



# Resolution Booklet

## **TRONDHEIM & RØROS 2017**

WHERE PAST AND FUTURE MEET

THE 84TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF  
THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



The European Youth Parliament's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents which only reflects the views of the individual participants of the 84th International Session in Trondheim & Røros mentioned in the resolution booklet. The European Youth Parliament, Trondheim & Røros 2017, or its partners cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS*	3
INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II	6
CULTURE AND EDUCATION	10
EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS	14
ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD HEALTH II	18
INTERNATIONAL TRADE	23
ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I	28
FOREIGN AFFAIRS II	33
CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I*	37
HUMAN RIGHTS	40
FOREIGN AFFAIRS I	45
CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II	49
FISHERIES	53
CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS*	57
INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY I	60



**Eco-Lighthouse®**

\*These motions for resolutions have not been passed by the Assembly.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

***Mind the Gap:* The poorest 20% of the European population has 5.2 times less disposable income compared to the top 20%, indicating an alarming tendency toward severe income disparity and social exclusion. With nearly one in four European citizens living at risk of poverty or social exclusion, how can European countries change this trend and improve the quality of living of individuals in the lower tail of the wealth distribution?**

Submitted by: Patricia Čorić (HR), Gloria Cwynar (PL), Andreea Dragu (RO), Andjela Jovanović (RS), Anastasia Korets (UA), Elmir Mukhtarov (AZ), Oskar Pulkkinen (FI), Ruzanna Safaryan (AM), Miray Suzan Şenyüz (TR), Vishavtej Singh Sidhu (NO), Aninka Spekle (NL), Daniel Tamary MacLeod (UK), Maria Köpping (Chairperson, AT)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Taking into account that high levels of income inequality negatively impact economic growth in the long-term<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Firmly convinced that a certain level of inequality is a necessity for economic development and is therefore acceptable as long as it does not deprive those at the lower tail of the wealth distribution of having their basic needs met,
- C. Fully alarmed by the fact that European poverty rates have been continuously increasing over the past decade,
- D. Regretting the lack of financial literacy particularly among low-income households, hindering the potential improvement of their economic situation,
- E. Bearing in mind that the European Union (EU) lacks the competence to implement legally binding fiscal policy measures in its Member States,
- F. Noting the large disparities in levels of income and wealth inequalities between countries across Europe,

---

<sup>1</sup> International Monetary Fund, [Causes and Consequences of Income Inequality: A Global Perspective](#) (2015).





- G. Convinced that European countries with a lower Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita face more difficulty in fighting poverty and economic inequality than those with a higher one,
- H. Deploring the fact that European countries with a lower GDP per capita do not provide sufficient opportunities for social and economic advancement and incentives for young professionals,
- I. Concerned that economic inequality leads to lower quality of life at the lower tail of the wealth distribution,
- J. Expressing its concern that low-income households have difficulty in improving their quality of life due to low social mobility,
- K. Deeply concerned that students at the lower tail of the wealth distribution tend to receive lower quality of education due to their limited opportunities,
- L. Deeply concerned that those at the lower tail of the population are disadvantaged in terms of access to and quality of healthcare, affecting their earning potential and reinforcing inequality,
- M. Fully alarmed that structural unemployment and lack of skills among the bottom 20% of the wealth distribution can further reinforce existing inequalities;

### **Approaching economic inequality and social exclusion**

- 1. Believes that economic inequality should be tackled with a focus on reducing inequality of opportunity rather than inequality of outcome<sup>2</sup>;
- 2. Suggests increasing the budget of the European Social Fund<sup>3</sup> by 7.5% to support the Europe 2020 strategy<sup>4</sup> in achieving its targets in employment and poverty reduction;
- 3. Further recommends governments to improve financial literacy and support people to manage their bank accounts and finances through regular free training seminars;

### **Investment and employment in European countries with a lower GDP per capita**

- 4. Calls upon the European Commission to support the investment climate in countries with a low GDP per capita through the creation of

---

<sup>2</sup> Inequality of outcome is indicated by the gap in income, wealth or expenditure, while inequality of opportunity is attributed to differences in circumstances beyond the individual's control.

<sup>3</sup> The European Social Fund is Europe's main tool for promoting employment and social inclusion by investing in Europe's people and their skills.

<sup>4</sup> The [Europe 2020 strategy](#) is the EU's agenda for growth and jobs for the current decade, emphasising the importance of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.



- a) a European platform bringing successful businesses and those at the top of the wealth distribution together with small and medium businesses and start-ups,
  - b) a tiered system of financial incentives for investment in businesses;
5. Encourages companies and governmental institutions to offer students conditional scholarships to study abroad under the condition that they subsequently pursue employment opportunities for a number of years with the funder on completion of their studies;
  6. Expresses its hope that European states with low GDP per capita offer short-term financial incentives to highly skilled people within Europe to fill skills gaps;

### **Inequality in opportunities: Access to public services**

7. Recommends governments re-evaluate and improve their tax policies with regard to
  - a) the potential for tax avoidance for those at the top of the wealth distribution,
  - b) their redistributive effects,
  - c) their impacts on economic growth;
8. Encourages European states to improve and further advance the quality of education in their public schools by increasing funding allocated to them;
9. Further suggests European governments to support at-risk-of-poverty households<sup>5</sup> by covering the health care expenditures that exceed a small percentage<sup>6</sup> of their annual income;
10. Expresses its hope that low-skilled people at the lower tail of the wealth distribution are supported in acquiring skills relevant to employment through both publicly funded trainings and on-the-job training programmes by companies.

---

<sup>5</sup> The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is set at 60 % of the national median equalised disposable income after social transfers - Eurostat, Glossary: [At-risk-of-poverty rate: Statistics explained](#).

<sup>6</sup> This percentage shall be determined by experts at national level and take into consideration healthcare expenditures and incomes.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II

***Sustainable Fossil Energy Production - A Utopian Dream? All European countries have agreed to the same terms of Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement to fight climate change. What measures should European countries with dependency on fossil fuels and fossil industries take, and to what extent should European states support regions within and outside of Europe in achieving their commitments under the Paris Agreement for the common goal of a sustainable future?***

Submitted by: Leonor Amaral (PT), Yelyzaveta Artamonova (UA), Elise Marie Bremnes (NO), Ander Gómez-Zabala (ES), Giulia Guadagno (IT), Oula Inkeröinen (FI), Akvile Jaseviciute (LT), Erisa Korumi (AL), Maya Krasovskaya (RU), Marco Kriessmann (AT), Douglas Law (UK), Pieter Luyten (BE), Camille Morzadec (FR), Valentine Page (CH), Georgios Pardalis (GR), Hana Turnovská (CZ), Daniels Grinevics (Chairperson, LV)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Emphasising the ground-breaking nature of the Paris Agreement with regards to fostering international cooperation on climate change,
- B. Noting that penalties for not complying with the aforementioned Agreement are insufficient and unenforceable, despite it being legally binding under international law since it came into force in 2016,
- C. Considering that over 53% of the European Union (EU) is strongly dependent on the import of fossil fuels such as coal, solid fuels, and petroleum<sup>7</sup>,
- D. Recognising that renewable energy sources are less efficient<sup>8</sup> than the established energy production methods from fossil fuels, owing to
  - i) the nature of wind and solar energy as a flow resource<sup>9</sup>, as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD),

<sup>7</sup> Publications Office of the EU, [EU Energy in Figures: Statistical Pocketbook 2016](#), p.39 (2015).

<sup>8</sup> Energy generation using coal costs around \$100/kWh, while natural gas can be as low as \$70/kWh. Wind, the cheapest form of renewable energy generation, is comparable with coal, and all other methods exceed \$150/kWh, according to the [Institute for Energy Research](#).

<sup>9</sup> According to the [SOAS University of London](#), flow resources can be renewed within a sufficiently short period of time.



- ii) the expense of storing the produced energy<sup>10</sup>,
- E. Aware that the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) is insufficient for lowering CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the Union due to
  - i) the large surplus of emission allowances,
  - ii) the advantage large companies have over small and medium enterprises in the free market auction system,
  - iii) the low and volatile pricing of the emission allowances,
- F. Recognising that a rapid transition from fossil fuel production to the use of renewable energy may substantially increase the unemployment rate among human capital employed by the fossil fuel production industry,
- G. Alarmed by the value of subsidies that fossil fuels receive from national governments compared to the support for renewable energy sources<sup>11</sup>,
- H. Concerned by the fact that USD 23 trillion in cumulative investment would be required to overcome the significant technical challenges involved in achieving the efficiency necessary for renewable technologies in order to reach the 2040 targets according to the International Energy Agency (IEA)<sup>12</sup>,
- I. Deeply disturbed by the fact that two-thirds of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are produced by the world's wealthiest economies (USA, China, and the EU)<sup>13</sup> while developing countries face the worst consequences of climate change,
- J. Expressing concern about the inability of the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition<sup>14</sup> (CPLC) to provide an alternative means for decreasing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions due to the significant shortcomings of the two main current operating models, the Cap-and-Trade system<sup>15</sup> and the progressive tax on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions<sup>16</sup>,

---

<sup>10</sup> At present, commercial batteries are efficient at \$190/kWh, but this must reach \$100/kWh to be comparable with fossil fuels, according to the [Institute for Energy Research](#).

<sup>11</sup> According to [IEA's latest estimates](#), worldwide subsidies for the fossil fuel industry amount to USD 493 billion while those to renewable energies were USD 112 billion.

<sup>12</sup> International Energy Agency, "[World Energy Outlook 2016 \(Executive summary\)](#)", p.2 (2016).

<sup>13</sup> Environmental Protection Agency, "[Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data](#)." (2017).

<sup>14</sup> [Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition](#) is a voluntary partnership of national and sub-national governments, businesses, and civil society organisations that works towards the long-term objective of a carbon price applied throughout the global economy.

<sup>15</sup> Cap-and-trade is a government-mandated market-based approach; it may potentially cause an increase of energy prices, and have a damaging impact on SMEs.

<sup>16</sup> The tax sets no legal limit on pollution, remains untested, may be modified by lobbying, and is opposed by environmental NGOs.



## Research and development

1. Calls for the expansion of the work of the European Climate Research Alliance<sup>17</sup> (ECRA) by
  - a) inviting more European research centres and individuals to join ECRA in order to enhance cooperation in the field of developing renewable energy technologies,
  - b) coordinating research in an EU-wide strategy to maximise energy efficiency,
  - c) promoting the advantages of the ECRA membership;
2. Recommends diverting ETS revenue to international organisations with transparent policies such as NER 300<sup>18</sup>;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to increase funding of smart grid technology between renewable energy dense regions in Member States and regions with fewer opportunities for renewable energy production;
4. Urges the European Commission to coordinate medium- and long-term subsidy strategies with nations outside the EU, particularly the US and China as the two largest carbon emitters in the world;

## Domestic policies

5. Invites national governments to expand programmes offering information and training opportunities to former employees of the fossil fuel industry with a view to pre-emptively alleviate the risk of structural unemployment caused by the transition to renewable energy sources;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to specify a cap for subsidies on fossil fuels in order to create a more unified environmental policy across all Member States;
7. Encourages all Member States to implement a Green Tariff programme focusing on environmental and economic gains by decreasing the usage of fossil fuels and creating new working places;
8. Urges Member States to further implement the Energy Union Framework Strategy aimed at lowering fossil fuel and external dependency on a domestic level;

---

<sup>17</sup> [European Climate Research Alliance](#) is an association of 23 leading European research institutions on climate change.

<sup>18</sup> [NER 300](#) is a funding programme for innovative low-carbon energy demonstration projects, demonstrating environmentally safe carbon capture and storage (CCS) and developing innovative renewable energy (RES) technologies on a commercial scale within the EU.



9. Further urges the implementation of a national ratcheting system on GHG emissions<sup>19</sup> in accordance with the Paris Agreement and the approval of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change<sup>20</sup>;

### **Supranational measures**

10. Encourages the signatories of the Paris Agreement to adopt a robust Transparency Mechanism<sup>21</sup> by 2020 to ensure that all states report their progress in a unified format made readily available to the public;
11. Recommends the practice of 'naming-and-shaming' countries that fail to comply with their respective Nationally Determined Contributions in accordance with the Transparency Mechanism of the Paris Agreement;
12. Calls upon the United Nations (UN) to increase funding to the Green Climate Fund<sup>22</sup> for investments in developing countries to facilitate the international expansion of renewable energy production.

---

<sup>19</sup> The ratcheting system would systematically increase carbon taxes and lower carbon emission limits over time, making the emission reduction goals increasingly more ambitious.

