



MILANO 2021
92nd INTERNATIONAL SESSION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



Resolution Booklet

The 92nd International Session of the European Youth Parliament

Circular sustainability: rethinking today, shaping tomorrow.

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RESOLUTION BOOKLET OF

Milano 2021 - 92nd International Session and 1st Digital International Session
of the European Youth Parliament

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Milano 2021 - 92nd International Session of the
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The **European Youth Parliament (EYP)** is a unique educational programme that brings together young people from all over Europe to discuss current topics in a parliamentary setting.

The European Youth Parliament's mission is to inspire and empower young Europeans to become open-minded, tolerant and **active citizens**. The EYP encourages independent thinking and initiative in young people and facilitates the learning of crucial **social and professional skills**. Since it was conceived in 1987, hundreds of thousands of young people have taken part in regional, national and international sessions, formed friendships and made international contacts across and beyond borders. The EYP has thus made a vital contribution towards **European unity** and bridging gaps between cultures.

The **European Youth Parliament Italy**, founded 28th March 1994 in Milan, promotes the European dimension and identity among youngsters in high schools. EYP Italy is one of the 40 national branches that composes the wider network at an international level.

The Italian committee was selected to host the XCII International Session (IS) of the European Youth Parliament. After more than fifteen years since the last event of this scale, Milan was chosen to be the **meeting point** for more than 200 young brilliant minds from all over Europe. This session results as the culmination of a whole year of selections carried out in **40 countries**, first at a regional followed by national level. From Cyprus to Ireland, from Portugal to Ukraine, Milan will stand as a **crossroads of cultures**, experiences and ideas for a confrontation of mutual listening, ideological exchange and close collaboration. Nine days, a youth network and a common mission: to engage in redefining the world of today with the ultimate goal of **shaping a better tomorrow**.

"Circular Sustainability: Rethinking today, shaping tomorrow"

The **Milano International Session (IS)** aimed at fostering in-depth discussions on the omni-comprehensive concept of sustainability requiring a deep and joint analysis that leads to a definition of progress and innovation aimed towards a sustainable society. **More than 200 young people** from **all over Europe** had the opportunity to confront themselves first-hand with the urgent challenge of sustainability intended in its most global meaning.

Participants worked together to develop a long-term vision for sustainability in which economic growth, social cohesion, and environmental protection go hand in hand and are mutually reinforcing.

Top business and thought leaders from around Europe were invited to share their knowledge with the delegates about the chosen session theme. Our partner organisations engaged with the young delegates to give new perspectives on issues relating to the theme through workshops, conversations, and idea generation spaces.

This very booklet serves as the final output of their discussion, the format of a resolution, that will be debated and voted on during the General Assembly. Youth and businesses are able to interact, exchange opinions and understand what is already being done and what needs to be done globally to address these issues. Delegates take their learnings and insights into a space where they are able to generate ideas, ask challenging questions and give their opinions on the actions that should be taken towards a sustainable future.

After more than fifteen years since the last event of this scale on Italian soil, Milan hosted one of the flagship events of the network, being under the spotlight at an international level.

The event, which took place from April 23rd to May 1st, promoted individual and professional growth in a multicultural environment where students were enriched through taking part in **decision-making** processes, building up **group dynamics**, and learning **leadership skills**. The participants got to initiate long-lasting relationships that cross borders through constructive debates where people can **stand up and express their opinions and ideas**.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, APRIL 30TH

- 9.30 - 10.00** Opening of the General Assembly
- 10.00 - 11.00** Committee on Environment, Public Health, and Food Safety II (ENVI II)
- 11.00 - 12.00** Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)
- 12.00 - 13.00** Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs III (ECON III)
- 13.00 - 14.00** Lunch Break
- 14.00 - 15.00** Committee on Fisheries (PECH)
- 15.00 - 16.00** Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs I (ECON I)
- 16.00 - 17.00** Committee on Regional Development (REGI)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, MAY 1ST

- 10.00 - 11.00** Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)
- 11.00 - 12.00** Committee on Industry, Research, and Energy (ITRE)
- 12.00 - 13.00** Committee on Security and Defense (SEDE)
- 13.00 - 14.30** Lunch Break
- 14.30 - 15.30** Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs II (ECON II)
- 15.30 - 16.30** Committee on Environment, Public Health, and Food Safety I (ENVI I)
- 17.00 - 18.00** Closing Ceremony

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

CONTEXT PIECE

The resolution is introduced by a media-produced context piece.

1. Reading of the topic by the board
2. Silent reading of the resolution (1 min)

POLITICAL POSITION/ RESOLUTION AIM

1. Proposition Speech (3 min)
2. Opposition Speeches (2x 2min)
3. Response from the proposing committee (1 min)
4. Round(s) of open debate
 - a. 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee

POLICY PROPOSALS

1. Introduction to the operative section by the proposing committee (2 min)
1. Rounds of open debate
 - a. 4-5 points and returning to proposing committee

BREAK FOR AMENDMENT DISCUSSION (5 MIN)

SUMMATION SPEECH (3 MIN)

VOTING PROCEDURE

1. Vote on the political position
2. Vote on the policy proposals (only if political position is approved)

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



The Day After Tomorrow: With climate change leading to natural disasters striking with higher frequency and intensity, how can Europe best prepare to ensure the protection of vulnerable regions, safeguarding human life and cultural heritage?

