



The 5th International
Forum of EYP España

GALICIA 18

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



European Youth Parliament España and the Chairs Team of
Galicia 2018 – 5th International Forum of EYP España presents:

**Academic Preparation Kit
of Galicia 2018 – 5th International Forum of EYP España**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY **SCHEDULE**

09:05 – 10:05	Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)
10:05 – 11:05	Committee on Industry Research and Energy (ITRE)
11:05 – 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 – 12:30	Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)
12:30 – 13:30	Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:30	Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)
15:30 – 16:30	Committee on International Trade (INTA)
16:30 – 17:00	Coffee Break
17:00 – 18:00	Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)
18:00 – 19:00	Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)
19:00 – 19:15	Break
19:15 in advance	Closing Ceremony



GENERAL ASSEMBLY **PROCEDURE**

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. Each Committee may only use one Committee placard. The authority of the Board is absolute. English is the only allowed working language of the General Assembly.

Procedure and time settings

1. Board reads topic
2. Silent reading of the Operative Clauses
3. **Amendment debate (10-12 mins)**
 - a. Speech by the amendment sponsor (1,5 mins, from podium)
 - b. Open Debate on the amendment (5-8 points, from floor)
 - c. Statement by the proposing committee (1,5 mins, from floor)
 - d. Voting on the amendment (by hand)
4. **Resolution debate (30-40 mins)**
 - a. Proposition Speech (3 min)
 - b. Position Speeches (2x 2 mins)
 - c. Response to the Position Speeches (1,5 mins)
 - d. 4 Rounds of Open debate with response from the floor
5. **5 minute break for proposing Committee to deliberate amendments**
6. **Debate Summation & Rally Speeches (2 x 1,5 mins)**
7. **Voting**

Proposition Speech

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

Open Debate

The open debate will consist of 4 rounds, each answered from the floor, by the proposing committee. Each round will revolve around a single sub-section of the Motion's Operative Clause. During each round, the Board will recognise a few different committees, based on a statistical analysis of GA activity. Points made should refer to specific Operative Clauses and build upon them.





Position Speech

Maximum of two delegates, who is not a member of the proposing Committee, delivers a Position Speech from the podium. The Position Speech reflects an individual opinion, is used to present a stance towards the proposing Committee and should be constructive - suggesting alternative ideas. These speeches can last a maximum of two minutes each.

Response to the Position Speech

The proposing Committee responds to the points raised during the Position Speech. The response takes place from the floor. The Response to the Position Speech may last for a maximum of one and a half minute.

Debate Summation & Rally Speeches

Two members of the proposing Committee deliver the final speeches from the podium. The microphone can only be passed once.

The *Debate Summation* speech is used to conclude the discussion and, if the Committee decides to approve a final amendment, also to elaborate on the reasoning behind it.

The *Rally Speech* is the final chance for the proposing Committee to present their closing arguments and compel the GA to consider the core values of the motion.

Each of the speeches should last no longer than one and a half minute.

Direct Response

Each Committee has, once per debate, the chance to directly reply to the point that was last made. Therefore, if a Chairperson raises the “Direct Response” placard the Committee will be immediately recognised by the Board. If two or more Committees request a Direct Response the Board will decide which Committee to recognise.

Point of Personal Privilege

This placard may be raised by a Chairperson if a member the General Assembly requests to repeat a point that was inaudible.

Point of Order

This placard may be raised by a Chairperson if a Committee feels that the Board is not following appropriate parliamentary procedure.





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

Deal or no deal: With disagreement between the United States and the EU on matters of common foreign affairs leading to tensions, what should the future of transatlantic collaboration look like?

Submitted by: Jakob Mišič Jančar (SI), Jan Robert Janson (EE), Kristupas Kantaravičius (LT), Klea Muka (AL), Inês Novais (NL), Maria Palma (PT), Marek Příplata (CZ), Róise Quinn (IE), Marie-Huguette Rutazihana (FR), Klára Vrlíková (CZ), Noel Lessinger (Chairperson, LU)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Perturbed by the current United States (U.S.) government's inconsistent foreign policy,
- B. Deeply regretting some of the latest U.S. government's actions on foreign policy, such as the withdrawal from the Joint Comprehensive Plan Action (JCPOA), the Paris Climate agreement¹, the G7 joint communiqué² and leaving the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC),
- C. Further regretting some of the statements of the current U.S. President Donald Trump regarding the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)³, the EU⁴, and developing countries⁵,
- D. Observing that the current U.S. government is contradicting the core values of the EU, such as respect

¹ [Valerie Volcovici, U.S. submits formal notice of withdrawal from Paris climate pact, Washington, 2017](#)


² [Jessica Murphy, "G7 summit ends in disarray as Trump abandons joint statement", Quebec, 2018](#)

³ [Jenny Hill, Trump worries NATO with 'obsolete' comment, London, 2017](#)

⁴ [Donald Trump, Twitter, Washington, 2018](#)

⁵ [Ryan Teague Beckwith, Trump Called El Salvador, Haitit 'Shithole Countries', New York, 2017](#)





for human rights⁶,

- E. Fully aware of the lack of consensus among Member States regarding foreign affairs,
- F. Deeply concerned of the EU's dependence on the United States in matters of security and economics,
- G. Noting with satisfaction the creation of the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO),
- H. Disappointed that only four EU Member States are contributing 2% of their GDP on their military expenses⁷,
- I. Acknowledging that U.S. tariffs on EU goods reached EUR 6.3 billion in 2017 in contrast to EU tariffs on American goods that extend to EUR 2.8 billion⁸;

Relationship with the United States

- 1. Recommends the European Commission to continue including the U.S. in mutual agreements while also being prepared to accomplish the same goals independently;
- 2. Requests the European Commission to remain available for negotiations with the U.S. on trade and diplomatic relations;
- 3. Expresses its hope that the European Council:
 - a. reaches a clear stance regarding the current U.S government's actions,
 - b. acts with a common voice;
- 4. Emphasises the importance of common core values upon which the transatlantic partnership was built;

Foreign- and security policy

- 5. Encourages the Foreign Affairs Council to continue with its work to:
 - a. coordinate the EU's external actions,
 - b. find a common policy for the EU in matters of foreign affairs;

⁶ [European Parliament, Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, Nice, 2000](#)

⁷ [The Data Team, Military spending by NATO members, London, 2017](#)

⁸ [Jon Stone, EU hits back at Donald Trump with billions in tariffs on US Bourbon whiskey, jeans and motorcycles, Brussels, 2018](#)



6. Calls upon the Political and Security Committee to prepare for the potential event of the U.S. withdrawing from NATO;
7. Calls for more allocation from the EU budget to the European Defence Fund;
8. Urges Member States to invest 2% of their GDP in their military as agreed upon at the Wales Summit Declaration;
9. Requests the European Commission to resume and renegotiate the terms of TTIP.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET)

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO): It has been signed by 25 Member States. It is a treaty-based framework and process aiming to deepen defence cooperation in the EU by collectively developing defence capabilities in the case of an EU military operation.

Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE): It is the world's largest security-oriented intergovernmental organisation. Its mandate concerns topics like arms control, promotion of human rights, freedom of the press and fair elections.

Joint Comprehensive Plan Action (JCPOA): It is a long term agreement between Iran and the P5+1 on Iran's nuclear programme. The P5+1 countries are China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): It is a free trade agreement that had been negotiated between the EU and the U.S. under US's President Barack Obama, but since the current American government has taken office, the negotiations have been on hold.

The **2% target** has been adopted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) in September 2014 after Russia's actions in the Ukraine.

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO):** is an intergovernmental military alliance constituting of a system of collective defence. It currently associates the United States of America and the 27 countries which sided with it during the Cold War. Its purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of its members through political and military means.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY (ITRE)

Energy management in a connected European pond: *In light of the ongoing struggle to develop a coherent European energy efficiency strategy, for instance in the fisheries sector, how can the EU build upon previous efforts in order to ensure the continued shift towards a more sustainable and competitive energy network for Europe?*

Submitted by: Seda Nazlı Bahadırlar (TR), Gašper Cvetič (SI), Javier Fontoba Díaz (ES), Lea Feldmann (DE), Davide Giolitti (IT), Anazoi Ikonomi (AL), Helene Koch (DE), Jermay Molhuijsen (NL), William Reynolds (IE), Chiara Sacchetti (IT), Joan Gubert Sardà (ES), Cian Horgan (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament:

- A. Bearing in mind that the implementation of Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) can be hampered by bureaucratic difficulties⁹,
- B. Concerned about the unequal access of Member States' electrical grids to the existing European network,
- C. Keeping in mind that when transmitting electricity over long distances a substantial loss of energy does occur¹⁰,
- D. Fully aware that some renewable energy sources (RES) require specific geographical features, which are not present in every region,

⁹ ACER, "Consolidated Report on the progress of electricity and gas Projects of Common Interest for the year 2016", 2017

¹⁰ Schneider Electric, "How big are Power line losses?", 2013





- E. Noting with regret that the EU is reliant on energy imports to meet its energy demand¹¹, and that this could lead to it being vulnerable to political leverage,
- F. Taking into account that the process of transition from fossil fuel to RES is expensive and slow, despite renewable energy being sustainable,
- G. Observing the insufficient incentives to encourage the use of RES and products which have a low energy consumption,
- H. Fully alarmed by the damage caused by the current energy production, such as greenhouse gas emissions, land disturbances, radioactive waste, and damage to ecosystems,
- I. Alarmed that more than 50 million households in the EU live in energy poverty¹²,
- J. Stressing that energy prices in the EU are significantly higher than in the United States¹³,
- K. Acknowledging the past efforts to ensure a liberal energy market through ownership unbundling, aiming to allow competition and lower energy prices,
- L. Emphasising the need for shared energy market rules within the EU to facilitate competition and prevent natural monopolies,
- M. Noting with approval the work of Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) in drafting regulations to allow the establishment of a common energy network;

Infrastructure

1. Suggests the Commission Expert Group on electricity interconnection targets call for an amendment to the goals set for the 2030 climate & energy framework further emphasising interconnectivity;
2. Urges ACER to support and provide additional expertise to competent national authorities responsible for PCI grants;
3. Encourages the European Research Council to allocate its funds towards research on superconductor materials and increased efficiency of electrical grids;
4. Affirms that the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council should aim for further investments in renovating the existing electrical grid systems in order to adapt to RES production and improve distribution throughout the EU by integrating smart grids, smart meters, flow-based initiatives and bi-directional flow of energy;

¹¹ Eurostat, *“Where does our energy come from?”*, 2018

¹² European Commission, *“Energy poverty and vulnerable consumers in the energy sector across the EU: Analysis of policies and measures”*, 2015

¹³ U.S. Energy Information Administration and Eurostat, *“European residential electricity prices increasing faster than prices in United States”*, 2014





Sustainability

5. Requests the expansion of the NER300 programme to:
 - a. subsidise companies that exclusively use RES using its existing sale of emissions allowances and private investment,
 - b. emphasise research into carbon capture and storage to reduce the impact of fossil fuels while they are still in use;
6. Calls upon Euratom to increase efforts in researching a cleaner, safer, and updated Nuclear Energy infrastructure;
7. Calls upon The Association of European Renewable Energy Research Centres (EUREC) to further research RES in order to integrate them into the European energy mix at a lower price and reduce their ecological impact;
8. Calls upon the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) to finance the modernisation of isolated EU regions through subsidies on the energy bills and installation of smart meters;

Market

9. Calls upon the Vice-President of the European Commission Vice President responsible for the Energy Union to utilise the European Regulators Group for Electricity and Gas (ERGEG) to facilitate merging the seven Electricity Regional Initiatives and gradually decrease their number;
10. Calls upon ACER and the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) to enforce a common flow-based market coupling algorithm to optimise energy transfers and make energy exchanges more transparent.





COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY FACT SHEET (ITRE)

The European Union's Third Energy Package: A legislative package for an internal gas and electricity market in the European Union. Its purpose is to further open up the gas and electricity markets in the EU.

Commission Expert Group on electricity interconnection targets: The Expert Group is made up of 15 leading experts on the European energy market from European industry organisations, academic and research bodies, NGOs, and international organisations. Members of the Expert Group were selected via an open call for applicants.

Energy Poverty: Energy poor households experience inadequate levels of essential energy services (adequate warmth, cooling, lighting and the energy to power appliances).

Projects of common interest (PCIs): Key infrastructure projects, especially cross-border projects, that link the energy systems of EU countries. To become a PCI, a project must have a significant impact on energy markets and market integration in at least two EU countries, boost competition on energy markets and help the EU's energy security by diversifying sources. Half of the PCIs are behind schedule; the most common reason invoked is permit granting.

Energy losses in transmission: The overall losses between the power plant and consumers is in the range between 8 and 15%.

Euratom: The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) is an international organisation established with the original purpose of creating a specialist market for nuclear power in Europe, developing nuclear energy and distributing it to its member states and pursue nuclear research and training activities.

Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER): ACER helps ensure the single European market in gas and electricity functions properly. It assists national regulatory authorities in performing their regulatory function at European level by formulating European network rules and, where appropriate, taking binding individual decisions on terms and conditions for access and operational security for cross border infrastructure.

European Research Council (ERC): A public body for funding of scientific and technological research conducted within the EU. Established by the European Commission in 2007, the ERC budget is over €13 billion from 2014 – 2020.





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

Babies and bosses: *As the amount of women who work has steadily increased in the last century, the balance between work- and home-life is tilting for parents. What should the EU's stance on parental leave be?*


Submitted by: Alejandra Banon (ES), Ginevra De Cicco (IT), Zeynep Girgin (TR), Irakli Iobashvili (GE), Lucija Karnelutti (SI), Fiorella Namèche-Lazare (IT), Lukrecija Neverovskaja (LT), Luke Piercy (ES), Erik Södergren (SE), Hanna-Britta Vähi (IE), Elena Vela (ES); Constance de Walque (Chairperson, BE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that the management of maternity leave, paternity leave, and parental leave poses a challenge for all employers, particularly for SMEs,
- B. Regretting the lack of alternatives to parental leave in most Member States,
- C. Emphasising that paid leave has increasingly been shown to improve retention of employees, increase morale and productivity, reduce absenteeism and turnover, and reduce training and staff-replacement costs¹⁴,
- D. Taking into consideration that, in the EU, unpaid parental leave is a minimum of 18 weeks per parent and per child, which can be taken in two separate periods,
- E. Noting that shared parental leave bonuses can sometimes be given to encourage equally shared responsibility between parents,

¹⁴ Claire Cain Miller (NY Times), The economic benefits of paid parental leave, (2015).



- 
- F. Recognising that mandatory shared parental leave could cause backlash due to imposed equality,
 - G. Firmly convinced that a minimum paternity leave can reduce gender inequality,
 - H. Concerned by the rising number of single-parent households over the last decade with more than 18% of all households being single-parented in the EU and women making up 85% of these¹⁵,
 - I. Considering the additional leave time provided by some Member States in case of a multiple pregnancy,
 - J. Alarmed by the fact that same-sex adoption is only legal in 18 Member States,
 - K. Fully aware that newborn children may need to be hospitalised due to medical reasons or premature birth,
 - L. Bearing in mind the possible medical and obstetrical complications that can occur during the pregnancy and child delivery such as miscarriage, stillbirth, neonatal death, or maternal death in childbirth;

Work

1. Encourages employers to offer parents flexible working arrangements such as part-time work and teleworking if suitable for parents' jobs;
2. Recommends large businesses to provide on-site daycare services for their employees' children;
3. Calls upon Member States to implement a minimum of 18 weeks of mandatory parental leave per parent and per child at 75% pay that can be taken in up to two separate periods;
4. Suggests Member States to enact legislation giving women the possibility to leave work for a minimum of an hour per day, unpaid, in order to breastfeed or care for their child;
5. Asks Member States to increase paid parental leave by ten working days if the transferable leave is shared equally between both parents as an incentive;
6. Urges Member States to implement a minimum of ten working days of fully paid paternity leave divisible between pre- and post-natal leave;
7. Invites Member States to implement the Baby-sitter Bonus as an incentive for parents to return to

¹⁵ OECD, Doing better for families, (2011).





work;

8. Calls upon Member States to allocate an additional two weeks of maternity leave and one week of paternity leave to parents for simultaneous births per additional child;

Adoption

9. Endorses the equality of parental leave between adoptive and biological parents;
10. Instructs Member States to implement adoption leave as follows, regardless of the gender of the parents:
 - a. the main adopting parent is entitled to maternity leave,
 - b. the secondary adopting parent is entitled to paternity leave,
 - c. both parents are qualified for a 78% paid parental leave until the child is 18 years old¹⁶;

Medical difficulties

11. Encourages Member States to extend the period of maternity leave for children hospitalised at birth;
12. Requests Member States to introduce bereavement leave for a minimum of five days in case of miscarriage;
13. Supports current legislation allowing parents to take maternity and paternity leave even in cases of stillbirth or neonatal death;
14. Further requests Member States to implement a transfer of maternity leave to the second parent in case of maternal death during childbirth;
15. Urges Member States to provide appropriate psychological support to parents in case of miscarriage, stillbirth, neonatal death, and maternal death during childbirth.

¹⁶ Following the example of Sweden - European Parliament, Maternity, Paternity, and Parental leave: Data related to duration and compensation rates in the European Union, Brussels (2015), p.115





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL)

Small-and-Medium-Enterprises (SMEs): Enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 50 million, and/or have an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 43 million. They represent 99% of businesses in the EU.

Large businesses: Businesses employing more than 250 persons or which have an annual turnover higher than EUR 50 million.

Baby-sitter Bonus: Implemented by the Italian government, this bonus is given to mothers who decide to return to work after the maternity leave, instead of taking additional parental leave. It comes in the form of 600 Euros vouchers per month, for six months, per child. It can be used to pay nursery fees or nannys (including family members acting as nannies).





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

Welcome to the future: *In light of the discussions in the European Parliament regarding the ‘ethical and liability rules’ for autonomous vehicles which are rapidly making their way into European roads and soon can be introduced in transport of goods across borders, how could the EU’s legislation further develop in order to create a safety-net for autonomous vehicles, becoming a reality of traffic in Europe?*

Submitted by: Eleni Bouiziani (GR), Conor Comiskey (IE), Marta Corvaglia (IT), Susan Elkholy (IT), Maria Leonor Feio (PT), Tadej Kobal (SI), Joris Ligthart (NL), Esed Shaba (AL), Jakub Tichanek (CZ), Vasilis Varsos (GR), Tėja Volbekaitė (EE), Andor Šereš (Chairperson, RS)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the absence of a common legal framework in the EU regarding autonomous vehicles,
- B. Fully aware that the Article 8 of the Vienna Road Convention hinders the use of fully autonomous vehicles that do not require the presence of a driver,
- C. Alarmed that the Directive 263/11 (Motor Insurance Directive) does not address the issue of autonomous vehicles,
- D. Concerned by the shortcomings of the Directive 85/374 (Product Liability Directive) in the implementation of algorithms of autonomous vehicles,
- E. Profoundly concerned by the frailty of common liability policy among Member States regarding accidents involving autonomous vehicles as drafted by the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI),
- F. Aware of the challenges posed by the co-existence of autonomous and non autonomous vehicles on the same roads,
- G. Noting with deep concern the restrictions imposed by the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) on data circulation as set out in Chapter 4 of the GDPR between data controllers and data subjects within the EU,





