



TRIER

REGIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE

'18

RESOLUTION
BOOKLET



SPACE FOR NOTES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTA I - Committee on International Trade I	5
AFCO II - Committee on Constitutional Affairs II	9
CULT - Committee on Culture and Education	11
AFET - Committee on Foreign Affairs	13
EMPL - Committee on Employment and Social Affairs	16
CLIM - Committee on Climate Change	18
INTA II - Committee on International Trade II	21
AFCO I - Committee on Constitutional Affairs I	23
DEVE - Committee on Development	25

PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard. The authority of the board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

- Board presenting the topic
- 2 minutes of preparation time
- 3 minutes to defend the motion for a resolution (from the podium)
- 2 x 1.5 minutes to attack the motion for a resolution (from the podium)
- 1.5 minutes to respond to the attack speech (from the floor)
- General debate with 4 rounds
- 2 minutes to sum up the debate (from the podium)
- Voting procedure
- Announcement of the votes

Defence Speech

One member of the proposing committee delivers the Defence Speech from the podium. It is used to explain the rationale of the overall lines of the motion for a resolution and to convince the plenary that it is worthy of being adopted. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Attack Speeches

An individual delegate, who is not a member of the proposing committee, delivers an Attack Speech from the podium. It reflects an individual opinion and is used to point out the flaws of the approach taken by the proposing committee and should suggest alternative solutions. An attack speech should only be delivered when a delegate is fundamentally disagreeing with the resolution.

Response to the Attack Speeches

The proposing committee responds to the points raised by the Attack Speech. The response takes place from the floor. The Response to the Attack Speech may last for one and a half minutes.

Points of Personal Privilege

These are requests for a delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. Failure to understand the language being spoken does not constitute a Point of Personal Privilege.

Direct Responses

Twice per debate, each committee may use the 'Direct Response' placard. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard and the 'Direct Response' placard during the Open Debate, the delegate will immediately be recognised by the board and given the floor as soon as the point being made is concluded. A Direct Response can only be used to refer to and discuss the point made directly beforehand. If two or more Direct Responses are requested at once, the board will decide which committee to recognise. In this case, the second Direct Response shall only be held if it can be referred to the first Direct Response, so on and so forth.

Points of Order

These can be raised by the Chairperson if they feel the board has not properly followed Parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the board is absolute.

Summation Speech

One member of the proposing committee delivers the Summation Speech from the podium. It is used to summarise the debate, respond to the main points, selected criticisms and to once more explain why the chosen approach is the most sensible. It typically concludes with an appeal to vote in favour of the resolution. This speech can last a maximum of two minutes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE I

New Global partners for the EU: With the United States (US) intentions to pursue protectionism, the uncertain relations with the United Kingdom (UK) and the recent trade agreements signed by the EU with Japan and Canada, what measures should the EU take to strengthen its role on the global scale?

Submitted by: Serena Albrizio (International Delegate, IT), Lisanne Blok (International Delegate, NL), Max Buchner (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Martin Mellerowic (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Jacob Rehbein (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Friederike Schmid (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Wolfger Tripathi (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Marek Bilnicki (Chairperson, PL), Carminho Marrana (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that there has been a 10% increase imposed on trade barriers¹ of EU trading partners in 2016²,
- B. Deeply concerned by the US' refusal to take part in trade negotiations with the EU since 2016,
- C. Believing in the strong need of relations between the EU and the US,
- D. Fully alarmed by the US' pursuit of stronger protectionist policies, such as initiating positive duties on imported aluminium and steel goods from the EU, and therefore threatening the EU's role in trading,
- E. Noting with deep concern that the US is undermining the World Trade Organisation (WTO) by not allowing the appointment of three vacancies of seven-member positions appointed by the Dispute Settlement Body at the WTO³,
- F. Considering the insecurity caused by Brexit and its potentially dire consequences for the EU as well as the UK,

1 **Trade barriers** are regulations or policies that restricts international trade.

2 European Commission. (2017). *Protectionism on the Rise, EU Successful in Countering Barriers*.

3 The WTO is at present with four Members in this body and if this number goes below two then this body cannot operate because it requires at least three sitting members.