<sup>20</sup> [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) is the parent treaty to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement with a near universal membership of 197 Parties.

<sup>21</sup> The Transparency Mechanism is laid out in [Article 13 of the Paris Agreement](#) and will provide countries and wider stakeholders with the information and feedback they need on the actual progress to improve efforts and promote efficient and cost-effective policies while also providing domestic and international accountability. It is to be negotiated by 2018, and adopted in 2020.

<sup>22</sup> [Green Climate Fund](#) is a fund within the framework of the UNFCCC founded as a mechanism to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

***A Promise Unkept: Despite an increased legal protection of indigenous people's human rights, national and regional policies can often be contradictory and not fully implemented, and indigenous people still fall victims of industrial projects. The growing demand for non-renewable resources suggests that such activities are likely to impinge even more on the lands of indigenous communities living in countries with important resource reserves. How can Europe protect the rights and heritage of indigenous and tribal peoples, whilst still allowing industrial and economic growth?***

Submitted by: Charlotte Aebischer (CH), Carolina Andrade (PT), Maria del Carme Domínguez (ES), Patricija Glovackaite (LT), Saleh Jafarov (AZ), Maisa Kankkunen (FI), Klara Kothe (DE), Célia Lescot (FR), Noemi Musaj (AL), Philipp Reiter (AT), Francesca Squillante (IT), Viljar Sæbbe (NO), Blerina Thaqi (BE), Adam Vymazal (CZ), Anastasia Zhuravlyova (UA), Juuli Salonen (Chairperson, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Fully aware of the fact that there is no universally accepted definition of the term 'indigenous people',
- B. Emphasising that a significant part of the world's remaining non-renewable resources are found on indigenous territories, resulting in extractive industries violating indigenous peoples' rights,
- C. Alarmed by the loss of indigenous peoples' cultural heritage caused by the actions of extractive industrial corporations on their lands and resources,
- D. Deeply conscious of existing tensions<sup>23</sup> between national governments, extractive industries, and indigenous people in Europe,
- E. Noting with deep concern the scarcity of binding legislation dealing with indigenous peoples' rights,

---

<sup>23</sup> For example, the conflict between Norwegian government and extractive industries: Bergindustrie and Saami (Vidal, "[Mining threatens to eat up northern Europe's last wilderness.](#)" (2014).





- F. Noting with regret that the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Convention 169<sup>24</sup> has not been effective enough,
- G. Regretting the fact that indigenous peoples do not receive adequate compensation for land loss in case of forced resettlements and land grabbing<sup>25</sup>,
- H. Noting with regret that procedures in place to prove land ownership in order to privatise land lead to unfair consequences for indigenous people,
- I. Bearing in mind that companies supporting indigenous peoples and their rights are placed in a disadvantaged economic situation due to different standards they uphold,
- J. Concerned by the lack of public awareness of indigenous communities and their rights,
- K. Having considered that indigenous peoples' lands cross national borders<sup>26</sup> and national governments have differing policies regarding indigenous peoples,
- L. Noting with regret that there is lack of cooperation and communication between the indigenous peoples and national governments,
- M. Recognising that Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)<sup>27</sup> is not fully implemented worldwide for all indigenous peoples,

### **Indigenous People and Land Rights**

1. Calls on the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) to create a universal definition for the term "indigenous peoples";
2. Draws attention to the existence of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which sets out the individual and collective rights of indigenous people such as rights to culture, identity, language, employment, health and other;
3. Calls upon national governments and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to collaborate with indigenous communities in organising workshops and media campaigns in order to address issues of indigenous people, raise awareness and eradicate misconceptions about their communities;

---

<sup>24</sup> The [ILO Convention](#) (1989) is the only international instrument guaranteeing the indigenous peoples legally-binding protection and entitlement to a variety of basic rights.

<sup>25</sup> Land grabbing is a usually swift acquisition of property (such as land or patent rights) often by fraud or force.

<sup>26</sup> The Sami people are an example of a people living in four different countries: Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia.

<sup>27</sup> The Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a principle according to which a community has the right to give or withhold its consent to decisions that may affect the lands they own or occupy.





4. Urges national governments to renew laws adapted for the indigenous territories from being taken away from them;
5. Confirms the need for a reciprocity program to provide compensations for the indigenous peoples whose land rights have been violated by extractive industries;
6. Emphasises the need to protect the rights of indigenous peoples residing outside of the European Union (EU)<sup>28</sup>;

## Legislation

7. Calls upon the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)<sup>29</sup> to assign an intermediary in negotiations between indigenous peoples and national governments or an extractive industry;
8. Calls on the European Council to amend the European Convention on Human Rights to include the rights of indigenous peoples;
9. Urges the ILO Member States to review the ILO Convention 169 so that all rights of indigenous people would be protected;
10. Calls upon ILO Member States to ratify the reviewed convention ILO convention no. 169;
11. Calls upon the European Commission to renew their trade and investment policies and add protection of indigenous peoples;

## Extractive Industries

12. Recommends the extractive industries to implement corporate social responsibility<sup>30</sup> programs which would include
  - a) sustainable practices,
  - b) respecting the territories of indigenous peoples,
  - c) favorable working conditions for indigenous peoples;
13. Recommends EU Member States to provide subsidies to companies that support indigenous people's rights;
14. Emphasises the importance of research on eco-friendly technology used in extractive industries;

---

<sup>28</sup> Implementing [EU External Policy on Indigenous Peoples](#).

<sup>29</sup> [The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues \(UNPFII\)](#) is a high-level advisory body to the Economic and Social Council.

<sup>30</sup> [Corporate social responsibility \(CSR\)](#) refers to companies taking responsibility for their impact on society. The European Commission believes that CSR is important for the sustainability, competitiveness, and innovation of EU enterprises and the EU economy. It brings benefits for risk management, cost savings, access to capital, customer relationships, and human resource management.



15. Recommends EU Member States to make extractive industries more environmentally friendly by
  - a) funding research on environmentally friendly practices,
  - b) offering subsidies for companies using eco-friendly practices.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

***The Future of the Workforce: With an aging population across Europe, pension crisis looming in several countries and a rapidly changing employment market, European countries are called to rethink the foundations of the future workforce. Two out of every five young Europeans are willing to start their own business, while nine out of every ten entrepreneurship attempts fail within the first three years. Should European states support youth entrepreneurship or seek a different approach to lowering youth unemployment? How can Europe enable future developments of the workforce?***

Submitted by: Carolina Almeida (LU), Artur Carvalho (PT), Gloria Maria Cavalieri (IT), Gega Darakhvelidze (GE), Johannes Hahn (CH), Joonas Jokilampi (FI), Vanessa Lagrange (CZ), Ayla Mammadova (AZ), Svitlana Midianko (UA), Dimitris Papadopoulos (GR), Andor Šereš (RS), Sunna Simma (NO), Nedra Tola (AL), José Valdivia (ES), Vivian Van Cleemput (BE), Alexander Proctor (Vice President, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Alarmed by the high rate of youth unemployment - 17.3%<sup>31</sup> in the European Union (EU),
- B. Observing that the aforementioned rate varies significantly between European countries and regions<sup>32</sup>,
- C. Having considered the negative long-term economic effects of youth unemployment, such as
  - i) a slowdown of economic growth due to lower purchasing power of the unemployed youth and the resultant wage scar phenomenon<sup>33</sup>,
  - ii) an increase in government spending on social security,

<sup>31</sup> Statista, [Youth Unemployment rate in the EU Member States](#) (2017): Greece: 48%, Spain:41.5%,Italy: 35.2%,Georgia:32%,Serbia:31.2%,Cyprus: 30.4

<sup>32</sup> *Idem*: Euro Area:19.4%, Germany: 6.6%, France: 23.6%, Spain: 41.5%.

<sup>33</sup> Gregg, Tominey, [The Wage Scar from Youth Unemployment](#), 2004: A low pay - no pay cycle - stemming directly from an initial spell of unemployment is sometimes termed a 'scar', and can come in the form of either higher unemployment or a lower subsequent wage or combination of both.



- D. Noting with regret the lack of clear distinction of welfare systems between employees and those self-employed,
- E. Deeply conscious that some national education systems have not introduced courses which provide the necessary skills and knowledge<sup>34</sup> for students' future professional life,
- F. Regretting that vocational schools do not achieve their full potential in all European nations due to social stigma,
- G. Realising that EURES<sup>35</sup> lacks efficient implementation due to the fact that neither companies nor students are informed about, nor use, this platform,
- H. Realising that technological advancement has led to disruptive business models<sup>36</sup>, creating unemployment as well as new employment sectors,
- I. Taking into consideration that advances in technology are predominantly replacing jobs in the sectors of office and administration, manufacturing and production in an effort by companies to reduce costs,
- J. Deeply convinced of the positive inclusive growth of smart economies<sup>37</sup>,
- K. Recognising that although there is an existing measure in place in the form of the Youth Guarantee, it is inefficient due to inadequate access to its programmes in certain EU Member States<sup>38</sup>,
- L. Aware that the biggest concerns for young entrepreneurship arise in the areas of undercapitalisation, lack of networks and market barriers,
- M. Acknowledging that the lack of regulation concerning freelance sectors leads to increased insecurity in employment, mostly affecting the younger workforce,
- N. Having considered the inequality of labour rights in different EU Member States<sup>39</sup>,
- O. Acknowledging the inefficient implementation of certain labour laws, which leads the youth workforce to seek employment in the grey market, who are subsequently affected by a fear of easy and fast replacement leading to a precarious work environment,

---

<sup>34</sup> For example; the writing of a Curriculum Vitae and the understanding of Informatics.

<sup>35</sup> [EURES](#) is a cooperation network designed to facilitate the free movement of workers within the EU 28 countries plus Switzerland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

<sup>36</sup> See information economy, circular economy, collaborative economy, digital economy, data economy.

<sup>37</sup> Smart economies: Development of an economy based on knowledge and innovation, taking advantage of new technology - Universidad de Alicante, [Smart Economy](#).

<sup>38</sup> European Commission, [The Youth Guarantee and Youth Employment Initiative three years on](#): Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Romania, Spain and Slovakia are countries where reform is more limited as a variety of factors including a lower prioritisation, delays or discontinuity in key measures (Group C).

<sup>39</sup> European Commission, [EU Social and Labour Rights and EU Internal Market Law](#).



- P. Fully aware that flexibility in certain European labour markets can negatively affect job security and social security of employees,
- Q. Observing the effects of globalisation on business competitiveness, such as the inflow of a lower cost workforce and relocation of production;

### **Work & Youth Entrepreneurship**

1. Urges European states to ensure that self-employed people have access to adequate social security in order to incentivise the creation of small- and medium-sized businesses;
2. Proposes EU Member States to introduce legislation that requires employers to hire staff members on an ongoing basis after a working relationship of at most 18 months;
3. Invites the European Commission to create an investment fund for youth business specifically in the areas of biotechnology, information technology, robotics and smart economy;
4. Supports the EU 2020 strategy in promoting young entrepreneurship, in particular the promotion of
  - a) increasing knowledge about entrepreneurship and self-employment,
  - b) capacity building in EU countries and regions;
  - c) increasing and promoting Erasmus+ partnerships;
5. Encourages the implementation of One-Euro Companies<sup>40</sup> in all Member States;
6. Encourages EU Member States to ease school-to-work transition through internships, practical workshops and “one day of work” experiences;

### **Education**

7. Requests European states to establish help packages which consist of assistance and educational programs for young entrepreneurs during their first five years;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to promote the EURES<sup>41</sup> platform through seminars, media and networking in all European companies and educational institutions;

---

<sup>40</sup> LU, [Creating a 1-euro Company](#), (2017).

<sup>41</sup> European Commission, [Eures](#).



9. Calls upon European states and universities to adjust the number of students per profession at public universities to match the needs of the national labour market;
10. Further encourages the aims of Europe 2020 relating to STEM<sup>42</sup> subjects, in order to enhance school curricula regarding creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship;
11. Invites European states' educational institutions to conduct courses on career introduction and suggests collaboration between high schools and universities;
12. Solemnly affirms the need for schools to endorse Information Technology (IT) and civic education for citizenship development and matching of labour market requirements;
13. Instructs the Directorate General for Employment and Social Affairs (DG EMPL) to introduce life management programs, such as CALM<sup>43</sup>, in European countries to enable students to be well informed on shaping their future;

## Funding

14. Strongly urges European states to assure social benefit, according to skills or job type, for freelancers who do not get hired at least once every three months, upon proving their active search for employment to the local employment office;
15. Invites DG EMPL to implement an EU Fund for Young Entrepreneurship and include it in the Youth Strategy<sup>44</sup>;
16. Suggests DG EMPL create a European Young Entrepreneurs Networking Platform for young entrepreneurs to help each other and share information;
17. Calls upon national statistical agencies to provide Europe wide research about the grey economy's share and its effects on individual states GDPs;
18. Recommends that the European Commission create a common Youth Guarantee Framework so that Member States can adapt it according to the existing labour market situation;
19. Calls upon the European Social Fund<sup>45</sup> to prioritise investment in projects which aim to reduce youth unemployment rates in regions or countries where youth unemployment exceeds 25%.

