



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
ITALIA ITALY



UDINE 2018

EYP DAYS

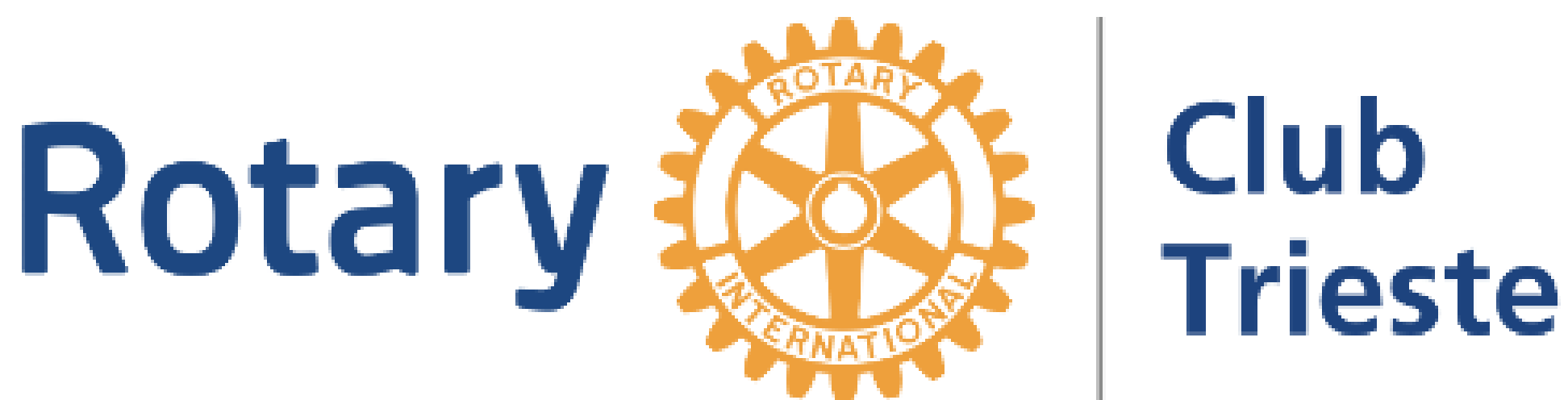
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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET)

Speaking with a single voice: The handling of past crises in the Middle East and Eastern Europe has shown the difficulties in uniting the 28 EU Member States' foreign policy interests, but also the influence a united Europe can exert abroad. Taking this into account, how should the EU maximise the effectiveness of its foreign policy while also respecting the interests of its Member States?

Submitted by Luca Biasinutto (IT), Adelaide Zorzeitig (IT), Leonardo Slama (IT), Angelo El Saliby (IT), Febe Piccicin (IT), Ila Campestrini (IT), Dženan Mešković (BH), Yoshiyuki Ishikawa (JPN), Valentina Musco (IT), Jakob Franc Planinšek (Chairperson, SI).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Worried by the insufficient attention¹ the EU addresses to:
 - i. the level of diplomatic and operational engagement between Member States,
 - ii. building solidarity through sharing good practices among Member States,
 - iii. knowledge sharing on crucial information useful for military operations and proactive policies²,
- B. Noting that Multinational Corporations'³ investments may result into shaping national foreign policies and therefore strongly influencing the worldwide diplomatic scenario⁴,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of cooperation within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on enforcing security in Baltic States⁵ and thus influencing established foreign trade relations⁶,
- D. Aware of the dislocated and limited power held by the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security policy⁷ as far as legislative proposition is concerned,

¹ Is there hope for EU's foreign policy, Stefan Lehne, 5th of December, 2017, <http://carnegieeurope.eu/2017/12/05/is-there-hope-for-eu-foreign-policy-pub-74909>

² **Proactive Policy:** A policy where the action is in full control of its maker.

³ **Multinational Corporation:** an enterprise operating in several countries, but managed from one (home) country. They hold large lobbies in both political and economic world.

⁴ Multinationals as global institution: Power, authority and relative autonomy, John Gerrard Ruggie, 8th of June, 2017: Chapter 4 <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/rego.12154/full>

⁵ After the Russia's invasion of Crimea, its focus shifted onto Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

⁶ Russia is the EU's fourth largest trading partner and the EU is Russia's biggest trading partner.