- H. Realising the importance of transparency concerning the manner with which data is handled by data controllers in the EU,
- I. Affirming the notion of an EU-wide data protection policy regarding autonomous vehicle industry in every Member State,
- J. Alarmed by the insufficient knowledge regarding cyber security that may allow individuals to manipulate software belonging to EU citizens and organisations,
- K. Strongly supporting the Cyber Security Package proposed by the European Commission which would achieve resilience, reduce cybercrime, develop cyber defence policy and capabilities,
- L. Noting with deep regret that current infrastructures in the EU do not accommodate further development of autonomous vehicles according to the European strategy on Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems,
- M. Recognising that technology of autonomous vehicles is evolving faster than regulations and infrastructure can be adapted to it, hindering the transport of goods across Europe;

Legal Issues

1. Calls upon the UN to alter the Article 8 of the Vienna Road Convention in order to allow for fully automated vehicles to function without the presence of a driver, following the example of the amendment made in 2015;
2. Requests the European Commission to include autonomous vehicles in Directive 263/11 (Motor Insurance Directive) that relates to civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles to prevent any transgression;
3. Urges the European Commission to fully implement the revised Vehicle General Safety Regulation in order to include Crash Event Data Recorders in autonomous vehicles;
4. Invites Gear 2030 to:
 - a. collect information through public surveys of EU citizens on how autonomous vehicles are to be programmed to act in pressure situations,
 - b. discuss and define a strategy on dealing with the most prominent issues that accompany the co-existence of manual and autonomous vehicles,
 - c. create a common algorithm template for pressure situations based on civil and robotics law;
5. Calls on the European Commission to initiate an amendment of the Directive 85/374 (Product Liability Directive) in order to consider case-to-case basis of accidents involving autonomous vehicles regarding liability based on the findings of the European Parliamentary Research Services;





6. Further invites Member States to take action in order to allow for the co-existence of manual and autonomous vehicles by:
 - a. amending the Directive 2006/126 to include co-existence training in all manual driving tests,
 - b. introducing mandatory training modules and seminars on road sharing for already licenced citizens;

Data Protection and Cybersecurity

7. Further calls upon the European Commission to initiate the amendment of the GDPR by:
 - a. modifying the e modifying the existing restrictions to facilitate the movement of user data within and outside of the EU,
 - b. altering the terms in order to compel data subjects to share needed data with data controllers in order to allow the safe use of autonomous vehicles,
 - c. emphasising that user data will be continuously shared between autonomous vehicles;
8. Instructs European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA) to conduct regular mandatory cyber-security checks in order to issue a verification to data controllers who are deemed to have sufficient cyber-security measures in place;
9. Requests the completion and full implementation of the European Commission’s proposed Cyber Security Package;

Infrastructure

10. Urges Member States to work toward the goals set out by Horizon 2020 by enhancing and developing infrastructure that allows for the co-existence of autonomous and non-autonomous vehicles;
11. Appeals to European Research Commission to further enhance the development of infrastructures to accommodate cross-border transport of goods using automated vehicles.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

Article 8 Vienna Road Convention: It states that every moving vehicle or combination of vehicles shall have a driver and every driver shall at all time be able to control his vehicles.

GEAR 2030: The European Commission launched GEAR 2030 to ensure a coordinated approach in tackling the challenges that the European automotive industry is facing.

Horizon 2020: The biggest EU Research and Innovation programme. It promises more breakthroughs, discoveries and world-firsts by taking great ideas from the lab to the market.

Directive 263/11: The Directive is relating to insurance against civil liability in respect of the use of motor vehicles, and the enforcement of the obligation to insure against such liability.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): It was designed to harmonise data privacy laws across Europe, to protect and empower all EU citizens data privacy and to reshape the way organisations across the region approach data privacy.

Directive 85/374: The Directive establishes the principle that the producer of a product is liable for damages caused by a defect in his product.

Crash Event Data Recorder (EDR): An Event Data Recorder (EDR) sometimes referred to as an automotive “black box” is a device installed in some automobiles to record information related to vehicle crashes or accidents.

Vehicle General Safety Regulation: Regulations respecting safety for vehicles and vehicles components.

Directive 2006/126: A Directive focused on driving licenses.

The European Union Agency for Network and Information Security (ENISA): ENISA is a centre of expertise for cyber security in Europe.





MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (ENVI)

No one left behind: With the economic crisis exacerbating the wealth imbalance between the rich and the poor, quality of life is changing for many Europeans and, as a result, the consumption of the legal unhealthy food has risen significantly. How can the EU further tackle social transfers in at risk communities and close the nutrition gap in order to safeguard public health?


Submitted by: Daniel Brandão (PT), Eva Capocchi (IT), Lilas Devillers (DE), Ece Erkan (TR), Robert Gibbons (IE), Klára Hanzlíková (CZ), Jorden Kent (LU), Karolina Kuźniar (PL), Milica Mijatović (RS), Julia Collado Serrano (ES), Kristian Sterjo (AL); Elisavet Sidiropoulou (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that the wealth imbalance across the EU generates a nutrition gap and obstructs access to healthy dietary options for low-income households,
- B. Observing that 78% of people in the highest income quintile report being in good health, compared to 61% of people in the lowest income quintile¹⁷,
- C. Noting with regret that unhealthy diets can lead to poor physical and mental conditions, such as but not limited to, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, obesity and mood disorders,
- D. Keeping in mind that the lack of access to nutritious food leads to lower productivity,

¹⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Understanding the Socio-economic Divide in Europe*, 2017.



