



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT  
**DEUTSCHLAND** GERMANY

# Resolution Booklet

## Programme of the General Assembly

- 10:00 – 10:20 Opening Ceremony
- 10:20 – 11:10 Committee on Security and Defence
- 11:10 – 12:00 Committee on Womens' Rights and Gender Equality
- 12:00 – 12:45 Lunch Break
- 12:45 – 13:35 Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
- 13:35 – 14:25 Committee on International Trade
- 14:25 – 15:15 Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
- 15:15 – 15:25 Break
- 15:25 – 16:15 Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
- 16:15 – 17:05 Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection
- 17:05 – 17:15 Closing Ceremony

# 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

- Presenting of the motion for the resolution
- Reading the operative clauses
- 3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution
- 3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution
- 1.5 minutes to respond to the attack speech
- General debate with 3-4 rounds
- 3 minutes for summation
- Voting procedure by show of hands
- Announcing the votes

## Explanation of the placards

- Committee Placard: this must be raised for your committee to be recognised to participate in the General Assembly.
- Point of Order: this must be used in conjuncture with your committee placard if you believe there has been a procedural error by the Board.
- Point of Personal Privilege: this must be used in conjuncture with your committee placard if the point being made is inaudible.
- Point of Direct Response: this must be used in conjuncture with your committee placard if a delegates would like to make a point directly relating to the specifics of the most recently made point. There will be 2 Direct Responses per debate for each committee.

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

**Given the rising threat of terrorist attacks such as the November massacres in Paris, how can the EU prevent its citizens suspected of associating with terrorists abroad from perpetrating crimes upon their return?**

Submitted by: Soraya Ahmad (LGH), Nora Etzold (ISH), Benedict Fuchs (St. Afra), Jasper Jarms (ISH), Linda Kummer (St. Afra), Laurin Sartori (LGH), Annabel Edle von Schickh (LGH), Marty Stemme (LSP), Frederik Gniffke (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of cooperation between international data-sharing platforms such as the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC)<sup>1</sup> and the anti-terror headquarter of the Counter Terrorism Group (CTG)<sup>2</sup>,
- B. Further noting the insufficient cooperation with pan-European data sharing platforms by national intelligence agencies,
- C. Fully aware of the collision of privacy rights and security interests,
- D. Alarmed by the spreading of a radical interpretation of the Islam,
- E. Deeply convinced that psychological and social assistance is crucial for a successful reintegration of returnees who are willing to do so,
- F. Realising the difficulty of leaving radical groups and social surroundings,
- G. Observing the importance of social media in the recruitment of foreign fighters,
- H. Noting with approval the actions of the European Union Internet Referral Unit (EU IRU)<sup>3</sup> against digital propaganda material,

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<sup>1</sup> The European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) was founded in January by the European Police Office (Europol) and serves as platform for data exchange and coordination whilst fusing already existing data collecting initiatives.

<sup>2</sup> The Counter Terrorism Group (CTG) is a framework for the exchange of intelligence information between the Member States, Norway and Switzerland founded in 2001.

<sup>3</sup> The European Union Referral Unit is a group founded by Europol in July 2015 tasked with combatting of terrorist propaganda and extremist online activities.

1. Asks for the establishment of a EU-wide centralised database compiling all available information about terror suspects;
2. Instructs the ECTC to exploit their potential of cooperation with the CTG to its fullest;
3. Urges Member States to increase their cooperation towards national and international security agencies and databases;
4. Authorises the European Parliament to control the databases by continuously checking on their scope and usage;
5. Encourages the European Commission to launch an educational programme for the wider public, focusing on the dangers of radical ideologies through personal advising as well as representation in the media;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a reintegration programme providing an exit programme for marginalised citizens and returnees;
7. Requests providers of social media platforms to further improve the targeted banning of extremist content;
8. Further requests an increase of financial resources for the EU IRU.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMENS RIGHT'S AND GENDER EQUALITY**

**With the appalling results of the European Union's Agency for Fundamental Rights' study into violence against women, how can the EU work with its Member States to combat physical, mental and sexual abuse perpetrated upon its female citizens?**