⁷ **CFSP:** policy that aims to strengthen the EU's external ability to act through development of civilian and military in Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management.



- E. Deeply disturbed by the extreme Russian military intervention on the Ukrainian island of Crimea opposing the UN charter⁸;
1. Requests the European Council to increase the amount of meetings in order to establish solidarity and acquire transparency,
 2. Calls upon the Member States to unify the economic connections between one another with the aim of limiting the dominance of Multinational Corporations,
 3. Asks the EU to encourage NATO to expand its presence within the Baltic area to maintain a peaceful and stable situation,
 4. Urges the European Council to increase the frequency of meetings with the EEAS⁹ to enhance a unified common action regarding security,
 5. Resolves to extend the legislative power of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)¹⁰ directly to the EEAS.
 6. Suggests the Foreign Affairs Council to further collaborate with both Ukraine and Russia as mediator to mitigate future conflicts.
 7. Proposes the European Commission to impose higher sanctions in case of Russian violation of the UN charter.

⁸ Stating that the territory of a State cannot be acquired by another State resulting from the threat or use of force.

⁹ The EEAS is the European Union's diplomatic service. It helps the EU's foreign affairs chief – the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – carry out the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy

¹⁰ The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) governs the EU's relations with 16 of the EU's closest Eastern and Southern Neighbours.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)

Equality for all: According to the latest statistics from the European Commission, women in the EU are on average paid 16% less per hour than their male counterparts. While many Member States have already tried addressing this issue, should extra measures at the European level be taken to tackle this problem?

Submitted by Petra Bauzon (IT), Leonardo Bevilaqua (IT), Leonardo Bressan (IT), Chiara Cargnelutti (IT), Giulia Rompino (IT), Chiara Leorato (IT), Lydivine Nduwawe (RW) Rachele Petroldi (IT), Martina Porta (IT), Francesca Tomadin (IT), Angelica Zuliani (IT), Giulia Soccio (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that 30% of men have degrees in STEM subjects¹¹ while only 15% of women do,
- B. Taking into consideration that the prejudice and the public opinion lead to the general tendency to hire men in leadership positions¹² by excluding women from higher compensated and valued jobs¹³,
- C. Remarking that disparities between men and women are still present in the working field and they concern:
 - i. the difference in valuing skills resulting in female workers covering lower positions in high skilled jobs¹⁴,
 - ii. the high percentage of women hired as part-time workers that is 4 times higher than the percentage of men¹⁵,

¹¹ **STEM subjects:** Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.

¹² UN's report "Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016": chapter 2, page 89
<http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/ch2.pdf>

¹³ UN's report "Progress of the World's Women 2015-2016": chapter 2, page 89
<http://progress.unwomen.org/en/2015/pdf/ch2.pdf>

¹⁴ Causes of unequal pay between men and women, European Commission official website
https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/justice-and-fundamental-rights/discrimination/gender-equality/equal-pay/causes-unequal-pay-between-men-and-women_en

¹⁵ Part-time work in Europe, Eurofound, European Company Survey, 2009, Chapter 2, page 11



- iii. lower hourly wages for women if compared to those of men¹⁶,
- D. Observing that gender bias¹⁷ and gender pay gap lead to lower pension, risk of poverty and social exclusion¹⁸,
- E. Taking note that motherhood may reduce female participation particularly in full-time jobs¹⁹ and it can cause to career breaks since:
 - i. the access to childcare facilities is limited,
 - ii. there is a lack of childcare facilities and subsidised childcare,
 - iii. flexible working and working at home are low paid forms of employment,
 - iv. school hours and holidays are rarely reconcilable with working hours,²⁰
- F. Appreciating that Member States, such as Sweden and the Netherlands, have implemented social policies²¹ that allow to take a paid parental leave²², ensuring less discontinuity from wage work and less reduction in wages for women;

<http://annazaritt.blog.ilsole24ore.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/54/files/eurofound-part-time-work-in-europe-2010.pdf>

¹⁶ Gender pay gap statistics, Eurostat, European Commission official website, 2018's data
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Gender_pay_gap_statistics

https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/ebs_465_infographic_gender_pay_gap.pdf

¹⁷ **Gender bias:** unfair difference in the way men and women are treated.