- 
- E. Deeply concerned by the fact that the availability of food-related social transfers significantly varies across Member States' social protection policies,
 - F. Conscious that social transfers provide only a temporary solution,
 - G. Noting with satisfaction that throughout 2017 the European Food Banks Federation (FEBA) distributed 501,000 tons of food to 6.6 million people¹⁸,
 - H. Deeply regretting the social stigma that surrounds food banks and prevents people from seeking a free nutritious meal,
 - I. Alarmed by the fact that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) lacks social and environmental objectives concerning public health and food security;

Wealth Inequality

- 1. Recommends Member States to establish eating-at-work schemes, namely “meal vouchers”, in cooperation with employers and local food suppliers;
- 2. Invites the European Economic and Social Committee to hold a summit where a comprehensive social transfers policy will be discussed between relevant stakeholders;
- 3. Instructs the European Commission to issue a decision that the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived is to provide free, healthy and balanced meals in schools, especially in areas of low income communities;
- 4. Welcomes the Directorate General for Health and Food Safety to establish activities that promote awareness and social inclusion, such as:
 - a. workshops focused on instructing how to cook healthy and balanced meals for citizens that receive social transfers,
 - b. information centers where at-risk population have access to specialised professionals, such as psychologists and dietitians;

¹⁸ European Food Banks Federation, *FEBA Annual Report*, Brussels 2017





Public Health

5. Trusts the High Level Group on Nutrition and Physical Activity to:
 - a. bring together experts in the field of nutrition to establish a common dietary scheme,
 - b. raise awareness in specialised classes for students between the ages of 6 to 15;
6. Supports the World Health Organisation (WHO) in raising awareness on healthy diets through media campaigns;
7. Further recommends Member States to introduce a sugar tax on drinks that have an added sugar content following the example set by Ireland;

Food Policy

8. Asks FEBA to introduce an initiative such as the “Buttek” food bank in Luxembourg, where people of lower income can buy food at $\frac{1}{3}$ of its original price;
9. Proposes that the European Commission introduces regulations, requiring CAP subsidised farms to donate yields exceeding 120% of projected production to FEBA;
10. Encourages the European Commission and the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) to create a common fund establishing nutrition initiatives such as urban agriculture, using the Galician company Pot-AGE(R) and the shop SaborPlace as a model structure;
11. Reaffirms the collaboration between the Consumer Health and Food Executive Agency and iPES Food in creating a “Common Food Policy”, particularly through the organisation of events similar to the EU Food and Farming Forum;
12. Urges the European Commission to provide incentives in the form of grants for scientific and academic research in the field of food safety and security.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (ENVI)

Social transfers: In the framework of food security, social transfers are non-contributory, publicly funded, direct, regular and predictable resource transfers (in cash or in kind) to poor or vulnerable individuals or households, aimed at reducing their deficits in food consumption. Social transfers can be designed to increase the availability of and access to food, improve nutritional adequacy, or to enhance crisis prevention and management.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): Launched in 1962, the CAP is a partnership between agriculture and society, and between Europe and its farmers with the aim of addressing needs in the areas of farming, agricultural productivity, and affordable food supply.

Common Food Policy: The “Common Food Policy” (understood to mean a ‘Food Systems Policy’ or a ‘Sustainable Food and Farming Policy’) is a vision that emerges by the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food) through a collaborative process of research and reflection to identify what tools would be required to deliver sustainable food systems in Europe. It will offer a Plan B for the EU as it considers reforming the Common Agricultural Policy and other policy frameworks.

Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD): It is an EU fund used to support Member States’ anti-poverty policies by distributing food and materials.

High Level Group on Nutrition and Physical Activity: It is composed of EU representatives and works on priorities such as sharing best practices and developing common approaches between relevant stakeholders and governments regarding the priorities of improving food products recipes, labelling and public procurement of food, supporting health in all policies and reducing health inequalities.

International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES Food): Since 2015, it is a transdisciplinary initiative working to inform the policy debate on food systems reform through evidence-based research and direct engagement with policy processes around the world.





EU Food and Farming Forum: It is an event held in May 2018 by IPES-Food with the goal co-constructing a set of policy proposals addressed to the EU for a comprehensive “Common Food Policy”.

Pot-AGE(R) and **SaborPlace:** Galician companies promoting nutrition initiatives such as urban agriculture.





MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTA)

Mercantilism of principles: *With the possibility of bilateral trade agreements between the EU and countries with non-democratic institutional structures and potential human rights violations, what should the stance of the EU be in further expanding trade relations with new markets while still upholding its normative principles?*

Submitted by: Eerik Ääremaa (EE), Markel Kerejeta (ES), Bilge Kilci (TR), Elena Maiocchi (IT), Sixtine Maisonnave (FR), Eric Mayerweg (IT), Leonoor Wijdeveld (NL), Victoria Wiltos (AT/PL), Trevor Xhixha (AL), Chloe Auclair (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the lack of sufficient surveillance and enforcement of human rights,
- B. Deploring the lack of respect for human rights in bilateral trade agreements,
- C. Aware of the lack of EU competences when it comes to influencing non-EU states' structures,
- D. Alarmed by lobbying efforts by both European and non-EU based companies in the creation of trade policies and national legislation on corporate taxes,
- E. Taking into consideration the economic risks of failing to agree to bilateral trade deals,
- F. Deeply concerned by the consequences of the 2008 economic crisis on the European economy,
- G. Fully aware of the responsibility of the EU when it comes to monitoring trade in dual-use goods entering and leaving outer borders,
- H. Aware of a lack of transparency when it comes to trade in dual-use goods,
- I. Deeply concerned by the potential of bilateral trade agreements benefitting non-democratic governments at the expense of their peoples,
- J. Fully believing in the EU promoting human rights,
- K. Noting with regret the lack of global awareness regarding continuous trade with countries that violate human rights;





Political Issues

1. Proposes an increase in the frequency of expert meetings in charge of human rights violations in partner countries;
2. Requests stricter conditions in respect of human rights in bilateral trade agreements through:
 - a. placing more emphasis on human rights in future agreements,
 - b. renewing negotiations in matters of current agreements;
3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of promoting universal values that are human rights;

Economics

4. Urges the Directorate-General of the European Commission on Trade (DG TRADE) to:
 - a. get stricter limitations to lobbying efforts in trade agreement negotiations,
 - b. reduce allocated funds for lobbying;
5. Asks the DG TRADE to increase incentives for partner countries to respect human rights through conditionally lower tariffs;
6. Encourages caution and thorough research prior to enforcing trade sanctions;
7. Instructs the European Commission to tighten its control over the export of dual-use goods through the implementation of a tracking system and legislation increasing the transparency of dual use goods;
8. Demands the implementation of financial consequences for EU-based companies exporting dual-use goods that do not respect requirements for transparency and traceability;

Social and Moral Issues

9. Urges the European Commission to increase pressure on countries that do not respect human rights through temporary and targeted embargos and an increase in tariffs adjusted to the gravity of the human rights violations;
10. Calls upon the European Commission to cooperate with Civil Society Organisations defending human rights through and increase in funding;
11. Trusts the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) to initiate a media campaign raising awareness on the global issues associated to trading with countries that breach human rights.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTA)

Dual-use goods: Dual-use items are goods, software, technology, documents and diagrams which can be used for both civil and military applications. They can range from raw materials to components and complete systems, such as aluminium alloys, bearings, or lasers. They could also be items used in the production or development of military goods, such as machine tools, chemical manufacturing equipment and computers.

