-Despoina Vlami, Polyna Antoniou (CY, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to prevent the hazards and dangers of mis-medication due to wrong self-diagnoses by educating people about the potential benefits of self-care while ensuring that all citizens have access to a fair and efficient healthcare system.

The above is decided upon because

A. 74% of the online sites that match symptoms to diseases fail to produce a correct diagnosis as the first result,

B. Expensive hospital visits or consultation fees motivate people to start self-care and self-medication,

C. Many people turn to online sources such as the internet in order to self-diagnose their health symptoms and seek medical advice,

D. The peer influence, limitations, and social reinforcement that young people face lead them to self-medicate, potentially resulting in overdosing,

E. The lack of health insurance, poor health literacy and scarcity of medical information lead to mis-medication and self-diagnosis,

F. The poor distribution of healthcare in rural areas leads to struggles with obtaining immediate healthcare in emergencies and in everyday life,

G. People in Europe cannot afford to pay for healthcare due to the presence of **out of pocket payments** in the healthcare system,

H. Many Member States suffer from underfunded systems where patients have to pay the cost of the services based on the availability or quality of each medical service,

I. The lack of equality in access to healthcare such as with **'jump the queue' schemes** or **voluntary health insurance (VHI) schemes** results in people with better economic situations receiving better medical attention;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Strongly urges Member States to educate citizens about the impact of self-medication and the dangers of self-diagnosis by medical experts;

2. Urges Member States to educate citizens on the importance of reliable sources about self-care and self-medication, in ways such as mass media campaigns, podcasts, social media such as Instagram, Facebook and Twitter;

3. Recommends Member States to improve the accessibility of urban hospitals to citizens from remote areas by:
   a. making transportation to the hospital free of charge in collaboration with the **International Association of Public Transportation (UITP)**,
   b. creating routes in different means of transportation such as boats, trains, buses, aeroplanes and helicopters that take people from rural areas directly to the hospitals with **UITP**,
   c. suggesting that hospitals provide patients with a certificate of their visit that will be required for their discharge and expire after use;

4. Encourages medical students to volunteer in rural hospitals in their free time and provide free of charge examinations to patients in exchange for gaining more medical experience while improving their Curricula Vitae;

5. Recommends that Member States follow the example of Latvia with the **Latvian Tele-Helpline Service** in order to ensure that people who are unable to visit a doctor have quick and affordable access to healthcare;

6. Recommends Member States to follow the example of the **Dutch Zelfzorg.nl website** to enable patients to autonomously take care of their health safely in order to promote the potential benefits of self-care;

7. Encourages Member States to inform young people about potential benefits of safe self-care through optional school seminars by people that have experienced both mis-medication and safe self-medication.

For the purposes of this resolution:

25. The <u>out-of-pocket payments</u> are medical expenses that are not reimbursed by the health insurance.

26. The <u>'jump the queue' scheme</u> is a queue management scheme that is implemented to facilitate the flow from an initial entry point to check-out. For instance, in many European countries, the wealthiest can skip the waiting queues in the public system by buying private healthcare, or can afford VHI.

27. The <u>VHI scheme</u> is a form of insurance coverage that includes the out of pocket expenses with voluntary health insurance premiums.

28. The <u>Latvian Tele-Helpline Service</u> is a service that aims to improve access to basic health services and to provide advice to people during General Practicioner's out-of-work hours.

29. The <u>Zelfzorg.nl Website</u> is a Dutch information portal that focuses on self-care issues aiming at enabling patients to autonomously take care of their health and providing information on medication, for which no advice is given at the point of purchase.