- G. Realising that the negotiations regarding Brexit may fail and result in ruined EU-UK relations as well as both parties not having reached trade agreements,
 - H. Deeply disturbed by the imminent and dramatic changes to the EU budget due the loss of the UK which is one of the largest net payers to the EU, as well as the potential loss of a valuable trading partner of all EU member states,
 - I. Noting with regret China's easy access to EU's market and the resulting investment deficit,
 - J. Bearing in mind China's growing influence and that it is the EU's second-biggest trading partner while being aware of an acute absence of EU trade limits;
-
- 1. Urges the European Commission to ask for the authorisation of the Council of the EU to start negotiating
 - a. a new multilateral trade agreement with all WTO countries,
 - b. bilateral agreements with third countries;
 - 2. Congratulates the EU in the pursuit of trade agreements with countries such as Australia and New Zealand as well as the trading bloc Mercosur⁴;
 - 3. Requests the European Commission to impose higher customs on goods imported from the US while offering further negotiations;
 - 4. Calls upon the Member States to propose a change in WTO's number of members of the Dispute Settlement Body;
 - 5. Asks the European Commission to only settle for an EU-UK separation agreement that does not allow the UK access to the Single Market⁵ unless they
 - a. agree to the four freedoms⁶,
 - b. continue to contribute to the budget of the EU;

4 **Mercosur** is a trade bloc constituted by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay.

5 **Single Market** is a group of countries that have few or no restrictions on the movement of goods, money and people between the members of the group

6 The **four freedoms** of the EU are the freedom of movement of goods, people, services and capital over borders.

6. Appeals the European Commission to restrain Chinese investments with rigorous screenings and restrictions while capping the Chinese ownership of companies in Member States;
7. Further urges the European Commission to ask for the authorisation of the Council of the EU to start negotiating trade agreements that promote democratic values honoured by the EU, especially in the Pacific Area.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS II

eVoting, eGovernment, eCitizenship? How can digital technologies help foster active citizenship and bring the European Union closer to its citizens?

Submitted by: Sophie Browne-Lange (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Paul Förster (Individual Delegate, DE), Frederik Heinze (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Marco Madaghiele (International Delegate, IT), Kanyapat Navaniyom (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Sonja Neuburger (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Nina Rakic (International Delegate, NL), Zoe Schneider (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Martino Tisot (International Delegate, FI), Pietro Cutaia (Chairperson, IT), Vojtěch Sůva (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply convinced that digital public services¹ improve the speed and accessibility of communication between public administration and citizens,
- B. Desiring a society with equal opportunities to participate in active citizenship for everyone,
- C. Taking into account the disparity in the use of digital public services among the Member States,
- D. Appreciating the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)²,
- E. Taking into consideration that the introduction of digital public services would lead to considerable savings in the public sector,
- F. Bearing in mind that many citizens are not well informed about the existence and functioning of digital public services,
- G. Recognizing the absence of any common regulations on key aspects of eGovernance³ in the EU,
- H. Expressing its appreciation of the EU eGovernment Action Plan 2016-2020⁴,

1 Public services such as online communication with authorities, online handing in tax claims, Internet voting, digital health database.

2 Set of strong rules regarding personal data protection.

3 Such as Internet sustainability, robustness, security, stability and development.

4 Guidelines set by the European Commission on the use and the implementation of eGovernance.

1. Deeply disturbed by the possibility of leakage of personal data used in digital public services, their external manipulation, or their misuse;

1. Invites the Member States to discuss and agree on common regulations on key aspects of eGovernance;
2. Suggests the Member States launch an educational campaign to inform the citizens about digital public services;
3. Asks the Member States to organise workshops on the use of digital public services;
4. Directs the European Commission to create common guidelines to specify the best way to allocate resources when implementing digital public services;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to provide funds for those Member States which lag behind on the development digital public services;
6. Further calls upon the European Commission to use financial resources from the Interoperability solutions for public administrations, businesses and citizens (ISA2) Programme⁵ to develop a data framework to guide the implementation process of digital public services;
7. Encourages the Member States to implement public digital services using the aforementioned framework;
8. Further encourages the Member States to offer free internet access points for accessing digital public services;
9. Instructs the European Commission to create and operate an agency tasked with
 - a. supervising and fighting IT crimes,
 - b. developing new strategies to prevent IT crimes perpetrated on public digital services with the active support of new technologies;
10. Declares that this agency should work with the Member States to support the European Commission in implementing new data protection regulations.