---

<sup>42</sup> STEM: Science, Technology, Engineering and mathematics.

<sup>43</sup> Alberta Learning, [Career and Life Management](#).

<sup>44</sup> European Commission, [EU Youth Strategy](#).

<sup>45</sup> European Commission, [European Social Fund](#).



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD HEALTH II

***More than Meets the Eye: Mental health issues are by far the largest contributor to chronic conditions afflicting the population of Europe, with over 27% of Europeans aged 18 to 65 having experienced at least one of a series of mental health issues in the past year. While significant progress has been achieved to improve the quality of life of those affected by physical disabilities, people dealing with invisible disabilities benefit from little to no legislative protection, a general lack of understanding of their conditions, stigma and lack of adequate support services. What measures should European states take to ensure support, care and social integration is afforded to those struggling with mental health issues?***

Submitted by: Giulia Armiero (SE), Małgorzata Braszka (PL), Charlotte Caris (NL), Yulia Charnyshova (BY), Mikaella Loizou (CY), Iva Ana Maria Mihuț (RO), Rebecca O'Shaughnessy (IE), Moritz Otto (DE), Hana Rakuša (SI), Irma Rathofer (AT), Oona Salonen (FI), Stiina Salumets (EE), Kiwih Soumbou (FR), Niklāvs Arvils Tamanis (LV), Doğan Tamer (TR), Lāra Niamh Eckert Reinfelde (Chairperson, CH)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Realising that the term invisible disability is not properly defined in all European states, resulting in inadequate protection of persons struggling with mental health issues by anti-discriminatory laws<sup>46</sup>,
- B. Draws attention to the insufficient availability of mental health services throughout Europe as evidenced by
  - i) 16 out of 22 European Union (EU) Member States reporting insufficient availability of mental health professionals<sup>47</sup>,
  - ii) poor adherence to good practice guidelines<sup>48</sup>,
  - iii) limited access to mental health care infrastructure<sup>49</sup>,

<sup>46</sup> European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, [The legal protection of persons with mental health problems under non-discrimination law](#), pp.7-8 (2010).

<sup>47</sup> Barbato, Vallarino, Rapisarda, Lora, Caldas de Almeida, [Access To Mental Health Care In Europe](#) (2016).

<sup>48</sup> *Idem*.





- iv) lack of mental health programmes for high risk groups<sup>50</sup>,
- C. Further draws attention to the treatment gap<sup>51</sup> in mental health care, particularly in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas,
- D. Taking into account that 75% of people who committed suicide did not contact their general practitioner or a health care professional about their feelings the year before they died<sup>52</sup>,
- E. Alarmed by the fact that 90% of suicides and suicide attempts are associated with mental illness<sup>53</sup> and the lack of funding for mental health services in countries with high suicide rates,
- F. Deeply concerned about the lack of long-term planning in the field of mental health policies<sup>54</sup>,
- G. Observing that mental health policies across Europe vary greatly from state to state<sup>55</sup>,
- H. Bearing in mind that some Member States have not yet recognised the importance of outpatient care<sup>56</sup>,
- I. Noting with deep concern that the likelihood of a student dropping out of school is significantly higher in those suffering from mental illnesses than in those who are not<sup>57</sup>,
- J. Aware that 80% of those struggling with serious mental health issues are unemployed<sup>58</sup>, and when working they earn up to 25% less than their co-workers who have not been diagnosed with mental health issues<sup>59</sup>,
- K. Deeply regretting that even though children born with an IQ between 35-70 can, to a certain extent, be integrated into society, they are often excluded from it due to the cost of special education<sup>60</sup>,
- L. Alarmed by poor living conditions in some mental health care institutions,<sup>61</sup>

---

<sup>49</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>50</sup> Giacco,Priebe, [Mental Health Care for Refugees](#), (2016).

<sup>51</sup> The term treatment gap refers to the discrepancy between the number of people in need of care and treatment for mental health reasons and the lower number of people actually receiving treatment. Treatment gaps on a European level: 92.4% for alcohol abuse, 62.3% for anxiety disorder, 47.2% for panic disorders - World Health Organization, [Mental Health: Facing the challenges, building solutions](#), p.33 (2005).

<sup>52</sup> Hewlett, Horner, [Mental Health Analysis Profiles: OECD Working Paper No. 81](#), p.75 (2015).

<sup>53</sup> Mental Health Foundation, [Suicide](#), (2017).

<sup>54</sup> Such as the [EU Compass for action on mental health and well being](#) (2015-2018), the [EU Occupational safety and health strategic framework](#) (2014-2020), and the [WHO Comprehensive mental health action plan](#) (2013-2020).

<sup>55</sup> EUROSTAT, [Mental health and related issues statistics](#), (2017).

<sup>56</sup> A term describing when a patient is receiving medical attention at a medical facility during the day but does not stay overnight.

<sup>57</sup> Dropout rates of those not suffering from mental illness: 14%, Moderate mental illness : 20%, Severe mental illness: 26%, OECD, [World Mental Health Day 2016](#), (2016).

<sup>58</sup> Bushak, [80% Of Adults With Mental Illness Are Unemployed: Does Mental Health Still Take A Back Seat To Physical Health?](#), (2014).

<sup>59</sup> EU Commission Executive Agency for Health and Consumers, [The burden of mental disorders in the European Union](#).

<sup>60</sup> Institute of Mental Health, [Intellectual Disability](#), (2012).





- M. Disturbed by the over prescription of antipsychotic medication to individuals with relatively mild mental health issues,<sup>62</sup>
- N. Noting with deep concern that 40% of newspaper articles regarding mental illness carry a negative tone towards mentally ill individuals<sup>63</sup>,
- O. Keeping in mind that in countries with less stigma surrounding mental health, people are more likely to<sup>64</sup>
  - i) seek support,
  - ii) utilise treatments,
  - iii) perceive information as being more available;

## Education and Employment

1. Advises the implementation of educational seminars for employers concerning
  - a) mental health issues in the workplace,
  - b) accommodating customers with mental health issues;
2. Supports the founding of inclusive educational institutions and workplaces that are designed to be safe environments for individuals with mental health issues and are supported by
  - a) financial subsidies,
  - b) annual meetings between employees or students with mental health professionals;
3. Encourages supporting with financial subsidies the already existing educational institutions that provide inclusive education;
4. Strongly encourages that educational establishments promote positive mental health through
  - a) the creation of safe spaces,
  - b) voluntary implementation of programmes such as the Best Buddies Organisation<sup>65</sup>,
  - c) the introduction of mental health issues into the school curricula from an early age,
  - d) regular meetings with school counsellors for all students,
  - e) increased access to psychological services for anyone interested;

<sup>61</sup> United Nations, [Declaration of human rights](#), (1948); Butler, [UN inquiry considers alleged UK disability rights violations](#), (2016).

<sup>62</sup> Sheehan, [Mental illness, challenging behaviour, and psychotropic drug prescribing in people with intellectual disability: UK population based cohort study](#)(2015).

<sup>63</sup> Smith, [Mental Illness Stigma in the Media](#), p.6 (2015).

<sup>64</sup> *Idem*.

<sup>65</sup> [Best Buddies](#).



## Improving Services

5. Calls for medical practitioners to
  - a) fully inform their patients of the range of treatment options available to them,
  - b) assist patients in learning about their illness, and treatments;
6. Encourages increased financial support for the research for alternative treatments;
7. Directs Member States to increase their supervision of
  - a) general practitioners,
  - b) psychiatric hospital living conditions;
8. Encourages the EU to establish a mental health best practice rating system for
  - a) educational institutions,
  - b) workplaces,
  - c) healthcare providers;
9. Calls upon the United Nations to undertake further and more severe actions in case of human rights violations;
10. Further encourages more effective health care services through
  - a) increased national funding for mental health care<sup>66</sup>,
  - b) proportional funding for mental health care through the EU,
  - c) implementing the WHO's guidelines on mental health care budgeting<sup>67</sup>,
  - d) the expansion of community-centred mental health facilities,
  - e) programmes aimed at increasing the number of trained mental health professionals,
  - f) the creation of a clear framework for the definition of high risk groups,
  - g) Increased allocation of funding towards socioeconomically disadvantaged groups;
11. Strongly recommends wider interstate cooperation of NGOs and organisations dealing with mental health, such as Mental Health Europe, and creating a common database aiming at the exchange of positive practises and treatments;

---

<sup>66</sup> In the UK, less than 0.0005% of the National Health Service budget for mental health is spent on prevention and promotion (Campion, 2013).

<sup>67</sup> WHO, [Mental Health Policy and Service Guidance Package and delivery services for mental health](#), (2003)



12. Urges continuous involvement of medical personnel in following latest directives in the field of mental health through
  - a) annual meetings at regional level,
  - b) international summits on the mental health treatment gap, such as the mhGAP Forum<sup>68</sup> in Geneva;

### **Mental Health and Society**

13. Urges national governments to take steps towards reducing suicide rates by
  - a) supporting organisations offering mental health workshops for social workers, educators, and employers,
  - b) promoting suicide prevention hotlines;
14. Encourages the gradual process of deinstitutionalization of mental health inpatients<sup>69</sup> through increased outpatient care and the promotion of alternative treatments;
15. Recognises the benefit of visibility of mental illnesses in the media when given an accurate and proper representation;
16. Further encourages the UN to take severe actions in case of human rights violations at mental health care facilities;
17. Encourages European states to include the definition of disability according to the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)<sup>70</sup> in their anti-discriminatory legislation.

---

<sup>68</sup> [WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme \(mhGAP\)](#)

<sup>69</sup> A term describing when a patient is both receiving medical attention at a medical facility as well as living there. Due to the isolation this causes, this is a controversial issue.

<sup>70</sup> Ustün, Kostanjsek, Chatterji, Rehm, [Measuring Health and Disability: Manual for WHO Disability Assessment Schedule](#), p.5(2010).



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

***Money and Morals: European negotiations of economic and trade partnerships with Canada and the United States (CETA and TTIP) have led to clashes between civil society and European institutions on the appropriate approach to foreign investment. How can Europe live up to its demand for investment from abroad, requiring legal certainty and an attractive investment climate, while preserving domestic (European and/or national) regulatory policy space, to accommodate social and environmental standards?***

Submitted by: Nazlı İrem Apaydın (TR), Despina Demetriadou (CY), Anja Desnica (RS), Roman Fedynyak (UA), Luka Japaridze (GE), Aleksanteri Kekonen (FI), Luca Kiknadze (GE), Adrian-Mihai Mihalcea (RO), Tomasz Patyna (PL), Vanda Petrak (HR), Kārlis Ruža (LV), Gustav Sevreus (SE), Vladimir Solovyov (AM), Grete-Triin Sulengo (EE), Max Wezenaar (NL), Giedrė Birmontaitė (Chairperson, LT)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Concerned by the lack of foreign investment contributing to stagnant economic growth in the European Economic Area (EEA),
- B. Fully alarmed by the current political uncertainty and instability in the European financial market, and low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 1.6% which increases risks and thus reduces investors' confidence, leading to a less attractive investment climate<sup>71</sup>,
- C. Conscious of the rising trend of anti-globalisation and protectionism which adversely affects the investment climate and future trade agreements,
- D. Acknowledging that broadening market access, and supporting legal certainty and transparency leads to increased foreign direct investment (FDI),

---

<sup>71</sup> International Monetary Fund, [World Economic Outlook Update](#), (2017).



