



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

47th National Selection Conference
of EYP Greece Athens



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European Youth Parliament Greece – EYP Greece

Athens '24 - 47th National Selection Conference of EYP Greece

Resolution Booklet of

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Athens 2024 - 47th National Selection Conference

General Assembly Procedure

1. The board announces the name of the proposing committee and reads out the topic. (90 seconds)
2. The board gives the GA a moment to read through the resolution (60 seconds)
3. Defence speech from the podium (2 min) (1 speaker)
4. 2 position speeches of 1.5min each from the podium (3min)
5. Response to the position speeches (90 seconds)
6. Debate round 1
7. Debate round 2
8. Debate round 3
9. Debate round 4 (27 min for 4 rounds)
10. Summation speech (1 speaker) (2 min)
11. Voting (2 min)

Total time: 40:00 minutes

General rules

1. The General Assembly (GA) needs to be an open space that allows and encourages delegates to openly voice their ideas and opinions, in a respectful and constructive manner. Boards should be aware that delegates feel under a great deal of pressure during GAs, and should use their position to support and encourage them. Their focus should be on providing participants an educational experience, discussing together and exchanging ideas as to different ways to achieve an aim.
2. During the GA, participants discuss each motion for a resolution separately in strict accordance with this procedure.
3. There should be an adequate amount of time scheduled for each motion for a resolution to be discussed.
4. A break has to be provided after every two motions for a resolution have been discussed, with the exception that once every day, three motions for a resolution may be discussed in a row and without a break.
- 5 All participants are required to observe appropriate and respectful manners. This does not include an obligation for participants to wear formal clothes.



6. The board leads the Assembly and has the final authority on decisions within the boundaries of this GA procedure.
7. Any participant wishing to speak during the GA may only do so after having been recognised by the board.
8. The content of the points made by the participants must be related to the resolution under consideration.
9. Any points made by the participants are delivered from the floor unless stated otherwise.
10. Each committee is provided with a set of placards (abbreviation of the committee name, direct response, personal privilege, order).
 - a. The **committee name placard** is raised when a member of the committee would like to address the assembly.
 - b. The **direct response placard** is raised together with the committee name placard when the committee would like to exercise their right to use the direct response.
 - c. The **personal privilege placard** is raised to indicate that a member of the committee cannot hear or comprehend what is being said.
 - d. The **point of order placard** is raised together with the committee name placard when the board violates this procedure. Only chairpersons can raise the placard.

Procedure

1. At the beginning of each debate, a member of the board announces the name of the proposing committee and the topic of the motion for the resolution.
2. The board can give the Assembly a few moments to refresh their memory as to the resolution about to be debated.
3. On behalf of the proposing committee, one or two speakers deliver the defence speech from the podium. The speech may last no longer than two minutes.
4. The board has to grant the opportunity for the delivery of two position speeches. The board assigns one and a half minutes to each speaker to deliver a speech from the podium. Position speeches can either represent agreement or disagreement with the overall position/direction that the motion for the resolution proposes. The speakers should approach these speeches constructively, and, in the case of speeches in disagreement, explain their reasoning for the disagreement and suggest alternative options that would have been more suitable, and why. Ideally, there is one position speech in agreement and one in disagreement.
5. The proposing committee has the possibility to respond to these position speeches. One speaker may use 90 seconds to respond on behalf of the proposing committee.



Debate

6. The board opens the discussion on the motion for the resolution to the entire Assembly. Any delegate can voice their opinion on the motion for the resolution.

- a. Adequate time should be provided to the proposing committee so that they can react to the ongoing discussion.
- b. Only one point at a time may be voiced.
- c. The board moderates the discussion.
- d. Delegates express their personal opinion on the motion under consideration.
- e. Every committee has the right to appoint a direct response to a delegate once or twice per debate. The board will immediately recognise the appointed delegate as the next speaker. The speaker has to directly address the last point made by the preceding speaker.
- f. The board can opt to use two direct responses per debate. This was shown to increase engagement in debates. In such a case, it is up to the discretion of the board whether to recognise second direct responses or not, to ensure that it is not used in a manner that disadvantages balanced interventions from all committees.

7. The proposing committee has 90 seconds to determine whether, based on the debate, to implement an amendment to the policy proposals. A maximum of one such amendment can be submitted by the proposing committee and, once approved by the board, is communicated (and if possible) projected to the Assembly. These amendments should have a clear aim to improve and/or complete the resolution. Before delivering a sum-up speech, the proposing committee is given a bit of time to discuss whether they decide to accept any of the amendments based on the discussion during the debate, and the board will announce their decision to the Assembly. Voting will then take place on the updated resolution.

8. On behalf of the proposing committee, one speaker concludes the debate with a summation speech from the podium. The speech may last a maximum of two minutes.

Votes

9. The motion for a resolution is submitted to a vote by the Assembly.

- a. Each delegate has one vote and votes in line with their personal opinion. No proxy voting is allowed.
- b. A delegate can decide to vote either in favour, against or abstain from voting for the motion



for a resolution. The board may not encourage a specific vote.

c. A majority is required for a motion to pass. The motion for a resolution is adopted when there are more votes in favour than votes against. In the event of a tie, the motion fails.