Bilateral trade agreement: An exchange agreement between two nations or trading groups that gives each party favored trade status pertaining to certain goods obtained from the signatories. The agreement sets purchase guarantees, removes tariffs and other trade barriers.

The EU has specific trade policies in place for all its partners and abides by the global rules on international trade set out by the World Trade Organisation.

Economic Partnerships: Trade agreements between the EU and a partner country, negotiated case by case and most often including conditions of respect of human rights.

2008 economic crisis: Also known as the Great Recession, the financial crisis of 2008 that started in the United States has had enormous consequences on the world's economy for a decade, including high levels of unemployment and low levels of productivity.





MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)


Money 2.0: The success of Bitcoin has brought on many startup-currencies, encouraging entrepreneurship and innovation in the world economy, meanwhile, such innovations also allow individuals to transfer money instantly and anonymously through the Internet. As a reaction, EU institutions have expressed scepticism and support for increased regulation on this new market. What steps could be taken to ensure that crypto-markets are regulated - especially against money-laundering and funding of illegal activities - without infringing on Internet freedoms?

Submitted by: Saul Frankel (NL), Giulia Heinrich (IT), Esin İbişoğlu (TR), Stine Karoline Kærsgaard Niebuhr (DK), Maya Konstantopoulou (GR), Fiona Lutaj (AL), Amadeu Marques (PT), Haroldas Pakalniskis (LT), Letizia Secco (IT), Spiro Skrami (AL), David Sundström (SE), Joana Vilela (BE); Oskar Košenina (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament:

- A. Bearing in mind the advantages brought on by the core characteristics of cryptocurrencies,
- B. Believing that regulation is imperative in the sustainability of cryptocurrencies,
- C. Deeply convinced that blockchain technology is economically beneficial provided its features such as decentralisation, low transaction fees, anonymity and low risk of hacking due to the usage of cryptography,
- D. Fully aware of the extreme volatility of cryptocurrencies due to the major influence of “crypto-whales” in the market, the ability of governments to ban a cryptocurrency at any given time and their value dependence on trust of its users,
- E. Taking into consideration that whilst various Member States have adopted measures aiming at regulating the cryptomarket there is no unilateral legislation implemented across the EU,
- F. Noting with regret the scepticism and negative opinions that the European Central Bank (ECB) has expressed towards cryptocurrencies,



- 
- G. Considering that the value of cryptocurrencies cannot be manipulated through monetary policies based on fiat currencies without disruptive, destabilising consequences,
 - H. Concerned that governments not recognising cryptocurrencies as ‘fiat currencies’ lead to improper accounting treatment and lack of a taxation system on crypto-income,
 - I. Alarmed by unclear legislation concerning cryptocurrencies, resulting in scam threats posed by Initial Coin Offerings (ICO’s) in cases of exit and Airdrop scams,
 - J. Noting that EU measures on the regulation of cryptocurrencies can be limited due to constraints of controlling the decentralised system on which they operate,
 - K. Fully alarmed by the high percentage of cryptocurrency transactions associated with illegal activities such as money laundering and funding terrorism,
 - L. Appreciating the introduction of the breadcrumb method created by the Danish police, against cyber crime and later adopted by EU authorities;

Economic

1. Proposes the European Commission to follow the example of Poland in recognising cryptocurrency mining and trading as an official economic activity with the aim to establish the EU as the frontrunner for crypto-market activities;
2. Calls upon the European Central Bank to create common guidelines helping Member States with the recognition of certain cryptocurrencies as ‘real’ currencies based on the interest and benefits they bring to the EU’s economy;
3. Encourages Member States to offer subsidies to startups working with blockchain technology;

Regulatory

4. Invites remaining Member States to join the European Blockchain Partnership, strengthening the cooperation in regulatory and technical frameworks of blockchain technology and cryptocurrencies;
5. Draws attention to the creation of specific guidelines on accounting treatments and taxation of cryptocurrencies, inspired by the guidelines of the Financial Administration of Slovenia;
6. Asks Member States to follow the example of Germany in allowing ICO’s only if they comply with certain financial and security requirements; just like in the case of an Initial Public Offering;





Cyber-crime

7. Urges Member States to deepen cooperation on fighting cryptocurrency-related cybercrime using effective methods such as the breadcrumb method;
8. Requests EUROPOL to develop and implement a system to detect suspicious activities in EU based cryptocurrency exchanges focusing on large transactions;
9. Further calls upon the European Patent Office to create a blockchain platform of ICO's validating an ICO and releasing them into a specifically created blockchain therefore preventing scams and allowing only validated companies to proceed with issuing an ICO.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)

Blockchain: A digitalized, decentralized ledger in which all cryptocurrency transactions are stored chronologically by the community and are publicly available. Initially developed for the recording of cryptocurrencies, it can also be used in storing any information and are considered safe and cost effective compared to traditional information storing approaches.

Cryptography: The encryption method used by cryptocurrencies allowing users to remain anonymous and also allowing the data only to be processed by the stakeholders for whom it is intended.

Crypto-whales: The name used for people who own a large percentage of a particular cryptocurrency and consequently have the power to influence the value of it by selling larger amounts at a particular moment.

Fiat currency: A currency released by a government that was declared to be a legal tender, yet it is not backed by a physical commodity. The value of it is based on the people's belief of it. Most of the world currencies including the Euro are considered fiat currency.

Initial Coin Offering (ICO): A concept where a venture business creates a digital token or a cryptocurrency exchanging it for other cryptocurrencies such Bitcoin, therefore raising funds to finance and develop its business idea. Mostly used by startups to bypass the rigorous and regulated procedures required by other means of capital raising.

Exit scam: A fraudulent practice by raising funds for a business idea using the means of an ICO with no intention of actually developing it. Usually people behind it vanish with investors' money during or before the ICO is complete.

Airdrop scam: A scamming marketing technique where the blockchain project gives away free tokens of a cryptocurrency in a false attempt to raise awareness about their ICO. In order to receive the free tokens people most commonly have to provide personal information that can be used for various malicious reasons including hacking into wallets and theft of more valuable established tokens such as Bitcoin or Ethereum.

Breadcrumb technique: A technique developed by the Danish Police Force to fight cybercrime associated with cryptocurrencies. It is focused on analysing and cross-referencing data available on blockchains, crypto exchanges and crypto platforms where official documents are required to trade cryptocurrencies. Transactions are correlated in order to discover the identities of users who made them for illegal payments.