⁵ Programme by the European Commission that aims to financially support digital solutions that enable public administrations, citizens and businesses to profit from using public services at EU level.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Equality in opportunities: How can the EU and its Member States further develop the EU Youth Strategy to provide more and equal opportunities for young people in education and training and avoid social marginalisation and discrimination?

Submitted by: Pauline Bouillon (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Saul Frenkel (International Delegate, NL), Tabea Griwodz (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Lea Knoll (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Kallista Komm (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Franziska Mader (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Elisa Mauke (Individual Delegate, DE), Elisabeth Stern (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Antonia Winkler (Gymnasium Plochingen, DE), Vincent Jakubowski (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the increase of youth unemployment in countries such as Greece and Spain following the financial crises of 2007 and 2008¹,
- B. Expressing its satisfaction at the success of programs like Youth in Action², Erasmus³, and the EU Youth Strategy⁴,
- C. Deeply regretting the nearing expiration of these aforementioned programs,
- D. Noting with deep concern that the disparity in the levels of education of the general populace between Member States leads to unequal opportunities in the labour market,
- E. Disturbed by the difficulty of access to work places and education faced by people living in rural areas,

1 European Commission, 19.02.2018, "Europe's social crisis: is there a way out?"

2 **Youth in Action** (YiA) is An EU programme which ran from 2007-2013. The goals were to "inspire active citizenship, solidarity and tolerance", and to involve young people in shaping the future of the EU.

3 **Erasmus+** is an EU programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe, until 2020.

4 **EU Youth Strategy** is an EU policy implemented in 2010, it was agreed upon by EU ministers and sets a cooperative framework until 2018. Its two main objectives are providing more and equal opportunities for young people in education and the job market, and encouraging young people to actively participate in society.

- F. Gravely concerned that people in low income households often do not have access to the same level of education as people in higher income households,
 - G. Noting with regret that private companies often do not hire inexperienced and disabled people despite good qualifications,
 - H. Fully alarmed that young immigrants often experience language barriers and cultural differences leading to social exclusion and unequal opportunities in the labour market;
-
1. Requests the Member States to provide job application trainings for young people;
 2. Invites private companies to expand dual courses of study⁵ and internship programs;
 3. Urges the European Commission to renew and expand Erasmus+, Youth in Action, and the EU Youth Strategy;
 4. Encourages the Member States to propose common guidelines on recommended levels of knowledge for different age groups;
 5. Suggests the Member States to create an EU wide test in order to compare the different Member States' educational levels;
 6. Asks the European Commission to increase funding for infrastructure projects and public transportation in rural areas;
 7. Calls upon the Member States to expand scholarships for low income families;
 8. Invites the Member States and the European Commission provide funds to private companies to invest in handicap accessible workplaces;
 9. Further requests the Member States to create a common certificate to be granted to companies with handicap friendly business practices and inclusive environment;
 10. Strongly affirms Member States to establish culture and language courses targeting young immigrants in the form of online courses, mobile applications, and peer-to-peer exchanges with natives.

5 A **dual course of study** is a course of study at a university or vocational training periods of practical experience in a company.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Following US President Donald Trump's recent recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel and the widespread criticism against this move, how should the EU facilitate the Israeli-Palestinian peace process?

Submitted by: Pim Amorison (International Delegate, NL), José Ascencor (International Delegate, ES), Marlene Fritz (Gymnasium Plochingen, DE), Lars Meier (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Francesca Romano (International Delegate, IT), Olivia Schanz (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Constanze Sandler (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Laurin Steimer (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Luis Sturz (Individual Delegate, DE), Kathrin Will (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Leonor Amaral (Chairperson, PT), Alexandru Minoiu (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Conscious that the state of Palestine is not fully recognised by all Member States,
- B. Noting with deep concern that more than 5 million Palestinians are currently living as refugees in neighbouring Arab countries,
- C. Concerned about inefficiency and corruption plaguing the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA),
- D. Taking into account the fact that there is no clear and widely accepted solution on the demarcation of state borders between a possible state of Palestine and Israel¹,
- E. Regretting the failure of previous talks to resolve the border issue initiated by external parties such as the United States,
- F. Deeply concerned by the violence committed by Israel and Palestine resulting from a mutual refusal to recognise each other's right to existence,
- G. Fully aware of the conflicting territorial and cultural ambitions of the ruling authorities of Palestine and Israel,

¹ **Two state solution** is the outcome in which Palestine is an independent state with its own borders, as well as Israel. The EU considers this solution the ideal way to put an end to this conflict and live in peace.

