ANEXO_I

INFORME DE CONCLUSIONES DEL EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLAMENT 2022 (EYP 2022)
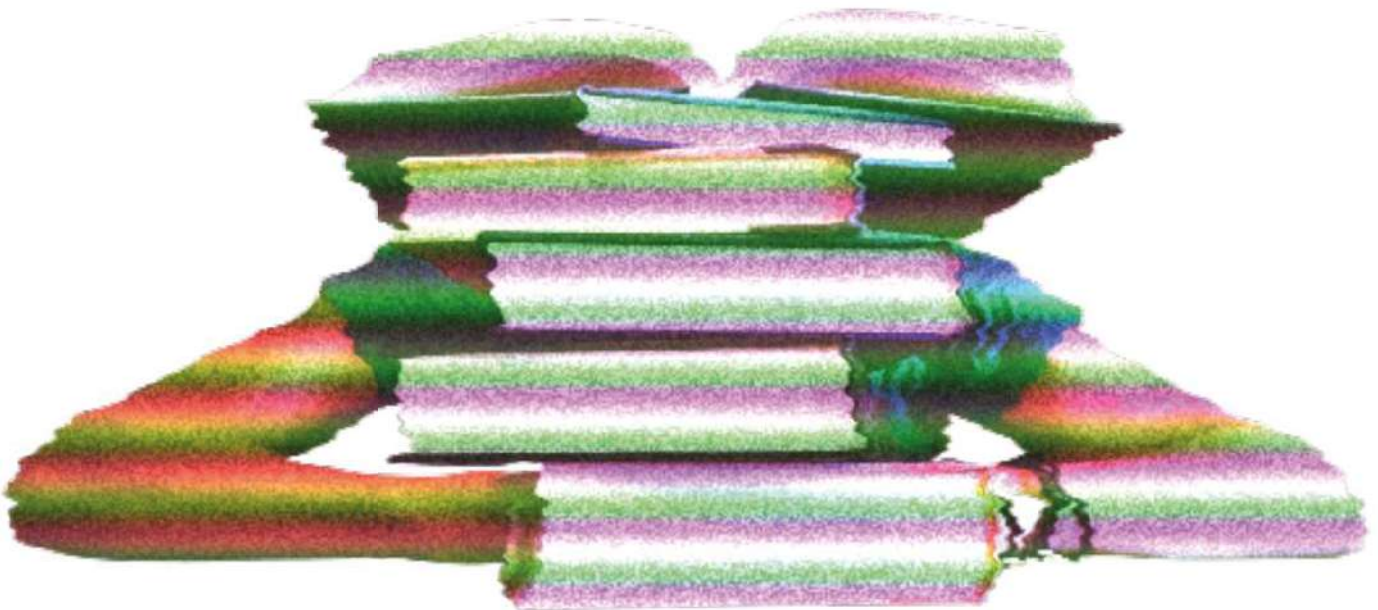
RSAS

Welcome Words by the President of Huesca 2022

Dear reader,

Thank you for your interest in the resolution booklet of Huesca 2022 - 17th National Selection Conference of EYP Spain!

This given document is a result of the hard work of the Delegates who have contributed with their enthusiasm and willingness to shape the future of Europe. Its purpose is to represent the viewpoint of the European youth which has put the time and the efforts into becoming active citizens as well as educating themselves on vital issues that our society faces today. I hope that you will enjoy reading this document as much as the Academic team of the Session enjoyed preparing it. Moreover, I sincerely hope that the output of Huesca 2022 will encourage further curiosity and willingness to provide solutions that have the power to influence the future of the EU.