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

Sorry, that seat is taken: The increase of hostile urban architecture in the Member States has angered many, who see it as a tool of social exclusion, while its proponents defend its necessity as a means to enhance safety and deter undesirable activities. Assessing the impact of hostile architecture on inclusivity, public life, and the well-being of urban communities, what stance should the EU take on the issue?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to eliminate hostile architecture, striving to create more inclusive public spaces. We hope to eliminate the social isolation and discrimination faced by marginalised communities, thus promoting unity amongst European citizens. Furthermore, we want to raise awareness on the impact of hostile architecture in our lives,

because,

- Hostile architecture leads to [social isolation](#) and exclusion, especially of [minorities](#),
- An alarmingly high rate of homeless shelters have been found to [not abide](#) by protection, safety, and hygiene standards,
- There is an [insufficient](#) amount of homeless shelters to accommodate the number of unhoused people,
- Unhoused people often [seek out refuge](#) at Emergency Medical Services instead of shelters,
- Unhoused and disabled people are being [driven away](#) from their support centres,
- The lack of appropriate sanitary conditions associated with rough sleeping¹ heightens the risk of [health issues](#),
- Homelessness is associated with an [increased risk](#) of suffering from mental health conditions,
- The stress associated with homelessness increases the risk of [substance abuse](#),
- Hostile architecture worsens the issues faced by disabled and elderly people, already disproportionately [affected](#) by mobility issues,
- There is a lack of awareness of the impacts of hostile architecture and homelessness,
- The general population has little knowledge of their [right to public spaces](#);

by

1. Strongly urging Member States to follow the [examples](#) of Finland and Denmark in employing Housing First² policies;
2. Calling upon the [Directorate-General for Budget \(DG BUDG\)](#) to allocate funding from the European Social Fund Plus ([ESF+](#)) to shelters across the EU;
3. Appealing to Member States to provide paid community-oriented job opportunities for unhoused people,
4. Directing [EUROSTAT](#) to conduct a study analysing the state of public spaces across Member States,
5. Requesting the [Directorate-General for Research and Innovation \(DG RTD\)](#) to create a guide tackling hostile architecture, homelessness, and addiction support;

¹ **Rough Sleeping** is a [practice](#) in which individuals sleep outdoors, often in parks or abandoned buildings, primarily because they lack stable housing.

² **Housing First** is an [approach](#) to addressing homelessness that provides stable and permanent housing to individuals experiencing homelessness, without any preconditions or requirements.



6. Strongly encouraging local governments to redesign public spaces following the aforementioned guide, placing an emphasis on [mobility infrastructure](#), such as ramps and elevators;
7. Inviting Member States to expand the available mental healthcare resources within the public healthcare system;
8. Instructing the [Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology \(DG Connect\)](#) to establish a free hotline offering guidance and mental support to unhoused people;
9. Requesting the [Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion \(DG EMPL\)](#) to support NGOs working towards ending homelessness, such as [Housing Europe](#), and [FEANTSA](#);
10. Instructing the [Directorate-General for Communication \(DG COMM\)](#) to inform the public about the impact of hostile architecture and homelessness through media campaigns;
11. Encouraging Member States to incorporate education on homelessness and hostile architecture into highschool curricula.



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

It takes Two to Tango: The US and EU are the world's second- and third-biggest emitters of CO₂, respectively, after China. Following the USA's reentrance into the Paris Climate Agreement in 2021, what can the EU do to build on this and further collaborate with the US on the development of green technologies, agricultural sustainability, and overall transatlantic cohesion in climate policy?

Submitted by: Lygeri Alexandri (GR), Nefeli Anagnostou (GR), Akis Dimitropoulos (GR), Theophilos Karamanolis (GR), Erietta Kotylia (GR), Christos Liosis (GR), Helen Marselou (GR), Symeon Papakyriyllou (GR), Eytychia Thanou (GR), Vasiliki Zerva (GR), Margarida Azul Lemos (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve transatlantic cohesion by adopting common climate policies and improving relations between the US and the EU, while promoting the World Trade Organisation's values. We strive to sustainably protect the environment and its resources while promoting economic growth by taking into consideration social, economic, and legal domains,

because,

- There is a complete absence of [regulation that attempts](#) to limit civilians' carbon dioxide (CO₂) footprints,
- The abrupt [rise](#) in the use of electric vehicles (EVs) in the EU and the US has increased the [environmentally harmful production](#) of EVs,
- Diesel and petrol fueled cars [emit CO₂ in their everyday usage](#),
- The [difference of applicability of laws](#) in the US and the EU increases the possibility of bypassing measures in place, creating uncertainty in business and investment decisions alike,
- Climate change generates a [decrease in agricultural production](#),
- There is a lack of legislation regarding the [regulation of eco-colonialism](#)-oriented incidents,
- Ships and [aeroplanes](#) demand significant polluting resources, such as diesel oil, which is facilitated by the [lack of legislation](#) preventing or reducing their carbon imprint,
- The [disruption of the flow trade](#), resulting in retaliatory measures such as tariffs or import/export restrictions can trigger tensions and hinder economic growth,
- There is a [lack of funding](#) for environmentally friendly actions within European and American communities,
- [Inadequate education](#) of the general public surrounding environmental issues creates a higher susceptibility to misinformation;

by

1. Instructing the [European Environment Agency \(EEA\)](#) to facilitate the creation of legally binding international agreements, ensuring smooth cooperation between the US and the EU and prevent frictions and conflicts;
2. Commending [Horizon Europe](#) for their funding initiatives that incentivise research into green solutions regarding the car industry;
3. Recommending [Innovation Fund](#) to promote career pathways in renewable energy, via:
 - a. awareness campaigns,
 - b. outreach programmes targeting students and professionals;