- H. Alarmed by the fact that Palestinians suffer from extremely poor living conditions, subpar healthcare, and a substandard education system,
- I. Stressing that the lack of an official government in the Palestinian territories results in economic mismanagement,
- J. Deeply disturbed by the breach of territorial integrity of the Palestinian people due to the establishment of illegal Israeli settlements in the West Bank;

1. Urges all Member States to recognise Palestine as a state;
2. Requests the European Commission to withdraw all funds from the UNRWA;
3. Further requests the European Commission to establish a new to provide Palestinian refugees with necessary aid;
4. Endorses a two-state solution based on the borders established prior to the Six Day War of 1967;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to amend the existing Erasmus+ programme by
 - a. extending the KA1 teacher programme to provide teachers exchanges with Israel and Palestine,
 - b. expanding the KA2 Erasmus+ project to the Middle East;
6. Invites the European Commission to create a TV channel with content produced by people from both sides of the conflict to be broadcasted over the whole territory;
7. Recommends the European Commission to use the European Voluntary Service² to initiate a multicultural sports programme in both Israel and Palestine;
8. Encourages municipalities in the Member States to extend the concept of ‘sister cities’³ to cities in Palestine and Israel;
9. Requests the European Commission to provide funds for small businesses in the Palestinian territories;
10. Urges the European Commission to
 - a. fund of the purchase of generators in hospitals in the Gaza Strip,
 - b. fund the establishment of schools and hospitals in Palestinian territory,
 - c. provide scholarships opportunities to students from the Gaza Strip to attend European universities;
11. Suggests the European Commission to lower import taxes on Israeli goods on condition that the state of Israel ceases the establishment of settlements in the West Bank and withdraws existing settlements.

2 The **European Voluntary Service** is a European data base of volunteering opportunities fully reimbursed

3 **Sister cities** are a form of legal or social agreement between cities to promote cultural and commercial ties

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

In light of an ever-growing presence of robotic workforce and considering the debate upon the impact of such presence, what should the European Union and its Member States do in order to facilitate the transition to Industry 4.0 and ensure a sustainable coexistence of humans and robots?

Submitted by: Francesca Albrecht (International Delegate, NL), Carlotta D'Apice (International Delegate, IT), Lisa Arenz (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Alexander Brandl (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Noah Dormann (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Luisa Meier (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Justus Rathschlag (Individual Delegate, DE), Tim Zimmermann (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Maria Schneckenpointer (Chairperson, DE), Tomas Turner (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the possibility of mass unemployment in the manufacturing and knowledge based industry due to technological advancements in the field of robots and Artificial Intelligence (AI)¹,
- B. Concerned by possible rising social inequality caused by rising unemployment,
- C. Observing with concern the scarce number of companies researching key technologies for Industry 4.0² allowing the possible monopolisation of the sector,
- D. Aware of the link between self-realisation³ and employment,
- E. Bearing in mind that lower employment rates lead to diminished tax revenue and increased social welfare spending,
- F. Stressing the importance of human contact in the social sector,

1 Theory and development of computer systems able to perform tasks normally requiring human intelligence

2 Industrial revolution which includes automation and digitisation of the labour market as well as our daily lives

3 Finding self-fulfilment and meaning

- G. Conscious of the difficulties of old workers and unskilled workers to adapt to new technological advancements,
- H. Noting with concern the delay of the EU in the research and development of automation technologies reducing its competitiveness on the global market;
 - 1. Urges Member States to finance re-education of unemployed citizens;
 - 2. Suggests Member States to further integrate IT classes in their educational curricula in schools, universities and adult education;
 - 3. Further suggests that Member States increase welfare spending for unemployment as far as national financial capabilities permit;
 - 4. Seeks the European Commission to penalise companies that abuse their monopoly position within Industry 4.0;
 - 5. Calls upon the European Commission to fund organisations that allow unemployed citizens to engage in volunteering work;
 - 6. Encourages the Member States to reform their sales tax to benefit companies that prioritise human labour;
 - 7. Urges the Member States to implement a ban on replacing certain social jobs by autonomous robots;
 - 8. Asks the European Commission to support projects of non-governmental organisations which promote jobs in the social sector;
 - 9. Requests the European Commission to further increase subsidies for research and development of Industry 4.0 technology within the framework of the Horizon 2020 fund⁴.