As the leader of the Academic team, I would like to extend my words of gratitude to the Delegates of Huesca NSC for continuous engagement and outstanding input as well as the teachers for supporting the network with their active participation and encouragement. During the entire process, the Academic team was greatly supported by the National Committee of EYP Spain and especially by the President - Alonso Ciscar Taulet - who had unlimited trust in the team. Lastly, I would like to sincerely thank our Chairpersons - Ander Urteaga, Aris Martínez, Daniel Kelly, Heleen Vanagt, Jack Nassri, Jason Kazazis, Julia Kikel, Lorea del Río, Lucía Sancho, Malou Laffay, Nina Tsoutsanis, Raphael Gross-Chartuni, Tomas Winegar - for their incredible work and effort in supporting the Delegates as well as for their extensive research and unlimited dedication before and during the Session. Additionally, my words of appreciation go to the Vice-Presidents of the Session - Johann Davies, Markel Kerejeta, and Mary Kekhyan - for all their dedication, motivation, energy, and willingness to bring my vision into life.

I hope that you will greatly enjoy reading the academic output of Huesca 2022!

Best regards,

Lira Mikayelyan (AM)
President of Huesca 2022 - 17th National Selection Conference of EYP Spain

Order of debates

EMPL II

AFCO

ITRE II

IMCO I

LIBE

ENVI

ITRE I

EMPL I

REGI

FEMM

IMCO II

ECON

ITRE III

Topics of Huesca 2022

AFCO

***EU know* it's not the same as it was:** *Since 1992, Europe has seen a menacing growth of national conservatism and right-wing populism in countries such as France, Austria, and Poland. The support of Eurosceptic parties doubled in the last 20 years, following the increasing number of politicians who have voiced discontentment towards EU integration and functioning. What stance should the EU take towards Euroscepticism within the Member States as a way of ensuring continuous cooperation and defending the core values of the Union?*

ECON

Moving towards a digital age: *In March 2022, the Commission's proposal on rules on supervision, consumer protection and environmental sustainability of crypto-assets entered the final stage of negotiations. Given that the lack of financial literacy among the European youth on crypto-assets and blockchain technology results in excessive risk-taking, what steps should the EU take to foster financial literacy in regards to digital assets among young Europeans?*

EMPL I

The gig is up: *Digital labour platforms such as Uber or Glovo currently employ over 28 million people in the EU. Keeping in mind these companies often use exploitative and insecure employment contracts, how can the EU tackle precarious working conditions in the digital gig economy?*

EMPL II

Apprentices in the red: *In an uncertain post-Covid labour market, apprenticeship schemes are generally viewed as a route to secure employment, however, there are significant discrepancies regarding the status of apprentices in different Member States. How can the EU harmonise and improve the apprenticeship pathway for its citizens?*

ENVI

Trip to Wasteland: *Despite the adoption of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) in 2018, improper waste management and illegal waste shipments still have a negative impact on both the environment and public health. How can the EU achieve the WFD's goals for 2025?*

FEMM

Out of sight, out of mind: *Almost all Member States have unregulated or criminalised sex work systems in place, which has resulted in bad working conditions, increasing sex tourism, and a constantly rising number of trafficking victims in the sex work industry. Considering the importance of ensuring safety and protecting fundamental rights in the industry, how can the EU combat the exploitation of sex workers while ensuring the sovereignty of Member States?*

IMCO I

It's all a facade: *As Corporate Social Responsibility is becoming a primary concern for consumers, the number of companies being accused of incorporating greenwashing practices in their operations is increasing. Following the proposed amendments to the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive, European legislators seek ways to regulate unethical commercial techniques as a means of safeguarding consumer rights. What steps should the EU take to combat greenwashing and preserve fair, responsible competition?*

IMCO II

Welcome to the jungle: *Search engines and social networking sites have adopted a never-intended active role in terms of moderating and filtering the content that the end-user can access. Given the increasing relevance that the online debate has in the daily lives of citizens and for a properly functioning democracy, what stance should the EU take when assessing online platforms' liability regarding illicit content while safeguarding freedom of expression and information?*