30. The <u>International Association of Public Transportation (UITP)</u> is a non-profit advocacy organisation for public transport authorities and operators, policy decision-makers, scientific institutes and the public transport supply and service industry.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT I
(DEVE I)

Star Trek was our future all along: *Taking into account that the next natural step of human evolution is becoming a multiplanetary species, what steps should the EU take in order to ensure a good foundation in this endeavour?*

Submitted by: Andreas Bermingham, Vassilis Betsis, Despoina Christopoulou, Vasilios Katsoulieris, Georgios Kranidiotis, Konstantinos-Stavros Marmaras, Elena Meinti, Alexandra Ioanna Pachi, Panagiotis Konstantinos Papadopoulos, Paola Prendi, Miranta Tzioufa, Maria Vidali, Konstantinos Zamanis, Martha Barlogianni (GR, Chairperson), Elvira Mentzelioti (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to guide the EU on the expansion of investments, raising awareness and the enlargement of available resources, as well as enable the transition into becoming a multiplanetary species with the use and establishment of appropriate policies.

The above is decided upon because

A.   There is a lot of misinformation regarding commercial space exploration,

B.   Citizens do not get properly educated on the subject of the space sector,

C.   Companies and investors do not financially support the space sector due to a lack of awareness and far geographical location of different space agencies,

D.   High taxation on transportation, equipment, infrastructure, launching process and staff by Member States is turning companies, entrepreneurs, as well as investors away,

E.   Rocket travel requires human, monetary, and human-made resources, labelling commercial space exploration unreachable,

F.   The lack of opportunities for young European scientists diverts them to other companies and agencies outside the EU because of better opportunities,

G.   The EU's space sector organisations are lagging behind in comparison to other organisations in the world because they tend to have a more traditional approach,

H.   There is a variety of risks in space travel such as transportation, fuel capacity, as well as survival on the planet,

I. The cooperation between the participating countries is influenced by their inability to afford capital investments for space projects and occurring conflicts;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Asks the **European Space Agency (ESA)** to provide the EU with accurate information about the environment of the planet which is about to be explored by the utilisation of already existing satellites, specifically **Copernicus** and **Gateway**;

2. Suggests media content creators to represent space exploration in accordance with specifically-tailored guidelines which provide disclaimers and facts about space exploration with the goal of combating misinformation;

3. Endorses the **European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)** to use social media, internet ads, events and collaborate with recognised companies in order to:
   a. inform the public about the matters of space more efficiently,
   b. market the continuous research and development of the European space programmes;

4. Encourages the EUSPA and the ESA to create favourable conditions for companies and investors by providing economic benefits and bonuses from the turnover profits;

5. Invites the ESA in cooperation with the French government to take advantage of the short geographical distance that launch sites in French Guinea have from the equator by:
   a. funding the existing launch sites,
   b. creating more launch sites in the area;

6. Urges Member States in cooperation with the Council of Ministers to implement tax-relief programs and lower tariffs in order to incentivise space agencies to have their headquarters in the EU;

7. Calls upon all Member States in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space (DEFIS) to adjust the policies for the space sector market and offer financial benefits to those investing in related organisations;

8. Asks the ESA to support smaller organisations and companies by creating a better workspace and a reward programme for less-experienced scientists and engineers;

9. Encourages the EUSPA to:
   a. cooperate with **SpaceX** and the **National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)** with the goal of achieving faster progress in this sector,
   b. further improve tools such as spacesuits that can adapt to different situations together with the **Japanese Aerospace Exploration Agency (JAXA)** and **ILC Dover**;

10. Asks the **Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council** to implement policies to replace non-renewable energy sources with renewable ones in order to set the foundations of enabling long-term space travel;

11. Urges the European Commission to:

    a. enforce funding policies regarding the cooperation among Member States,

    b. create a committee responsible for the supervision of already existing and upcoming space laws.

ANNEX V: DEFINITIONS BELONGING TO THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT I (DEVE I)

For the purposes of this resolution:

31. The European Space Agency is an intergovernmental organisation dedicated to the exploration of space featuring the latest news in space exploration, human spaceflight, launchers, telecommunications, navigation and monitoring.

32. Copernicus is the European Union's Earth Observation Programme, looking at our planet and its environment for the benefit of Europe's citizens.

33. Gateway is a human outpost around the Moon for space exploration that has the goal of enabling regular human presence on the Moon.

34. The European Union Agency for the Space Programme aims to ensure that essential public interests are properly defended and represented in connection with satellite navigation programmes of the EU.