Submitted by: Polina Denysenko (UA), Vasilis Fragios (GR), Filip Kleibert (PL), Daragh Maclachlan (IE), Natia Ninoshvili (GE), Vanessa Santos (PT), Alexander Svanberg (SE), Casper Vantieghem (BE), Enrico Zonta (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament aims for European citizens to not fear the threats of climate change, and to protect cultural heritage by striving for the creation of democratic and participatory processes in European countries, through engaging in international collaboration and knowledge-sharing, and to develop innovative, localised and proportionate solutions towards safeguarding European history,

because

- Climate change threatens the health and safety of humans, and of tangible cultural heritage,
- There is a lack of political will to act on the issue, as indicated by some Member States lacking or not having a fully developed National Adaptation Strategy,
- Cultural heritage is not integrated in Member States' National Adaptation Strategies,
- The existent European frameworks such as the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and EU Medical Corps are underutilised by Member States,
- The EU has committed to protect cultural heritage according to the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage,
- European countries' measures mainly focus on developing knowledge and raising awareness on safeguarding cultural heritage instead of actively trying to protect cultural heritage,
- Four out of five Europeans living in urban areas are exposed to heatwaves, flooding or rising sea levels, but are often inappropriately-equipped for adapting to the impacts of climate change,



- The projected rising sea levels threaten coastal areas and the cultural heritage located near it,
- Between 2008 and 2019, 553,683 people in Europe were displaced due to extreme weather events and it is forecasted that the numbers will increase in the coming years,
- The annual economic damages caused by climate-related calamities add up to between €135 billion and €145 billion and are expected to increase in the future,
- The preventive measures and corrective actions needed are often costly,
- Most natural disasters affect old and new infrastructures indiscriminately,
- Technologies such as Early Warning Systems are helpful in tracking preventable disasters, but information sharing should be improved for these systems to be more effective,
- Tangible cultural heritage and their location are intrinsic to cultural identity and conceptually inseparable;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon European countries to engage more actively in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and EU Medical Corps;
2. Invites Member States to adapt their monuments and landmarks to the effects of climate change, in line with the European Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage;
3. Encourages the European Commission to draft a population relocation strategy following a proportionate approach by:
 - Establishing region-specific relocation plans according to risk and predicted time of relocation,
 - Setting up regional relocation centres to guide and support citizens, as well as collecting their ideas to influence the process,
 - Creating experimental climate-adapted communities in low-risk areas;
4. Asks European countries to build European Disaster Relief Shelters in areas with high risk of natural disasters;
5. Encourages the European Commission to develop a framework guiding Member States in cases of cultural heritage relocation, taking into account the value that they hold to the displaced community, by:
 - Establishing a National Archive in each Member State that hosts culturally significant objects that can be easily moved,
 - Documenting cultural heritage sites which cannot be relocated;
 - Creating experimental climate-adapted communities in low-risk areas;



6. Further encourages the European Commission to establish a funding programme within the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) to help countries implement policies aimed at safeguarding cultural Heritage;
7. Proposes that the European Council establish rebates on financial contributions to the MFF for Member States implementing climate adaptation policies for cultural heritage;
8. Urges national policy makers to consider the input of communities most impacted by climate change when drafting their National Adaptation Strategies;
9. Advises European countries to create a volunteering body trained to physically and mentally support displaced populations;
10. Calls upon the European Environmental Agency (EEA) to maximise the Climate-ADAPT programme's impact by:
 - a. Creating a storage platform for environmental data in collaboration with National Environmental Agencies,
 - b. Urging European countries to frequently update the database on natural disasters,
 - c. Including real-time information and news on natural disasters, as well as on the emergency responses, in order to educate the general public and encourage activist action,
 - d. Establishing a mechanism at the European level to report losses related to natural disasters, so as to increase political awareness on the issue;
11. Asks the Directorate-General of Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to cooperate with Member States in funding research on protective systems for cultural heritage sites;
12. Calls upon the European Climate, Environment and Infrastructure Executive Agency (CINEA) to invest in preventive technologies to:
 - a. Explore the potential of satellite monitoring, data analysis and AI systems in predicting natural catastrophes,
 - b. Engage in further research to find natural protective systems having little to no impact on a region's ecosystem;
13. Calls upon the Network of European Meteorological Services (EUMETNET) to ensure the efficient and timely publication and sharing of Early Warning System results;
14. Encourages European countries to create flood-control plans, following the Netherlands' floodgates system;
15. Urges European countries to invest in re-naturalisation by:
 - a. Restoring the biodiversity loss,
 - b. Restoring natural vegetation and reforestation in areas under threat of floods.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS [LIBE]



Work with me: seeing that the complex issues contained in the Agenda 2030 are systemic issues that can only be addressed by collaboration between actors from all sectors, how could increased participation and collaborative governance models be leveraged to improve policy outcomes and accelerate progress?

Submitted by: Alice Chessa (IT), Eleni Chrysafi (GR), Ines-Cristiana Cutaru (RO), Zlatina Ilieva (BG), Daniel Janda (CZ), Liepa Kairytė (LT), Defne Keser (TR), Femke Maertens (BE), Narek Mnatsakanyan (AM), Ruby Murphy (IE), Rebecka Stefansson (SE), Thea Tjolle (UK), Realdo Silaj (AL).