4. Instructing the [Directorate General for Climate Action \(DG CLIMA\)](#) to incentivise the [Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism¹ \(CBAM\)](#);
5. Imploring Member States to protect European industries' competitiveness through clear guidelines and criteria;
6. Calling upon Member States to implement knowledge sharing programmes regarding technology and capacity building initiatives between countries;
7. Requesting DG CLIMA to invest in workforce development programmes and vocational trainings;
8. Inviting Member States to embed environmental classes like Environmental System Societies (ESS) into primary education curricula;
9. Encouraging Member States to implement legislation to impose limits, [preventing maritime](#) companies from consuming excessive amounts of scarce resources;
10. Proposing that the European Commission promote knowledge on environmental objectives and policies by creating accessible forums;
11. Recognising the [EU-US Collaboration Platform on Agriculture](#) promotes collaboration between the EU and the US on initiatives that support rural communities, by exchanging knowledge and promoting mutual understanding;
12. Further requesting the European Commission to promote green finance and investment to support climate-resilient projects and sustainable development initiatives, attracting public-private sector investment, and job creation;
13. Further urging DG CLIMA to increasingly develop recycling units to decrease production prices.

¹ The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is a system set up by the European Union to impose charges on imported steel and aluminium for the emissions caused by their production.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS (JURI)

Not so safe and sound: In 2022, there were 289 domestic attacks on media freedom, with journalists and other media actors being imprisoned, assaulted, and murdered. Considering that Media freedom and pluralism are part of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, what effective measures can the EU take to combat the ongoing deterioration of the protection of journalists and activists and fight harassment tactics such as SLAPP lawsuits?

Submitted by:

[Marios Georgantas (GR), Aggelos Kollaras (GR), Eleftheria Ligdara (GR), Ismini Louka (GR), George Maragkoudakis (GR), Charitini Panagopoulou (GR), Iro-Maria Papazoglou (GR), Melina Relaki (GR), Emmanouil Sipsas (GR), Varvara Vasileiou (GR), Ioanna Alexandra Pappa (GR)]

The European Youth Parliament aims to safeguard journalists from various forms of intimidation, including harassment, violence, and hate speech. Furthermore, we strive to promote gender equality within the media by ensuring equal representation of female journalists. We aim to protect journalists from SLAPP¹s and other threats, by providing them with information and adequate legal support. Finally, our objective is to reassess the current legal framework using a European scope,

because,

- [Governmental corruption](#) frequently undermines freedom of the press and pluralism, posing a [threat](#) to democratic societies,
- In 2022, journalists and media workers were victims of over 80 [physical attacks](#) within the EU;
- There has been an increase in incidents of journalists facing [cyberbullying](#), [illegal surveillance](#), [email hacking](#), and [hate speech](#),
- [73%](#) of female journalists and media workers have been victims of online violence,
- Journalists representing or reporting on matters regarding [ethnic minorities](#) or the [LGBTQIA+ community](#) are recurrent targets of cyberbullying,
- SLAPP reports have been consistently rising, with an increase of [570 cases in 2022 to 820 in 2023](#),
- National legal frameworks have failed to protect journalists and media workers from SLAPPs and an [EU-wide legislation](#) has not yet been established,
- Legal professionals are [not adequately trained](#) to address SLAPPs effectively, undermining legal systems in Member States;

by

1. Encouraging the European Commission to continue to invest in the [European Media Ownership Monitor](#), enhancing transparency of news media ownership and control;
2. Imploring Member States to take measures to reduce state ownership of media institutions;
3. Suggesting Member States to increase the court registration fee for defamation² cases;
4. Requesting that the [European Training Platform](#) create trainings for legal professionals regarding effective ways to address SLAPP cases;
5. Calling upon the [Directorate-General for Budget \(BUDG\)](#) to allocate funding to projects aimed at enhancing cybersecurity, combating illicit surveillance, and email hacking, particularly targeting journalists, such as the [European Cyber Security Organisation](#);

¹ [SLAPP](#) is a legal action targeting journalists, human rights defenders, and publishing houses, commonly pursued by powerful legal figures, such as politicians or corporations to silence and intimidate the defendant. It usually refers to defamation cases where the claimant lacks any intention of winning the case.