35. SpaceX designs, manufactures and launches advanced rockets and spacecraft with the goal of making the human species a multiplanetary species.

36. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is an independent agency of the U.S. Federal Government responsible for the civilian space program, while its mission is to pioneer the future in space exploration, scientific discovery and aeronautics research scope.

37. The Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency is the Japanese government agency in charge of research in both aviation and space exploration and performs various activities from basic research to development and utilisation in the fields of space and aeronautics.

38. ILC Dover is a world leader in the innovative design and manufacturing process of engineered products employing high-performance flexible materials for aerospace.

39. The Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council is composed of transport, energy and telecommunication ministers holding meetings several times each year with the goal of establishing efficient markets and infrastructure in these sectors.

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

#NotForSale: *Sex trafficking is the most commonly reported form of human trafficking in the European Union and a form of gender-based violence that disproportionately affects women. According to a 2018 European Commission publication, 95% of EU registered sex trafficking victims are women or girls. How can European countries fight this form of violence against women?*

Submitted by: Dimitra Antoniou, Eleni Athanasiadou, Athanasios Cheimonas, Maria Courpa, Georgios Fouzas, Orestis Aggelos Kralis, Arsinoi Mantika, Ntagiana Nazai, Loukia Papasimakopoulou, Evangelos Petrogiannos, Eleni Spanou, Cayvenne Joseph Carag (GR, Chairperson), George Vagias (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament, deeply concerned by the eminent rise in sex trafficking cases, aims to create a safe environment for all European citizens. Taking into account that trafficking for sexual exploitation is a gender-based crime whose main victims are women, it wishes to ensure a gender-sensitive approach in related regulations. Keeping in mind the nature of this form of organised crime, it intends to support some of the most vulnerable societal groups, through strengthening border control agencies and raising awareness about the issue. Therein the reintegration of sex trafficking victims into society, the safeguarding of their emotional and physical wellbeing, as well as the prevention of future cases are to be considered.

The above is decided upon because

A. An alarming increase in **sex trafficking** cases has been noted in recent times,

B. Traffickers use a variety of methods to deceive and control their victims, including coercion, blackmailing, and manipulation,

C. Both COVID-19 and recent technological advancements have increased the probability of sex traffickers using digital tools to recruit their victims, especially via social media and online advertisements,

D. Survivors of trafficking for sexual **exploitation** suffer from mental illnesses, including depression and severe trauma, caused by the physical and psychological abuse they endured,

E. Victims of sex trafficking may sometimes lack access to psychological and medical aid,

F. There is a lack of gender-specific legislation aimed at combatting sex trafficking,

G. Half of the victims are immigrants, some of which could be lacking the necessary **identification documents**,

H. Sex trafficking offenders may remain unprosecuted or unpunished, mainly due to insufficient law enforcement and investigation, a lack of **physical evidence**, as well as **corruption** within judicial systems,

I. Data collection has proven to be insufficient as there is a lack of detail in personal information about sex trafficking perpetrators and victims,

J. Technological advancements have not been utilised to their maximum capabilities in order to tackle sex trafficking,

K. **Cryptocurrencies** are the second most-used means of transferring money in sex trafficking,

L. Victims of sex exploitation who are trafficked by a family member or spouse are often emotionally manipulated into not reporting the crime.

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness regarding sex trafficking by:
    a. organising fundraising campaigns in order to support the victims,
    b. using media outlets and platforms,
    c. including topics related to sex trafficking in the school curriculum;

2. Instructs the **European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)** to provide evidence-based support and counselling to institutions in order to ensure a more gender-specific approach in legislative procedures;

3. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) to draft a **code of conduct** aimed at combating online trafficking activities;

4. Requests the European Commission to facilitate and promote programs supporting victims in their recovery and reintegration into society, through funding of the **European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)**, by:
    a. providing victims with psychological and medical aid,
    b. investing in rehabilitation centres,
    c. assisting victims in accessing education,
    d. offering opportunities of financial stability;