The European Youth Parliament aims to more closely align the priorities of all stakeholders involved with the Agenda 2030. It strives to better integrate Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the decision-making process. Furthermore, it aims to improve transparency among stakeholders in reporting progress towards implementing the Agenda. Finally, it aims for all European countries to have the same possibilities to achieve sustainable development,

because

- Member States have different abilities and resources to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),
- Legal, institutional, political, and other differences between signatory states prevent a universal approach to achieving the implementation of the SDGs,
- The commitment to the 2030 Agenda is voluntary and, thus, signatories do not face any legal repercussions for failure to implement the 2030 Agenda,
- The absence of a universal reporting system, combined with a shortage of incentives for individual Member States to submit reports, results in a lack of accountability,
- Public opinion, influenced by media and education, is a major factor in the prioritisation of the SDGs,
- According to the [Sustainable Development Report](#), states choose to prioritise actions with short-term results, rather than those which achieve long-term sustainability,
- CSOs and their umbrella networks are requesting more active support from the European Union,



- There is a lack of cooperation between sectors and across borders,
- Differences in governance models result in the exclusion of CSOs, advocacy groups, and other stakeholders from effective decision-making processes related to the Agenda 2030,
- Young people and vulnerable social groups are often overlooked in policies and development plans;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Invites the European Commission to assemble an Expert Group responsible for:
 - a. Supporting Member States in developing integrated strategies,
 - b. Providing recommendations on the implementation of the SDGs tailored to Member States' economic, political, and legal context;
2. Instructs EUROSTAT to create a Task Force responsible for fact-checking Member States' annual reports on the implementation of the SDGs, ensuring transparency and accountability;
3. Urges EUROSTAT to create an active database to:
 - a. Compile methods of implementation of the SDGs,
 - b. Outline the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs;
4. Encourages EUROSTAT to conduct regular public opinion polling on governments' effectiveness in implementing the SDGs;
5. Asks the European Commission to launch a media and information campaign to raise awareness on the SDGs, different implementation strategies, the benefits of implementing the Agenda 2030, and businesses' opportunity to profit;
6. Emphasises the importance of European support to developing countries in the implementation of the Agenda 2030;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to aid developing countries in laying out a financial strategy and leveraging sustainable investment by:
 - a. Mobilising public resources,
 - b. Offering grants to underfunded CSOs,
 - c. Offering developing countries with increased access to Official Development Assistance,
 - d. Promoting the multilateral initiative of Integrated National Financing Frameworks,
 - e. Supporting the development of green energy;



8. Calls upon the European Commission to support investments in long-term sustainability by:
 - a. Offering assistance to Member States in better utilising their financial resources to achieve the SDGs;
 - b. Releasing a report on the benefits of achieving long-term sustainability;
9. Encourages Member States to ensure the participation of different stakeholders, align their interests, and facilitate efficient knowledge-sharing and critical discourse, by introducing mechanisms such as: independent national government bodies that oversee different ministries, and open data platforms;
10. Calls upon the European Commission improve the digital functioning of the Multi-stakeholder platform on SDGs, further facilitating the sharing of best practices in the implementation of SDGs during the COVID-19 pandemic;
11. Recommends the European Commission to create a permanent platform for cooperation with local actors around Europe, to increase: the role of local actors in European policy-making, and local actors' access to information on best practices for sustainable development;
12. Urges regional and local authorities to include CSOs and other stakeholders in decision-making processes through regular consultations and official meetings;
13. Encourages Member States to facilitate the participation of youth platforms and organisations in decision-making processes;
14. Encourages European countries' Ministers of Education to integrate education on the SDGs into the school curriculum and promote community service projects related to sustainability.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS III [ECON III]



New Money: With a growing number of local complementary currencies implemented across Europe, what can be the role of these currencies in transitioning to a more sustainable economy, and to what extent should authorities support their implementation?

Submitted by: Yulia Chauss (UA), Mie Dahl Christensen (DK), Georgia Ioannou (CY), Matej Krajnik (SI), Anna Maria Treifeldt (EE), Karel Zajíc (CZ), Sacha Magnani (Chairperson, FR).

The European Youth Parliament aims to help society transition to be more sustainable and modern, and forge stronger bonds within it with the help of local complementary currencies (LCCs). This is achieved by ensuring the implementation of LCCs can happen in all European countries in an inclusive way, thereby helping local businesses boost local economies while also reducing our impact on the environment,

because

- LCCs are already widely in use throughout Europe and enjoy moderate success,
- Globalisation puts pressure on small businesses and hinders the success of LCCs,
- LCCs are not legally recognised as official currencies according to the European Treaties, which only recognise the Euro or National currencies. However, France has recognised them as instruments for the promotion of local development,
- LCCs are expected to reignite social values, trust, and community spirit in local economic exchanges,
- Many companies do not partake in LCCs because they do not see the benefit for themselves,
- The public is uninformed about LCCs, especially in light of the simultaneous rise of cryptocurrencies,
- As LCCs are printed by the initiatives themselves, there is no established way to ensure the authenticity of the currencies,
- It is currently not possible to pay taxes in LCCs as they are not officially recognised currencies;