² [Defamation](#) is a statement which damages someone's reputation



6. Inviting the European Commission to enable the [expert group against SLAPP](#) to formulate support mechanisms for the identification of instances of SLAPP;
7. Instructing the European Commission to create an accessible report mechanism for journalists to report SLAPPs;
8. Further encouraging Member States to establish a financial penalty system for false claimants in defamation lawsuits proven to be a SLAPP;
9. Further suggesting Member States to establish frameworks for their national courts to expedite defamation cases suspected to be SLAPPs;
10. Further inviting Member States to implement laws requiring transparency on the distribution of public funds to media organisations;
11. Advising the [European Institute for Gender Equalities](#) to allocate funding to publishing houses and other media sectors to achieve gender parity among journalists and employees;
12. Asks Ministries of Education to provide seminars in schools and universities on the importance of pluralism focusing on the necessity of female journalists and journalists from minority groups;
13. Encouraging Member States to enforce the [Anti-SLAPP Recommendation](#) by the European Commission and establish pan-European tactics against SLAPPs.



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

Brain drain or brain circulation? Many Eastern and Southern Member States are currently facing dramatic decreases in skilled, highly educated young people, especially in rural areas as skilled labourers are moving to the West. How can the EU combat the disparity between Member States while maintaining freedom of movement and ensuring proper working and living conditions for young people?

Submitted by:

Dimitra Charalampidou (GR), Nikos Karakasidis (GR), Elena Kosma (GR), Isabella Langa (GR), Maria Pouloupati (GR), Georgia Sarakini (GR), Harry Stamatoglou (GR), Nektaria Stavrianou (GR), Paris Tsamis (GR), Dimitra Tsiochantari (GR), Alice Comoglio (IT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to minimise mass emigration of highly skilled individuals by improving living conditions in every country and supporting a widespread economic growth. It also works towards an inclusive and equitable education allowing a fair starting point for all. Moreover, it seeks to retain talent, stimulate economic growth, and build sustainable communities across the continent through its accomplishment,

because,

- The amount of students studying abroad increased by [5 million](#) from 1963 to 2019 due to academic preferences and the influence of exchange programs,
- Students find universities where there is a [shortage of funding](#) unappealing, causing them to seek education in countries with a higher rankings such as France, Germany and Sweden,
- A massive [exodus of academics and researchers](#) was observed between 2008 and 2017, mainly attributed to the 2007-2008 Financial Crisis¹,
- Data suggests that the Top Marginal Tax Rate² is [inversely proportional](#) to the percentage of elite foreign investors³ who locate in a country and the percentage of elite domestic inventors who remain in their home country,
- Immigrants in the EU tend to leave countries [with a lower minimum wage](#) such as Greece, Romania, and Malta, in favour of countries such as Germany, France, and the Netherlands, with a minimum wage above EUR 1500,
- Eastern European public healthcare systems are struggling to sustain itself due to [3-4 times lower expenditures](#) than Western European countries,
- There is a [shortage of housing inventory](#), such as affordable rental units and starter homes, in rural areas available to young professionals and families,
- [Housing prices went up by 37%](#), rent by 16%, and inflation by 17% between 2010 and 2021, which disproportionately impacted Eastern European countries,

¹ [The 2007-2008 Financial Crisis](#), also known as the **Global Economic Crisis (GEC)** was a severe worldwide economic crisis. The collapse of the United States' housing market together with an excessive financial risk-taking of banks in loans and the final bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers created a domino effect leading to an international banking crisis and the Great Recession.

² The [Top Marginal Tax Rate](#) is the tax rate that is paid on the highest amount of taxable income. This method of taxation is known as progressive taxation and it aims to tax individuals based on their earnings so that low-income earners are taxed at a lower rate than high income earners.

³ [Elite foreign and domestic investors](#) are renowned investors with an incredibly substantial patrimony who are significantly affected by top marginal rates when deciding where to reside and are more likely to take advantage of tax migration than domestic ones.



- Studies show that brain drain is more prevalent in countries with [high corruption rates](#);

by

1. Calling upon the Member States to offer eased facility of research, low taxation, and eased bureaucracy, enticing foreign companies and European-based ones to expand on the European continent;
2. Asking the Member States to increase the amount of factories in unexploited areas, minimising products' transportation costs, creating new job positions, and gradually increasing Europe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁴;
3. Urging the [Directorate-General of Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion \(EMPL\)](#) and the [Directorate-General of Digital Services \(DIGIT\)](#) to create platforms accessible to local companies and universities which would document a graduate's academic performance and skills, as well post job openings and opportunities;
4. Inviting Ministers of Education to focus on vocational guidance by including and funding professional orientation programs as part of all school curricula;
5. Encouraging Member States to support agricultural jobs by funding educational agritourism activities⁵, competitions, and projects;
6. Calling upon the [Directorate-General of the European Research Executive Agency \(ERCEA\)](#) to fund and provide incentives and grants for innovation and research to university students and academics;
7. Urging the [Directorate General of Education, Youth, Sport and Culture \(EAC\)](#) to convene on uniform university entrance application systems;
8. Proposing the Member States to act on the accessibility of housing through the creation of:
 - a. Community Land Trusts⁶ that ensure and maintain the affordability of housing and promote economic inclusion,
 - b. a specialised affordable housing fund that provides lower priced housing to recent graduates and young professionals with families,
 - c. affordable housing options for students as well as membership cards that provide students with discounts;
9. Designating the [Directorate General of Health and Food Safety \(SANTE\)](#) to set a standard for medical equipment and staff for every public hospital in the EU;
10. Requesting Member States create a mandatory survey to research the motivation and reasoning behind the citizens' decisions to emigrate;
11. Strongly affirms Member States to take part in anti-corruption initiatives combating tax evasion and corruption-related crime, such as the [EU rules on public procurement](#).

