



# Resolution Booklet

Trieste 2019: National Selection Conference of European Youth Parliament Italy

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

**Although the EU is well on the way to achieving its 2020 agenda, global temperatures are steadily rising, violent weather events are becoming outright menacing and the biosphere is rapidly deteriorating throughout the globe. Now that the United States has pulled out of the Paris Agreement, what actions should the EU take to guarantee a continuous commitment of the international community to fighting climate change?**

Submitted by: Luca Barriviera (IT), Alessia Colacicco (IT), Sofia Costanzo (IT), Maya Cruz (IT), Francesca Federici (IT), Demetrio Kompare (IT), Giulia Lupi (IT), Francesca Magnanini (IT), Diana Maschilla (IT), Matteo Severi (IT), Susanna Stella (IT), Ferenc Marcell Tapsonyi (IT), Nina Batinić (HR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that the United States is the second largest emitter of CO<sub>2</sub> particles,
- B. Aware of EU being responsible for 9% of the global emissions,
- C. Viewing with appreciation that a number of signatory parties of the Paris Agreements are reducing their CO<sub>2</sub> emissions thanks to the use of renewable energy,
- D. Further noting the lack of existing general awareness concerning the gravity of the climate change repercussions,
- E. Noting with deep concern that a single party's decision not to act on climate change has direct repercussions on a global scale,
- F. Noting with deep regret that the United States is withdrawing from the Paris Agreement leading to irreversible consequences,
- G. Deeply concerned by the nature of the Paris Agreement being non binding,
- H. Profoundly concerned by political parties' policies prioritising economic benefits over environmental effects due to their skeptic views on climate change,
- I. Further noting that the EU will lose 1.8% of its GDP if serious actions are not taken towards climate change,
- J. Alarmed by the current government of the US's decision to withhold:
  - i) funds on climate change research,
  - ii) investments in the Green Climate Fund,

- K. Concerned by the fact that parties are opting for the model of linear economy in order to create short term benefits,
- L. Fully alarmed by the fact that the largest emitters of CO2 have economies that rely on fossil fuel industries,
1. Calls upon the European Commission to incite positive change in Member States who:
    - i) move towards circular economies,
    - ii) take actions against climate change;
  2. Encourages Member States to invest in research and renewable energy usage, in order to preserve the economic sectors affected by climate change, such as agriculture and tourism;
  3. Urges Member States to:
    - i) reduce their emissions by implementing the use of renewable energy,
    - ii) incentivise the usage of cleaner energies;
  4. Calls for the signatories of the Paris Agreement to:
    - i) support the United States' Climate Alliance in contributing to the Green Climate Fund,
    - ii) acknowledge companies whose support of the Paris Agreement has helped spreading awareness about their goals and reaching its objectives;
  5. Suggests that MSs raise awareness about climate change issues in Member States through:
    - i) implementing educational campaigns in schools,
    - ii) organising workshops for company CEOs about effective eco-friendly business models;
    - iii) supporting non-governmental organisations that spread information about climate change, such as 'Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage';
  6. Urges the Committee of European Auditing Oversight Bodies (CEAOB) to implement fact-checking steps in political campaigns.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)**

**The recent immigration crisis has had tangible effects on European politics with openly anti-immigration parties gaining ground. National policies are undermining the spirit of founding EU Documents, such as the Schengen Agreement. It is clear that the current immigration and asylum policies- based on the Dublin Regulations -are insufficient to face the challenge posed by humanitarian crises occurring outside our borders. How should the EU act to safeguard the rule of international law and the right of asylum while ensuring the safety of its citizens?**

Submitted by: Magda Arcidiacono (IT), Alessia Berardinelli (IT), Gloria Castellani (IT), Sofia De Gaspari (IT), Giulia Formiconi (IT), Francesco Greco (IT), Luca Gribaudo (IT), Silvia Guffa (IT), Maria Chiara Iamele (IT), Davide Rossi (IT), Gabriele Scrima (IT), Giuseppe Surico (IT), Andjela Radovanović (RS, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the lack of cooperation between the Member State's regarding managing the immigration crisis,
- B. Taking into consideration the fact that Dublin Regulations do not define a rationale for sharing the load of immigration amongst Member States,
- C. Bearing in mind that research of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) shows that 'immigrant students have more restricted access to quality education, leave school earlier and have lower academic achievement than their native peers',
- D. Disturbed by the rise of populist parties across Europe whose anti-immigration narratives figure centrally across political discussions,
- E. Noting with concern that it has been proven by Reuters that refugees are being exploited after arriving in Europe by local criminal organisations, both from a work and a sexual point of view,
- F. Alarmed by the fact that the number of complaints of discrimination submitted to the CICDR has risen by 93.3% in 2018,
- G. Further noting that shelters set up at EU's external borders are overcrowded, leading to migrants' permanence in camps being excessively prolonged,