¹⁸ Why older women are much more exposed to the risk of poverty than older men, M. Vothknecht, European Commission official website's News section, 2015
<http://ec.europa.eu/social/main.jsp?langId=it&catId=752&newsId=2349&furtherNews=yes>

¹⁹ Causes of unequal pay between men and women, European Commission official website

https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/justice-and-fundamental-rights/discrimination/gender-equality/equal-pay/causes-unequal-pay-between-men-and-women_en

²⁰ Closing the gender gap, ILO, 2016, chapter 5.1, page 74 http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---gender/documents/publication/wcms_540889.pdf

²¹ Parental Leave Act in Sweden (<http://www.perfar.eu/policy/family-children/sweden>) and General Child Benefit Act (<https://www.expatax.nl/kb/article/general-child-benefit-act-277.html>) in the Netherlands

²² **Parental leave:** time that a parent is allowed to spend away from work to take care of his or her baby



1. Calls upon the Member States to create counselling team of students to present all the university's courses;
2. Strongly recommends NGOs to create advertising campaigns to raise awareness regarding gender equality through:
 - a. social media,
 - b. television advertisements,
 - c. public seminars;
3. Encourages companies to produce a daily report to evaluate objectively workers' skills;
4. Proposes Member States to establish legislation which reduces gender pay gap by encouraging companies' *wages* to become public domain;
5. Calls the European Commission to sanction companies which do not set the same pay for male and female covering the same work positions;
6. Asks the EU companies to provide parents of young children with economical assistance for childcare facilities' access;
7. Urges the Member States to set a minimum amount of retirement income;
8. Calls the European Social Found (ESF) to ensure a standard retirement income, which covers the gap of the citizens not reaching the guaranteed minimum income;
9. Supports local NGOs to organise free extra-curricular activities which are delivered in addition to the regular school schedule;
10. Suggests the Member States to guarantee paid parental leave for both women and men.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TOURISM AND TRANSPORT (TRAN)

Sustainable tourism for all: Taking into account the social and economic impact of mass tourism, how can the EU foster the conservation of Mediterranean coastlands while supporting economic growth in such areas?

Submitted by Giulia Cuel (IT), Cara Mai Gilliland (IE), Adele Marzotto (IT), Maria Vittoria Nanut (IT), Benedetta Raschi (IT), Federico Stazi (IT), Lea Zilli (IT), Lea Lulić (Chairperson, HR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the fact that over 500 plant species²³ in the Mediterranean sea are under threat due to mass tourism,
 - B. Aware of the negative social impacts provoked by an increase in tourist flow, such as:
 - i. the loss of good customs,
 - ii. the under-evaluation of local culture,
 - C. Noting that behaviours relating to mass tourism, such as consumerism, generate social problems such as traffic congestions,
 - D. Deeply concerned by the rise in level of sea pollution in the Mediterranean²,
 - E. Noting with regret that touristic urbanisation results in sand dunes disappearing in various regions of countries such as Spain and Italy³;
1. Encourages the creation of a non-governmental organisation (NGO) with the aim of controlling the biodiversity by creating greenhouses and eco-friendly parks;
 2. Invites the European Commission to launch a programme which supports local communities to organise touristic activities in full respect of traditional customs;
 3. Further encourages the creation of pedestrian zones in tourism areas which are strongly affected by traffic congestions;
 4. Calls upon the European Commission to provide sanctions to Member States which do not adhere to the correct treatment of waste regarding the Mediterranean sea;

²³ *Destruction of the Mediterranean by mass tourism poses a challenge for industry*, WWF <http://wwf.panda.org/?2194/Destruction-of-the-Mediterranean-by-mass-tourism-poses-a-challenge-for-industry-warns-WWF>

² "The Mediterranean and climate change's impact", Greenpeace International <http://coastalcare.org/2011/06/other-threats-in-the-mediterranean/>

³ UNESCO, *Education for Sustainable Development in Biosphere Reserves and other Designated Areas*



5. Urges the EU to adopt punishing measures to citizens who extract sand from protected shores.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I (LIBE I)

Being a minority in your home country: Out of Europe's close to 90 indigenous ethnic groups, 33 form the majority in at least one country, while the rest, constituting up to 14 percent of the European population, lives as ethnic minorities in their respective home countries. What can the EU do to protect the cultural and linguistic rights of these ethnic minorities, while at the same time ensuring the integration of these minorities into society and political life?