5. Invites the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) to assist immigrant victims of sex trafficking in accessing medical and psychological support services;

6. Invites the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) to allocate funding towards shelters for victims of trafficking, including specialised facilities for women and children;

7. Proposes that the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) enhances the victims' access to specialised legal services by suggesting legal changes;

8. Suggests Member States to provide seminars and talks with experts to students in order to enhance their ability to identify manipulative behaviours;

9. Encourages the **European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX)** to minimise the number of immigrants who get transported and trafficked for sexual exploitation by providing related training to border police;

10. Recommends that Member States' authorities cooperate in order to track down traffickers and create a victims' identification database on an EU level;

11. Designates the **Justice and Home Affairs Agencies Network (JHAAN)** to support Member States in introducing improved data collection methods regarding sex traffickers and their victims;

12. Directs DG JUST to promote the use of digital evidence and technological advancements in criminal proceedings in parallel to the victim's testimony, in order to facilitate the entire process;

13. Urges **European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)** to support Member States in drafting policies aimed at tackling corruption, as well as to oversee their implementation;

14. Further requests that the Member States' ministries of finance cooperate with cryptocurrency companies to publish reports regarding the use of digital currencies in the sex trafficking network.

ANNEX VI: DEFINITIONS BELONGING TO THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I
(LIBE I)

For the purposes of this resolution:

40. 'Sex trafficking' is a form of modern slavery involving the illegal transport of individuals by force, deception or blackmailing, for the purposes of commercial gain.

41. 'Exploitation' is the deliberate mistreatment, manipulation, or abuse of power and control over another person. It is usually taking advantage of another person or situation for personal gain.

42. An 'identification document' can be a passport, driver's licence, immigration document, travel document, or any other government-issued paper, including ones issued by a foreign government.

43. 'Physical evidence', also known as real evidence or material evidence, is any material object used as evidence in a judicial proceeding to prove a fact in legal proceedings based on the object's physical characteristics.

44. 'Corruption' is defined as the use of public power, office, or resources for personal gain by elected government officials, with corrupt activities including extortion, soliciting or offering bribes.

45. A 'cryptocurrency' is a digital or virtual currency that is protected by cryptography, making counterfeiting or double-spending nearly impossible. Many cryptocurrencies use decentralised networks built on blockchain technology, which is a distributed ledger enforced by a diverse network of computers.

46. A 'code of conduct' is a policy that outlines the principles and standards that all members and third parties must follow. The code of conduct reviews the organisation's mission and values, and ties these ideals to professional behaviour standards.

47. The 'European Institute for Gender Equality' (EIGE) is an agency that promotes gender equality and tackles gender-based violence and discrimination in Europe.

48. The 'European Social Fund Plus' ([ESF+](ESF+)) is one of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIFs), and is dedicated to improving social cohesion and economic well-being across the regions of the Union.

The 'European Border and Coast Guard Agency' ([FRONTEX](#)) is an agency that safeguards the area of freedom, security and justice. It supports and oversees the external borders. Frontex has three strategic objectives: to reduce the vulnerability of the external borders based on comprehensive

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

Eat your salad: *The COVID-19 pandemic has caused behaviour alternations in relation to food consumption with significant changes in food purchase behaviours, food preparation, and eating habits, contributing to mass consumption and binge eating. What can be done to ensure enhanced progress towards renewing sustainable food consumption habits?*

Submitted by: Emilia-Maria Amygdalou, Ioannis Kalogerogiannis, Alexandros Kendouris, Evangelos Kounellas, Lans-Alexandros-Achilleas Souvaliotis, Ioanna Stathakarou, Alexandra Tampakou, Bahar Alkan (TR, Chairperson), Gabriela Musialik (PL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to promote sustainable food consumption habits while taking into consideration the changes in eating habits caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. It wishes to ensure better progress in healthy food consumption for a healthier Europe for everyone by raising awareness and promoting healthy diets.