The European Youth Parliament

1. Recommends the widespread implementation of LCCs to help to reduce the environmental impact of global supply chains by:
 - a. Promoting local distribution channels of good and services towards local population,
 - b. Encouraging companies to be more environmentally conscious;
2. Calls upon European legislators in collaboration with the European Central Bank to implement a framework regulating LCCs in the aspects of:
 - a. Overall and general recognition of LCCs as a payment instrument,
 - b. Defining where LCCs can be used as a payment instrument, to open up the LCC initiatives to different kinds of businesses and services,
 - c. Mandatory collaboration of future LCC project managers with local legislators to allow for a democratic decision-making process leading up to the introduction of an LCC in a region,
 - d. Clearly defining LCCs territorial integrity in order to avoid confusion,
 - e. Counterfeiting and security with the help of Anti-Money Laundering Europe to help establish uniform anti-counterfeiting measures,
 - f. Policing the use and handling of LCCs under input from the Central Bank Counterfeit Deterrence Group and (CBCDG) EUROPOL to police potential criminal acts,
 - g. Establishing new LCC initiatives by offering guidelines concerning communication on LCCs,
 - h. Defining areas and communities where LCCs can be most beneficial, such as rural areas with dwindling populations;
3. Requests European Stakeholders, especially the European Central Bank, to differentiate between LCCs and cryptocurrencies in all future communications and frameworks;
4. Calls upon the European Committee of Regions to launch an educational initiative on LCCs for:
 - a. Educating pupils in secondary education,
 - b. Promoting LCCs to regional populations in suitable media outlets;
5. Further calls upon the European Committee of Regions to help organise local events, such as concerts, festivals, or fundraisers, where only LCCs may be used, in order to increase their visibility.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES [PECH]



Always a Bigger Fish: With rising levels of plastics and microplastics in the ocean finding their way into the food pyramid, how should European waters be kept clean from this pollution, to protect marine life and ensure human wellbeing?

Submitted by: Isak Ahlqvist (SE), Zuzana Augustová (CZ), Sabina Babayeva (UA), Tara Byrne (IE), Lauren Cheetham-Birmingham (UK), Iman El Kaddouri (BE), Storm Kamerbeek (NL), Sofia Maria Lialiou (GR), Eva Serdimet (FR), Ștefan Tatu (RO), Sander Wagemans (Chairperson, NL).

The European Youth Parliament aims to drastically reduce the amount of plastics entering European waterways by raising awareness and stimulating innovation to reach the Sustainable Development Goals. It also strives to take immediate action by regulating the use of plastics in industry, encouraging sustainable ways of life, and supporting ocean-cleaning actions,

because

- Marine wildlife consume or get entangled in plastic debris, which harms marine wildlife and endangers the marine ecosystem,
- The damage caused by plastic pollution to marine ecosystem services is worth 2.5 trillion USD every year,
- The use of plastic materials that break down into microplastics increase the risk of damage to the marine ecosystem,
- Humans ingest over 70,000 microplastics per year from seafood, which causes serious health problems including an increased risk of cancer,
- Over 300 million tons of plastic are produced each year and are used in a wide range of everyday life products, generating significant plastic waste,
- Up to 75% of plastics leak into the ocean worldwide due to a lack of efficient waste management structures,
- Only 30% of plastics within the EU are being recycled since not all plastics can currently be recycled effectively,



- The amount of single-use plastic packaging for food and medical products has grown due to the Covid-19 pandemic, slowing the adoption of the Single-Use Plastic Directive,
- Producers and consumers are currently not accountable for the externalities caused by plastic production,
- Insufficient education, a lack of awareness, and corporate greenwashing lead to inaction despite the extensive impact of plastics on the environment;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Requests the Directorate-General on Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to find new alternatives for single-use plastic by further researching sustainable alternatives in cooperation with organisations like CLAIM H2020 Project;
2. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to examine whether plastic use for hygiene packaging can be reduced by using alternative materials;
3. Encourages companies to adopt Enterprise Carbon Accounting software in order to identify eco-friendly routes that lower cost and reduce waste;
4. Calls upon Member States to implement additional schemes that encourage waste separation and reduction, following the example of 'Pay-as-you-throw';
5. Invites EUROSTAT to collaborate with large corporations to submit annual reports on carbon footprint and plastic production on an EU-level;
6. Urges Member States to implement quotas for corporations on plastic packaging usage and to introduce penalties for corporations that do not adhere to those quotas;
7. Further requests the European Commission to provide financial incentives for Member States through the Horizon 2021-2027 programme for the improvement their recycling and waste disposal infrastructure;
8. Instructs the European Commission to increase funding for the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) in order to more effectively enforce existing regulations regarding fishing equipment and plastic litter from commercial fishing;
9. Suggests Member States allocate funding to waterway clean up projects like #EUBeachCleanUp 2020,
10. Recommends that Member States raise awareness of plastic pollution by:
 - a. Introducing educational programmes, in close cooperation with the European Environment Agency and other institutions, on plastic and its harmful consequences,
 - b. Promoting volunteering clean-up activities by advertising through the EU Aid Volunteers platform;



11. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) to introduce a mandatory grading system, which grades the level of sustainability of all products on the market from 1 to 5;
12. Urges the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to enforce penalties for corporations that practice greenwashing.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS [ECON I]



Inequalities and climate change: In light of increasing inequalities, the intensifying climate crisis, and many questioning current economic models, what role can alternative economic approaches play and how can they be implemented on a large scale?

Submitted by: Nikoleta Chapanova (BG), Sokratis Kolozof (GR), Arijel Kurtagić (BA), Iona Lindsay (UK), Matthieu Morin (CZ), Andre-Daniel Nastas (RO), Shahane Poghosyan (AM), Michele Rivetti (IT), Livia Sadikaj (AL), Jaša Levstik (Chairperson, SI).