- E. Bearing in mind both inward and outward direct investment have a positive impact on the economic growth of all parties involved and contribute to the competitiveness of European businesses,
- F. Emphasising the efforts to increase market access through ongoing negotiations of free trade agreements (FTAs) between the European Union (EU) and 17 other countries,
- G. Appreciating the Investment Plan for Europe<sup>72</sup>, which mobilises investments of up to 550 billion EUR by 2020, supports investment in the real economy, and creates an investment-friendly environment,
- H. Welcoming the European Commission's proposal of a new trade and investment strategy, titled 'Trade For All'<sup>73</sup> which aims at: developing effective policies, increasing transparency, establishing a programme for negotiations, designing an open approach to trade agreements and modernising existing agreements,
- I. Concerned by the lack of transparency surrounding the negotiations of EU trade agreements, such as, but not limited to, trade agreements with the United States (US), Japan and China,
- J. Expressing its satisfaction that the European Commission has pledged to maintain current high levels of consumer, environmental and social standards and protection while negotiating the trade agreements,
- K. Taking into account the fundamental differences in regulatory and precautionary principles for new products entering the market between the EU and its potential trade partners,
- L. Noting with deep concern that mutual recognition of social and environmental standards might lead to a race to the bottom and lower the competitiveness of the European companies,
- M. Keeping in mind the significant economic benefits of environmental and social standard harmonisation,
- N. Pointing out the possibility of trade agreements benefiting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and large companies disproportionately, resulting in a decrease of competitiveness and a loss of jobs,
- O. Recognising that current investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms included in most trade agreements have significant drawbacks, such as
  - i) the potential to cause a 'regulatory chill'<sup>74</sup> environment,
  - ii) the possibility for conflicts of interest due to arbitrators being assigned by the opposing sides,
- P. Congratulating the recent enactment of the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) which is

---

<sup>72</sup> [Investment Plan for Europe](#).

<sup>73</sup> [Trade For All](#).

<sup>74</sup> Fearing disputes, governments can be discouraged to regulate in socially desirable areas.



estimated to reduce the global trade barriers by 14.3% and is estimated to boost global trade by 1 trillion USD per year<sup>75</sup>,

- Q. Appreciating the inclusion of labour standards set by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA);

### **Free Trade Agreements**

1. Calls upon EU Member States to ratify CETA;
2. Asks for the continuation of active dialogue between the European Commission and the Office of the United States Trade Representative in negotiating the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP);
3. Draws attention to the possibility of making use of sections of the TTIP in which negotiations have been successful for future EU-US agreements, should no consensus be reached on it in its current form;
4. Encourages the European Commission to include a clause in future FTAs declaring that parties involved must follow the rule of precaution<sup>76</sup> for relevant products;
5. Suggests the European Commission to include in future FTAs mutual recognition of conformity testing, thus significantly reducing the red tape;
6. Urges the European Commission to increase the transparency of current and future FTAs by disclosing position papers, submitted proposals, and summaries of the negotiation rounds and other key documents throughout the negotiation process;
7. Requests the European Commission to inform civil society about all ongoing negotiations through the official channels, by stating the progress of the negotiations and emphasising the most important parts of the agreement;
8. Further encourages that ILO standards be included in future trade agreements, following the example of CETA;

### **Investor Dispute Settlements**

9. Supports the inclusion of the Investment Court System (ICS), the reformed version of investor dispute settlements<sup>77</sup>, in all future EU trade agreements;

---

<sup>75</sup> WTO, [Speeding up trade: benefits and challenges of implementing WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement](#), (2015).

<sup>76</sup> The rule foresees that products must be proven safe before they can enter the market.



10. Further requests the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) to review ICS compatibility with EU law and guide the European Commission in amending the mechanism as necessary;
11. Proposes the European Commission to establish a public ICS case database covering EU trade deals;

## **Regulatory Harmonisation**

12. Recommends the European Commission ensure a higher level of consistency regarding investment policy through
  - a) further developing the 'Trade For All' strategy and setting European and national investment targets,
  - b) reducing the red tape associated with foreign direct investment,
  - c) revisiting the methods of attracting foreign direct investment on European and national levels;
13. Further suggests Member States implement a long-term capital gains tax rate<sup>78</sup> for investments at a lower rate than their regular capital gains tax rate, following the example of the United States;
14. Strongly urges the World Bank to reform the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) by means of
  - a) providing guaranteed coverage of management contracts, asset securitisation, bonds, leasing activities, franchise and license agreements,
  - b) increasing its maximum insurance amount of 250 million USD,
  - c) amending the rules of arbitration for disputes to include ICS rather than ISDS,
  - d) expanding its scope of activity to include developed countries as well;
15. Invites the WTO to level the playing field in market access through FTAs and negotiations on the accession of countries such as India, Australia, China and others to the WTO-Government Procurement Agreement (GPA), to increase trade and investment possibilities;
16. Further invites Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Malta and Romania to join the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), in order to facilitate harmonisation of standards;
17. Encourages the OECD to create a Joint Committee on Regulatory Cooperation that is tasked with advising the EU and its potential trade partners on regulatory cooperation, harmonisation of trade standards,

---

<sup>77</sup> As opposed to ISDS, ICS is more transparent, sets up permanent tribunals and disputes are settled by professional and independent judges.

<sup>78</sup> Long term capital gains are those derived from investments held for more than one year.



and policies, through consultation with the International Monetary Fund, the WTO, the World Bank and NGOs.





## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I**

***Welcome to The Post-Antibiotic Era: Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is progressively reducing the effectiveness of modern medicine and the treatment of common diseases, accounting for one of the biggest threats to global health, food security and development today. With over 10 million annual deaths projected to be linked with AMR by 2050; how can Europe ensure the proper use, distribution and prescription of antimicrobial agents and products, without unduly damaging innovation and economic sustainability in the pharmaceutical sector?***

Submitted by: Nurana Akbarova (AZ), Narek Babajanyan (AM), Anna Dolečková (CZ), Orla Finnerty (IE), Jovana Kalamković (RS), Kateryna Kuzminska (UA), Kyle Newman (UK), Nini Pataridze (GE), Jobeleen Perez (NL), Caterina Romano (IT), Evangellos Samouilidis (GR), Magnus Thun (NO), Sara Walder (CH), Armine Khamoyan (Chairperson, AM)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Aware of the fact that antimicrobial resistance (AMR)<sup>79</sup> is a global problem requiring a global solution,
- B. Affirming that antimicrobials are proven to become less effective over time due to increased prevalence of antimicrobial resistance,
- C. Disturbed by the lack of information the general public holds concerning AMR, which results in misconceptions contributing to AMR, such as
  - i) mistakenly believing that antibiotics work against viral and fungal diseases,
  - ii) not fully completing antibiotic treatments,
- D. Noting with regret the absence of explicit labels on antimicrobial products and concise, easy to read information concerning purposes of consumption,

---

<sup>79</sup> AMR is the ability of a microorganism (like bacteria, viruses, and some parasites) to stop an antimicrobial (such as antibiotics, antivirals and antimalarials) from working against it. As a result, standard treatments become ineffective, infections persist and may spread to others.



- E. Deeply concerned by the little progress made in the development of new antimicrobials and the lack of innovation in developing new vaccines and new diagnostic tests to detect AMR,
- F. Aware of the lack of economic incentives for pharmaceutical companies to invest in research and development of new antimicrobials,
- G. Acknowledging that prescriptions for antibiotics are given for inapplicable and non-essential cases, that many patients requesting antibiotic prescriptions are given those without obstruction and that purchases of antimicrobials without prescriptions from pharmacies occur frequently,
- H. Concerned that due to poor hygiene practices in hospitals and medical centres, patients who are carriers of resistant microorganisms frequently act as a source of infection for others in their surroundings,
- I. Concerned by the use of the same antibiotics in agriculture as for human healthcare, raising the possibility of transfer of AMR between animals and humans,
- J. Profoundly concerned by the overuse of antibiotics in agriculture, farming and aquaculture, especially the long-term low level exposure of healthy animals to antibiotics for growth purposes, which contributes to AMR in humans through animal consumption,
- K. Alarmed by the prospect of a decline in global livestock production as a result of AMR,
- L. Recognising that the legislation concerning the use of antimicrobials in agriculture varies greatly around the world and amongst Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)<sup>80</sup> Member States,
- M. Concerned that there are only 89 countries with a database indicating the number of antibiotics used in agriculture<sup>81</sup>, resulting in a lack of information available to researchers;

## Healthcare

1. Urges doctors to restrict the prescription of antibiotics to severe cases and to those that have a high risk of worsening;
2. Further urges European Union (EU) Member States to introduce regulations banning the sale of antibiotics in pharmacies without prescriptions;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to allocate funds for the provision of C-reactive protein (CRP) blood tests<sup>82</sup> as a diagnostic

---

<sup>80</sup> [Food and Agriculture Organization](#).

<sup>81</sup> World Organization for Animal Health, '[OIE Annual report on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals](#)', p.6 (2015).



tool for doctors, in order to quickly determine whether an infection is viral or bacterial;

4. Directs EU Member States to create advertisements on television to inform the public on the dangers of the misuse of antimicrobials, such as the collaborative media campaign by the Public Health England<sup>83</sup> supported by the National Health Service<sup>84</sup>;
5. Affirms that the EU should, along the lines of the suggestions of the Infectious Diseases Society of America<sup>85</sup>, introduce a fast track approval pathway for the development and release of new antibiotics for worst case antibiotic resistance<sup>86</sup>, thus reducing or eliminating phase III trials<sup>87</sup>;
6. Calls on World Health Organization (WHO)<sup>88</sup> to caution pharmaceutical companies of their ethical obligations to consider the needs of the general public and not only profit;
7. Invites WHO Member States to introduce research and development tax credits for pharmaceutical companies in return for the development of new antibiotics, new vaccines, and diagnostic tools;
8. Recommends that the European Commission extends data exclusivity rights of pharmaceutical companies on new antimicrobials for five additional years;

### **Agriculture, Farming and Aquaculture**

9. Invites FAO to suggest further implementation surveillance systems concerning the use of antibiotics in farming and agriculture;
10. Suggests FAO Member States to follow the FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance<sup>89</sup>;
11. Encourages the Members of FAO to use different classes of antibiotics for humans and animals;

---

<sup>82</sup> A CRP test is a blood test that measures the amount of a protein called C-reactive protein in your blood, indicative of inflammation in the body. High levels of CRP are caused by infections, thus the test is done to identify and keep track of infections.

<sup>83</sup> [The Public Health England](#) is an organisation that informs the public on health matters and food environment.

<sup>84</sup> [The National Health Service](#) is the publicly funded national health care system for England and one of the four National Health Services of the United Kingdom.

<sup>85</sup> [The Infectious Diseases Society of America](#) represents physicians, scientists and other healthcare professionals who specialise in infectious diseases.

<sup>86</sup> Such as Limited Population Antibacterial Drugs (LPAD). LPAD would allow to approve new antibiotics and antifungal drugs that address unmet medical needs for limited populations of patients. Antibiotics approved under this pathway would target serious or life-threatening infections for which few or no suitable options exist.

<sup>87</sup> The drug approval process can generally be divided into three phases: phase I studies focus on the safety and pharmacology of a compound, phase II studies examine the effectiveness of a compound, and during phase III researchers try to confirm previous findings in a larger population - [The Drug Approval Process](#).

<sup>88</sup> [World Health Organization](#).

<sup>89</sup> [FAO Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance](#).



12. Proposes the implementation of sequential therapy<sup>90</sup> in hospitals, clinics and in farms;
13. Invites the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)<sup>91</sup> to foster traceability of antimicrobial medications by creating records of prescriptions in the European Surveillance of Antimicrobial Consumption Network (ESAC-Net)<sup>92</sup> database;
14. Further invites Member States to work closely with their respective national agencies in efforts with the ESAC-Net project;
15. Urges the European Food Safety Authority<sup>93</sup> and the Directorate-General on Health and Food Safety<sup>94</sup> proposing new regulations specifically observing the antimicrobial traceability in imported food, so as to avoid transferring of harmful microorganisms;

## Regulations

16. Calls upon EU Member States to impose labelling of antimicrobial products and introduce basic, informative antimicrobial packaging in order to inform the public about the correct usage of certain medications;
17. Encourages EU Member States to create national legislation requiring doctors to have physical evidence of bacterial infection before prescribing or administering antibiotics, except in emergency cases where the patient shows signs of serious illness needing hospitalisation;
18. Endorses the implementation of the WHO's Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance<sup>95</sup> by:
  - a) urging EU Member States to follow the five concrete steps outlined in the Action Plan,
  - b) offering conditional foreign aid to non-EU developing countries which follow the Action Plan;
19. Requests the ministries of health of EU Member States to develop and update hospital procedures related to decontamination and sterilisation guidelines and standards as well as propose appropriate infection control measures for the management of waste, air, water, laundry and food;

---

<sup>90</sup> Sequential treatment is the treatment of bacterial infections by alternating the use of different antibiotics.