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

A new beginning for European defence: *In the light of the significant security threats, Europe is hard pressed to further commit to the progressive framing of a common European Union Defence Policy, as outlined in the Lisbon Treaty. What steps could the EU take to ensure citizens' safety and continent's security?*

Submitted by: Angel Bahrami (SE), Tobias Borchers (DE), Konstantinos Charos (GR), Giorgio Daroni (IT), Juozapas Gustainis (LT), Alberto Martín Groba (ES), Clémence Present (DE), Selen Tuba Özdemir (TR), Anastasia Zhuchkova (ES), Rafael L. González Graciani (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament:

- A. Alarmed by increasing human, social and economic costs caused by organised cross-border crime to the European citizens turning the spotlight on the trafficking of firearms and, human beings, as well as on the market of illicit drugs leading to the proliferation of new psychoactive substances (NPS),
- B. Deeply conscious of the existence of a sleeper jihadist cell network in the EU,
- C. Contemplating a notable increase in cybercrime activity affecting both individuals and businesses considering that:
 - i. 80% of European companies have experienced at least one cyberattack in the last year,
 - ii. cyberattacks are estimated to cost the global economy €400 billion every year,
 - iii. more than 4000 ransomware cyber attacks are registered per day in 2018¹⁹,

¹⁹ Europe Commission Press Centre. (2018). European Commission - PRESS RELEASES - Press release - State of the Union 2017 - Cybersecurity: Commission scales up EU's response to cyber-attacks. Retrieved from http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-3193_en.htm



- D. Taking into consideration that 5000 organised crime groups (OGCs) are under investigation by the EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL) for operating within and outside the EU,
- E. Noting with deep concern that in light of the European migrant crisis, 90% of the migrants travelling to the EU in 2015 used facilitation services offered and provided by criminal groups,
- F. Recognising the increased criminals' access to unregistered conventional and military-grade firearms via dark web, cross border smuggling and weapon reactivation,
- G. Disappointed that the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC) at EUROPOL failed to neutralise eight terrorist breaches since 2015,
- H. Noting with regret that over 5000 EU citizens have been influenced by jihadist radicalisation and have joined terrorist organisations in Iraq and Syria²⁰,
- I. Having studied that 1002 people were arrested for terrorism-related offences in the EU during 2016, 44% of them being EU citizens,
- J. Observing the hallmarks of new terrorist tactics deployed in Europe since 2015,
- K. Taking into consideration that the dark web is the predominant field of action of organised crime groups (OCGs) in the EU²¹,
- L. Keeping in mind the technical and technological limitations that arise when investigating hackers behind cyber attacks²²,
- M. Considering the lack of awareness of individuals and businesses regarding cybercrime and cybersecurity,
- N. Deeply concerned by the current understaffing of the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) operating with 40 employees²³;


²⁰ European Parliament. (2017). Terrorism: How Parliament is addressing the threat. Retrieved from http://www.europarl.europa.eu/infographic/europe-and-terrorism/index_en.html

²¹ Vitaris, B. (2016). Europol: The Dark Web Is The Heaven For Organized Criminals In The EU. Retrieved from <https://www.deepdotweb.com/2017/05/09/europol-dark-web-heaven-organized-criminals-eu/>

²² Orton-Jones, C. (2016). Catching hackers is not getting easier - Raconteur. Retrieved from <https://www.raconteur.net/technology/catching-hackers-is-not-getting-easier>

²³ BBC. (2016). BBC - Democracy Live - EU cybercrime centre launched by Commissioner Malmstrom. Retrieved from http://news.bbc.co.uk/democracylive/hi/europe/newsid_9782000/9782597.stm



- 
1. Asks the Foreign Affairs Council configuration (FAC) to host formal meetings on a trimestral basis to establish a course of action in the fields of defence and crisis management, focusing on the possible establishment of an EU Joint Military Army;

Combating Organised Crime and Major Forms of Crime

2. Requests the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (HR/VP) to enhance a security cross-border cooperation with Turkey within the framework of the Common European Security and Defence Policy (CSDP);
3. Suggests the North - Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) to create the 'NATO Anti - Transnational Organised Crime Agency' (ATOCA) under the NATO civilian structure to combat international organised crime groups (OCGs);
4. Directs the European Commission to initiate an amendment of the Directive 2008/51 (Firearms Directive) by:
 - a. banning category B firearms to private owners,
 - b. restricting all firearm parts to only be in possession of license holders,
 - c. creating an EU-wide firearms and ammunition amnesty programme;
5. Appreciates the European Commission's decision to extend the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS) by including non-EU citizen's criminal convictions, regardless of their nationality;
6. Encourages the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG-SANTE) to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking by:
 - a. facilitating social integration,
 - b. providing sufficient social transfers,
 - c. ensuring physical protection against the criminals' threats;
7. Congratulates the European Commission for supporting the HIDE project and creating a pan-European dialogue-platform on ethics and governance of personal detection technologies and biometrics;



Combating Cyber Crime

8. Recommends the European Commission to raise awareness on cybercrime risk through:
 - a. encouraging the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) to launch a media campaign on the 'Safer Internet Day' (SID) to inform the population about the major cybersecurity threats and safety precautions,
 - b. suggesting the Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council configuration (EYCS) to promote the implementation of the course 'Introduction to Cybersecurity' in years 7 and 8 of public school curricula,
 - c. proposing EUROPOL to initiate and promote a single definition of the concept "dark web" as a legal term;
9. Firmly recommends the Justice and Home Affairs Council configuration (JHA) to follow the Operation Bayonet counter cyber crime strategy when tackling cybersecurity threats;
10. Recommends the EC3, at the EUROPOL, to increase its cybersecurity-specialised personnel to 150 taking as a reference the workforce of the United States Cyber Command (USCC);

Combating Terror

9. Invites Member States that lack a list of safe countries of origin to draft and adopt one following the example of 12 Member States²⁴;
10. Hopes the DG-ECHO shifts focus to community development efforts in areas where youth is vulnerable to recruitment and radicalisation by terrorist groups²⁵;
11. Suggests the JHA to create a unified security alert system mobile device application following the example of the app 'Alert Cops', already regionally implemented by the National Police Corps of Spain in

²⁴ Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, France, Ireland, Luxembourg, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and the United Kingdom have a list of safe countries of origin.

²⁵ Government of Malaysia. (2018). The Lure Of Youth Into Terrorism. Retrieved from <http://www.searcct.gov.my/publications/our-publications?id=55>





Autonomous Communities such as Galicia;

12. Encourages the EUROPOL's Human Resources (HR) area to implement EUROPOL delegations in the Member States' National Police Corps' headquarters to coordinate joint-operations and engage the exchange of information;
13. Congratulates the European-based INDECT research project for developing intelligent security systems without violating general data protection laws.