⁴ [Gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) is the total value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

⁵ [Agritourism](#) is a type of tourism that involves visiting farms, old plantations, gastronomic festivals, or other agricultural businesses for the purpose of experiencing rural life, culture, and food.

⁶ [Community land trusts \(CLTs\)](#) are non-profit organisations governed by a board of community residents and public representatives that provide lasting community assets and shared equity homeownership opportunities for families and communities.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION I (CULT I)

Free Shipping, No Returns: For centuries, European countries have taken art and artefacts from their original location and presented them in museums. Despite continuous calls for returns, museums have relied on condition arguments and policies to retain their valuable artefacts. With the Parthenon Marbles as the face of the repatriation conversation, what actions can the EU undertake to facilitate the return of stolen artefacts to their country of origin while keeping in mind cultural responsibility, historical justice, and delicate diplomacy?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to protect cultural heritage and promote the repatriation¹ of stolen historical artefacts. We aim to eliminate all forms of trafficking of cultural goods, ensuring intercultural respect and promoting the return of illegally obtained artefacts to their country of origin. Furthermore, we strive to enhance communication and cooperation between countries regarding cultural matters,

because,

- The theft of parts of a nation's history and culture can lead to [moral decay](#)² and an alteration of its [cultural identity](#) and heritage,
- The [trafficking](#) of artefacts is a common phenomenon that leads to their [destruction](#) and alteration,
- The [unsafe and dangerous storage conditions](#) in various museums are compromising the security of artefacts,
- The refusal of [European museums](#) to respect the histories of other countries, comes in contrast with [EU values and aims](#), creating a conflict of cultures,
- Many museums, including the British Museum, are responsible for [damaging](#) or [losing](#) artefacts,
- Historical artefacts are often [not given adequate protection](#) from dangers during exceptional circumstances such as war,
- The policies of museums that are [against the idea of returning](#) the artefacts to their home countries have deterred [international laws](#) and [regulations](#) on the subject,
- Individual museums have [complicated policies](#), such as prohibiting the repatriation of artefacts, that do not align with the legislation of [the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization \(UNESCO\)](#) and the [International Council of Museums \(ICOM\)](#);

by

1. Appealing to Member States to follow the training manual published during the [European Year of Cultural Heritage \(2018\)](#);
 - a. Suggesting that international organisations such as ICOM, [EUROPOL](#), [the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law](#) and [the World Customs Organisation](#) cooperate to ensure the protection of cultural heritage through:
 - b. information and intelligence sharing,

¹ [the act or process of restoring or returning someone or something to the country of origin, allegiance, or citizenship.](#)

² [Moral decay](#) refers to a perceived decline or erosion of traditional values and ethical standards within society.



- c. investigation and prosecution of cases of cultural heritage trafficking;
2. Suggesting that the EUROPOL investigates allegations about the theft of artefacts against museums by creating a team of experienced professionals on the matter;
3. Encouraging EUROPOL to tackle the illicit import, export, and transfer of cultural property by reinforcing border control services;
4. Inviting the [Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture \(DG EAC\)](#) to identify and divide artefacts based on their historical era, creating an updated database using serial numbers and digital barcodes;
5. Emphasising the need for DG EAC to create a team of professionals responsible for checking the conditions of the artefacts in various museums;
6. Encouraging every EU museum to publish the conditions under which their artefacts were obtained, avoiding misinformation;
7. Inviting international cultural organisations, such as UNESCO, to cooperate with NGOs such as the [International Council On Monuments and Sites](#), raising public awareness via:
 - a. the use of social media campaigns,
 - b. the organisation of educational events;
8. Proposing that the DG EAC creates policies applicable to all EU museums on matters such as the exchange of artefacts;
9. Reminding all Member States to address the export of cultural goods by complying with:
 - a. [the Council Regulation No 116/2009](#),
 - b. [the European Parliament and Council Directive 2014/60/EU](#);
10. Suggesting that UNESCO reinvestigate and update the [Hague Convention of 1954](#);
11. Encouraging Member States to protect cultural property during armed conflicts by establishing inter-European guidelines and respecting the updated version of the [Hague Convention of 1954](#).



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

Is centrism dying? As the 2024 European Elections approach, the rise of extremist and populist parties poses a significant threat to European democracy. As European nationalist agendas attack minority groups such as immigrants and the LGBTQIA+ community, what can the EU do to combat their influence and protect the future of European democracy?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to promote a more liberal and centrist approach to European politics and encourage democratic values in Europe. Additionally, it seeks to better protect the rights of minority groups that are currently under attack by nationalist agendas advanced by extremist and populist governments,