4 European fund funding research, technological development and innovation

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In the light of recent COP23 and the US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, how can the EU ensure the efficient implementation of the Paris Agreement and show strong leadership in the global fight against climate change?

Submitted by: Verona Bähr (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Amelie Dimke, (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Carlotta Hackbarth (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Paula List (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Benedikt Putz (Gymnasium Plochingen, DE), Florian Schmitt (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Catherin Vormann (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Yu Vos (International Delegate, NL), Annalena Wirth (Individual Delegate, DE), Tim Kniepkamp (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the massive global impact climate change will have such as the rising the likelihood of natural catastrophes as well as extreme temperatures¹, boosting air pollution affecting the health of citizens², and shifting water resources due to melting ice³,
- B. Taking into account the difficult balance between economic progress and the fight over global warming,
- C. Alarmed by the withdrawal of the United States of America (USA) from the Paris Agreement⁴ leading to a decrease in funds available for developing countries,

1 Kelly Levin (World Resources Institute), 18 September 2017, “Extreme Weather: What’s Climate Change Got to Do With It?”
2 (United States Environmental Protection Agency), “Air Quality and Climate Change Research”
3 Brandon Miller (CNN), 13 March 2018, “Satellite observations show sea levels rising, and climate change is accelerating it”
4 The Paris Agreement is an international treaty that seeks to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases. The agreement is sponsored by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The agreement seeks to limit temperature increase in the 21th century to below 2 degrees Celsius including a \$3 billion USD contribution of the USA to the Green Climate Fund.

- D. Deploring that the withdrawal of the USA from the Paris Agreement may result in the critical two degrees Celsius rise in global warming occurring by 2060 rather than 2100⁵,
- E. Concerned by the lack of consequences for participating countries of the Paris Agreement failing to achieve their target set for 2030⁶,
- F. Recognises the fact fossil fuels are still more affordable than renewable energy,
- G. Deeply regretting that global transport of commercial products releases excessive greenhouse gas emissions,
- H. Considering the lack of awareness and education regarding global warming;

5 Kevin Trenberth (The Conversation), 01 June 2017, “A race to the bottom to destroy the planet”

6 Bjorn Lomborg (New York Daily News), 27 October 2017, “The global Paris climate failure”

1. Suggests increasing the allocated budget for EU programmes reducing global warming such as the LIFE climate action programme⁷;
2. Endorses a tax on carbon dioxide emissions for companies within the EU;
3. Recommends the enforcement of sanctions for states withdrawing from the Paris Agreement or failing to meet existing targets by:
 - a. cutting budgets and financial aid or imposing fines,
 - b. imposing trade sanctions on countries which do not participate in the Paris Agreement;
4. Encourages the European Commission to make more funds available for developing countries in their battle against global warming and their pursuit of renewable energy;
5. Urges the Directorate-General on Energy⁸ to extend the duration of funding for research into renewable energy;
6. Further urges Member States to produce cars with less emissions and improve public transport;
7. Encourages labelling commercial products with their carbon-footprint.

7 The LIFE Programme for Environment and Climate Change 2014-2020 supports projects in the development of innovative ways to respond to the challenges of climate change in Europe supporting a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy.

8 The directorate-general is a branch of the European Commission dedicated to a specific field of expertise. The Directorate-General for Energy focuses on creating a competitive internal energy market to develop renewable energy sources, to reduce energy dependence and to reduce energy consumption.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE II

As the EU has set comprehensive sustainable development as a main goal of its trade policy, European countries' foreign trade agreements with China and other countries have fuelled a debate on human and labour rights. How can the EU ensure that the social dimension of development is not undermined by profit-driven trade policy?

Submitted by: Lucas Eekhof (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Carolina Giordani (International Delegate, IT), Rebecca Hartner (Gymnasium der Schulstiftung Seligenthal, DE), Philipp Krömer (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Mai Le (Annette-Kolb-Gymnasium, DE), Felix Meyer (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Daan Schaaf (International Delegate, NL), Jonathan Stöppler (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Xhulia Tepshi (Gymnasiu Plochingen, DE), Audrey Caloz (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by any unpredictable circumstances and lack of financial transparency as a result of trade agreement with partner countries,
- B. Noting with deep concern the difficulty in improving existing international law such as International Human Rights laws,
- C. Acknowledging the difficult balance between protecting human and labour rights, and the environment and economic profit,
- D. Emphasising the importance of finding a balance between the EU's own economic interests and supporting third world countries,
- E. Stressing the significance of including a further clarification of the terms and conditions in any trade agreements between the EU its partner countries,
- F. Noting the differences in political and economic situations between partner countries;