- H. Fully alarmed by the fact that it has become evident that Member States are violating the Schengen agreement, such as in 2017, when 45.000 immigrants were rejected from Ventimiglia border by France;
1. Welcomes the European Commission's efforts to reach a consensus on the proportional distribution of immigrants among the Member State considering their population, economic stance, unemployment rate;
  2. Welcomes the implementation of educational and language courses in shelters;
  3. Supports the European Court of Justice in its imposition of fines to Member States found in violation of EU Charter of Fundamental Rights;
  4. Urges the Member States to cooperate with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and develop a policy aiming to balance the internal interests of the Member States with the refugees' rights;
  5. Suggests Member States to include 'criminal risks workshops' for immigrants living in shelters aimed at informing them about the threats of falling victim to criminal organisations;
  6. Strongly affirms the Member States to implement periodical controls of migrants' working conditions;
  7. Invites the Red Cross to cooperate with public and private national media sources in order to promote mutual understanding between citizens and migrants through public events;
  8. Encourages the European Commission to create a task-force composed of up to two commissioners from each Member State cooperating to find the best way to distribute immigrants among MSs;
  9. Proposes the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the European Council to subsidise:
    - i) the creation of shelters on the external borders of Europe,
    - ii) the expansion of humanitarian corridors in European transition countries,
    - iii) the development of alternative legal routes for refugees (training programmes, private sponsorships, labour mobility);
  10. Urges Member States to facilitate the process that allows refugees to ask for asylum;
  11. Wishes for Frontex to coordinate illegal refugees repatriations;
  12. Encourages the European Commission to allocate funding to partially subsidise migrants' transfer costs;
  13. Urges the European Commission to establish stricter fines for countries violating Schengen Agreement, as well as deprive Schengen privileges from their citizens.

14.

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

**After the USA and Australia's decision to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, conflict in the Palestinian Territories has reignited. While Israel has been repeatedly accused of violating human rights in Gaza, Hamas does not seem to have any intention of pursuing peace and both sides are locked in a confrontational stance. What role should the EU play to foster a peaceful and inclusive solution in the Israeli - Palestinian conflict?**

Submitted by: Alessandro Axel Carenzi (IT), Bianca Spaccini (IT), Carmine Nardelli (IT), Caterina Chelini (IT), Elia Andrea Perli (IT), Farida Dakissaga (IT), Francesca Elli (IT), Giorda Giulia (IT), Joseph Jona Falco (IT), Michele Di Gregorio (IT), Pablo Johnson (IT), Raphael Schurger (IT), Korshenko Wladyslav (AT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind cultural and historical differences between Israelis and Palestinians,
- B. Fully aware that the statehood of Palestine is:
  - i) not universally recognised
  - ii) recognised only by 9 out of 28 Member States
- C. Deeply disturbed by:
  - i) the long-lasting unresolved armed conflict in the Palestinian Territories
  - ii) the continuous occupation of Palestinian territories by Israel
- D. Taking into account that the EU is a member of the Quartet on the Middle East,
- E. Taking note of the relocation of the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem in May of 2018 following the adoption by the US Congress of the "Jerusalem Act",
- F. Realising that the Gaza Strip is controlled by a recognised terrorist group, known as Hamas, that has been charged of multiple crimes, such as:
  - i) terrorist attacks,
  - ii) kidnapping and killing Palestinians accused of collaboration with Israel,
- G. Deeply disturbed that Hamas uses international humanitarian aid for terroristic purposes,
- H. Fully alarmed by numerous human rights violations committed by Israeli and Palestinian officials,