ITRE I

#LightbulbMoment: *The general price of electricity in 2021 rose by 11% when compared to 2020, a situation now made worse by a post-pandemic increase in demand, the war in Ukraine, and an insufficient increase in supply from other sources. How can the EU work with other partners to ensure and protect an adequate and affordable supply of energy, whilst also respecting its Green Transition ambitions?*

ITRE II

Hungry for chips: *The EU is severely reliant on the import of semiconductors for use in both its consumer technology and national infrastructures, having a mere 9% share of the global semiconductor production market. With increasing concerns over possible intentionally implemented cybersecurity flaws in foreign developed chips how should the EU work to promote semiconductor development within its borders?*

ITRE III

Just add water: *Hydrogen power offers a promising solution for the transition to net-zero emissions. However, until now hydrogen has not been used to its full potential and covers less than two percent of the EU's current energy consumption. How can the EU and its Member States foster an efficient use of hydrogen whilst acknowledging the drawbacks of this energy carrier?*

LIBE

We're all in this together: *The effectiveness of EU strategies on refugee integration has been constantly questioned by European citizens and national governments. With the war in Ukraine resulting in over 4 million new refugees in the EU in need of assistance and consequently worsening the situation after the 2015 refugee crisis, how can the EU further increase efforts for efficient integration of refugees within its borders?*

REGI

Nobody lives here: *Currently, rural regions account for 28% of Europe's population and are estimated to have eight million fewer inhabitants in 30 years. Considering the economic and industrial underdevelopment of the regions is the main reason for the depopulation of rural areas, what measures should Member States take to reverse the situation and promote demographic growth?*

General Assembly Procedure of Huesca 2022 NSC

GENERAL RULES

- All delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless faced with a genuine moral conflict.
- In order to pass, the Resolution needs to collect an **absolute majority**, i.e., **50%+1 of the votes**.
- Only the Chairperson may raise the different committee placards, as explained below.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.

OPENING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

- **Reading of the topic by the Board** (1 minute)

During this stage, the Board announces the Committee of which the topic will be discussed and then proceeds to read the topic title.

- **Silent reading of the resolution** (2 minutes)

All members of the General Assembly (GA) read the operative clauses for themselves.

SPEECHES

a. Defence Speech by the Proposing Committee (3 minutes)

During this time, one member of the proposing committee will deliver a speech presenting the resolution to the General Assembly, during which the rationale, approach and contents of the resolution are explained in an effort to convince the General Assembly as to why the solutions proposed are both feasible and necessary. As a result, the speech should focus primarily on explaining the reasoning and the context of its proposals, rather than simply defending it to the General Assembly.

b. Position Speeches by two Delegates (2 x 1.5 minutes)

The Position Speeches can be given by Delegates of any committee, except the one proposing the Resolution. The Position Speech is supposed to present a disagreement and a different approach to the Resolution or be in favour of the resolution. The Speech is meant to present a personal opinion that **thoroughly disagrees or supports the** proposed resolution, placing special emphasis on the **aims and reasoning** of the resolution and goal behind this critique. It **should not**

pick out any individual clauses, except as examples of a more general rationale. Rather, it should be used when a delegate **fundamentally disagrees with the aim, direction and content or chooses to support** the resolution. Additionally, it should be more **factual** than emotional. In particular, the Position Speech needs to **highlight** the approach of the committee and **outline an alternative**
direction for solutions.

c. Response to Position Speeches by the Proposing Committee (2 minutes) In this speech, a Delegate from the proposing committee responds to the two Position Speeches outlined above. It is important to address the concerns of the Position Speech, explaining why the Resolution is still valid and useful, despite any attacks.

d. Points of Open Debate (3.5 minutes total per round, for 3-4 points)
During the Open Debate, any delegate from a committee - aside from the proposing one - may ask their Chairperson to raise their committee placard and make a comment on the Resolution. The Open Debate aims to facilitate a discussion on the Resolution, so Delegates are encouraged to **propose additional solutions** and enrich the debate, rather than simply asking for clarifications or details.