because,

- Extremist parties often [use and justify violence as a mean to achieve their goals](#), potentially leading to property damage or terrorist acts against minorities, such as LGBTQIA+ individuals, women, and people of different religious and ethnic backgrounds,
- Moderate conservative parties are increasingly willing to [cooperate](#) in decision-making with far-right parties,
- The [youth is being radicalised](#) by extremist discourse online, which often contains disinformation,
- The particular influence of extremism on young people struggling with social and economic problems can lead to a more [divided and polarised society](#),
- The lack of respect for democratic values and pluralism in society [increases](#) the likelihood of extremist parties being elected, and leads to the [erosion of democratic values](#), such as tolerance and diversity,
- [Lower levels of education](#) are linked to confusion and misconceptions about politics and minority groups,
- School education [can be used as a tool](#) to spread disinformation and hatred in the form of propaganda, leading to the radicalisation of young citizens who are most susceptible to being influenced by extremist ideas,
- Discrimination against religious freedom can be expressed by [banning religious symbols, such as the hijab](#),
- Women and transgender individuals' already have limited access to basic healthcare, such as abortion, [Hormone Replacement Therapy \(HRT\)](#), and [Gender Affirming Surgery](#), which is expected to be further restricted by far-right, populist governments,
- Minorities face [legal and institutional exclusion](#) while being comparatively less protected by law enforcement,
- Individuals belonging to minority groups tend to be restricted in their [freedom of expression](#),
- Populist governments across Europe are less [willing to comply](#) with the EU's policies on the [Rule of Law](#) and democratic procedures;



by

1. Asking Member States to enforce harsher penalties for perpetrators of [hate speech and hate crimes](#) against minorities;
2. Calling upon the Member States to ensure the protection of the [freedom of the press](#) and the [freedom of information](#) through the effective implementation of the [European Media Freedom Act](#);
3. Urging the [Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology](#) to more strictly [regulate information on social media](#) in order to increase algorithmic transparency and avoid the spread of mis- and disinformation;
4. Encouraging Member States to raise citizens' awareness about minority groups through:
 - a. Events and festivals showcasing the EU's democratic and pluralist values and informing people about immigrants' cultures,
 - b. Social media campaigns, collaborating with influencers,
 - c. The promotion of EU programs that encourage intercultural exchange, such as the [Europass](#), [EYP](#), or [ERASMUS+](#);
5. Encouraging all Member States to focus on improving their citizens' economic stability by:
 - a. Alleviating energy prices through the use of efficient renewable energy sources,
 - b. Offering better income opportunities through increased economic activities with other Member States;
6. Asking the [Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs](#) to investigate the public support for extremist groups by tracing their funders;
7. Calling upon the European Commission to endorse and financially support organisations and programs that seek to improve the rights of migrants, such as the [European Council on Refugees and Exiles \(ECRE\)](#) and [Minority Rights Group International](#), and organisations that seek to prevent and overcome the radicalisation of young Europeans, such as [Fair Skills](#) and [Exit Sweden](#);
8. Calling upon the Member States to fight terrorist threats and violent extremist actions targeting minorities and more effectively implement existing corresponding security measures such as the [EU Counter-Terrorism Agenda 2020](#);
9. Urging Member States to introduce policies that increase women's and LGBTGIA+ individuals' accessibility to healthcare, including abortions and HRT.
10. Calling upon the Member States to combat political illiteracy and misconceptions about minorities by reviewing and adapting national educational systems and curricula, as well as training educators to recognise signs of extremist behaviour in students;
11. Encouraging the European Commission to decrease EU funding, for governments that do not comply with the EU's commitment to the Rule of Law.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (IMCO)

Stop Eating my Cookies! Following the EU's introduction of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) in 2016, great strides have been made to secure the digital privacy of European citizens in the rapidly innovative digital age. However, ineffective enforceability and impractical bureaucratic requirements permit the legal sale of individuals' private data without proper informed consent. What can the EU do to protect the privacy of European citizens further and create more accessible regulations for online privacy?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to safeguard the rights of data subjects¹ and to raise awareness among European citizens regarding the processing of their data. Our goal is to empower individuals to make informed decisions about their data usage. Moreover, we hope to foster a more secure digital environment, where privacy and data protection are upheld as fundamental principles,

because,

- Data subjects' right to protection of personal data is being infringed [upon](#),
- Data breaches [without the explicit consent or the comprehensive](#) understanding of the users allows for its usage with malicious purposes,
- Data subjects [lack awareness](#) regarding the intricacies of data processing and usage,
- The supervision of data concerning European citizens by foreign entities outside EU [is inadequate](#),
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) frequently [struggle to take sufficient measures](#) to protect personal data,
- [The General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) struggles to keep pace with rapid technological advancements in fields such as Artificial Intelligence (AI)² and Internet of Things (IoT)³,
- The [vague language](#) of the GDPR results in multiple interpretations of legal obligations and misunderstandings regarding their proper implementation by businesses, legal experts, and data owners;

by

1. Encouraging Member States to introduce programs explaining the importance of data protection and how data subjects can exercise their respective rights including:
 - a. educational initiatives in their school curriculums,
 - b. media campaigns;
2. Asking the European Commission to provide comprehensible training and educational resources for enterprises on GDPR compliance;

¹ **Data subjects** are the natural persons whose personal data are processed.

² **Artificial intelligence (AI)** is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings.

³ **Internet of Things (IoT)** refers to a network of physical devices, vehicles, appliances, and other physical objects that are embedded with sensors, software, and network connectivity, allowing them to collect and share data.