<sup>91</sup> [European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#).

<sup>92</sup> [ESAC-Net](#) is a Europe-wide network of national surveillance systems, providing European reference data on antimicrobial consumption. It collects and analyses data on antimicrobial consumption from EU and EEA/EFTA countries, both in the community and in the hospital sector.

<sup>93</sup> [European Food Safety Authority](#).

<sup>94</sup> [Directorate-General on Health and Food Safety](#).

<sup>95</sup> [WHO's Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance](#).



20. Calls upon the ECDC to implement frequent random inspections in hospitals to ensure the aforementioned standards are upheld;
21. Recommends that the European Commission issues a regulation requiring that when AMR for a certain antibiotic is found in above 35% of cases, that antibiotic be restricted across the EU for at least 10 years to give time for AMR strains to fade.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

***Lone Supporter:* Fifteen years on, the International Criminal Court (ICC) has made history as the first permanent international court, rendering landmark judgments and advancing international justice. Its advancement has been impaired by lack of international support, with major world powers still refusing to accept its jurisdiction, state parties refusing to arrest accused, and a recent wave of withdrawals from African countries. While European states have been supporting the Court since its inception, has the time come for them to reconsider their position? How best can they work towards ending international impunity?**

Submitted by: Sara Amorim (PT), Margot Barranco (FR), Victoria Bianchi (CH), Gabriele Degutyte (LT), Julia Galantseva (CZ), Sebastian Hagel (NO), Mari-Liis Lillebach (EE), Gabhan O'Tighearnaigh (IE), Shahinaz Otaishan (TR), Arkadiy Saakyan (RU), Clara Sabel (DE), Anastasia Samliukova (UA), Nikolaos Sotirakis (GR), Tim Tomic (AT), Pietro Valetto (IT), Kaat Van Royen (BE), Nikolas Zubizarreta (ES) Alastair Payne (Vice President, UK)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Reaffirming the need for international justice,
- B. Acknowledging the necessity of a permanent institution upholding international justice in order to guarantee accountability on an international scale,
- C. Appreciating the current functions of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the value it provides to the international community,
- D. Emphasising the crucial role of the Court in determining reparations for victims of crimes against humanity, war crimes, crimes of aggression and genocide,
- E. Realising that the ICC may be complemented by other legal instruments in the overall global approach to world peace and prosperity,



- F. Further emphasising that the ICC is complementary<sup>96</sup> to national judicial systems,
- G. Deeply conscious of the ICC's dependence on its State Parties<sup>97</sup> for the provision of funds, police enforcement of warrants, and intelligence gathering,
- H. Deeply alarmed by the failure of State Parties to comply with the obligations mentioned under Article 59<sup>98</sup> and Part IX<sup>99</sup> of the Rome Statute<sup>100</sup>,
- I. Keeping in mind that the ratification of the Rome Statute is a voluntary action for a country and there cannot exist a mechanism to force ratification,
- J. Regretting the decisions of states to not ratify the Rome Statute, and the negative impact this has on the operations of the ICC,
- K. Alarmed by the attitude of the State Parties regarding their demands for the ICC to increase the scope of its operation without providing the resulting increase in funding,
- L. Fully believing that despite perceptions of an anti-African bias, the pursuit of justice in African states is for the benefit of both the victims and the state as a whole,
- M. Viewing with appreciation the inclusion of an ICC related clause in the Cotonou Agreement between the EU and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States<sup>101</sup>,
- N. Believing that increasing awareness and understanding of the vision and the functioning of the Court is crucial for its future development and success;

## **Towards Universal Jurisdiction**

1. Calls upon the European Commission to promote the values of human rights and international justice by including in its international and trade agreements clauses which encourage and support the signing and ratification of the Rome Statute;
2. Further calls for active political support for the ICC from European Union (EU) Member States when engaging in diplomatic relations;

---

<sup>96</sup> The ICC can open a case only when a national judicial system is unable or unwilling to do so.

<sup>97</sup> The State Parties of the ICC are those countries which have ratified the [Rome Statute](#), thereby accepting the Court's jurisdiction.

<sup>98</sup> This Article outlines the obligation of the custodial state to immediately arrest a person upon receiving a request from the ICC for them to be arrested.

<sup>99</sup> The section outlining the obligations in the area of international cooperation and judicial assistance.

<sup>100</sup> UN General Assembly, [Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court \(last amended 2010\)](#) (1998).

<sup>101</sup> [African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States](#).





3. Commends the current work of the Coalition for the International Criminal Court (CICC)<sup>102</sup> in promoting the ICC;
4. Expresses its support for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) supporting the ICC in carrying out their activities in non-signatory or non-ratified countries, such as the AMICC<sup>103</sup> in the USA;
5. Invites the USA to negotiate a formal partnership with the ICC, to guarantee a fixed level of funding from the USA for the ICC, ensure investigations can have full access to all information they require, and support the USA in its own legal infrastructure for the prosecution of international crimes;
6. Calls upon the United Nations (UN) Secretary General to release a statement covering:
  - a) the need for the global community to have an international court, explaining its values and its fundamental role in ending international impunity,
  - b) a call for major world powers to acknowledge their responsibility in upholding the values of the international community;

### **Support from State Parties**

7. Reminds State Parties of their obligations to fully cooperate with the ICC following their ratification of the Rome Statute;
8. Calls upon the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on State Parties that fail to uphold their obligations in compliance with Article 87 of the Rome Statute;
9. Calls upon State Parties to support the operations of investigators in countries undergoing a conflict by offering protection to ICC staff carrying out investigations on their territory;
10. Calls upon the UN Department of Safety and Security<sup>104</sup> to cooperate in ensuring the safety of the ICC investigators when State forces are unable to do so;
11. Encourages State Parties to cooperate in providing training for police, customs officers, immigration officials, judges and other representatives of authority on how to ensure the enforcement of the decisions of the ICC;
12. Invites State Parties to provide financial, technical and legal support to any country showing interest in integrating into their national judicial system the means to prosecute international crimes;

---

<sup>102</sup> [Coalition for the International Criminal Court](#)

<sup>103</sup> [American NGO Coalition for the International Criminal Court.](#)

<sup>104</sup> [UN Department of Safety and Security](#)





13. Draws attention to Article 127 of the Rome Statute which states that matters under consideration by the Court shall not be prejudiced by the decision of a State Party to withdraw from the Statute;

### **The Future of the ICC**

14. Calls upon the CICC to organise a periodic conference, where representatives from State Parties can meet with those from non-signatories and invites observers for an active review of their cooperation with the Court, taking into account the knowledge gained from the investigations and trials undertaken since 2002;
15. Requests the ICC to establish permanent offices in each global region that shall
  - a) assist with investigations in that region,
  - b) cooperate and advise on matters of judicial reform,
  - c) work to reduce the perception of a loss of sovereignty to Europe by countries having a case referred to the Court,
  - d) act as a symbol of the ICC's commitment to the incidents and victims in the region;
16. Further encourages State Parties to fully support the Trust Fund for Victims and to promote transparency in its actions to support the victims of international crimes;
17. Calls upon the Assembly of State Parties to revise the projected ICC budget for 2018 to accommodate proposed changes of this resolution.



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

**“Everything is [REDACTED] fine”:** Recent calls have been made towards a more regulated press, following allegations of media privacy invasion and phone hacking, fake news, and even accusations of corporate interests and lobbyists manipulating headlines. However, the international community admonished Poland for its move to bring media under state control. How should European countries ensure the media is able to fulfil its regulatory purpose on both private and public enterprises, informing people in an accurate and professional manner?

Submitted by: Çağla Akbal (TR), Maria Ani (RO), Maksim Ausianik (BY), Conrad Barclay (UK), Beatrise Bensone (LV), Merlijn Bredius (NL), Lise Fortin (FR), Matúš Hagara (SK), Ondrej Hanák (AT), Aris Messios (CY), James O’Reilly (IE), Marianne Purru (EE), Kajetan Rachwał (PL), Elliott Syrén (SE), Gabriel Zigra (DE), Adelaide Di Maggio (Chairperson, PL)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Taking into account the negative impact that fake news has on public opinion and the democratic process,
- B. Concerned by the potential impact of poor broadcasting infrastructure in rural and border communities, especially geographical isolation from media coverage and the impact of foreign media in contested border areas<sup>105</sup>,
- C. Emphasising the importance of Article 10 of the European Convention of Human Rights that grants the freedom to receive and impart information,
- D. Recognising the work of the European Media Initiative<sup>106</sup>, which involves citizens in media monitoring and supports organisations contributing to media pluralism,

---

<sup>105</sup>For example in Estonian borderline regions with Russia, citizens are very much affected by Russian media - Dougherty, Kaljurand, [Estonia’s “Virtual Russian World”: The Influence of Russian Media on Estonia’s Russian Speakers](#), p. 4, (2015).

<sup>106</sup>The European Initiative for Media Pluralism (EIMP) brings together organisations, media, and professional bodies from throughout Europe with the immediate purpose of running a European Citizens Initiative (ECI) demanding the implementation of an EU Directive on media pluralism, European Media Initiative, [About](#), (2016).



- E. Deeply concerned by the lack of sufficient and regulated external fact-checking in media outlets within European Union (EU) Member States,
- F. Alarmed by the potential effects and consequences of concentrated private media ownership<sup>107</sup>,
- G. Noting with regret the insufficient measures to combat suppression of freedom of speech and freedom of press, for example in Poland, Turkey and Hungary,
- H. Regretting the negative influence that certain governments, such as Turkey's, wield over their public media organisations,
- I. Appreciating the self-regulation of media within certain EU Member States, such as Ireland and Sweden,
- J. Concerned by the actions taken by certain European countries to undermine net neutrality<sup>108</sup>,
- K. Recognising the ability of social media filter algorithms to generate suggested articles for users, which leads to filter bubbles and can reduce exposure to opposing views<sup>109</sup>,
- L. Welcoming Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 November 2015, that aims to establish common rules to safeguard equal and non-discriminatory treatment of internet traffic<sup>110</sup>;

### Media regulation measures and social media

1. Encourages European Member States to set up, with the support of EU funds, independent national level fact-checking bodies based on the example set by the Broadcast Authority of Ireland (BAI) and the Swedish Press Council<sup>111</sup>;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to establish an EU funded, independent and self-regulating pan-European body, aimed at fact-

<sup>107</sup>Concentration of media ownership is a process in which few individuals or organisations control increasing shares of the mass media, see Steven, *The No-nonsense Guide to Global Media*, p.19, (2004).

<sup>108</sup>Net neutrality is the principle according to which all internet data should be treated equally, not discriminating or charging differentially by user, content, website, platform, application, type of attached equipment, or mode of communication -Lohr, [Net Neutrality Is Trump's Next Target, Administration Says](#), para. 2, (2017).

<sup>109</sup>A Filter Bubble results from personalised searches when a website algorithm selectively guesses what information a user would like to see based on information about the user (such as location, past click-behavior and search history) -Pariser, [Beware online "filter bubbles"](#), (2011).

<sup>110</sup> EUR-Lex, [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and the Council of 25 November 2015](#), (2015).

<sup>111</sup> The Broadcast authority of Ireland and the Swedish Press Council are the regulators of broadcasting in respectively Ireland and Sweden, which main functions are, among all, to licence radio and television, making broadcasting codes and rules, monitor media and provide for complaints of the public, see BAI, [About us](#), (2017) and Accountable Journalism, [Press Council: Sweden](#) (2017).



checking state-owned media in Europe and reporting on factual accuracy of said media on a dedicated digital platform;

3. Suggests that Member States implement transparency laws for media and press ownership requiring media outlets to disclose their ownership structure and make-up;
4. Asks the EU to require websites to disclose the usage of filter algorithms and request users' consent in usage of such tools, similar to the system employed for cookies;

### **Ensuring freedom of speech, plurality and transparency**

5. Calls upon the European Commission to legislate against breaches by Member States of freedom of press, such as economic sanctions, in addition to the current legislation in article 7 of the Lisbon Treaty<sup>112</sup>;
6. Proposes that the EU contributes to the development of infrastructure for media outreach in regions with poor broadcast infrastructure, by allocating funding from the European Cohesion Fund<sup>113</sup>;
7. Strongly recommends that the European Commission raises awareness and gives advice on fact-checking sources and techniques to European citizens through a media campaign;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to provide monetary support to small start-up media enterprises provided they remain independent from government or corporate interests and within the permitted scope of EU state aid regulations concerning financial assistance to businesses;
9. Encourages the European Commission to further cooperate with social media platforms, in combating fake news by implementing preventive systems.