The above is decided upon because

A. Psychological and mental problems caused by COVID-19 lockdowns increase the risk of eating disorders,

B. Sustainable food consumption habits contribute beneficially to public health with the great impact they have on nutrition and the environment,

C. Obesity affected over 52.7% of the EU population in 2019 increasing the risk of chronic diseases,

D. Affordability and availability of organic products play key roles in food consumption in society,

E. There is a lack of availability of healthy foods for people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds,

F. Organic products are up to 150% more expensive than conventionally produced foods,

G. Lack of knowledge on plant-based and organic diets decreases the control over the food intake of an individual;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon **Mental Health Europe** (MHE) to promote public mental health, particularly after the alterations in food consumption behaviour caused by COVID-19 through giving suggestions that have the goal of improving public mental health care systems;

2. Invites the **European Association for the Study of Obesity** (EASO) in cooperation with the **European Health and Digital Executive Agency** (HaDEA) to connect healthcare workers and patients suffering from eating disorders by creating a digital platform;

3. Urges the **European Institute of Innovation and Technology** (EIT) to create an expert group consisting of nutritionists and psychologists with the goal of creating a specialised platform with the goal of promoting healthy diet choices;

4. Welcomes the **European Education Area** in cooperation with **ISEKI-Food Association** to raise awareness regarding sustainable food consumption habits in schools among children by organising workshops and educational programmes;

5. Asks the **European Food Safety Authority** (EFSA) to:
   a. collaborate with the EIT in order to encourage healthy eating habits,
   b. ensure affordability and sustainability of diets by fostering the usage of the **Farm to Fork Strategy**;

6. Calls upon the **European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions** to provide subsidies for healthy diets to people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds;

7. Reminds the **European Environment Agency** to further provide independent information on the progress towards sustainability of food production and consumption to Member States.

For the purposes of this resolution:

49. The European Association for the Study of Obesity (EASO) is an active association with a wide network of experts aiming to identify and solve the challenges of obesity in collaboration with multidisciplinary stakeholders.

50. The European Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA) is an EU agency aiming to implement programs and actions in the area of health, digital economy, and industry such as the [EU4Health Programme (2021-2027)](#).

51. 'Mental Health Europe' is a European non-governmental network organisation representing associations and individuals that aims to support mental health and wellbeing.

52. 'European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)' is an independent EU body encouraging the development of innovative and long-term collaborations by bringing different organisations together.

53. The European Education Area is an initiative connecting Member States and stakeholders to generate more inclusive and resilient education and training systems.

54. 'ISEKI-Food Association' is an independent European non-profit organisation supporting lifelong learning in the food sector as well as contributing to serving the consumer with safe and good food.

55. The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) is the EU agency supporting the protection of consumers, animals, and the environment from food-related risks.

56. 'Farm to Fork Strategy' is part of the European Green Deal aiming to make food systems fair, healthy, and environmentally friendly.

57. 'European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound)' is an EU agency focusing on working conditions, industrial relations, employment and living conditions.

58. The European Environment Agency is an EU agency providing independent information on the environment.

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

Face the truth: *Bearing in mind the recent increase in institutional racism and discrimination against European Romani communities as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic, what measures should the EU take to safeguard the societal position of Romani communities?*

Submitted by: Alexandros Alexandridis, Christina Karamouta, Christos Ntonis, Myrto Papalamprou, Ioanna Pavlidi, Konstantinos Petris, Georgios Sklavos, Dimitris Xronis, Vasiliki Damali (GR, Chairperson), Olga - Iliana Nikolaou (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to protect Romani rights and improve their quality of life while preserving their cultural identity. Although the Romani are the largest ethnic minority group in Europe, they still face disproportionate amounts of discrimination as well as institutional racism that need to be addressed.