In order to contribute meaningfully to the discussion of the Resolution, a point of debate needs to have the following three characteristics:
➢ **Relevant:** the point needs to be connected to a specific idea of the Resolution, rather than multiple. In particular, a point of Debate should **only cover one idea at a time**. ➢
Constructive: the point needs to aim to improve the discussion around the Resolution, as well as the Resolution itself. Instead of simply asking a question that the Proposing Committee may not have considered, try to **suggest an answer** to this question, or an alternative solution that can be considered.
➢ **Reasoned:** you need to explain your reasoning when offering a point of Open Debate. After agreeing or disagreeing with something, try to explain **why**.

There will be **four rounds of Open Debates.**

e. Response to Points of Open Debate (1.5 minutes per round)
In this speech, a Delegate from the proposing committee responds to the points raised by the General Assembly during the round of Debate. It is strongly suggested to respond to all the points raised, as this will present the preparation and knowledge of the committee in a more positive light. Often, it is useful to **take notes of the points raised** during the Open Debate, in order to accurately answer all of them without forgetting any.

f. Summation of Debates and Summation Speech *(3 minutes)*

The summation speech will consist of two main parts delivered by one or two members of the proposing committee. The first part of this speech will answer the questions of the last round of open debates and **summarise the debate**. Afterwards, the delegate(s) will use the rest of their time as their last opportunity of the committee to use all their rhetorical energy and skill to **convince the General Assembly to vote for their resolution**; thus, this speech can be more emotional than rational, primarily aiming to convince other delegates to vote in favour.

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

Apprentices in the red: *In an uncertain post-Covid labour market, apprenticeship schemes are generally viewed as a route to secure employment, however, there are significant discrepancies regarding the status of apprentices in different Member States. How can the EU harmonise and improve the apprenticeship pathway for its citizens?*

Submitted by: Cristina Alda (Thau Sant Cugat), Efrén Borrego (Colegio Alemán Sevilla), Sofia Crespo (Liceo Europa Zaragoza), Asier De Luis (IES Botikazar BHI), Rodrigo Herrera (Green Valley School), Natalia Kłosowska (Polish Delegation), Lola Rodríguez (Ies Sierra de Guara), Carmen Rodríguez Benjumeda (El Altillo International School), Pau Weenk (Dutch Delegation), Malou Laffay (FR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to establish apprenticeships as a viable alternative to tertiary education. We strive to enhance the perceived value of apprenticeships across the EU and create an EU-wide system for international apprenticeships similar to the Erasmus+ programme for university exchanges. Lastly, we seek to ensure that companies have the resources both to finance apprenticeship degrees and adapt working conditions to the needs of young apprentices,

because

- There is a lack of transparency regarding data on apprenticeships, causing an overall ignorance among EU citizens towards this branch of education,

- There is a low perceived possibility to achieve a career through an apprenticeship, leading to apprenticeships being seen as a less prestigious option than degrees in initial training[1],
- Due to the current labour crisis, companies are experiencing a shortage of skilled workers and are willing to employ apprentices, but require financial support to offer apprentices adequate training,
- Each Member State is facing a unique market situation with a country-specific demand for apprentices, resulting in tertiary education systems that are tailor-made to meet the national need,
- There is little possibility for apprentice mobility due to the non-recognition of foreign apprenticeship certificates between Member States,
- Apprentices do not receive the necessary legal support and counselling regarding working conditions and treatment from their employers,
- The legislative competence lying within different actors in each Member State leads to complexity of regulating apprenticeships;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training[2] (Cedefop) and Member States to broaden the definition of the term 'apprenticeship' by:

    a) establishing a clear standardised template for types of apprenticeships in the EU,

    b) publishing an annual report containing data regarding apprenticeships in each Member State;

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[1] **Initial training** encompasses degrees that take place in a university or an institution and that gives a status of a student.
[2] The **European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training** promotes apprenticeship schemes through the publication of reports.