- I. Noting with regret the principle of proportional use of force being violated by the Israeli military,
  - J. Deeply concerned about the absence of a unified central government leading Gaza and the West Bank,
  - K. Expressing disturbance with the absence of universally recognised border <sup>1</sup>between Israel and Palestine,
  - L. Noting with deep concern that the total embargo imposed on the Gaza Strip by Israel leads to food shortages in the region;
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1. Invites cultural exchange programs between Israeli and Palestinian students;
  2. Proposes the creation of international schools with both Palestinian and Israeli students;
  3. Calls upon Israeli and Palestinian authorities to respect the principle of proportionality in the use of force;
  4. Promotes investments in programs used exclusively for defence such as the Iron Dome System<sup>2</sup>;
  5. Asks the Member States to agree on the recognition of Palestine and its borders;
  6. Suggests international recognition of:
    - i) West Jerusalem as the capital of Israel,
    - ii) east Jerusalem as the capital of a future Palestinian state, with the exception of the Old City, which is to be posed under international control;
  7. Encourages businesses registered in the Member States to stop business relations with Israeli companies registered in the occupied territories;
  8. Calls for the establishment of a separate body under the authority of The European Commission located in Palestinian territories to audit the use of funds provided as humanitarian aid by the EU;
  9. Encourages an internal dialogue between Gaza and the West Bank by creating a platform for negotiations controlled by a third party mediator;
  10. Supports the creation of a database about the humanitarian situation in the territories of Israel controlled by the EU;
  11. Proposes a UN-peacekeeping mission in the Gaza strip and West Bank to assess the current situation;
  12. Advocates for the recognition of the 4th June 1967 borders by the Member States.

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<sup>1</sup> Demarcation line is a geopolitical border, often agreed upon as part of an armistice or ceasefire

<sup>2</sup> Iron Dome is a mobile air defence system developed by Israel.

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

**In 2013, China launched the so called Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a huge infrastructural investment project aimed at connecting the East with the West of Eurasia. 13 Member States have already signed Memorandums with the People's Republic of China or with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) to build critical infrastructure. Many candidate countries, such as Serbia, Montenegro and Turkey have signed into the initiative and Italy is posed to be the first G7 nation to do so. Despite the opportunities offered by Chinese investment, many Member States, and key allies such as the United States, remain opposed to this project and fear China's aggressive and often predatory investment policies. How should the EU strive to ripe the benefits of the BRI for infrastructure and trade while safeguarding its strategic interests?**

Submitted by: Alessia Vianini (IT), Brando Spinelli (IT), Chiara Cresta (IT), Francesca La Motta (IT), Isotta Magistrali (IT), Jana Stekar (IT), Luca Giordano (IT), Martina Sacchi (IT), Matteo Facello (IT), Nicola Ciliberti (IT), Nicolò Setti (IT), Viola Biazzi (IT), Corinna Alberti (IT, Chairperson), João Costa (PT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the amount of money invested in the BRI, with the AIIB having invested USD 7.62 billions in 36 projects over the last three years,
- B. Observing the trade deficit between the EU and China reaching USD 185 billions in 2018,
- C. Welcomes the opportunity to exploit the BRI in order to broaden the range and quantity of products exported to the Chinese market,
- D. Bearing in mind the poor conditions of workers in China, in particular the minimum wage standards,
- E. Disturbed by the BRI's lack of concern for environmental and economical sustainability,
- F. Deeply concerned by the signing of bilateral Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) between single Member States, leading to China holding greater bargaining power over contract conditions,



- G. Acknowledging the warnings of potential undesired effects that Member States received for their involvement with the BRI by key allies such as the United States of America (USA),
  - H. Alarmed by the BRI's low-transparency methods and absence of a clearly-defined development plan and budget,
  - I. Concerned with the increasing number of BRI participating countries, such as Montenegro, struggling to cover unsustainable debts they owe China,
  - J. Deploring the selective Chinese domestic market and its burdensome procedures for goods imported from the EU,
  - K. Bearing in mind the number of low-quality products entering the EU market from China, competing unfairly with local goods,
  - L. Considering the differences between the legal frameworks regulating infrastructure in the EU and in China,
  - M. Alarmed by the critical situation in BRI partner countries trade routes, such as the middle-east and north-African countries, due to ongoing conflicts and an unstable political climate;
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- 1. Urges the European Commission to create a platform composed by representatives of both Member States and Asian countries with the aim of promoting economic cooperation;
  - 2. Encourages the European Commission to promote research into the Chinese market's demands in order to fully exploit the opportunity opened up by the BRI;
  - 3. Suggests Member States to employ strategies aimed at increasing exports directed to the Chinese market;
  - 4. Strongly discourages Member States to engage in bilateral import-export relations with China which differ from an EU common approach;
  - 5. Calls upon the European Commission to reduce the import of goods of companies which violate the International Labor Organisation's (ILO) International labour standards;
  - 6. Urges the Committee for Standardisation to establish regulations on the quality and sustainability of all products imported, blocking the commercialisation of those which do not meet the requirements;
  - 7. Urges the Member States to present a common front in dealing with China in international fora such as the World Trade Organization;
  - 8. Endorses the European Union, the USA and China to work on a multilateral agreement in order to balance the economic influence of the three parties,
  - 9. Urges the European Commission to implement:

- i) a foreign investment screening network;
- ii) a fund aimed at supporting partner countries whose public debt threatens their sovereignty.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)**

**While tensions between the United States and China keep rising and global trade is declining, the EU has recently signed a number of free trade agreements with countries such as Canada (CETA) and Japan (EPA) and is committed to its free trade agenda. How can the EU and its Member States work with international organisations to turn the tide in global trade and protect free trade?**

Submitted by: Alice Acquafredda (IT), Andrea Unti (IT), Carlotta Morisasco (IT), Carmine Di Fraia (IT), Emma Marchisio (IT), Francesco Melchiorre (IT), Filippo Fioretti Boccato (IT), Irene Ricca (IT), Luigi Lorenzoni (IT), Luna Canavese (IT), Mathias Mari (IT), Vittoria Lo Nardo (IT), Danylo Bobylov (UA, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that modern economy is characterised by increasing commercial barriers<sup>3</sup> and higher taxes,
- B. Noting with regret that bilateral agreements can undermine EU product standards<sup>4</sup>,
- C. Deeply concerned that the lack of labour, healthcare and human rights standards, in developing countries, may hinder Free Trade by allowing for unfair competition,
- D. Further noting that the United States(US) and China placed tariffs on each other's products, totalling:
  - i) over USD 250 billion to China,
  - ii) UDS 110 billion to the US plus an additional 5% on technological products, textiles as well as an extra 10% on chemicals, meat, wheat and wine;
- E. Alarmed by the estimation by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that the recent trade war, caused by new protectionist policies introduced by the US:
  - i) may decrease the world Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by roughly 1%,
  - ii) can potentially instigate international conflicts such as the abolishment of previous agreements between the EU and the US,

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<sup>3</sup> Economic, policy making barriers which are cause the reservations between countries.

<sup>4</sup> Product standards are documents that provides rules, guidances or characteristics for activities or their results, for common and repeated use.

- F. Preoccupied by the fact that, According to the latest Gallup<sup>5</sup> Polls, 33% of the American public believes that Free Trade is a threat to the economy from foreign imports,
- G. Recognising that Free Trade has generated advantages on a global scale by:
- i) reducing the global GINI Index<sup>6</sup>,
  - ii) improving living standards, both in developing and advanced countries,
  - iii) increasing GDP per capita at Purchasing Power Parity<sup>7</sup> current USD currency,
  - iv) improving Human Development Index (HDI)<sup>8</sup> in the most European countries,
  - v) allowing the public to benefit from goods at lower prices,
- H. Alarmed by the inefficiency of the World Trade Organisation's (WTO) actions towards controlling the effects of the trade war between the US and China;
1. Suggests the WTO to establish general product quality standards;
  2. Further suggests the Member States to implement said standards;
  3. Urges the United Nations to set common standards in terms of labour, healthcare, respect of human rights and education in Less Developed Countries (LDCs);
  4. Calls upon the WTO to promote within LDC the introduction of business models such as the "Lean Manufacturing"<sup>9</sup> model;
  5. Invites the WTO to create a specific body monitoring the US-China trade relations;
  6. Encourages the Council of Ministers to become the conciliator between the US and China promoting new agreements with lower taxes and equal exchanges of goods and services;
  7. Supports the further signing of bilateral trade agreements between the EU and potential trading partners;
  8. Urges the European Commission to create an educational program through partnership with Economic Educational Institutions and WTO;
  9. Calls upon the European Commission to organise a social media campaign on the benefits of Free Trade;

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<sup>5</sup> American analytics and advisory company.

<sup>6</sup> Standard economic measure of income inequality.

<sup>7</sup> Is an economic theory that compares different countries' currencies through a "basket of goods" approach.

<sup>8</sup> Is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of human development.

<sup>9</sup> A systematic method for the minimization of waste within a manufacturing system without sacrificing productivity, which can cause problems.