3. Inviting the [Directorate-General for Translation \(DGT\)](#) to simplify and clarify the language of GDPR, creating more transparent guidelines;
4. Recommending the [Data Protection Officer \(DPO\)](#) to regularly update GDPR to address emerging technologies and their privacy implications to ensure that it remains effective and relevant;
5. Encouraging the [Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology \(DG CONNECT\)](#) to implement supporting mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and adaptation to new technological developments;
6. Suggesting the [DPO](#) to improve enforcement mechanisms to certify companies' compliance with GDPR;
7. Calling upon the [Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs \(DG GROW\)](#) to financially assist SMEs in upgrading IT systems and hiring data protection officers, to handle the burden cost;
8. Calling upon the European Commission to encourage collaboration with international partners to address cross-border data issues.



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

EUUnique Stagnation: The EU has made significant strides in setting workers' standards, however, combined with a lack of resources this has made it an expensive and non-competitive manufacturing location. Considering that as a result, the EU's share of global GDP has decreased by over 40% in the last thirty years, what steps can be taken to improve competitiveness, stimulate domestic growth, and maintain significance on the global market while ensuring workers' rights?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to enhance its long term global market presence by addressing challenges posed by existing trade approaches and growth of external competitors. We aim to sustain current European industries, but also to explore new sectors for expansion. Finally, we seek to implement these alterations while maintaining worker standards and an unwavering commitment to European values,

because,

- The EU's [strict regulations on production](#) have caused a [constant rise in costs](#), which led to a decreased share of the global Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹ [by 40% over the last 30 years](#),
- [58% of the EU's need for fossil fuels](#) are satisfied by external imports, which cause [heightened production costs, decreasing competitiveness](#),
- The EU's percentage of GDP invested in research and development is [around 2%](#), against a [3% average](#) among its biggest competitors (i.e. China, the US, and Japan), particularly lacking in the [innovative sectors](#),
- The EU is a bank-based economy² with a divided system³, leading to underdeveloped capital markets and the creation of [monopolies](#)⁴,
- [Increasing migration of young entrepreneurs](#) to more attractive countries, outside of the EU, deprives Member States of their skilled workforce,
- The absence of a European taxation and importation system [hinders](#) the EU's [freedom of business establishment policy](#),
- The EU's [lack of resources and raw materials](#) required to meet its needs warrants [considerable foreign importations](#);
- The EU is facing an [important lack of modernisation](#) in the software and industrial sectors.

¹ [GDP](#): Total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.

² [Bank-based economy](#): Opposed to a market-based economy, a bank-based economy is one in which banks hold a predominant position in the financial system and play a central role in providing credit and financial services to individuals, businesses, and governments.

³ [Divided system](#): Refers to the fragmented and diverse nature of the banking sector across different EU Member States, characterised by variations in banking structures, regulations, and practices among countries.

⁴ [Monopolies](#): Market structure where a single seller or producer assumes a dominant position in an industry or a sector. Monopolies are discouraged in [free-market](#) economies as they stifle competition and limit consumer substitutes.



by

1. Calling upon the [Directorate General on Budget \(DG-BUDG\)](#) to phase out the fossil fuel dependency and increase Europe's self-sustainability by allocating funds towards the creation of sustainable energy sources;
2. Asking Member States to focus their investment in strategic sectors' research and development, such as green and technological initiatives, directing funds to such statements;
3. Requesting the [Directorate General on Taxation and Customs Union \(DG-TAXUD\)](#) to foster businesses' freedom of movement within Member States by creating and enforcing a united European taxation system;
4. Encouraging Member States' Ministries of Education to reduce inter-European brain drain and increase competitiveness by creating vocational skill learning centres in European capitals;
5. Calling upon the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) to increase effectiveness of the European economic system by funding research and integration of AI tools for analysis, comparable to what is [progressively implemented by American banks](#);
6. Strongly suggesting the [European Research Executive Agency](#) to allocate funds to the maintenance and modernisation of software and industry infrastructure, safeguarding future economic growth and competitiveness dependent on technology;
7. Urging the DG-BUDG to complete and strengthen the capital markets union⁵ by assisting developing Member States' economies to develop their individual technology sector through funding.

⁵ [Capital markets union](#): Policy initiative of the European Union aimed at creating deeper and more integrated capital markets across EU member states by unlocking new funding sources, facilitating cross-border investment, and promoting economic growth and financial stability within the EU.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT II)

A Europe for Every Learner: As of 2020, the European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education has reported major discrepancies in enrolment rates of SEN (special educational needs) students in mainstream education, with many SEN students being unable to receive education in Europe's public system. What can the EU do to ensure that education is inclusive, accessible and accommodating for everyone?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve the smooth integration of students with Special Educational Needs (SEN)¹ into mainstream schooling and make the education system accessible, inclusive, and catered towards their needs. Every learner in Europe deserves equal treatment and our goal is to promote the embracement of diversity, so that every SEN student has equal opportunities and feels heard and supported,