The above is decided upon because

A. Anti-Romani rhetoric and **institutional racism** within the EU were augmented in the past years, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic,

B. The unemployment rates of Romani people are three times higher than those of non-Romani citizens,

C. **Social benefits** are the main source of income for 16% of Romani in the EU,

D. **Illiteracy** is a problem for 20% of the Romani population in the EU, compared to less than 1% for the non-Romani population,

E. Over 90% of Romani children in the EU are at risk of poverty,

F. Large parts of the Romani people in the EU live in densely populated areas and overcrowded houses, with estimates reaching 80%,

G. 30% of Romani people in the EU do not have access to tap water,

H. Approximately 75% of Romani people in Greece live under impoverished and dangerous household conditions and poorly constructed dwellings, lacking **basic amenities** such as electricity and water,

I. The average age of Romani pregnancies is approximately 17 years old and 73% of marriages take place among women who were underage,

J. Romani children in the EU have a [lower probability](#) of getting vaccinated against common diseases compared to non-Romani children,

K. Approximately [42%](#) of Romani people have experienced difficulties in accessing **healthcare** during the COVID-19 pandemic,

L. [Discrimination](#) against Romani people by healthcare providers has been observed during the COVID-19 pandemic further impeding access to healthcare services.

M. During lockdowns, access to the electronic devices and internet required for **distance learning** was limited for Romani as in the example of [Spain](#).

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Proposes Members States to improve infrastructure in Romani camps and provide them with basic amenities such as running water, electricity and heating to ameliorate their quality of life;

2. Recommends Member States to create medical task forces that will visit Romani camps for providing healthcare services such as vaccinations and medical examinations;

3. Suggests the European Commission to fund Member States to distribute hygiene products and contraceptives to Romani camps;

4. Calls upon Member States, in cooperation with the **International Romani Union (IRU)**, to host seminars for both health care providers and civil servants to reduce discrimination and make healthcare and public services more accessible to Romani people;

5. Further calls upon Member States to develop educational programmes focused on reading and writing;

6. Recommends Member States to establish **job training programmes** for Romani people to gain the needed skills for competence in the job market;

7. Requests the **Directorate-General on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)** to invest in Romani entrepreneurship by funding Romani-owned companies;

8. Invites Member States to implement financial incentives, such as child benefits, to engage Romani children in education;

9. Urges Member States to provide financial aid to Romani families for the purchase of technological equipment such as laptops, tablets and phones;

10. Calls upon the IRU to raise awareness and provide information about the Romani lifestyle by creating media campaigns and documentaries.

For the purposes of this resolution:

59. 'Romani' means an ethnic group of traditionally itinerant people who originated in northern India but live in modern times worldwide, principally in Europe;

60. 'Institutional racism' means discrimination or unequal treatment on the basis of membership of a particular ethnic group (typically one that is a minority or marginalised), arising from systems, structures, or expectations that have become established within an institution or organisation;

61. 'Social benefits' are transfers made (in cash or in-kind) to persons or families to lighten the financial burden of protection from various risks;

62. 'Illiteracy' is the quality or condition of being unable to read or write;

63. 'Distance learning' means a form of education in which the main elements include the physical separation of teachers and students during instruction and the use of various technologies to facilitate student-teacher and student-student communication;

64. 'International Romani Union' is an international organisation active for the rights of the Romani people.

65. 'Job training programmes' means vocational training, field training, on-the-job training and other recognized job readiness training programs focused upon the acquisition of knowledge and skills that prepare the participant for employment;

66. The Directorate-General on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) of the European Commission is responsible for EU policy on employment, social affairs, skills, labour mobility and the related EU funding programmes.

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

No children with no nation: *As stateless children are not recognised as nationals by any Member State's domestic law, they experience discrimination and denial of human rights such as education and health, resulting in various forms of exploitation. How should the EU address the issue of child statelessness and ensure that the fundamental rights of these children are respected across the Union?*

Submitted by: Electra Anastasakou-Aminou, Dimitris-Michail Dafnos, Maria Giannouka, Artemis Goridari, Georgia-Eleni Panagiotara, Panagiotis Leandros Papachristos, Ioannis Rafail Perakis, Maya Platsidaki, Vasiliki Sarliakou, Melina Sidiropoulou, Ani Honarchian (AM, Chairperson), Chara Zeniou (CY/RS, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to integrate stateless people into the society by providing them with basic human rights. Furthermore, it strives to reduce statelessness by filling the gaps in the legislative system as well as to raise awareness among the public.