Submitted by Leonardo Arcieri (IT), Silvia Del Rizzo (IT), Federico Deotto (IT), Giulia Mascarin (IT), Stefano Monte (IT), Riccardo Parisotto (IT), Mattia Pecile (IT), Giovanni Petralia (IT), Federico Piccinin (IT), Esraa Youssef Youssef (EG), Sara Facelli (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the lack of a general common policy with regard to ethnic minority issues, resulting into:
 - a. people being represented differently among the different Member States,
 - b. Member States adopting different measures in treating the ethnic minorities and indigenous people living within their territory,
- B. Realising the lack of an internationally agreed definition of “national minority” in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities²⁴, preventing the existence of common criteria among its signatories,
- C. Alarmed by the fact that some Member States refused to sign the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, calling upon the notion of homogeneous countries,
- D. Deeply concerned by the difficulties minorities have in making their voice be heard against their rights violations, due to the overall lack of:
 - a. official institutions for the representation of native ethnic or religious minorities,
 - b. provisions for minority candidates at a party level,
 - c. representation of minority politicians in parliament,
- E. Emphasising that long-established Member States' standards on the protection of minority rights are often lower than those required for joining the European Union at current times,
- F. Fully aware that Member States' failing to formally recognise minority languages might lead to the generation of separatist movements;

²⁴ The National Convention for the Protection of National Minorities - Council of Europe
<https://www.coe.int/en/web/minorities/home>



1. Strongly suggests Member States which ratified the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities to comply to it;
2. Invites the Council of Europe to reestablish the Committee of Experts on Issues relating to the Protection of National Minorities²⁵ to come up with a common definition of “national minority”, to be incorporated in the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities;
3. Asks the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights to carry out anthropological research on minoritarian groups and to point out to Member States “national minorities”, according to the above-mentioned definition;
4. Requests Member States to provide minority language and culture courses both at elementary and high school level enhancing national minorities’ sense of identity;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to deliver a reasoned opinion²⁶ to Member States failing to comply with minorities’ protection standards when necessary followed by financial penalties;
6. Supports the extension of the National Fund for the Protection of Historical Linguistic Minorities to all the minority communities existing across the EU to promote minority languages through:
 - a. the publication of books written in minority languages,
 - b. minority language courses available to both students and workers,
 - c. cultural activities concerning toponymy.

²⁵ **Committee of Experts on Issues:** an inter-governmental committee of experts on national minority issues, established by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe acting to promote the exchange of information, views on policies and good practice for the protection of national minorities, and carrying out a reflection on transversal issues relevant to Member States.

²⁶ **Reasoned opinion:** The second formal step in any infringement proceedings . The Commission formally advises an EU country that it is in breach of its Treaty obligations and describes the rectifying action. The EU country is required to comply within a set time limit.



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

Towards a low-carbon society: taking into consideration the EU's Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050, which further measures can the EU undertake in order to reach the ambitious target to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 80% by 2050?

Submitted by Erica Degano (IT), Celeste De Serio (IT), Ruslan Dominie (RU), Alice Fantoni (IT), Edoardo Gabai (IT), Emma Kovacic (IT), Daniel Marino (IT), Bianca Micu (IT), Federico Mizzaro (IT), Lorenzo Paravano (IT), Riccardo Treu (IT), Lorenzo Spadetto (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind that the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)²⁷ codifies the needs of “*preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment, protecting human health*” while underlining the importance of “*promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems, and in particular combating climate change*”,
 - B. Alarmed by the United States intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement²⁸,
 - C. Deeply concerned by the fact that corporations prefer paying permits as required by the Emission Trading System²⁹ (ETS) in order to exceed Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions level and avoid expensive innovation,
 - D. Alarmed by the insufficient implementation of carbon-cut policies which would boost the consume of biofuels in line with the EU goals,
 - E. Noting a lack of strong political stances leaning towards sanctions for firms and Member States not complying with international standards;
1. Recognises the importance of increasing social awareness regarding CO₂ emissions through tv shows, focused advertisement, radio programmes and specific educational curricula;