2. Encourages the European Alliance for Apprenticeships[3] ([EAfA](#)) to create a trial apprenticeship scheme accessible to young Europeans between 14 and 18 years of age by:

    a) developing a European strategy that offers young people from different socio-economic backgrounds the possibility of participating in trial apprenticeships across the EU lasting one month,

    b) asking companies and training centres to collaborate and allow a pre-negotiated amount of volunteers to partake in unpaid apprenticeships for a month;

3. Encourages Member States to discuss their country-specific needs and stances on apprenticeships for promotinging long-term labour mobilities across Europe;

4. Requests the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in hiring apprentices by granting additional [Erasmus Pro funding](#);

5. Urges DG EMPL to launch a platform called "Finding My Apprenticeship" containing apprenticeship opportunities offered by the companies across the EU;

6. Asks DG EMPL to apply the recommendations expressed by the [Council of the European Union](#) in [Joint Declarations](#) 2018/C 444/01[4] to apprenticeships by creating a harmonised credit point system;

7. Proposes the European Apprentices Network[5] ([EAN](#)) to produce a guide to apprentices' rights targeted at a young audience and upload to the "Finding My Apprenticeship" platform.

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[3] The **European Alliance for Apprenticeships** aims to foster the expansion of apprenticeships across Europe.

[4] The **Joint Declarations 2018/C 444/01** proposes a system of automatic mutual recognition of foreign tertiary degrees.

[5] The **European Apprentices Network** ensure that the voice of young apprentices is heard in discussions related to Vocational Education Training, in particular for apprenticeships

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS
(AFCO)

EU know **it's not the same as it was:** *Since 1992, Europe has seen a menacing growth of national conservatism and right-wing populism in countries such as France, Austria, and Poland. The support of Eurosceptic parties doubled in the last 20 years, following the increasing number of politicians who have voiced discontentment towards EU integration and functioning. What stance should the EU take towards Euroscepticism within the Member States as a way of ensuring continuous cooperation and defending the core values of the Union?*

Submitted by: Luna Bernal (Colegio Internacional de Granada), Lena Cabezas (Saint Georges School), Gabriela del Campo (British Council School of Madrid), Diego Díaz (Yago School), Ana Martínez (IES Virgen del Espino), Julia Peña (Escola Voramar), Alba Quintas (IES Eduardo Blanco Amor), Antonio Ramos (Highlands School El Encinar), Beatriz Salinas (British School of Córdoba), Raphael Gross-Chartuni (NL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to diminish Euroscepticism[6] through active citizenship involving the entire European population, both with and without an EU nationality. We envision a high level of engagement of every citizen with the EU, contributing to a sense of unity and shared European identity. We strive for a solidary European Union with dynamic and robust mechanisms of citizen representation, thereby combatting the root causes for the rise in euroscepticism and nationalism. In conclusion, we aim to rebuild trust in the European Union and turn the page towards a new chapter of EU-citizen relations,

because

- There has been an erosion of the European community and identity,
- There is a lack of easily accessible information on EU policies,

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[6] **Euroscepticism** is a political position in which criticism is given to the validity of the EU and its integration.

- A number of European citizens believe that the EU exerts excessive control over Member States and thereby threatens national sovereignty,
- European Parliament elections are affected by high abstention rates,
- Populism, ultranationalism, and euroscepticism are becoming increasingly common in Member States,
- There is a common concern on the way the EU has handled crises in the past, especially the refugee crisis of 2015 and the financial crisis of 2008,
- A substantial amount of citizens lack trust in politicians and policy-makers,
- Existing cultural diversity is not reflected in the composition of decision-making bodies, leading to many European citizens feeling underrepresented;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) to create a new framework for EU loans to Member States regulating:
    a) the requirements for receiving these loans, e.g. the implementation of austerity measures[7],
    b) the timeframe and conditions for remunerating the EU;
2. Urges the Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC) to organise cultural festivals which take place during European Parliament election campaigns in Member State capitals;
3. Requests the European Commission to expand the mandate of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to dedicate additional operations and budget towards EU elections;
4. Advises DG EAC to expand current youth education and exchange programmes, such as the European Youth Parliament (EYP), by providing additional funding and necessary resources;

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[7] **Austerity measures** are economic strategies used by governments to cut spending in order to lower the national debt and close the budget deficit.