The above is decided upon because

A. Stateless people are deprived of a basic set of human rights, such as having access to the healthcare system, education and right of asylum, leading to inequality within the society,

B. Member States have differences and gaps between regulations regarding statelessness, further complicating citizenship procedures and perpetuating the vicious cycle of statelessness,

C. Despite the adoption of the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**, children in 25 countries are still unable to acquire the nationality of their mothers,

D. While fleeing a country due to conflicts and wars, lack and loss of documentation complicate the process of identifying the nationality of a child,

E. There is an insufficiency of data collecting mechanisms which leads to a lack of reliable reporting and availability of accurate data about the number of stateless people,

F. The lack of awareness regarding statelessness impacts societies negatively, resulting in the negligence of the issue,

G. Stateless children are not aware of their own rights such as citizenship rights which are established by **Art. 7 of the Convention on the Rights of a Child**;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Supports the **United Nations International Children's Fund** (**UNICEF**) in their general efforts to alleviate childhood statelessness by urging for easier birth certification of children regardless of the nationality status of their parents;

2. Suggests that Member States establish task forces focused on monitoring and advising legislators on the implementation and enforcement of citizenship laws;

3. Requests that the European Commission consult the **United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner** (OHCHR) to ensure that legislations on handing out nationalities are contemporary and in accordance with international law about gender equality, hereby consulting;

4. Calls upon host Member States to protect the basic human rights of stateless children by granting them a documented status of statelessness as soon as they enter the country, ensuring access to their rights and the option of getting citizenship after a certain time frame decided by the host country;

5. Urges the **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees** (UNHCR) to collaborate with the OHCHR to collect and provide data on the exact number of stateless people by reporting them as soon as they acquire the recognition of their status;

6. Encourages the **European Network on Statelessness** (ENS) to raise social awareness about the issue of statelessness by hosting campaigns in educational institutions and public venues;

7. Directs Member States to provide sufficient information to stateless people about their rights via social events and informative booklets upon their arrival to the country.

For the purposes of this resolution:

67. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is a legal instrument requiring countries to fully eliminate the discriminative behaviour towards women in all areas.

68. The United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) is a department within the secretariat of the United Nations working towards promoting and protecting human rights which are guaranteed by international law.

69. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) legally establishes the rights that all children should have, including the right to a nationality.

70. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an agency within the United Nations which is mandated to protect the rights of stateless people and refugees.

71. The European Network on Statelessness (ENS) is committed to fighting for the end of statelessness and provisioning individuals in Europe with access to the rights they are entitled to.

72. The United Nations Childrens' Fund is a UN agency responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aid to children worldwide.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT II
(DEVE II)

Reshaping humanitarian action: *Over the past decade, the scale of humanitarian crises has grown alongside the number of people affected. With humanitarian aid agencies often failing to meet priority needs or offer long-term solutions, how can the EU improve and ensure the efficiency of humanitarian aid, all while promoting the participation of local communities in decision-making processes?*

Submitted by: Maria Antoniadi, Marios Arampatzis, Tatiani Christoforidou, Maria Kamperi, Aristea Paraskevopoulou, Alexandros Skaropoulos, Athina - Panagiota Spanou, Nefeli Tsamardou, Vasiliki Zontanou, Prodromos Polychroniadis (GR, Chairperson), Jonasz Szukała (PL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to secure the efficient delivery of humanitarian aid while promoting the participation of the local communities in the decision-making processes and prioritising people in need. It wishes to raise awareness about the existence of humanitarian crises and encourage cooperation between all parties involved.