1. Invites an independent third party to supervise any financial investments that are part of trade agreements between the European Commission and its partner countries;
2. Directs the European Commission improving knowledge sharing between partner countries;
3. Asks the Member States and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) jointly create an educational programme about the most relevant human and labour rights situations worldwide;
4. Recommends the European Commission to implement the use of labels to indicate goods that fulfil EU labour rights standards;
5. Suggests that Member States establish educational workshops about human rights issues for the general public;
6. Condemns any violation of human rights by multinational companies;
7. Urges the European Commission to reward trading partner countries adhering to labour rights and sustainable development standards with stronger partnerships and lower import duties;
8. Further urges the European Commission to implement sanctions against countries that do not adhere to sustainable development policies;
9. Instructs the European Commission to sanction companies which do not fulfil basic labour rights standards as set by the EU and the ILO;
10. Calls upon the Member States to create individual trading plans regulating the financial and political situations in every trading partner country.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS I

60 years later: Considering EU leaders' reaffirmed commitment to a stronger union on the one hand and rising euroscepticism on the other, how should the EU respond to calls for a more differentiated integration?

Submitted by: Cathleen Sanner (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Alicia Frommann (Gymnasium Plochingen, DE), David Selbertinger (Chiemgau-Gymnasium, DE), Patrick Sarzio (Wilhelmsgymnasium, DE), Sebastian Weigelt (Leibnitz-Gymnasium, DE), Vanessa Schmidt (Individual Delegate, DE), Francesca Palumbo (International Delegate, IT), Tim Benjamin van Woezik (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the declining trust of citizens in the EU¹,
- B. Recognising the irreconcilable differences between Member States in certain policy areas,
- C. Deeply conscious of citizens' lack of knowledge about the EU and the lack of intercultural understanding between citizens,
- D. Deeply concerned by the continuous decline of voter turnout rates for EU parliamentary elections²,
- E. Recognising the disparities between various Member States on both an economic and political level,
- F. Aware of the current political conflict between the schools of deepening and widening³ within the EU;

1 *Euractiv.com with Reuters, 25-07-2013, Record 60% of Europeans 'tend not to trust' EU* - Sixty percent of Europeans tended not to trust the EU according to Eurobarometer which is a public opinion service of the European Commission.

2 The May 2014 EU election saw the lowest voter turnout on record. The numbers show that turnout struggled to reach 42.54% in the 2014 election. Turnout is seen as a litmus for the EU Parliament's democratic legitimacy by many but it has fallen steadily, from 62% in 1979 to 43% in the 2009 election.

3 *Eur-Lex, Deepening and widening* - While the **school of deepening** believes in the further integration of the EU such as by introducing a single currency, the **school of widening** considers that the EU should expand in terms of membership but that this membership should be looser than that desired by the deepening school.

1. Calls upon the European Council to publish information about any meetings with lobby groups;
2. Recommends the European Commission to further lower the number of signatures required for successfully initiating a European Citizens Initiative⁴;
3. Requests the Directorate-General for Communication⁵ to better communicate any efforts of the European Commission through social media;
4. Recommends Member States to expand funding for intercultural exchange projects such as the Erasmus+ and the Interrail Pass;
5. Invites the European Commission to increase funding allocated to EU parliamentary election campaigns;
6. Recommends Member States to allow E-voting⁶ in EU parliamentary elections;
7. Encourages the European Commission to support a multi-speed, differently integrated EU;
8. Calls upon the European Council to adopt a stance in favour of deepening EU integration.

4 *Europa.eu, What is a European citizens' initiative?* - A European Citizens' Initiative is an invitation to the European Commission to propose legislation on matters where the EU has competence to legislate. A citizens' initiative must be backed by at least one million EU citizens, coming from at least 7 out of the 28 Member States. A minimum number of signatories is required in each of those 7 member states.

5 The **DG Communication** is the European Commission's department for explaining EU policies to outside audiences.

6 *Margaret Rouse (Techtarget.com), 2011, e-voting (electronic voting)* - E-voting is an election system that allows a voter to record his or her secure and secret ballot electronically.