Submitted by: Benedikt Ehmer (St. Afra), Nils Ehram (LGH), Regina Fivko (ISH), Rebekka Kneist (LSP), Merlin Krzemien (LGH), Moritz Otto (ISH), Katharina Tscharf (LGH), Laurenz Walkowsky (LGH), Hannah Wolber (LGH), Pascale Chehadeh (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Deeply regretting the social acceptance of norms and stereotypes promoting inequality causing imbalanced power relations between the members of both genders,
- B. Recognising the Member States not having common definitions for Gender Based Violence (GBV),
- C. Aware of the financial resources required when combatting GBV,
- D. Profoundly concerned that 86% of cases of intimate partner violence and 87% of incidents of non-partner violence against women go unreported,
- E. Regretting the lack of accessible professional psychological or legal support for victims of GBV,
- F. Strongly emphasising the difficulties women experience once becoming a victim of GBV due to:
  - i) their fear of secondary victimisation<sup>1</sup>;
  - ii) judgement by thirds;
  - iii) an ineffective justice system,
- G. Alarmed by the still existing culturally based abuse of women in the EU, such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)<sup>2</sup>,
- H. Emphasising the lack of media coverage about, public awareness on and motivation in combatting gender inequality and GBV,

<sup>1</sup> Secondary victimisation refers to behaviours and attitudes of social service providers that are victim-blaming and insensitive.

<sup>2</sup> FGM includes procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

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1. Encourages Member States to further address and point out the issue of GBV by:
  - a) publishing governmental statements,
  - b) actively pursuing gender equality;
2. Calls upon the European Union's Agency for Fundamental Rights<sup>3</sup> (FRA) to create a set of definitions for specific forms of sexual assault, which are to be implemented in the laws of the Member States;
3. Urges Member States to participate in a shared, newly established EU-fund, which will financially support campaigns, NGOs, GOs and local authorities in combatting GBV;
4. Designates the FRA to create reports about national law enforcement institutions regarding the persecution of GBV cases;
5. Directs Member States to continuously increase the sensitivity of their authorities towards the issue of GBV by providing them with professional training;
6. Emphasises the importance of including gender equality as part of the Member States education curricula;
7. Has resolved to start an EU-wide campaign to raise awareness for and spark a discussion about GBV by:
  - a) using all channels of social and traditional media,
  - b) providing the victims of GBV with help by setting up a website, including multilingual helplines and information about local aid,
  - c) installing an online platform to connect victims.

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<sup>3</sup> The FRA is one of the EU's decentralised agencies focusing on the protection of fundamental rights and providing expert advice in a range of issues to the European institutions and the Member States.

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

**A quantum leap for economic growth or an erosion of standards for sustainability and healthy living? In 2014, the European Union and the United States are negotiating to create the largest free trade zone in the world under the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Should the European Union compromise its consumer protection and food safety standards in order to benefit from a liberalisation of trade with the United States?**

Submitted by: Jonas Ballweg (LGH), Charlotte de Alwis (ISH), Margaretha Feulner (LGH), Mohini Gupte (St. Afra), Adrian Korhummel (LGH), Simon Neumeier (LGH), Richard Nitschke (LGH), Katja Nübler (LSP), Mario Stepanik (Sir Karl Popper Schule), Sebastian Thiel (LGH), Philipp Schmidt (Chairperson)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that the lack of transparency caused by security policies of the negotiation process results in a growing public concern,
- B. Further noting the non-existing publication of the current status of TTIP negotiations and the insufficient access for members of the European Parliament to the documentation,
- C. Fully aware of the negative impact the harmonisation of incompatible standards can have on the overall level of safety standards,
- D. Deeply concerned by stricter standards limiting companies' competitiveness whilst leading to their erosion,
- E. Realising that geographical indications<sup>1</sup> could be compromised by an increase in market size,
- F. Observing that Investor-State-Dispute-Settlement<sup>2</sup> (ISDS) might undermine the sovereignty of governments, put international companies above national law, and are closed to the public,
- G. Deeply concerned that the agreement could be influenced by companies through lobbyism,

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<sup>1</sup> A geographical indication is a name or sign used on certain products which indicates a specific geographical location or origin (e.g. a town, region, or country).