The European Youth Parliament aims to encourage Member States to adapt their current economic models to be more socially and environmentally sustainable and to shift focus from Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth to improving social welfare. It wishes to push for more equity and equality of opportunities on its path to decreasing poverty. This is to be achieved with the involvement of both the private and the public sector, at country and EU level, whilst cooperating with the international community,

because

- Economic models currently adopted by European countries are not focused on social welfare and employee satisfaction,
- Over 20% of the EU's population is at risk of poverty or social exclusion, with certain Member States significantly above the EU average,
- Current economic models are not adequately taking into account the protection and preservation of diverse ecosystems,
- Current approaches that focus on GDP do not take into account the social, economic, and environmental costs of GDP growth,
- There is no unified approach for an economic model prioritising sustainability on a global level, which discourages global collaboration,
- There is a standstill on the topic due to a lack of political will among key stakeholders at every level, and an absence of accountable collaboration;



The European Youth Parliament

1. Recommends the EU to start prioritising economical indicators that focus on sustainability and social welfare, such as the Human Development Index and the Gini coefficient;
2. Recommends that Member States create programmes that would support the role of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the transition to sustainable economic models by:
 - a. Creating investment funds for environmentally friendly technologies developed by SMEs,
 - b. Diverting current investments to innovative SMEs,
 - c. Promoting sustainability-focused SMEs to private investors, as they are often wrongly perceived as unprofitable;
3. Supports the EU's Just Transition Mechanism and its approach to transition towards modern, climate-neutral economies;
4. Suggests that the European Commission create the International European Sustainability Day, in order to highlight and raise awareness through media coverage on sustainability;
5. Supports more comprehensive and long-term experiments of Universal Basic Income (UBI) approaches by:
 - a. Allocating funds to Member States that partake in such experimentation,
 - b. Inviting the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs to collect data and conduct research on UBI experiments;
6. Calls upon the European Investment Bank to consider sustainability as the primary criterion in the process of selecting investments;
7. Asks the European Commission to include in its newly proposed legally binding European Climate Law measures that promote sustainable economic models;
8. Requests Member States commit to specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound long-term sustainability goals;
9. Proposes that the European Commission create a Task Force responsible for overseeing the implementation of these long-term goals;
10. Requests that the European Commission ensures environmental and social sustainability concepts are recognised by the international community by:
 - a. Prioritising sustainable development projects in the European Neighborhood Policy,
 - b. Revising international trade deals to ensure they are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals;



11. Requests European countries to ensure clear and transparent insight into their sustainable economic transition through publicly available information;
12. Requests European countries to foster sustainable consumer behaviour by subsidising industries working in the field of recycling;
13. Asks the European Regional Development Fund to add to its Interreg programmes a cross-border cooperation of regional governments towards sustainable development.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT [REGI]



An Inclusive Transition: With the European Green Deal setting the ambitious target of carbon neutrality by 2050, how should the transition to green energy be supported in regions where fossil fuels currently play an important economic and social role?

Submitted by: Selin Beker (TR), Gio Beroshvili (GE), Luca Drole (IT), Sam Gorman Cooke (IE), Daniella Kantor (CY), Alexander Khalatyan (AM), Nicole Matejková (SK), Mikołaj Mochnacki (PL), Lucy Roeland (NL), David Teixeira (Chairperson, PT).

The European Youth Parliament aims to alter the approach to energy production and incentivise fossil fuel companies to take part in the transition. It further strives to protect the industry's workers from unemployment, to ensure the stability and growth of affected communities, whose cultures and economies heavily rely on fossil fuels. Finally, it calls for the use of alternative energy sources in fossil fuel-dependent regions,

because

- The extraction and burning of fossil fuels causes environmental degradation,
- The European Green Deal aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, meaning fossil fuels will have to be replaced with alternative energy sources,
- In fossil fuel-dependent regions, mining and mining companies play an important cultural and social role,
- The transition towards renewable sources of energy may trigger negative socio-economic effects in fossil fuel-dependent communities,
- Mining towns face depopulation and a decrease in quality of life due to the decline in demand for fossil fuels,
- Miners often do not fulfill requirements for professions in other fields or industries,
- The goal of carbon neutrality puts 237.000 employees in the coal industry at risk of unemployment,
- Fossil fuel companies lack financial incentives to contribute to the energy transition;



The European Youth Parliament

1. Requests that Member States benefiting from the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) allocate a portion of the funding towards environmental restoration in extraction areas;
2. Encourages the European Commission to increase funding for research and innovation in alternative energy technologies;
3. Suggests that Member States set up campaigns to raise awareness about the importance and benefits of a green transition;
4. Encourages Member States to promote the celebration of days that carry a cultural importance for miners, in order to preserve the cultural heritage of affected regions;
5. Advises Member States to allocate funds from the JTM to improve the affected region's infrastructure and education, in order to promote their accessibility and attractiveness, and prevent depopulation;
6. Strongly recommends that decisions on regional plans for the allocation of JTM funds involve both local governments and affected workers' associations and unions;
7. Encourages Member States to convert fossil fuel power plants into power plants that use alternative energy sources, using JTM funds;
8. Advises Member States to transform coal mining infrastructure into alternative regional sources of income such as tourist attractions, healthcare centers or sources of geothermal energy;
9. Advises the European Commission to include the promotion of cultural activities as a requirement for the allocation of JTM funds;
10. Calls upon the Member States to implement educational programmes, such as vocational training, higher education schemes and retraining workshops, in order to promote the reskilling of affected workers;
11. Suggests that the European Commission implements a common carbon tax.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION [CULT]



Don't school me: seeing that our current models of education devised for the industrial age are not always fit to support young people in becoming active, self-actualised, and responsible citizens in this new era, what could education in the 21st Century look like and what skills should it equip graduates with?