---

<sup>112</sup> The Article 7 of the Lisbon Treaty is used against member countries that have committed fundamental rights violations, such as freedom of speech, see The Lisbon Treaty, [Article 7](#) (2013).

<sup>113</sup> The Cohesion Fund aims to reduce economic and social disparities and to promote sustainable development, see European Commission, [Cohesion Fund](#) (2015).



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

***Out of Sight, Out of Mind: More than 8 million children live in institutions and orphanages around the world, while 80% of them have one, if not both, parents alive. Institutionalisation perpetuates, rather than alleviates, the exploitation of vulnerable children. Faced with the rise in ‘for profit’ orphanages and the growing trend of orphanage voluntourism, how can European countries tackle the institutionalisation of children around the world, and ensure the child’s best interests are always protected?***

Submitted by: Arjun Bakshi (GB), Ana Catinca Ciuculete (RO), Tannaz Hassanzadeh (SE), Nona Herreweg (BE), Nicole Kairinos (CY), Aleksandra Kot (PL), Jaša Levstik (SI), Clément Passinge (FR), Katherine Potter (IE), Karl Reimand (EE), Elza Marta Ruža (LV), Bernadette Schwarz (AT), Sophia Isabella Späte (DE), Yara Staal (NL), Selin Uyguç (TR), Halyna Virt (Chairperson, UA)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Recognising that every child has the right to have a family under the Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- B. Emphasising the fundamental importance of family in upbringing children,
- C. Concerned by the fact that an estimated 80% of children living in residential care institutions have one, if not both, of their parents alive<sup>114</sup>,
- D. Bearing in mind that the institutionalisation of children is a consequence of, most notably, poverty, disability, prejudice, social exclusion, and political factors,
- E. Observing that the general public in countries with a high number of institutionalised children is neither informed about, nor given access to, birth control and contraception, which often leads to unwanted children being sent to institutions<sup>115</sup>,

---

<sup>114</sup> Lumos Foundation, '[Children in Institutions](#)', p.1 (2016).

<sup>115</sup> '[World Health Organisation](#)' (2016).



- F. Noting the lack of public awareness and media coverage regarding the availability of alternative care options, the negative impact of voluntourism<sup>116</sup>, and the fact that most children in residential care institutions are not orphans,
- G. Noting that funds are being invested into residential care institutions rather than alternative care methods<sup>117</sup> and organisations promoting deinstitutionalisation,
- H. Fully aware of the misleading perception that institutional care is less expensive than other types of alternative care,
- I. Expecting that the upcoming rise in the number of children in alternative care is likely to cause difficulties for children and their foster families,
- J. Aware of the fact that the long hours of solitude and the lack of attention and affection that children in institutions face may cause different mental health issues, including 'institutional autism', attachment, behavioural turbulences, and depression,
- K. Deeply alarmed by the consequences of volunteering in residential care institutions, including
  - i) the slower mental and physical development of children,
  - ii) the development of mental health and attachment issues,
  - iii) the risk of emotional traumas of the children,
  - iv) the continued increasing number of travel agencies profiting from voluntourism instead of contributing to improving the wellbeing of the children,
  - v) children's educational and psychological needs not being met due to volunteers' lack of training and qualifications,
- L. Alarmed by a widespread lack of training among caretakers, who work in close contact with institutionalised children<sup>118</sup>,
- M. Noting with deep concern that children in 'for profit' residential care institutions may be exploited in order to attract donations and voluntourists,
- N. Observing the lack of sufficient and relevant data on the number of children outside of parental care,
- O. Recognising the challenges faced by national governments who might be recipients of European Union (EU) aid<sup>119</sup> in monitoring unregistered residential care institutions,

---

<sup>116</sup> Voluntourists - individuals travelling on expensive volunteering programs to work in residential care institutions.

<sup>117</sup> Alternative care methods include foster care, kinship care, adoption, reunification etc.

<sup>118</sup> 'Lifeline Children's Services'.

<sup>119</sup> Hereinafter referred to as 'national governments'.



- P. Pointing out that various national tax regimes aggravate the problem by providing tax benefits to people donating to residential care institutions,
- Q. Believing that the needs of the child should be given the greatest consideration when making decisions regarding care placements;

### **Alternative care**

1. Congratulates those EU Member States having decided to invest in family strengthening and reunification, as well as alternative care as a cheaper and more effective method of supporting children;
2. Recognises significant EU support for current initiatives by civil society and academic groups such as Opening Doors<sup>120</sup> by EuroChild partners and the European Expert Group, aimed at promoting alternative, non-residential and family-based care;
3. Proposes the creation of an EU-wide agency responsible for coordinating with relevant institutions in each Member State to provide capacity building for alternative care;
4. Urges national governments to consider alternative care as being more cost-efficient than residential care institutions;
5. Calls upon national governments to provide comprehensive training and financial support to alternative care providers aimed at easing the adaptation period of the child and the family;
6. Requests the improved monitoring of alternative care providers on a regular basis by national governments, with the help of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) targeting deinstitutionalisation to ensure that children live in decent conditions in their foster families;
7. Endorses the expansion of the Mother and Baby Unit<sup>121</sup> to preclude the need for alternative care;

### **Voluntourism and 'for profit' institutions**

8. Recommends that national governments impose restrictions on the voluntourism industry by
  - a) informing agencies who offer volunteer programmes in residential care institutions about their harmful practices,

<sup>120</sup> ['Opening Doors'](#).

<sup>121</sup> ['Mother and Baby Unit'](#) is an initiative set up by Hope and Homes for Children Romania that works to keep young children between the ages of 0-3 together with their mothers during times when mothers are considering giving up their children to orphanages. 97% of mothers participating in the program were afterwards reintegrated into society together with their child: [Opening Doors, Deinstitutionalization and quality alternative care for children in Europe](#), p.28 (2014).





- b) demanding a more transparent approach to the allocation of funds spent on volunteering programmes through the disclosure of the financial status of travel agencies on their websites,
  - c) establishing a minimum common standard that all voluntourism agencies are obliged to follow, including a required set of skills and education as selection criteria for volunteers and guaranteed stays of at least twelve months,
  - d) supporting campaigns in schools and universities that discourage voluntourism and promote service learning initiatives, such as the Stop Orphan Trips movement;
9. Encourages national governments to reduce the number of volunteers in residential care institutions by
- a) advertising and promoting alternative volunteering programmes such as the European Voluntary Service<sup>122</sup> and online volunteering,
  - b) informing potential volunteers of the consequences of volunteering abroad in residential care institutions,
  - c) creating volunteer positions where participants are first educated on working with children and then go on to volunteer in residential care institutions for twelve months;
10. Further requests that national governments collect information on the number of children in residential care institutions by establishing an agency to gather and update the requisite data;
11. Calls upon NGOs in the field to educate (potential) donors and volunteers about the harm of supporting and donating to residential care institutions;

### **Family strengthening**

12. Encourages national governments to reallocate funding spent on residential care institutions to supporting families who consider institutionalisation due to poverty or an inability to provide proper health care and education for their children;
13. Further recommends that national governments promote and strengthen family planning and sexual and reproductive healthcare in regions with a high rate of institutionalisation to decrease the number of children being institutionalised due to poverty;
14. Further encourages national governments to establish support centers, staffed by local NGOs working on deinstitutionalisation, to

---

<sup>122</sup> [‘European Voluntary Service’](#).





- a) provide sustainable financial, educational, and psychological aid to families in need, so as to support them in taking care of their children,
  - b) educate families that consider institutionalisation instead of alternative care options;
15. Calls for the development of guidelines for professionals working with families, such as hospital staff, aimed at
- a) improving the processes by which families at risk of abandoning their child are identified,
  - b) providing adequate and timely support to the parents of children with disabilities that are at risk of being placed in residential care institutions.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

***“If you don’t shape the world, you will be shaped by it”*: Crises such as those in Crimea and Syria have once more highlighted the disparate and ineffective foreign policy of European states and their failure to form a cohesive response to critical events. How can European governments be a force that protects human rights and ensures security in the most vulnerable countries in need of assistance?**

Submitted by: Pepijn De Haan (NL), Ignacio Diaz Pascual (Delegate, UK), David Dobáš (Delegate, CZ), Alexander Dürr (Delegate, SE), Alin Hampău (Delegate, RO), Santeri Iivonen (Delegate, FI), Ana Kasrashvili (Delegate, GE), Natalia Kwaśniewska (Delegate, PL), Zoja Milovancević (Delegate, RS), Vedad Misirlić (Delegate, BA), Davit Musayelyan (Delegate, AM), Martina Russo (Delegate, IT), Karla Šarac (Delegate, HR), Marta Zaragoza Navarro (Delegate, CH), Fahad Saher (Vice President, NL)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Acknowledging that the hesitant use of measures such as economic sanctions in moderation do not always have the desired outcome,
- B. Further acknowledges that said sanctions can be detrimental to the European Union (EU) Member States’ domestic economies,
- C. Deeply alarmed by the lack of an ambitious long-term approach and plan of action on improving the EU’s foreign policy mechanisms in order to improve the credibility thereof,
- D. Concerned by the lack of harmonisation between the EU institutions’ objectives and the Member States’ sovereign interests, resulting in conflicting policy implementation,
- E. Referring to increased coherence between EU internal and external policies, as well as between the EU’s external policies stands as an indispensable requirement for a successful and effective foreign policy,
- F. Taking into account that civil protection, as well as common foreign, security and defence policies are supporting competence and therefore no areas where the EU can exercise influence over Member



- States' individual foreign policies,
- G. Stresses the importance of trade and foreign investment as important tools to achieve economic growth, long-term development, good governance and the protection of human rights,
  - H. Emphasising that failure to respond to critical issues undermines and erodes the European narrative based on democratic values, human rights and the rule of law as Member States have committed to step up their efforts to honour that all stakeholders comply with international standards on human rights,
  - I. Recognising that trade and investment agreements have an effect on human rights and foreign development aid,
  - J. Deeply regretting the ineffective allocation of funds in defence and security spending at the EU-level while Member States remain reluctant in sharing their military apparatus and intelligence services,
  - K. Highlights the need to ensure a rapid and appropriate response to human rights infringements taking place in Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region at a high political level;

## **Foreign Policy**

1. Desiring the European Commission to turn its ambition into resolute and concrete action at all levels of dialogue in the EU's efforts in its pursuit to form a cohesive response to critical events;
2. Calls on the European Commission to complete the guidelines, which ought to set out objectives, criteria, and means by standardising their content and thereby making them suited for setting long-term foreign policy objectives for each Member State in order to equip them for undertaking swift action;
3. Endorses the monitoring of the impact of foreign policy decisions through implementing accessible annual reports on the progress of these policies, with the purpose of adapting them to the current political climate;
4. Supports cooperating with the International Criminal Court in the fight for international justice and peace, thus ensuring the coordination of a common response to war crimes and crimes against humanity from the EU;
5. Encourages the European Council to set individual foreign policy recommendations for each EU Member State, while simultaneously ensuring that the EU does not infringe on a state's freedom to set its own foreign policy direction;
6. Calls for the further development in cooperation, communication and



exchange of information of EU embassies in non-EU states by:

- a) increasing the exchange of information between EU foreign embassies and the foreign representatives of other member nations,
  - b) designating EU officials as mediators for its Member States,
  - c) increasing the number of EU representatives in non-EU Member States, in particular in times of crisis;
7. Requests that non-governmental organisations (NGOs) engage with EU embassies in a political dialogue aimed at finding the best ways to support an enabling environment for their work through regular bilateral and multilateral meetings at a high political level;

### **Human Rights**

8. Proposes the implementation of additional sanctions in dealing with authoritarian regimes, should dialogues persistently fail in states in which there is a gross breach of human rights, by a partner country with which an agreement has been concluded;
9. Encourages the construction of a gas pipeline connecting France and the northern European countries in order to minimize the influence of Russia in the energy sector for a more powerful position in international matters;
10. Calls on the European Commission to ensure greater coherence with respect to international trade and human rights to ensure that all stakeholders comply with international standards, in such a way as to support social progress, guaranteeing that European standards cannot be compromised,

### **Security**

11. Stresses the urgent need to tackle the root causes of the atrocities in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region by finding sustainable solutions to conflicts in our neighbourhood, through building cooperation and partnerships with the third countries concerned and through EU external policies;
12. Proposes statutory mechanisms in which the EU's High Representative holds emergency meetings between experts and the European Council concerning critical foreign events, with the intent of forming an official opinion and framework for response immediately following the breakout of a crisis or international incident;



13. Supports the European Defence Action Plan<sup>123</sup>, in particular with regards to its provisions for creating a defense fund to support joint research and development of defense equipment aiming at supporting EU Member States in more targeted spending in joint defence capabilities, strengthening European citizens' security and fostering a competitive and innovative industrial base;
14. Calls for a more stringent strategic approach towards movement into and within the Schengen Area, including:
  - a) implementing a double border control for non-EU citizens entering the Schengen Area,
  - b) administering permits for individuals who have already entered the Schengen Area with the aim of simplifying the border-check procedures between nations.