5. Directs the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) to integrate non-EU migrants by designing EU-related courses;

6. Instructs DG EAC to include courses on the functioning of the European Union inspired by the Understanding Europe project[8] within the Erasmus+[9];

7. Invites the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) to provide accessible information to citizens by:

   a) launching an anti-disinformation campaign focusing on ultranationalism and euroscepticism,

   b) allocating funds for educational television programmes on EU policy and updates,

   c) creating a framework for improving the effectiveness of future information campaigns.

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[8] **Understanding Europe** is a transnational network empowering young people in Europe by means of democratic citizenship education.
[9] **Erasmus+** is the new programme combining all the current schemes for education, training, youth, and sport in the EU.

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

Hungry for chips: *The EU is severely reliant on the import of semiconductors for use in both its consumer technology and national infrastructures, having a mere 9% share of the global semiconductor production market. With increasing concerns over possible intentionally implemented cybersecurity flaws in foreign developed chips how should the EU work to promote semiconductor development within its borders?*

Submitted by: Joan Baptista Blasi (Escola Pia Sarrià), Anna Cieciorowska (Polish delegation), William Kaspersen (Swans International School), Jana Mañe (Voramar School), Ángela Martín-Retortillo (Santa Rosa), Marina Ridao (Academia Preuniversitaria), Finnlei Thomczyk (Green Valley), Tomas Winegar (FI, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to increase the digital autonomy of the EU by boosting the European chip production industry up to 20% of the global market share by 2030 in line with the European Chips Act. Simultaneously, we aim to provide solutions which support environmentally friendly chip making to follow the European 2050 climate neutrality goals, and increase chip design efforts in the EU to ensure the security and safety of Member States, as well as citizens. This will be accomplished through investing in novel technologies, supporting recycling of resources and collaborating with foreign companies and governments, furthermore ensuring the EU's role a global leader in technological development,

because

- As society becomes more digitalised, the demand for semiconductors in Europe is significantly outpacing the supplied quantity,
- Europe continues to face semiconductor supply shortages as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic,

- The [shortage of microelectronics engineers](#) in the semiconductor industry hampers the EU's capability to [produce chips domestically](#) work in the semiconductor industry in the EU,

- The political climate between Europe's major suppliers of semiconductors, such as the People's Republic of China and Taiwan, [threatens the supply](#) of semiconductors to Europe,

- The EU's reliance on imported semiconductors hinders its ability to ensure [consumer privacy](#) in the Union,

- The use of foreign designed and produced semiconductors may put the [EU defence infrastructure at risk](#),

- Reaching the [EU 2030 climate goals](#) requires reducing the water, energy and material waste generated from semiconductor production,

- Europe [lacks the natural resources](#) needed for the production of semiconductors,

- The global market for semiconductors is growing in size with [a year-over-year growth rate of 13.7%](#) providing a significant economic opportunity for producers,

- Most of the EU Member States currently [lack the necessary production infrastructure](#) for developing semiconductors;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Requests upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to promote work in the field of microelectronics design by funding scholarships for microelectronics educational programmes through the [Erasmus +](#) education fund;

2. Invites Member States to partner with European semiconductor manufacturers to create educational programmes including internships and post-graduation work guarantees in the microelectronics design and production industry by providing tax breaks[10] for participating companies;

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[10] **Tax breaks** are policies put in place where companies are exempt from paying some taxes when they meet a certain criteria.