The above is decided upon because

A. Funding for **humanitarian aid** is not sufficient with an average of a 40% funding shortfall over the past 5 years, as noted by the **United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)**,

B. The public is not sufficiently informed about **humanitarian crises** and volunteering opportunities, therefore there is a significant lack of participation of volunteers,

C. In some cases, humanitarian agencies are not held accountable for underachievement or mishaps and there is no assessment of how they perform, resulting in power imbalances between locals and providers of humanitarian aid,

D. 1 in 29 people globally are in need of humanitarian aid and the number is increasing every year,

E. Personal interest in humanitarian action programmes can lead in many cases to the prevalence of financial exploitation,

F. Oftentimes, local communities are not consulted by humanitarian aid programmes when it comes to tackling local issues and distributing the provided aid locally,

G. The Member States' governments' [bureaucratic approach](link) to humanitarian aid is problematic which in turn results in inefficiencies in the delivering of humanitarian aid,

H. There are instances where humanitarian aid agencies and NGOs [have been reported](link) to fail to respond efficiently and quickly to local peoples' needs,

I. The [effectiveness](link) of humanitarian aid are circumstantial and depend on the nature of the mission;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Suggests the UN OCHA to:
   a. ensure proportionality when it comes to distributing funds to its humanitarian aid programmes in accordance with the severity of the issue at any given point in time,
   b. better coordinate responses from NGOs that specify humanitarian action, so that collaboration is ensured in order to provide sustainable solutions;

2. Recommends the **Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG DEVCO)** in collaboration with the **Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM)** and NGOs to inform both the European and global community about humanitarian crises and volunteerism by:
   a. promoting volunteering opportunities through advertisements on television and the media,
   b. running campaigns related to the humanitarian crises and ways to contribute to them,
   c. collaborating with esteemed individuals;

3. Invites all humanitarian aid agencies to cooperate with the **Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)** and provide the body with reports on their performance by:
   a. showing transparency in their expenses,
   b. making sure that the funding assessment is elaborate and well-documented;

4. Urges Member States to further improve the idea of incorporating volunteerism in both school curricula, as well as extra-curricular activities;

5. Directs DG ECHO to cooperate with **Inspire, Debate, Engage and Accelerate Action (I.D.E.A.)** with the goal of:
   a. monitoring how humanitarian causes are promoted,
   b. conducting research based on support assessment aiming at combating corruption within missions, while considering special conditions, characteristics, as well as cultural aspects of affected countries;

6. Requests **the Secretariat-General (SG) of the European Commission** to reduce bureaucratic procedures regarding humanitarian aid by:
   a. providing the Member States with a framework aimed to reduce the unnecessary bureaucracy,

b. unleashing the full potential of modern-day technology;

7. Asks NGOs that specialise in humanitarian aid to:

    a. conduct research and hold surveys about the actual needs of the community in order to make the response more appropriate,

    b. ensure that the needs of local communities are understood, so that help would be allocated accordingly by using organisations such as the **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** to oversee the situation in each country,

    c. provide people affected by the humanitarian crises with job opportunities inside their organisations under the condition of qualification;

8. Calls upon all humanitarian agencies to include more specialised individuals in their missions such as nutritionists and psychiatrists with the goal of improving support for every individual that is affected by a humanitarian crisis.

For the purposes of this resolution:

73. 'Humanitarian aid' are actions taken in order to provide materialistic and logistical assistance to people in need so that their day to day life is stabilised again.

74. A 'humanitarian crisis' means an event that is categorised as a threat to local populations.

75. The Directorate-General for International Partnerships of the European Commission (DG DEVCO) is the body that controls the development and cooperation between the EU and its international partners.

76. 'The Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) explains EU policies to outside audiences and communicates to the media and public.

77. The Directorate-General European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) provides humanitarian assistance to those hit by natural and man-induced catastrophes while also paying close attention to those with special needs.

78. The Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) is the European Commission's body responsible for the provision of policies on education, youth, sport and culture.

79. The Inspire, Debate, Engage and Accelerate Action (I.D.E.A.) is the body of the European Commission that ensures the innovative approaches EU bodies take when implementing measures.

80. The Secretariat-General (SG) of the European Commission is the European Commission's service department that ensures that the Commission has an efficient, transparent and high-performing administration.

81. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) helps to alleviate suffering by promoting and strengthening humanitarian law and universal humanitarian values.

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