---

<sup>123</sup> European Commission, [European Defence Action Plan](#) (2017).



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

***“The dangerous genders”:* Transgender and gender-diverse people are among the most targeted groups for hate speech, discrimination and violence. The Trans Murder Monitoring has since 2008 reported over 2 000 murders of transgender and gender-diverse people in crimes from 68 countries worldwide, numbers still deemed as the “the tip of the iceberg” due to underreporting and lack of prosecutions. How can Europe ensure the safety, dignity and quality of life of transgender and gender—diverse people? How can the protection, reporting and prosecution systems be improved?**

Submitted by: Clara Bagüés Sampériz (ES), Zeynep Naz Coşkun (TR), Polina Fomenko (RU), Chloé Gaspar (FR), Lode Herregods (BE), Lars Eirik Hovland (NO), Elizabeth Krivenja (CZ), Thomas Micheler (AT), Ella Näslund (SE), Eleni Petsa (GR), Roberts Remesis (LV), Teresa Sandeman (PT), Laura Unt (EE), Marie-Louise Kersting (DE), Juho Nikko (Chairperson, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Alarmed by the fact that several European Union (EU) Member States require medical evaluation and/or sex reassignment surgery and/or hormonal replacement therapy in order to legally change one’s gender and name
- B. Alarmed by the fact that very few European states allow parents to leave the gender blank for intersex children,
- C. Taking into account the lack of legislation protecting transgender people’s rights and the fact that they differ from state to state,
- D. Aware of the fact that many transgender people are reluctant to use public, gender-specific bathrooms,
- E. Noting with regret that in the majority of European countries, public healthcare does not cover the costs of hormone replacement therapy (HRT) or sex reassignment surgery (SRS) needed by many trans people in order to feel comfortable in their bodies,
- F. Alarmed by the fact that insurance companies in EU Member States



can deny transgender people hormone replacement therapy (HRT) or sex reassignment surgery (SRS),

- G. Alarmed by the fact that suicide rates among trans people are extremely high compared to the general population<sup>124</sup>,
- H. Deeply concerned by the fact that 79% of trans people in the EU have said that they have experienced violence, abuse and/or discrimination<sup>125</sup>,
- I. Bearing in mind that 20 EU Member States do not yet have laws prohibiting incitement to hate/violence against transgender/gender-diverse people<sup>126</sup>,
- J. Alarmed by the lack of statistics and data on crimes against transgender people,
- K. Noting with deep concern that many cases of abuse of transgender people are not reported, as 40% of all harassed transgender people believe they would not be taken seriously,
- L. Noting with regret the inadequate skills of many judges, lawyers and prosecutors to approach transgender people and related issues,
- M. Expressing its appreciation for the “HELP in the 28” programme of the Council of Europe, aimed at training judges, prosecutors and lawyers about how to approach transgender people and related issues,
- N. Troubled by the frequent misuses of the LBGT+ terminology,
- O. Concerned by the fact that countries like Russia, Hungary, Poland and Turkey do not have overall public support towards transgender people;

### Quality of life and dignity

1. Strongly urges European states to enforce the recent ruling by the European Court of Human Rights signifying that a government cannot require an individual to undergo any hormonal or physical treatments to change their legal gender or name;
2. Requests EU Member States to adopt legislation that allows parents of intersex babies to leave the child’s gender blank on their birth certificate;
3. Urges Member States to avoid non-consensual “sex-normalising” medical treatments on intersex people and to provide medical

---

<sup>124</sup> A 2015 nation-wide [survey](#) of 27,715 transgender people in the USA indicated that 40% of the respondents had attempted suicide at least once.

<sup>125</sup> Westerlund and Köhler, [Human Rights and Gender Identity: Best Practices Catalogue](#), (2016).

<sup>126</sup> Fundamental Rights Agency, Protection [Against Discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity and sexual characteristics in the EU](#) (2015).



professionals with knowledge concerning fundamental rights of intersex people;

4. Suggests all Member States to abolish laws which include marriage restrictions for trans people before and after gender recognition;
5. Requests that EU Member States implement unisex bathrooms and dressing rooms in all public areas;
6. Endorses the possibility of choosing the gender marker “X” in all legal documents in all European states;
7. Urges the reclassification of “transsexualism” in the International Classification of Diseases from “Gender identity disorders” to the proposed chapter of “Conditions related to sexual health”;
8. Calls for all EU Member States to include sex reassignment surgery (SRS), hormonal replacement therapy (HRT), and psychological aid to transgender people as part of free, public health care;
9. Strongly recommends the creation of an EU platform through a pan-European network to connect transgender people and allow them to share experiences to create a support community;
10. Endorses the creation of a European hotline for trans people who face psychological problems;

### **Protection, reporting and prosecutions systems**

11. Encourages all EU Member States to introduce specific legislation to prohibit hate speech<sup>127</sup> and discrimination based on gender, gender-identity and gender expression;
12. Recommends the Council of Europe to extend the “HELP in the 28” programme<sup>128</sup> to include all public sector workers in order to ensure a better understanding and treatment for transgender and gender-diverse people all across Europe;
13. Urges EU Member States to create trans-specific units in the prosecution system through
  - a) the creation of a ‘whistleblowing’ mechanism which would allow crimes to be reported anonymously,
  - b) the formation of an online platform where transgender and gender-diverse people can report crimes;

---

<sup>127</sup> Hate speech covers all forms of expression that spread, incite, promote or justify racial hatred, xenophobia, anti-Semitism or other forms of hatred based on intolerance as defined by the [Council of Europe](#).

<sup>128</sup> [HELP in the 28](#).





## Raising awareness

14. Calls upon the European Social Survey (ESS)<sup>129</sup> to conduct an annual survey on the quality of life and experiences of trans people in Europe;
15. Calls upon the media and entertainment industries to increase trans-visibility by
  - a) introducing transgender and gender-diverse characters,
  - b) creating awareness campaigns and public announcements about transgender people,
  - c) producing documentaries on transgender people,
  - d) covering hate crimes and other problems faced by trans people more regularly;
16. Invites NGOs to actively engage problems faced by the trans community in countries such as Russia, Turkey, Hungary and Poland;
17. Encourages psychology faculties in EU states to offer a diploma in LGBT+-related psychology.

---

<sup>129</sup> [European Social Survey](#).



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

***Troubled Waters: European Aquaculture is struggling with social acceptance of its operations, and is under pressure to prove sustainable and to meet the public ideal of low impact fish farming. Considering the contribution fish farming has to modern food production and the possibilities of large scale offshore farming, how can Europe combine a stable food production together with meeting the goals of the EU Water Framework Directive by 2021?***

Submitted by: Rana Altıntaş (TR), Marianna Babayan (AM), Tal Ben Yakir (NL), Marian Buljovčić Afaik (RS), Darragh Clarke (IE), Ivana Čonkaš (HR), Taavi Karvanen (EE), Stella Miettinen (FI), Toms Plešs (LV), Alexandru Ștefan Raicu (RO), Alena Ramanishka (BY), Anano Shalamberidze (GE), Theodor Stensö (SE), Martyna Stępniewska (PL), Markos Merkouris (Chairperson, HU)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Deeply concerned by the genetic disturbance in ecosystems caused by aquaculture escapees<sup>130</sup>,
- B. Noting the absence of escaped fish monitoring systems and the difficulties involved in their development,
- C. Alarmed by the environmental effects of aquacultures, such as
  - i) the destruction of coastal ecosystems,
  - ii) water pollution and eutrophication<sup>131</sup> in waters adjacent to aquacultures due to the mass of organic waste,
  - iii) the depletion of freshwater sources around inland farms,
- D. Noting with concern insufficiencies in the management of organic waste and water, as well as the feeding of the fish, which results in an increase in water pollution and resource inefficiency,

---

<sup>130</sup> Escapees are aquacultural specimens that have left their enclosure and live amongst wild species.

<sup>131</sup> Eutrophication is the excessive richness of nutrients in a lake or other body of water, which causes a dense growth of plant life.



- E. Aware of the spreading of diseases and parasites facilitated by the enclosed nature of fish farms,
- F. Fully alarmed that the increasing demand for human nutrition is expected to grow by 50% by 2050<sup>132</sup>,
- G. Noting with regret the absence of a mechanism for sharing technologies and best practices among aquaculture cultivators due to insufficient funding,
- H. Disappointed by the lack of consumer knowledge about farmed aquatic products and the negative connotations associated with farmed fish,
- I. Fully aware absence of effectively enforced legislation and regulation within the aquaculture industry,
- J. Keeping in mind the high cost of establishing and maintaining aquafarms that results in a turbulent “Boom and Bust”<sup>133</sup> life cycle in many fish farms,
- K. Alarmed by the low long-term economic viability associated with fish farms due to the aforementioned “Boom and Bust” cycle,
- L. Commending the generally high technical standards that governments require for new entrants to the aquaculture industry,
- M. Concerned that the deficit of specialisation in specific species hinders meaningful advancement in aquaculture technology,
- N. Deeply regretting the usage of chemicals, antibiotics, and pesticides in fish-feed<sup>134</sup>, putting both the consumer and the environment at risk;

## Public Awareness

1. Calls upon the European Commission to promote the use of the Aquaculture Stewardship Council’s consumer label <sup>135</sup>in order to distinguish sustainably farmed fish in collaboration with the World Trade Organisation (WTO);
2. Requests the European Commission to enforce visible signposting next to fresh seafood products that would inform consumers about the differences in nutritional value and environmental impact between farmed and wild-caught products;

---

<sup>132</sup> [“Food Security”](#).

<sup>133</sup> Boom and Bust cycle generally refers to the overexpansion of a financial sector, followed by a severe shrinkage.

<sup>134</sup> These substances are used with the intention of speeding up the growth and net yield of the animals, while protecting them from diseases.

<sup>135</sup> Aquaculture Stewardship Council, [ASC’s New Consumer Label For Responsibly Farmed Fish](#), (2012).



## Environment and Technology

3. Encourages the industry to implement further closed containment facilities, such as offshore Havfarms<sup>136</sup>, to alleviate the problems of land farming and ensure a higher level of safety and waste management;
4. Recommends the International Society of Fish and Shellfish Immunology (ISFSI)<sup>137</sup> to implement further research and development into effective vaccinations and their widespread distribution by publicly releasing their respective data-sets in order to continue reducing antibiotic usage;
5. Requests the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)<sup>138</sup> to develop and support aquaponics systems<sup>139</sup>;
6. Urges states, the European Aquaculture Society (EAS)<sup>140</sup> and the Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)<sup>141</sup> to further invest in and research the filtration of aquaculture by-products to generate biomass, which eliminates the build-up of excessive organic material that leads to eutrophication;
7. Implores states to reinforce and further develop the 'trash to feed' system<sup>142</sup>, as well as alternative feed initiatives<sup>143</sup> by allocating more resources to these projects;
8. Encourages the WTO to introduce a patent system replicating the United States Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984 (Hatch-Waxman Act) in order to allow the distribution of knowledge and technology within aquaculture by ensuring that patents enter the public domain after a certain period;
9. Calls upon states to establish a uniform set of guidelines for the discovery and reporting of escapees, modelled upon the current Norwegian standards<sup>144</sup>;
10. Supports the wider adoption and further development of fish sterilisation methods, such as<sup>145</sup>
  - a) the creation of triploid specimens through the application of high pressure to the roe,
  - b) fish vaccination against the development of sexual cells;

---

<sup>136</sup> Havfarms are a technology developed by [Nordlaks](#) for the offshore production of farmed salmon.

<sup>137</sup> [International Society of Fish and Shellfish Immunology](#).

<sup>138</sup> [Food and Agriculture Organisation](#).

<sup>139</sup> Where plants filter water for fish to grow in, and fish waste nurtures the filtering plants, to reduce environmental damages and minimise water waste.

<sup>140</sup> [European Aquaculture Society](#).

<sup>141</sup> [Federation of European Aquaculture Producers](#).

<sup>142</sup> Trash to Feed System is a system where household or other organic waste materials are processed and used as fish feed.