3. Authorises the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to work with Member States on researching possible semiconductor hardware level vulnerabilities in national defence infrastructure by creating a specialised semiconductor cybersecurity task force;

4. Urges the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to update cybersecurity standards in the EU for requiring the transition of defence infrastructure to use chips produced and designed in allied countries including the United States, Republic of Korea, and Japan;

5. Directs the Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE) to implement increasing import limits for companies that import semiconductors from countries experiencing high political tensions and set tariffs[11] for semiconductors imported over the limit;

6. Proposes upon the DG TRADE to lower customs fees[12] and tariffs for imported semiconductor raw materials from countries which meet EU working standards for resource extraction of silicon and germanium such as Norway and Canada;

7. Endorses Member States to further encourage private sector semiconductor production within the EU by facilitating the lease of governmentally owned land to the companies looking to enter the industry;

8. Encourages the the Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV) to support chipmakers and partnering transport companies striving for environmental goals by providing subsidies through the Horizon Europe Fund[13];

9. Calls upon DG ENV to support the sustainability of the European semiconductor industry by:

    a) creating a bi-annual report assessing semiconductor demand and transport logistics within the EU;

    b) allocating funds from the Horizon Europe fund for semiconductor facility development in locations determined to require the least transport for delivery of raw materials and final products;

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[11] A **tariff** is a tax placed on an imported good, which is employed to keep products from other countries more competitive in a market.
[12] **Customs fees** are fees that are charged when products purchased from abroad are delivered to a country which does not have a trade agreement with the country of origin.
[13] The **Horizon Europe fund** is the main EU fund for research and innovation with a budget of EUR 95.5 billion

c) ensuring the construction of the infrastructure for semiconductor production in line with environmental standards by acting as a mediator between chip producing businesses and construction companies;

d) providing planning assistance for the use of sustainable materials in manufacturing facilities;

e) supporting the development of European electronics recycling by funding research on efficient ways to recycle raw materials from microelectronics such as ambipolar electrolysis[14].

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[14] **Ambipolar electrolysis** is a chemical method of separating metals through applying electricity to an electrolyte solution.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION I (IMCO I)

It's all a facade: As Corporate Social Responsibility is becoming a primary concern for consumers, the number of companies being accused of incorporating greenwashing practices in their operations is increasing. Following the proposed amendments to the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive, European legislators seek ways to regulate unethical commercial techniques as a means of safeguarding consumer rights. What steps should the EU take to combat greenwashing and preserve fair, responsible competition?

Submitted by: Claudia Costas (Independent Delegation), Almudena Diaz (Colegio de Fomento Aldeafuente), Carlota Durán (Highlands School El Encinar), Sergio Gómez (Liceo Europa), Aitana Lozano (Liceo Europeo), Alex O'Donnovan (Irish Delegation), Amaia Plaza (San Jose Jesuitak Durango), Mesude Saliha (German Delegation), Jason Kazazis (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to abolish greenwashing[15] as a marketing strategy. We wish to establish a regulated market that focuses on the promotion of corporate honesty and transparency, thus safeguarding consumers' rights. Furthermore, we aim to facilitate the accessibility of sustainable consumerism by enabling trust between consumers and companies, as well as promoting fair, responsible competition amongst businesses,

because

- There is a lack of a common and reliable methods of quantifying the environmental impact of products guaranteeing the comparability of results for the consumers' awareness,

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[15] **Greenwashing** is the process of purposefully altering or presenting selected information about a product in order to make it look more environmentally friendly and sustainable than it really is.

- Businesses tend to exaggerate the safety of certified sustainable products, with over 40% of online claims in the EU being found misleading or dubious,

- Sustainable products can be on average up to 85% more expensive than their conventional counterparts, thus limiting the accessibility of the environmentally friendly market to consumers,

- Commonly used terms, such as 'sustainable', 'green', and 'eco-friendly' have no agreed-upon definitions between EU institutions,

- The 'green' product market is experiencing an unprecedented growth as demand for sustainable products is on the rise,

- The current EU consumer protection legislation has been arguably insufficient in tackling greenwashing,