<sup>2</sup> Investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) is an instrument of public international law granting an investor the right to use dispute settlement proceedings against a foreign government.

1. Requests regular public updates about the status of the negotiations by the European Commissioner for Trade;
2. Decides that all members of the European Parliament gain access to transcripts of the negotiations;
3. Recognises the need for a rationalisation of the debate about consumer protection and food safety standards;
4. Encourages the European Commission's negotiators to seek for a preservation of the existing European consumer protection and food safety standards;
5. Emphasises the need for protection of geographical indicators against similar products that don't meet the regional criteria;
6. Calls upon the European Commission to abolish the plan to install an ISDS in favour of existing national judiciary systems;
7. Urges the publication of all negotiators of TTIP.

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

**EU Member States collectively are the world's third largest arms exporter. Building on the 2008 Common Position on arms export controls, how should the EU balance the economic interest of its Member States with the aims of its Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP), such as peace, security and the respect for human rights?**

Submitted by: Lucas Angerer (LGH), Dimitri Buryak (Sir Karl Popper Schule), Gu Ding (LGH), Pia Döring (LGH), Louis Klaas (LSP), Jonas Kolnhofer (LGH), Klara Kothe (ISH), Erik Neugebauer (St. Afra), Annika Puth (LGH), Ella Gemünd (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Concerned by the imbalance between economic and ethical interests in the weapon industry,
- B. Pointing out the EU's responsibility to:
  - i) protect its citizens;
  - ii) protect the human rights of citizens in the countries importing EU arms,
- C. Fully aware that the armament industry is a lucrative economic sector,
- D. Deeply concerned by the insufficient cooperation of Member States in:
  - i) arms export standard setting;
  - ii) reporting to the annual report for arms export<sup>1</sup>,
- E. Aware of the different national regulations on arms export,
- F. Observing that previous agreements, such as the Common Position on Arms Export Controls<sup>2</sup>, include insufficient ethical standards,
- G. Conscious that weapon importers would purchase their weapons from exporters with low moral standards,
- H. Realising that the majority of the public is critical towards arms exports,
- I. Alarmed by the lack of information on the further use of once exported weapons,

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<sup>1</sup> The annual report on arms export was implemented by the European Council to ensure transparency in the arms export sector. It should state all arm deals of Member States but is strategically compromised by the Member States denying access to their national arms exports.

<sup>2</sup> The Common Position on Arms Export is a resolution of eight ethical rules on arms trade, which are mostly concerned with the harmonisation of different standards in arms export.

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- J. Deeply conscious that Small Arms Light Weapons (SALW) are responsible for 90% of the victims in wars and armed conflicts around the world,
- K. Approving of the investment in research for arms development,
  - 1. Urges the Member States to reduce their arms exports;
  - 2. Expects the Member States to fully contribute to the annual report on arms export;
  - 3. Requests that already existing collaborations between Member States should be expended;
  - 4. Asks the weapon industry to further research the exclusive accessibility of SALW to well-trained soldiers;
  - 5. Desires the European Police Office (EUROPOL)<sup>3</sup> to investigate weapon smuggle, weapon transfers and locations;
  - 6. Strongly urges the EU weapon industry to maintain high standards in technology;
  - 7. Establishes a “Green List” stating countries that have particularly high human rights standards;
  - 8. Recommends to increase the standards of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)<sup>4</sup> to a European level;
  - 9. Proposes to collaborate with other significant arms exporters around the world;
  - 10. Strongly advises the Member States to concentrate their military research budget on defensive weapons and civil products.

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<sup>3</sup> EUROPOL is the EU's law enforcement agency that combats international organised crime and handles criminal intelligence.

<sup>4</sup> The ATT is a bilateral treaty which was negotiated under the United Nations. So far, 79 countries ratified it including all Member States.