<sup>143</sup> E.g. cold feed extrusion.

<sup>144</sup> Fredheim, "[Dealing With Escapement Issues](#)."

<sup>145</sup> "[Creating Sterile Farmed Fish](#)", (2012).



## Cooperatives and Monetary Support

11. Supports the collaboration between the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)<sup>146</sup> and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP)<sup>147</sup> to lower the fish farming industry's barrier to entry by subsidising newly established ventures;
12. Recommends that states provide tax-breaks for fish farming start-ups, which encourage the development of sustainable aquaculture businesses;
13. Requests the European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform (EATIP)<sup>148</sup> and EMFF to cooperate and to organise community cooperatives to encourage new aquacultural businesses and lower investment barriers;
14. Recommends the introduction of incremental taxes and tariffs for wild-catch and/or unsustainable aquacultures, and/or human rights violations in the industrialisation of aquaculture by any national government wishing to support the development of sustainable aquaculture technologies.

---

<sup>146</sup> [European Maritime and Fisheries Fund](#).

<sup>147</sup> [Common Fisheries Policy](#).

<sup>148</sup> European Aquaculture Technology and Innovation Platform.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Disenfranchisement: Recent political movements across Europe and the world suggest that a significant number of people no longer feel represented by mainstream politics. Are there systemic problems causing citizens to feel left behind by modernisation and globalisation, and therefore support populist or radical views; or are the fractures emerging in modern society a social problem to be addressed? How can European countries deal with this rising sense of anger and fear amongst voters and ensure governments' accountability?**

Submitted by: Léna Durcik (FR), Marcus Gee (UK), Gema Grau (ES), Afroditi Katragali (GR), Oriana Kraft (CH), Philip Massaro (LU), Sissi Miettinen (FI), Safia Muhammad (PT), Auron Nauni (AL), Amy O'Reilly (IT), Anna Šebelová (CZ), Ivan Toroman (RS), Vince Van Nuffel (BE), Sanna Hald Vorren (NO), Jacopo Moretti (Chairperson, IT)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Alarmed by the fact that 64%<sup>149</sup> of the European Union (EU) citizens do not trust its institutions, while 52%<sup>150</sup> do not believe that their opinion matters,
- B. Deeply concerned by the low voter turnout in the last European Parliament elections (42.6%<sup>151</sup> in 2014), as the lowest in history,
- C. Disturbed by the fact that 76% of EU citizens think that corruption is widespread in their own country and therefore a major problem<sup>152</sup>,
- D. Noting with deep concern that 44% of EU citizens feel that they do not sufficiently understand how the EU works<sup>153</sup>,
- E. Observing that 79% of EU citizens aged 15 to 30 would not consider standing as a candidate in a political election at some point in their life<sup>154</sup>,

---

<sup>149</sup> European Commission, [Standard Eurobarometer 86 Autumn 2016](#), p.14( 2016).

<sup>150</sup> European Parliament, [Parliamentary Questions](#).

<sup>151</sup> European Parliament, [Turnout 2014](#), (2014).

<sup>152</sup> European Commission, [Corruption](#), p.6, (2014).

<sup>153</sup> European Parliament, [Parliamentary Questions](#).

<sup>154</sup> European Commission, [European Youth: Participation in Democratic Life](#), p.2-4, (2013).



- F. Acknowledging that illegal migration streams and undocumented migrants are of the utmost concern to EU citizens<sup>155</sup>;

### **Institutional and legislative measures**

1. Calls for the Council of the European Union<sup>156</sup> to modify Article 244 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)<sup>157</sup> to introduce a system that allows citizens to vote for their national EU Commissioner;
2. Calls upon Member States to choose their own voting system for Commissioners, provided that every candidate requires an absolute majority in order to be elected;
3. Urges Member States to introduce a compulsory voting system for European Parliament and European Commission elections in Member States;
4. Encourages Member States to create an online voting system for the European Parliament and the Commission elections based on the Estonian model<sup>158</sup>;
5. Recommends that the European Commission simplifies the European Citizens' Initiative<sup>159</sup> (ECI) mechanism by
  - a) redesigning the online electronic signature system to make it more user-friendly,
  - b) reducing the number of signatures needed for the initiative from 1,000,000 to 500,000;
6. Requests Member States to make the publication of political parties' financial statements mandatory;
7. Directs Transparency International<sup>160</sup> to supervise the aforementioned documents, with a view to ensure respect of applicable national regulations;

### **Information and education**

8. Asks for a simplification of style in the editorial process of publishing information on the EU Newsroom website<sup>161</sup> to increase accessibility;

---

<sup>155</sup> See footnote 149, pp.4-6.

<sup>156</sup> Hereafter, "The Council".

<sup>157</sup> European Union, [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union](#), (2007).

<sup>158</sup> [Estonian i-Voting System](#).

<sup>159</sup> [European Citizens' Initiative](#).

<sup>160</sup> [Transparency International](#).

<sup>161</sup> [EU Newsroom](#).



9. Suggests the spread of such information, as published on the EU Newsroom website, on social media sites;
10. Invites Member States to
  - a) include basic law and politics classes into their curricula,
  - b) support initiatives and NGOs that promote active citizenship in school environments such as the European Youth Parliament and Model United Nations,
  - c) grant those participating in the aforementioned projects with academic awards;
11. Urges Member States to promote the integration of immigrants by providing funding for
  - a) vocational education,
  - b) classes on cultural integration,
  - c) compulsory classes for migrants to learn the language of the host Member State.





## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY I

***Beneath a Steel Sky: Since humanity began exploring beyond the atmosphere, it has been leaving behind scrap and debris in orbit around the planet - from stray flecks of paint to lost gloves to entire dormant satellites. With even the smallest objects capable of destroying satellites and the volume of debris capable of growing exponentially, humanity's ability to exploit space is now under threat. What action must the international community take to protect Earth's orbit from debris and ensure that space remains accessible?***

Submitted by: Deniz Aktaş (TR), Benedikt Ausborn (DE), Tjeerd Bakker (NL), Edward de Maeyer (BE), Oran Donovan (IE), Eloïse Faverolle (FR), Panos Giallourides (CY), Natālija Knipše (LV), Sibel Emine Omer (RO), Hannes Ruusmaa (EE), Marcin Słysz (PL), Nina Srdić Hadži-Nešić (RS), Jure Sušnik (SI), Henry Toma (SE), Konstantin Weber (AT), Tom Cantillon (Chairperson, IE)

### **The European Youth Parliament:**

- A. Recognising that there are an estimated 170 million man-made objects larger than 1 mm orbiting the earth<sup>162</sup>,
- B. Alarmed by the mounting levels of space debris, which could cause Kessler Syndrome<sup>163</sup> and potentially halt space exploration in the near future,
- C. Noting with satisfaction that removing 5 large pieces of space debris annually would stabilise long-term space exploration viability<sup>164</sup>,
- D. Noting with concern the lack of incentive for countries to clean up existing space debris,
- E. Stressing that the obligation to remove space debris does not exist under international space law<sup>165</sup>,

---

<sup>162</sup> The European Space Agency, [How many space debris objects are currently in orbit?](#) (2013).

<sup>163</sup> The scenario whereby the number of objects in orbit grows with ever increasing frequency because of the cascade effect of objects colliding with each other and breaking into a larger number of objects, producing a cloud of space debris.

<sup>164</sup> Liou, [A Parametric Study on Using Active debris Removal for LEO Environment Mediation](#), (2010).

<sup>165</sup> The body of law governing activities in outer space.



- F. Deeply disturbed that the norms of space exploration are not legally binding<sup>166</sup>,
- G. Noting with regret that international space law only regulates the actions of state actors,
- H. Taking into account that there exists no international legal definition for what qualifies as 'space debris',
- I. Concerned that the majority of space law treaties are outdated,
- J. Profoundly concerned that there is no international rule requiring either the re-entry or passivation<sup>167</sup> of retired satellites,
- K. Aware that space agencies do not fully disclose their databases of tracked space debris,
- L. Bearing in mind that countries' unwillingness to share their debris detection databases may stem from the sensitive nature of military satellite technology,
- M. Deeply conscious that it is difficult to both track and ascribe ownership to small pieces of space debris,
- N. Acknowledging the general lack of funding for the research and development of debris mitigation and removal technology,
- O. Commending the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC)'s<sup>168</sup> efforts to coordinate space debris policy between space agencies;

### **Reducing Future Debris Production**

1. Requests the United Nations (UN) General Assembly to pass a resolution confirming the IADC as the primary body responsible for the tracking, removal and mitigation of space debris;
2. Calls upon Member States of the IADC to provide funding to the committee, proportional to the annual number of objects sent into orbit, considering
  - i) the initial mass of launched objects,
  - ii) the mass of space debris produced;
3. Further calls for the members of the IADC to expand its remit to enforce controlled de-orbiting methods;

---

<sup>166</sup> Although most space agencies follow industry best practice, as issued by organisations such as The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee (IADC), the nature of these guidelines means that they are not legally enforceable, and space agencies are free to ignore them.

<sup>167</sup> The venting of any remaining fuel in a spacecraft and moving it from useful orbits to less useful orbits that are further away.

<sup>168</sup> The Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee is an international governmental forum for the worldwide coordination of activities related to the issues of manmade and natural debris in space.



4. Designates the IADC to proportionally reimburse members who minimise their space debris generation;
5. Instructs members of the IADC to impose fines on members that produce space debris;
6. Endorses IADC members to increase funding towards space debris elimination research;

### **Ensuring International Cooperation**

7. Invites space agencies to improve their debris detection databases through enhanced data-sharing;
8. Seeks increased UN funding to be allocated to Database and Information System Characterising Objects in Space (DISCOS)<sup>169</sup>, in coordination with the IADC;
9. Urges the UN General Assembly to amend the Outer Space Treaty<sup>170</sup>, bestowing the property rights of space debris to the IADC;
10. Suggests that the IADC's definition of space debris be enshrined in international law;
11. Stresses the importance of updating international space treaties to specifically reference non-governmental actors in addition to governmental actors;
12. Encourages space programmes to implement the IADC Space Debris Mitigation Guidelines<sup>171</sup>;

### **Removing Current Debris**

13. Further calls on the IADC to disseminate methods of satellite de-orbiting and passivation;
14. Encourages the research, testing and use of active debris removal techniques such as, but not limited to
  - a) Tungsten dispersion<sup>172</sup>,
  - b) Satellite bouncing<sup>173</sup>,

---

<sup>169</sup> DISCOS (Database and Information System Characterising Objects in Space) serves as a single-source reference for launch information, object registration details, launch vehicle descriptions, as well as spacecraft information (e.g. size, mass, shape, mission objectives, owner) for all trackable, unclassified objects.

<sup>170</sup> Officially known as the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (1967), it provides the basic framework on international space law.

<sup>171</sup> This document provides guidelines for space debris reduction, developed via consensus within the IADC.

<sup>172</sup> The release of a cloud of tungsten into orbit, slowing objects' orbit and causing them to destructively re-enter earth's atmosphere.



- c) Electrodynamic tethers<sup>174</sup>,
  - d) Space trawlers<sup>175</sup>;
15. Asks the European Commission to increase funding for space debris removal research under the Horizon 2020 Programme<sup>176</sup>.

---

<sup>173</sup> The use of special satellites to intentionally crash into debris and 'bounce' it out of the earth's orbit.

<sup>174</sup> The use of a large electromagnet in space to attract space debris and safely burn it up in the Earth's atmosphere.

<sup>175</sup> The use of large satellites that would capture and store space debris, before burning up in the atmosphere.

<sup>176</sup> [Horizon 2020](#) is a funding programme created by the European Union/European Commission to support and foster research in the European Research Area (ERA) which includes space exploration and satellite technology.

WITH THE SUPPORT OF



Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Federal Foreign Office



Norwegian Ministry of Culture



UNESCO.no

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
Den norske UNESCO-kommisjonen  
Norwegian National Commission for UNESCO



Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research



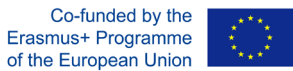
Norwegian Ministry of Defence



SØR- TRØNDELAG COUNTY AUTHORITY



Norwegian Ministry of Petroleum and Energy



TRONDHEIM MUNICIPALITY



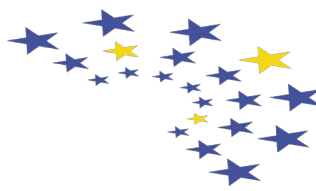
Nord-Trøndelag fylkeskommune



IN COOPERATION WITH



INITIATED BY



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT NORGE NORWAY

#TRQ17