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

Given the corrupt administrative structures in Eastern Europe, how can the EU better contribute and foster the implementation of good governance principles in Eastern Partnership countries in the light of a long-term neighbourhood strategy?

Submitted by: Lisa Bachmann (Gymnasium Plochingen, DE), Anes Hasanbegovic (Individual Delegate, DE), Philipp Köhler (Dalberg-Gymnasium, DE), Josephine Pöge (Individual Delegate, DE), Rifka Roos (International Delegate, NL), Niklas Schönhofen (Auguste-Viktoria-Gymnasium, DE), Emilia Taimen (International Delegate, FI), Jonas Weider (DE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the influence governments exercise over the press in Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries¹,
- B. Fully aware of the lack of trust of citizens of EaP countries in government and corporate organisations,
- C. Recognising that even though the majority of EaP countries' citizens see corrupt administrative structures as a problem they often lack the necessary platforms and resources to initiate changes in the system,
- D. Emphasising that a large share of the population in EaP states has little to no experience with uncorrupted democratic political systems,
- E. Deeply conscious of the fact that deep cultural divides² in countries like Ukraine make European intervention a highly sensitive topic which needs to be addressed with extreme caution,

1 The **Eastern Partnership** is a joint policy initiative which aims to deepen and strengthen relations between the European Union (EU), its Member States and its six Eastern neighbours: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

2 Due to certain historical developments, especially the Ukraine but also countries close to Europe are often split into pro-Russia and pro-EU parts, making a decision on who the state is going to partner with extremely difficult as choosing one will upset a big share of the population.

- F. Keeping in mind that implementing good governance principles will be particularly hard in countries showing signs³ of dictatorships such as Armenia, Belarus, and Azerbaijan,
- G. Further keeping in mind that the relatively poor economic situation of EaP countries leaves them vulnerable to interference by undemocratic neighbours such as Russia,
- H. Considering the fact that low wages for government incentivise officials to accept bribes to be able to provide a better living for their families,
- I. Reconfirming that political parties have strong incentives to participate in corruption due to personal, economic, and political interests,
- J. Congratulating EaP countries on recent improvements in their educational systems,
- K. Taking into consideration the need to further continue this improvement,
- L. Deeply concerned that a brain drain⁴ in East Europe leaves countries with less educated young minds;

3 The Guardian, 2014, Belarus mythbuster: what is it like to live in ‘Europe’s last dictatorship’?

4 **Brain Drain** is a term explaining the phenomena of young and skilled academics leaving their country to find employment in a more developed one with higher living standards and wages.

1. Emphasises the need for international, independent courts and organisations such as the International Anti-Corruption Court to support citizens in fighting corrupt institutions;
2. Urges Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Belarus to take bigger steps towards democratisation in order to retain financial aid and organisational support from the EU;
3. Calls upon the European Commission offer financial support to and encourage knowledge sharing with Non-Governmental-Organisations (NGOs) fighting for more freedom of the press in Eastern Europe;
4. Suggests the EU, EaP countries and Russia to strengthen their communication to find a peaceful resolution in dealing with cultural divides in countries such as Ukraine;
5. Further suggests the European Commission to reach new trade agreements with EaP countries;
6. Recommends countries of the EaP to raise wages for officials working in the public sector thus decreasing the incentive for corruption;
7. Endorses the further expansion of educational exchange programmes and employee exchanges, that connect Eastern and Western Europeans;
8. Expresses its appreciation for the Building a Stronger European Society⁵ programme;
9. Suggests EaP countries offer extensive classes or workshops for students on the workings and values of the EU.

5 **BASES** is a project by the European Youth Parliament with the aim of enhancing dialogue and mutual understanding as well as broadening the cooperation among civil society in Eastern Partnership countries.



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
DEUTSCHLAND GERMANY

Eine Veranstaltung des Europäischen
Jugendparlaments in Deutschland e.V.



*In Kooperation mit der
Vertretung der Europäischen
Kommission in Deutschland*



ECO



RheinlandPfalz

STAATSKANZLEI



Büro des Europäischen Jugendparlaments

Europäisches Jugendparlament
in Deutschland e.V.
Sophienstraße 28-29
10178 Berlin

Telefon: + 49 (0) 30 2 80 95-155
Fax: + 49 (0) 30 2 80 95-150
E-Mail: info@eyp.de