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

**The future of Europe's energy supply or a recipe for disaster? With Member States' highly differing stances on nuclear power, how can the EU continue its path towards an emission-friendly energy supply, while ensuring the safety of its citizens?**

Submitted by: Lisa Burczynski (LGH), Selim Esel (LGH), Carolina Gaul (ISH), Jenny Glöckner (LSP), Gavin Greif (LGH), Jost Henkel (St. Afra), Ida Holschbach (LGH), Julian Mayr (LGH), Idris Papperitz (St. Afra), Olga Glinicka (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Realising the need of cheap, safe, and emission-friendly energy,
- B. Bearing in mind that the demand for energy will have increased by 37% until 2030 in comparison to 2005,
- C. Supporting the goals set in the "2020 climate & energy package"<sup>1</sup>,
- D. Aware that fossil power is not a long-term solution due to its finitude and impact on the environment,
- E. Noting that the EU fossil energy industry is heavily dependant on the import from non-EU countries,
- F. Concerned by the alarming affects nuclear power has on the stability of the natural environment through insufficient waste storage and the risk of a power plant accident,
- G. Fully aware of the underdeveloped technology regarding the storage of renewable energy,
- H. Recognising the existence of different policies in Member States on the energy mix linked to their economic situation,
- I. Taking into account the contradictory interests of the competitors on the energy market,

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<sup>1</sup> The 2020 package is a set of binding legislation to ensure the Member States meets their climate and energy targets for the year 2020 which are mainly: a 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 level), a 20% of energy from renewables, and a 20% improvement in energy efficiency.

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1. Reaffirms the measures taken by the Western European Nuclear Regulator Association (WENRA)<sup>2</sup> to improve nuclear safety;
2. Invites the Member States to further cooperate in the field of nuclear energy striving for an international standardisation;
3. Asks the national public-service broadcasters to introduce a media campaign promoting the usage of less energy and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>;
4. Encourages stricter regulations within the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS)<sup>3</sup> through decreasing the amount of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission released on the market;
5. Expresses its appreciation for the work of the European Repository Development Organisation (ERDO)<sup>4</sup> especially in the field of detecting repository places for radioactive waste and spent fuels;
6. Urges the Member States to support further research in:
  - a) renewable energy storage facilities,
  - b) alternative energy sources,
  - c) energy-efficient technology;
7. Supports the producers of energy-efficient devices through the implementation of:
  - a) financial incentives in form of tax reliefs,
  - b) penalties for companies that do not accomplish these goals;
8. Calls upon an extensive cooperation between the responsible EU representatives, energy companies and NGOs by establishing the “Forum of International Debate about the Future of Energy”.

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<sup>2</sup> WENRA is a European network of chief regulators with nuclear power plants to improve nuclear safety.

<sup>3</sup> The ETS is a cornerstone in the European Union's policy to combat climate change; as the first international system for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances, the ETS covers more than 11,000 power stations and industrial plants in 31 countries, as well as airlines.

<sup>4</sup> The ERDO has been working on addressing common issues of nuclear waste storage since January 2009.

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

**Due to the increasing influx of refugees trying to find shelter in Europe, some Member States are introducing border controls after years of free movement. With the fundamental principles of the Schengen agreement at risk, how can the EU improve the cooperation among Member States in dealing with the rising numbers of refugees whilst upholding one of its core achievements?**

Submitted by: Veronika Bram (LGH), Paul Henning (LGH), Maximilian Ilzhofer (LGH), Sarah Klysch (LGH), Konstantin Kremzow (LGH), Antonia Tolo (ISH), Carmen Traute (ISH), Vaneh Andresian (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Confident that the right to seek asylum is a basic Human Right,
- B. Recalling the Geneva Convention<sup>1</sup> on the protection of refugees,
- C. Noting with approval that EU agencies such as Frontex<sup>2</sup> aim to stop illegal immigration, human trafficking, and terrorist infiltration through launching operations such as "Triton"<sup>3</sup>,
- D. Alarmed by the increasing number of refugees arriving at the external borders of the Schengen Area<sup>4</sup>,
- E. Deeply concerned by the conflicting interests of the Member States and the EU regarding the management of the high influx of refugees,

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<sup>1</sup> The 1951 Geneva Convention is the key legal document in defining who is a refugee, their right and the legal obligations of states. A refugee is being defined as "a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country and [...] owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it." (Article 1)

<sup>2</sup> FRONTEX is the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders.