Submitted by: Oliwia Charowska (UK), Sven Li (DK), Zofia Różańska (PL), Teniola Shittu (IE), Sarin Sulahian (AR), Magdalena Zaczek (SE), Chiara Zucco (IT), Illia Koshytskyi (Chairperson, UA).

The European Youth Parliament aims to secure equality in education, fair opportunities, and the well-being of students. It strives to promote the necessary skills needed in today's globalised world. Collaboration through healthy competition and peer-to-peer learning should be advocated in order to foster self-actualised EU residents,

because

- According to Eurostat, 10.2% of young Europeans in 2018 completed, at most, a lower secondary education and were not in further education or training,
- Many education systems discourage creativity, arts, and diversity in learning,
- The promotion of creativity in education is fundamental for a self-actualised democratic society according to Maslow's hierarchy of needs,
- Current education schemes are often not adapted to digitalisation and sustainability, while 90% of jobs in the next decade will require digital skills and environmental expertise,
- Unequal funding in the field of education and social disparities lead to unequal access to the education system for all young people,
- Teaching curriculums can be affected by ideological or religious bias,



- Existing language programmes that aim to ensure a common level of language proficiency (e.g. CEFR) lack efficiency and perpetuate inequalities between students,
- The number of mental health issues among students is rising throughout European countries;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Appreciates the European Commission for fostering democratic, active and open-minded citizens through creating, funding and further promoting non-formal educational programmes such as the European Youth Parliament;
2. Encourages European countries to better consider each student's learning preferences in education by:
 - a. Implementing innovative education programmes,
 - b. Organising cross-country conferences for knowledge-sharing in education;
3. Invites the European Commission to promote the discussion on mental health in education by providing funds to non-governmental organisations such as Mental Health Europe;
4. Invites schools to equip all young people with tools to safeguard their mental health by introducing dedicated mental wellbeing classes and offering regular checkups;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to regularly involve students in decision-making processes by inviting them to take part in discussions and provide feedback on European policies that concern them, such as mental health, creativity and arts;
6. Suggests that Member States secure equal opportunities for all students by promoting the implementation of the Council Recommendation on “Key Competences for Lifelong Learning” in primary and secondary education;
7. Encourages the European Center for the Development of Vocational Trainings to foster critical, open-minded citizens by organising trainings for teachers on implementing critical thinking in their subjects;
8. Calls upon all European countries to raise awareness about sustainability by organising trainings and workshops on ecology in second-level education as it is currently implemented in Norway;
9. Appeals to the European Commission to promote the digitalisation of education in all Member States by funding necessary technology and courses.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH, AND ENERGY [ITRE]



I, Robot: With the rising importance of machines and Artificial Intelligence moving society into a new technocentric age, what should be the ethical and legal framework for the use and development of AI?

Submitted by: Elona Berisha (XK), Anna Frolova (LV), Lily George (IE), Matviy Kotolyk (UA), Lucia Lanczová (SK), Alexander Lueg (DE), Kseniya Lukashenia (BY), Christina Maria Polyviou (CY), Josefine Warghusen (SE), Julia Wielgosz (PL), Thetis Georgiou (Chairperson, CY).

The European Youth Parliament aims to create a framework for Artificial Intelligence (AI) that allows for a dynamic and adaptive approach to address the ever-evolving AI-related risks, while safeguarding fundamental human rights. Concurrently, it wishes to fully exploit the AI's potential through promoting innovation,

because

- If the uptake of AI is not actively promoted, potentially enormous economic and societal benefits would not be attained,
- AI development and implementation can entail risks to fundamental human rights, such as the right to protection of personal data and to non-discrimination,
- It is currently not defined who should be held legally accountable when harm is caused by AI systems,
- AI and automation could displace 45-60% of workers in Europe by 2030,
- Standard policies are static and could be outdated quickly as AI is a rapidly evolving field,
- The EU's proposal for an AI legal framework is insufficient and fails to recognise AI systems' complexity;



The European Youth Parliament

1. Suggests the European Commission to increase funding for the European Network of AI Excellence Centres and facilitate their expansion to promote the uptake of AI;
2. Urges the European Commission to ban the usage of AI systems in predictive policing, to ensure fairness of state authority;
3. Urges the European Commission to ban the use of biometric mass surveillance in public spaces safeguarding the right to protection of personal data;
4. Invites the European Commission to define a common approach to ensure information on how citizens' data are collected and used is more transparent and understandable;
5. Supports the European Commission's proposal for the creation of Common European data spaces, adhering to the European Commission's Regulatory framework proposal on AI;
6. Supports the proportionate risk-based approach included in the European Commission's Regulatory framework proposal on AI, in particular:
 - a. Appropriate transparency requirements for high and limited risk AI systems,
 - b. Strict rules for high-risk AI systems before market access, which include mandated risk assessment and mitigation systems, as well as appropriate human oversight;
7. Endorses the proposal by the European Commission for a European Artificial Intelligence Board to ensure accountability of AI;
8. Calls upon the High Level Expert Group on AI to define strict explainability requirements for AI systems;
9. Urges the European Commission to expand the existing Digital Education Action Plan, better preparing European citizens to adapt to the workforce transformation;
10. Encourages the High-Level Expert Group on AI to ensure the proposed framework on AI is dynamic and adaptive, and suggest changes if necessary.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE [SEDE]



The Future of Peace: With new and complex threats arising that destabilise the region and force thousands into migration, displacement and statelessness, what should be Europe's strategy for ensuring peace, stability and security at its borders?