because,

- There is [no standardised definition](#) of the term 'Special Educational Needs' (SEN) among the Member States of the EU,
- The [rate of enrollment](#) of SEN students in mainstream education is significantly low,
- [The prevalence of special schools'](#) privatisation in Member States, makes education inaccessible for socioeconomically disadvantaged SEN students,,
- There is [inadequate information and social awareness](#) for Special Educational Needs,
- The mainstream schools that accommodate SEN students [are often times inadequate and do not fulfil the students' physical and psychological needs](#),
- In non-specialised schools is a lack of [befitting trainings and expertise](#) for the educational personnel that interact and work with SEN students,
- The lack of an overseeing agency leads to [misuse and misallocation of funding](#) given to schools,
- There is [a lack of sufficient funding](#) for mainstream schools interested in making the infrastructure more accessible and functional for SEN students;

by

1. Calling upon the [European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education \(EASNIE\)](#) to create a forum of psychologists and experts on SEN, from all around Europe, in order to:
 - a. create a common definition for the term SEN for all Member States,
 - b. arrange the different forms of SEN into categories according the respective needs,
2. Encouraging Member States to facilitate access to free diagnostic exams of students identified by teachers or specialised professionals in schools;
3. Instructing the European Commission to create an overseeing agency to control the funds allocated to schools, through a yearly disbursement report;
4. Asking the European Commission allocate funds to programs dedicated to supporting SEN students in the public education system;

¹ SEN can be disabilities or impairments with organic origins; [behavioural](#) or emotional disorders, learning difficulties and difficulties arising from socio-economic, cultural, or linguistic factors



5. Asking [Inclusion Europe](#) to create guidelines concerning the optimal way to use the funding, tailored to each specific type of SEN;
6. Suggesting Ministers of Education to mandate the incorporation at least one Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities Coordinator ([SENDCO](#)) in every mainstream school to further support and help SEN students;
7. Further suggesting Ministers of Education to establish more SEN specific trainings and yearly assessments for teachers in mainstream schools so they can identify and aid SEN students;
8. Suggests Member States create a hotline for reporting behaviours of harassment towards SEN students and implement systems of support to the victims;
9. Calling Member States to provide schools with psychologists, according to the number of SEN students enrolled;
10. Asking the European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education (EASNIE) to create social media campaigns raising awareness about the difficulties that SEN students face in education.



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

*The following Resolution of LIBE II and the associated links in it contain information and stories about **rape and other forms of sexual violence, violence, and mental illness**, which may be triggering to participants. Participants who may be sensitive to these elements are encouraged to engage with the content only if they feel equipped to do so.*

Put the Pro in Prostitution: The European Parliament has recently passed a non-binding report on sex workers in the EU, which human rights organisations and sex workers highly criticised. As the EU wants to increase its legal protection of sex workers, how can we develop progressive and inclusive policies that respect individual agency and safeguard the rights and well-being of sex workers?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to create a safe environment for sex workers, clients, and third parties¹, ensuring their full protection under EU and national legislation. It further aims to reduce abuse amongst sex workers. Finally, it aims to fight the stigma targeting sex workers, ensuring fair and equitable access to healthcare and promoting their integration into society by educating the public on the realities of the profession,

because,

- Sex workers' organisations contest the EU's recommendation of [laws](#) which place criminal responsibility on clients, inspired by the [Nordic Model](#),
- The [criminalisation](#) of sex work has a negative impact on sex workers' family, friends, and colleagues,
- Sex workers are often subject to a lower quality of care, due to denial of care, abusive language and treatment when [accessing healthcare](#) due to their occupation,
- Sex workers face an increased risk of [unwanted pregnancies](#) and contracting [sexually transmitted infections](#) (STIs)²,
- Sex workers have a [disproportionately higher risk](#) of developing mental health issues,
- Insufficient access to education in impoverished and rural communities [increases](#) the proportion of sex workers amongst these demographics,
- Sex workers are disproportionately vulnerable to different forms of [violence](#), ranging from verbal abuse and threats, stalking, and harassment,
- Sex workers face different forms of [labour exploitation](#) such as illegal labour arrangements, lack of benefits, economic exploitation, and bad working conditions;

¹ In this framework, the term "[third parties](#)" encompasses family, friends, and colleagues.

² [Sexually Transmitted Infection \(STI\)](#): Illness spread through contact with another individual's vaginal fluids, semen or blood during sexual intercourse.



by

1. Calls upon Member States to decriminalise³ sex work;
2. Calling upon the EU to consult NGOs, such as the [European Sex Workers Alliance](#) regarding sex workers' rights and needs;
3. Asking healthcare regulatory agencies to prevent discrimination and prejudice against sex workers, by reinforcing equal treatment of patients amongst healthcare professionals, in line with articles [21](#) and [35](#) of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights;
4. Urging Ministers of Health to increase funding for agencies and organisations that help provide sex workers with free condoms and STI medications;
5. Encouraging Mental Health Europe ([MHE](#)) to promote the protection of sex workers' mental health by providing a safe space where they can consult with trained professionals to process their feelings and meet their mental health needs;
6. Requesting Member States to implement days dedicated to educational activities in schools in rural and poverty dense areas;
7. Imploring Member States to create programs to educate police officers on dealing with sex workers, to promote efficiency in handling violent situations;
8. Asks Member States to promote job stability and safe working conditions by establishing a sex worker registration system.

³ [Decriminalisation of sex work](#) Legal framework where there are no criminal laws which prohibit sex work and its associated activities, or which disproportionately affect sex workers.