<sup>3</sup> Triton is the border security operation of the European Union conducted by FRONTEX.

<sup>4</sup> The Schengen Area is a unification of 26 European countries that have abolished border controls at their internal borders, in order to create freedom of movement within the participating states.

- F. Welcoming the actions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)<sup>5</sup> in:
- i) building a common European asylum system;
  - ii) coordinating the international relocation of asylum seekers,
1. Calls upon Member States to use the funds spent on re-establishing internal borders to secure their external borders;
  2. Has resolved to improve the management of the external borders' legal registration points through a unified training program for their staff;
  3. Urges the European Commission to strengthen the Dublin III<sup>6</sup> regulation by introducing the possibility of relocating refugees based on factors such as the size in population or the economic stability of the respective Member State;
  4. Encourages Member States to unify their requirements for the application form to seek asylum in the EU;
  5. Urges the UNHCR and NGOs to improve the living conditions in the refugee camps, making sure that they:
    - a) are built in secure surroundings,
    - b) have access to the necessary financial resources by the EU.

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<sup>5</sup> The UNHCR is the UN refugee agency that is in charge of coordinating international action concerning the relocation of the asylum seekers. It takes care of returns to home countries, relocation to third-countries and local integration.

<sup>6</sup> The Dublin III Regulation got adopted by all Member States and decides which state is responsible for conducting asylum procedures. Most commonly, the state responsible is the one through which the applicant first entered the EU.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

**The Digital Agenda of the EU includes the creation of a Digital Single Market (DSM), reinforcing Europe's digital economy and communication technologies by 2016. Even though the DSM can create opportunities for new startups and already existing companies, it has not been fully implemented across all Member States. How can the EU develop digital entrepreneurship at regional and interregional level?**

Submitted by: Armin Anjileli (LGH), Julius Grüner (Sir Carl Popper Schule), Maximilian Heemann (LGH), Emilia Hummel (LGH), Frederic Kuhwald (LGH), Victoria Lohmann (LGH), Marc Müller (LGH), Ira Welz (LGH), Christian Ulmer (Chairperson)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Alarmed by the high number of European citizens lacking a basic understanding of information technology,
- B. Having studied that 90% of job positions in the EU will require digital skills in the near future,
- C. Aware that affordable, fast, and reliable internet access is insufficiently available throughout Europe despite its importance for future economic growth,
- D. Deeply concerned by the negative effects Internet fraud<sup>1</sup> has on the EUs' economy,
- E. Observing that European companies have difficulties providing the same media content throughout all Member States due to different taxation and legislative differences in regards to copyright, and licensing,
- F. Realising that recent discoveries about poor data safety in non-EU countries left many EU citizens concerned about the security of their personal data,
- G. Noting with deep concern the lack of viable possibilities to store both business and personal data solely on servers located within the EU,

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<sup>1</sup> An Internet fraud is the use of an Internet service to scam victims or to take advantage of them by stealing personal information.

1. Asks the respective Member States' department of education to support its citizens' digital skills by:
  - a) distributing brochures and information material,
  - b) establishing a national phone-line for general questions related to information technology;
2. Urges Member States to implement a common online certificate to label trustworthy e-commerce websites;
3. Encourages further research into new technologies for broader Internet accessibility by incentivising research collaborations;
4. Requests the European Commission to further harmonise the licensing system within the Members States for intellectual property and media content;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to:
  - a) take further use of the European Investment Fund<sup>2</sup> to subsidise SMEs willing to build data centres<sup>3</sup> on European ground,
  - b) establish strict transparency and security frameworks which data centres on European ground have to comply to;
6. Suggest the establishment of a "Secure Data" Certificate for companies indicating a company storing their data exclusively in data centres in the EU.

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<sup>2</sup> The European Investment Fund supports Europe's SMEs by providing them with financing opportunities via intermediaries such as investment funds.

<sup>3</sup> A data centre is a facility to house computer and storage systems.