Submitted by: Burçak Bozdoğan (TR), Aoife Devlin (IE), Ondřej Huth (CZ), Hubert Launois (FR), Radvilas Pelanis (LT), Kobe van Quekelberghe (BE), Filip Rydell (SE), Maria Eleni Sarantakou (Greece), Carla-Elena Sava (RO), Noel Lessinger (Chairperson, LU).

The European Youth Parliament aims to promote constructive dialogue among Member States on EU foreign policy, including further debate on the notion of sustainable European Strategic Autonomy. Furthermore, it strives to ensure the safeguarding of European external borders in a humane and sustainable manner,

because

- There are notable discrepancies in the foreign policy aspirations of different Member States,
- Tensions between Member States on the role of NATO in European Strategic Autonomy are growing,
- The current EU border security mechanisms do not guarantee the protection of human rights,
- Asylum infrastructure is under increasing pressure from ongoing neighbouring conflicts and the Covid-19 pandemic,
- Asylum infrastructure is likely to be further strained by climate refugees and refugees fleeing potential future conflicts,
- Europeans are outraged as smugglers make profits of up to EUR 330 million at the cost of migrants' lives ,
- The current European Integrated Management System does not reach its intended outcomes due to gaps in the information systems used,
- The asylum process is often slowed down by extensive bureaucratic procedures and fails to rectify the situation of stateless persons at European borders;



The European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the executive board of the Conference on the Future of Europe to establish a common definition and promote dialogue on the notion of strategic autonomy;
2. Encourages the participation of all Member States in the intensive dialogue on European Strategic Autonomy;
3. Asks the European Commission to investigate the implications of pursuing strategic autonomy, including diplomatic and monetary considerations;
4. Supports the Visa Code Regulation that allows humanitarian visas for persons in need of international protection;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to strengthen the role of Fundamental Rights Officers in the management of FRONTEX;
6. Urges the European Commission to make available to the European Parliament decisions taken by FRONTEX on joint operations and pilot projects;
7. Further recommends the European Commission to make a clear division of responsibilities between Member States and FRONTEX to counterbalance the agency's increased powers, such as the creation of a standing corps, in order to ensure that Frontext has full legal responsibility for acts committed during the operations it coordinates;
8. Instructs FRONTEX to provide greater transparency into its operations towards NGOs and investigative journalists;
9. Welcomes initiatives such as that of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which continue to provide food, clothes, and legal aid to refugee camps;
10. Endorses NGOs such as Action for Global Health that install healthcare facilities in camps to prevent the spread of diseases;
11. Calls upon the European Research Council to conduct an investigation into ways of preparing for possible humanitarian crises in the future, such as crises resulting from climate change and food insecurity, in order to identify options for investment in infrastructure to mitigate these threats;
12. Further encourages the European Commission to mitigate conflicts in the region by:
 - a. Utilising the Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument,
 - b. Refocusing European External Action Service diplomatic missions to neighboring countries,
 - c. Taking inspiration from the European-Syrian Conferences in developing sustainable long-term solutions;



13. Requests the European Commission to build on the 2016 EU-Turkey Migration Agreement in order to ensure the continuation of funds to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey, the Emergency Social Safety Net, and the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education;
14. Proposes an amendment to the Migration Pact, establish further reception facilities to decrease the concentration of refugees from Italy and Greece and speed up administrative processes;
15. Urges Member States to vote in favour of the 2020 Migration and Asylum Pact;
16. Suggests Member States to intensify the cooperation with organisations such as the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and with governments of human traffickers' countries of origin, in order to tackle human trafficking at its roots;
17. Encourages the Council of the European Union to reform the EU naval mission to expand its scope and improve its transparency;
18. Asks the European Commission to relocate refugees from non-EU asylum centres to Member States by improving EU NAVFOR MED operation Sophia, in order to:
 - a. Avoid human trafficking and its risk to refugees,
 - b. Avoid increased pressure on border states.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS II [ECON II]



Robin Hood: Considering the increase of fortune of the world's richest whilst other income levels stagnate, how should taxation systems in Europe be designed in order to reduce economic inequality and allow European countries to provide basic services to their population?

Submitted by: Yevhen Abramov (UA), Sana Cheema (IE), Larissa Chiari (IT), Linus Conrad (DE), Togay Ata Gokalp (CY), Julia Lipnicka (PL), Samanta Seņina (LV), Ekaterina Smolnik (BY), Melissa Smovnik (SI), Karim Tahawar (AT), Jakob Gutschlhofer (Chairperson, AT).

The European Youth Parliament aims to decrease the alarming wealth and income disparity by reshaping taxation systems into efficient and innovative frameworks which encourage progressive taxes, discourage tax avoidance, and ensure that all citizens and companies contribute to creating a just and strong societal system that allows for the government to offer equal access and opportunity for everyone with regards to adequate public services, and spend tax revenue efficiently,

because

- Economic inequality has negative economic and social effects such as unhappiness, inequality of opportunity, and psychological issues,
- Inefficient government spending leads to a misallocation of resources, especially in education, leading to an uneven distribution of skills and knowledge between social classes, deepening social inequality,
- Taxes are not collected efficiently and equitably, with labour income taxes higher on average than capital income taxes,
- The COVID-19 pandemic has put a strain on public finances,
- High levels of complexity in the tax system make it difficult to understand where tax revenue is spent, adding to the unwillingness to pay taxes,