²⁷ The TFEU forms the detailed basis of EU law, by setting out the scope of the EU's authority to legislate and the principles of law in those areas where EU law operates. Article 191, <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&from=EN>

²⁸ The **Paris Agreement** is an international deal within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) signed in 2015 with the aim of tackling climate change; http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php

²⁹ The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the EU's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively; https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets_en



2. Requests to impose sanctions to Member States which decide to withdraw from the Paris Agreement while incentivising those fulfilling these criterias;
3. Strongly affirms the need of increasing penalties to corporations with the aim of reducing the amount of those who prefer to purchase the permits rather than investing in new technologies;
4. Encourages Member States to intensify local carbon-cut policies, by:
 - a. gradually reducing costs linked to biofuels,
 - b. raising those connected to normal petrol;
5. Calls for the creation of a body which acts at EU level and is composed of scientists and politicians which are appointed to:
 - a. establish the amount of sanctions for companies and Member States not complying with EU standards,
 - b. stabilise the benefits achieved.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II (LIBE II)

Net questions: With the United States Federal Communications Commission recently voting to end net neutrality, the question arises what position should the EU take with regards to this topic. Bearing in mind the existing legal framework and the positions of different EU Member States, should the EU follow the example of the United States and relax its legislation on net neutrality or push for stricter net neutrality rules?

Submitted by Andrea Al Muktash (IT), Emma Bernardi (IT), Samuele Collodi (IT), Song Eranu (MYS), Alice Fasan (IT), Tamara Kocharyan (AM), Tommaso Libutti (IT), Alberto Mian (IT), Alessandro Mereu (IT), Joshua Devine (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Conscious that Internet Service Providers³⁰ (ISPs) are classified as utility providers³¹ and, without net neutrality, the Internet could become a luxury service that many could not afford,
- B. Appreciating that net neutrality requires ISPs to treat all data online equally without further charging users for additional "zero-rated"³² data³³,
- C. Taking into consideration that net neutrality allows big companies as well as small startups to access same resources incentivising innovation and competitiveness,
- D. Alarmed by the discordance between some Member States' national legislation and net neutrality that, aside from illegal content, doesn't allow ISPs to:
 - i. block access, change services, or alter the flow of data,
 - ii. raise prices on services,
- E. Recalling that without net neutrality, ISPs could potentially censor slanderous content or content they dissent from, undermining freedom of expression;
 1. Strongly urges to modify Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council imposing ISPs to set proportional fares to the consumption of data by private users;

³⁰ **Internet Service Provider (ISP):** organisation that provides access to the Internet. Internet service providers may be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned.

³¹ **Utility Provider:** organization which provides a basic service to the public, such as water, energy, transportation, or telecommunications.

³² **Zero Rating** is the practice of providing Internet access without financial cost under certain conditions, such as by only permitting access to certain websites or by subsidizing the service with advertising.

³³ Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 of the European Parliament and of the Council (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2015.310.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:L:2015:310:TOC)



2. Instructs the Body for European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) to specify which services fall under the “zero-rating” categories, allowing exceptions for applications and websites that provide basic internet services³⁴;
3. Has resolved to eliminate the possibility for ISPs of providing diverse bandwidth to different companies on the basis of their size;
4. Calls upon the European Commission to allocate funds to incentivise start-ups that are trying to enter the e-market;
5. Directs Member States to comply to Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 homologating national legislations in order to avoid sanctions;
6. Calls upon BEREC to grant freedom of expression by creating a free platform that users can employ to report illegal actions committed by ISPs.

³⁴ **Basic internet services:** services that are part of the fundamental suite of internet applications (e.g., FTP, gopher). These services grew with the internet and are often part of the package of offerings included with the browser or TCP/IP package.