10. Urges the Member States' Ministries of Labour to enact a process of conversion of manpower by professional training, aimed at reducing the aspects of competition that undermine consensus in free trade;
11. Calls upon the United Nations to create an assembly consisting of global leaders and economists to agree upon general policies to promote free trade.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS  
(LIBE)**

**Since the Cambridge Analytica scandal it has become increasingly evident that private companies are actively using social media to not only make profit but also to influence politics and people for political gains. What strategies should the EU pursue in collaboration with the main social networking companies in order to safeguard its citizens rights on the web?**

Submitted by: Aliberti Gaia (IT), Antimi Carlo (IT) , Bertolino Francesca, Bonanno Sophia, Cauz Margherita, Cecchini Margherita, Forcella Annalisa, Pellegrino Sarah, Pilutti Francesca, Salvini Annaclara Tria Michela Pasqua, Valentini Jacopo Alina Solovei (UA, Chairperson), Joshua Devine (IT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the influence of big data analytic companies, such as Cambridge Analytica, on political elections and referendums,
- B. Recognising that one million UK citizens were influenced directly by the “Vote Leave campaign” to target British voters ahead of the Brexit referendum in 2016,
- C. Deeply conscious of the decisive role that Cambridge Analytica played in the most recent elections for the presidency of the United States;
- D. Acknowledging that a British survey concluded that 23% of adults think social networks help them to understand parties’ positions about the main issues and 26% of them said that social media engagement pushed them to vote;
- E. Emphasising that, according to Ofcom<sup>10</sup>, a growing number of children under the age of 11 are registering for social media accounts despite minimum age limits,
- F. Taking into account that polls analysed by the Helsinki Institute for Information Technology show that 75% of consumers have no knowledge in how social media firms and marketing companies handle their data,
- G. Deeply concerned about the fact that private companies’ revenues from the processing and trade of data will reach \$260 billion in 2022,

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<sup>10</sup> UK's communications regulator

- H. Considering that the European Parliamentary Research Service has analysed the age of the users and has identified that:
- i) the majority of people that read or post civic political opinions are aged between 16 and 34 years,
  - ii) about 90% of users do not read legal terms and privacy policy;
  - iii) the aforementioned percentage grows up to 97% among younger users 18-24
- I. Further noting that in 2018 the United State's congressional hearing senator Gardner accused Mark Zuckerberg of the fact that if a user opens another web page when logged in on Facebook, the social media platform actively stores the interactions of the user with the platform, the cookies and search results in its database,
- J. Alarmed by the fact that private companies use private data from social networks in order to create precise psychological profiles with the aim of influencing in particular political choices and behaviour of social media users,
1. Requests the European Union Agency for Network and Information Security to limit the usage of personal data processing from private companies strictly to non-sensitive data<sup>11</sup>.
  2. Calls for companies to display fundamental terms and conditions in a synthesised form without resorting to a technical language<sup>12</sup>, with
    - i) pop ups showing up periodically on the monitor while using an app, or a website, explaining terms and conditions with clear, direct and comprehensible language despite of age or educational level,
    - ii) insertions that specify the purpose on consent to the use of data,
  3. Urges the creation of a children's protection policy on social media by:
    - i) imposing systems which aim is to verify the legal age of users that approach social media for the first time or create an account by asking proof of ID (Electronic Identity card or Passport),
    - ii) obliging social media to ask private company to verify accounts of their children into the social media, giving the consent, and monitoring children's activities by connecting both parents' phones with the child's profile,
    - iii) censorship specific contents, such as politics, violence or pornography to under 16 users.

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<sup>11</sup> Sensitive Data: any data that reveals racial or ethnic origin, political opinions, religious or philosophical beliefs, trade union membership, genetic data, biometric data for the purpose of uniquely identifying a natural person, data concerning health or a natural person's sex life and/or sexual orientation.

<sup>12</sup> technical language: language based on or marked by a strict or legal interpretation.

4. Endorses the creation of specific servers, owned by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS), which will exclusively hold the data of every EU citizen collected by private and public companies;
5. Calls upon the Council of the European Union to provide the bodies of EDPS with the power of sanctioning and legally prosecuting those who use profiling based on sensitive data for economical, political or social purposes;
6. Further requests the European Commission to expand upon the GDPR to assign international bodies that:
  - i) Verify the reliability of the sources of news and articles shared on social media and informs users if the news has been officially verified;
  - ii) Reduce the area of influence of fake news by taking down social media groups, fake accounts and channels of communication used to spread hatred or disinformation;
7. Calls upon the Members States to introduce mandatory training programmes regarding the basic knowledge about social media, their use and privacy laws in both academic and working environments.



8.



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