- Tax havens throughout the world allow for tax avoidance, reducing Member States' public finances,
- In current financial systems, wealth generates more wealth,
- The stock market and alternative investment methods, such as cryptocurrencies, or non-fungible tokens (NFTs) allow for higher returns than traditional savings while lower-income groups are discouraged from partaking in them due to the required knowledge and their volatility;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Urges Member States to boost spending on public sectors such as:
 - a. Education and training, to create more training schemes, improve the quality of teaching, and provide tools for education such as computers,
 - b. The digital and green industry sectors, through greater funding of research and development, which will create jobs and increase wages,
 - c. The healthcare sector, to make it more accessible to lower-income groups, through subsidising medicine, treatment and yearly checkups, whilst compensating employers on the time lost to medical checkups;
2. Asks European countries to support startup culture through:
 - a. Education, such as financial literacy lessons and knowledge on company creation,
 - b. Financial help for small companies such as tax breaks and investments from governments;
3. Urges Member States to progressively tax capital and labour income while taxing capital income higher than labour income;
4. Encourages Member States to make tax collection and spending more transparent by:
 - a. Implementing a governmental website to present information on how taxes were spent in an accessible and understandable manner,
 - b. Implementing a hotline for citizens to ask questions and give feedback;
5. Welcomes new sources of revenue going directly to the EU budget, such as those resulting from the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), in order to help refinance governments after the COVID-19 crisis through bonds;
6. Urges European countries to implement a progressive inheritance and gift tax, if not already established, marginally taxing values under one million Euro and enabling nationally-controlled progression for higher amounts;



7. Supports recent policy proposals targeting Multinational Corporations (MNCs), such as:
 - a. A universal minimum corporate tax proposed by the Biden administration,
 - b. Taxing MNCs on the amount of sales turnover rather than their profits,
 - c. Making MNCs' tax payments within the EU more transparent;
8. Urges Member States to introduce transaction taxes for the cryptocurrency and NFT markets.



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



Black mirror: given the rise of mental health issues linked to the use of social media, which measures can be taken to ensure the safety and well-being of young people in Europe?

Submitted by: Mustafa Alhamoud (PL), Daniella Berglund (SE), Simina-Maria Croitoru (RO), Beloslava Malakova (BG), Emma McMahon (IE), Julia Mnatsakanyan (AM), Kakha Murvanidze (GE), Michaela Nguyenová (CZ), Konstantinos Paschalis (CY), Lara Tongiorgi (IT), Ricarda Pfingstl (Chairperson, AT).

The European Youth Parliament, in an increasingly digitalised society, aims to ensure its citizens' digital security and safety with regards to their privacy and well-being by fostering an inclusive, protected and healthy online environment. Deeply concerned by the negative effects of social media, it strives to empower its citizens through intergenerational education to destigmatise mental health issues, spread awareness about the accessibility of professional treatment, and promote positive self-care,

because

- Social media companies are monetising the user's attention through targeted ads, algorithmic filtering and their use of designs that promote addictive behaviour,
- Information is not always fact-checked, and filter bubbles can exacerbate users' intolerance, contributing to the radicalisation and polarisation of beliefs,
- 21.9% of EUR teenagers between the ages of 14 and 17 have experienced cyberbullying, highlighting the increasing prominence of cyberbullying, due to the difficulty of tracking down accounts causing harassment,
- Social media broadly perpetuates the 'perfect life illusion,' which results in unrealistic expectations, subconscious comparisons, and the development of insecurities,



- 71% of teenagers are constantly using their smartphones, illustrating the addictive behaviour that is negatively affecting users in numerous ways such as worsening self-control, sleep quality, eyesight and memory,
- Lack of education about mental health issues leads to stigmatisation and romanticisation of mental illnesses, self-diagnoses, and misuse of medical terminology, which in turn leads to the severity of the issue being downplayed,
- Less than 2% of national health budgets being allocated to mental health leads to limited accessibility to mental healthcare,
- Almost all suicides are linked to untreated mental illnesses as a result of inadequate existing services;

The European Youth Parliament

1. Urges digital platforms to provide a brief summary of the user consent form, displayed prominently, which includes key information on data gathering, storage, and processing, as well as on consequences attached to data leaks or violation of terms and conditions;
2. Encourages social media platforms to flag posts that may contain factually incorrect or falsely-contextualised information;
3. Encourages social media platforms to add a function which will allow users to add a link to their source so that others can fact-check the information posted;
4. Encourages social media platforms to integrate hate-speech identification across platforms where users are notified that their comment may be harmful before it is shared, as seen on TikTok;
5. Encourages social media corporations to promote educational advertisement campaigns related to mental health and available support, through messages linking to certified information that pop-up when certain medical terminology is used;
6. Encourages the Member States to increase their cooperation with the European Defence Agency to ensure safety in the cyberspace;
7. Encourages European countries to increase their existing mental health services budget;
8. Invites Member States to further provide and enhance state-wide mental health helplines;
9. Supports non-governmental organisations such as Mental Health Europe that promote mental health awareness and mental health literacy;



10. Calls upon Member States to include in national school curricula material related to mental health issues aimed at raising awareness, improving knowledge and teaching students self-help skills;
11. Calls upon the EU and European countries to support qualitative and quantitative research into social media addiction;
12. Requests that the European Board for Certified Counselors develop and administer a training programme for European school counsellors to make available more adequate support for victims of cyberbullying;
13. Calls upon the European Commission to incentivise educational campaigns targeted at a broad audience about 'perfect life illusions,' using mainstream and social media advertisements and in collaboration with digital activists;
14. Recommends that the European Commission cooperate with Mental Health Europe and the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations to create an age-sensitive survey on social media addiction, to facilitate redirection to professional mental healthcare for susceptible individuals.

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