FACT SHEET - COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE)

AlertCops App (Police National Corps of Spain): It allows you to share your position with the people you want or with a rescue center. You can also send photos and videos to the public security services or periodically send your position during the time the alert is active. Moreover, you will receive security, emergency or informational notifications depending on where you are or chat with public security services in your own language.

Category B Firearms - Firearms Directive (art. 17 DIR 2017/853): Includes, repeating short firearms, single-shot short firearms with centre-fire percussion, single-shot short firearms with rimfire percussion whose overall length is less than 28 cm and semi-automatic long firearms whose loading device and chamber can together hold more than three rounds

Common European Security and Defence Policy (CSDP): The implementation of the CSDP involves the deployment of military or civilian missions for peacekeeping, conflict prevention and strengthening international security in accordance with the principles of the United Nations (UN) Charter.

Dark Web: The dark web refers to encrypted online content that is not indexed on conventional search engines. The dark web is part of deep web, a wider collection of content that does not appear through regular internet browsing.

Directorate General on Communication (DG COMM): The mission of the DG Communication is to inform the media and citizens of the activities of the European Commission and to communicate the objectives and goals of its policies and actions and to inform the Commission of the evolution of opinion in the Member States.

Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO): It is the European Commission's department for overseas humanitarian aid and for civil protection. It aims to save and preserve life, prevent and alleviate human suffering and safeguard the integrity and dignity of populations affected by natural disasters and man-made crises.

Directorate - General for Health and Food Safety (DG - SANTE): The DG SANTE is responsible for the implementation of European Union laws on the safety of food and other products, on consumers' rights and on the protection of people's health.

Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council configuration (EYCS): The EYCS Council is composed of the ministers responsible for education, culture, youth, media, communication and sport from all EU Member States.

European Counter Terrorism Center (ECTC): Designed as a central hub in the EU in the fight against terrorism, the ECTC focuses on providing operational support upon a request from a EU Member State for investigations, tackling foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and expertise on terrorism financing (through the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme and the Financial Intelligence Unit), online terrorist propaganda and extremism (through the EU Internet Referral Unit), illegal arms trafficking and international cooperation among counter terrorism authorities.



European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS): It was established in April 2012 in order to improve the exchange of information on criminal records throughout the EU. All EU countries are currently connected to ECRIS.

European Cybercrime Center (EC3): It is the body of the EUROPOL that coordinates cross-border law enforcement activities against computer crime and acts as a centre of technical expertise on the matter.

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (EUROPOL): It is the law enforcement agency of the EU formed to handle criminal intelligence and combat serious international organised crime and terrorism through cooperation between competent authorities of EU Member States. The Agency has no executive powers, and its officials are not entitled to arrest suspects or act without prior approval from competent authorities in the member states. Europol supported 127 counter terrorism operations in 2016, including most the attack in Berlin. This is an almost 50 percent increase compared to 2015 with 86 investigations.

Foreign Affairs Council Configuration (FAC): It is responsible for the EU's external action, which includes foreign policy, defence and security, trade, development cooperation and humanitarian aid and is composed of the foreign ministers from all EU member states. Depending on the agenda, the Council also brings together: defence ministers (common security and defence policy), development ministers (development cooperation), trade ministers (common commercial policy). Meetings of the Foreign Affairs Council are chaired by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, currently Federica Mogherini.

HIDE Project: It is a 36 month coordination action that aims to create a pan-European dialogue platform on ethics and governance of personal detection technologies and biometrics.

Justice and Home Affairs Council Configuration (JHA): The Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council is made up of justice and home affairs ministers from all the EU Member States. In general, justice ministers deal with judicial cooperation in both civil and criminal law and fundamental rights, while home affairs ministers are responsible for migration, border management and police cooperation, among other matters.

Human Trafficking: EU countries reported 15,846 victims of human trafficking between 2013 and 2014, 76% of which were women and girls, according to a European Commission report.

INDECT: It is a research project in the area of intelligent security systems performed by several European universities since 2009 and funded by the EU. The purpose of the project is to involve European scientists and researchers in the development of solutions to and tools for automatic threat detection.

Migrant Smuggling Economic Benefits: Criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling are estimated to have had a turnover of between EUR 3 - 6 billion (EUROPOL, 2015).

North - Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO): The alliance is based on the North Atlantic Treaty that was signed on 4 April 1949. NATO constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its independent member states agree to mutual defence in response to an attack by any external party. The organisation is formed by civilian and military staff.





Operation Bayonet: It was a multinational law enforcement operation culminating in 2017 targeting the AlphaBay and Hansa darknet markets. It was led by the Police National Union of The Netherlands.

Organised Crime Group (OCG): Organised crime can be defined as serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by people working together on a continuing basis. Organised criminals working together for a particular criminal activity or activities are called an organised crime group.

Presence of Sleeper Jihadist Cells: According to the the former Director of National Intelligence of the United States of America, Mr. James R. Clapper, it has been proven that EU Member States Germany, Italy and England are hosting sleeper jihadist cells.

Safe Countries of Origin' List: International Law (the Geneva Convention) and EU law (the Asylum Procedures Directive) consider a country safe when there is a democratic system and generally and consistently no persecution, no torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, no threat of violence and no armed conflict. According to the European Commission these lists will increase the efficiency of asylum systems, deter attempts to abuse the European Asylum System, allow Member States to devote greater resources to protection for persons in need

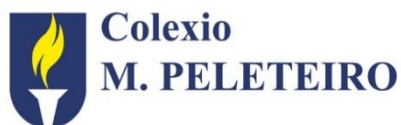
Safer Internet Day (SID): Over the years, Safer Internet Day (SID) has become a landmark event in the online safety calendar. Starting as an initiative of the EU SafeBorders project in 2004 and taken up by the Insafe network as one of its earliest actions in 2005, Safer Internet Day has grown beyond its traditional geographic zone and is now celebrated in approximately 130 countries worldwide.

United States Cyber Command (USCYBERCOM): According to the US Department of Defense (DoD), USCYBERCOM *"plans, coordinates, integrates, synchronizes and conducts activities to: direct the operations and defense of specified Department of Defense information networks and; prepare to, and when directed, conduct full spectrum military cyberspace operations in order to enable actions in all domains, ensure US/Allied freedom of action in cyberspace and deny the same to our adversaries."*

Weapon Reactivation: It refers to the proper technique of activating a previously deactivated weapon and/or firearm.



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