- There are currently more than 200 eco-labels used in the EU that are not under proper regulation;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Requests the Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) to establish a system of punitive measures against companies found guilty of misinforming the public through deceitful marketing strategies;

2. Calls upon the European Commission to adopt legislation demanding disclosure of information on production chain of products labelled sustainable;

3. Suggests the European Commission to amend the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (UCPD)[16] by including a quota system, requiring companies implementing "green" labelling to produce a set percentage of products that fulfil the EU's sustainability criteria ;

4. Requests the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union to expedite the adoption of the recently proposed amendments to the Consumer

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[16] The **Unfair Commercial Practices Directive (UCPD)** is an EU Directive regulating unethical commercial practices that occur in the process of a business-to-consumer transaction. It safeguards consumer rights and outlines strategies against misleading or aggressive marketing techniques.

Rights Directive (CRD) regarding pre-contractual information provided to consumers;

5. Calls upon the European Commission, in collaboration with the European Association for Coordinating Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC)[17], to establish an independent EU agency with the goal of:

    a) studying current eco-labels used in the EU markets,

    b) promoting punitive measures against the certification agencies that fail to promote and ensure sustainability,

    c) certifying labels that have been deemed trustworthy according to the relevant transparency requirements;

6. Invites Member States to raise awareness regarding the importance of conscious consumerism through nationwide educational media campaigns on recognising and avoiding greenwashing;

7. Suggests that the Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) creates an inclusive sustainability-ranking system, made available through mandatory QR codes on the packaging of all products entering the EU market;

8. Requests the European Commission to review the creation of a mandatory EU Ecolabel system based on the sustainability standards proposed in the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation[18];

9. Further requests the European Commission to create an EU-sponsored website providing essential information and concise definitions of common eco-terms[19] in accordance with the sustainability criteria set in Clause 8.

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[17] The **European Association for Coordinating Consumer Representation in Standardisation Consumers (ANEC)** is a consumer organisation which represents EU consumer Interests in product standards.
[18] The proposal for a new **Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation** establishes a framework of requirements for ecodesign covering multiple aspects of sustainability.
[19] **Eco-terms** are defined as subjective or dubious marketing terminology related to environmentalism.

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

We're all in this together: *The effectiveness of EU strategies on refugee integration has been constantly questioned by European citizens and national governments. With the war in Ukraine resulting in over 4 million new refugees in the EU in need of assistance and consequently worsening the situation after the 2015 refugee crisis, how can the EU further increase efforts for efficient integration of refugees within its borders?*

Submitted by: Pablo Alonso-Alegre (Highlands School El Encinar), Lucas Encontra (Santa Rosa), Javier Gallén (Agora Lledó International School), Jesús Herráiz (Cumbres School), Anna Lipiec (Polish delegation), Fabio Lizondo (European International School of Barcelona), Ava Murphy (Irish delegation), Gonzalo Ortiz (Liceo Europeo), Ángela Urbano (Colegio Salliver), Lucía Vidal (British Council School of Madrid), Candela Villalba (British School of Valencia), Heleen Vanagt (BE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to successfully integrate refugees within EU borders by eradicating the stigma surrounding them, whilst emphasising the importance of the common legal framework and upholding core EU values. Given recent events, such as the refugee crisis in 2015 and the current Ukrainian war, we believe this resolution is integral to equally ensure refugees' safety and welfare. We aim to tackle the problem of integration on all levels of society through means of cooperation to achieve a more equitable future for all EU citizens,

because

- Asylum seekers[20] are often forced to wait significant amount of time <u>without attaining their basic needs</u>[21] for achieving a legal status as refugees[22],

- The supervision of the living conditions of refugees is recurrently inadequate, which causes the negligence towards the rights of refugees, as set by the <u>1951 Refugee Convention</u>, around Europe,

- Refugees often <u>lack the knowledge</u> on matters such as cultural differences with their host countries and the full rights they are entitled to as refugees,

- Refugees are often <u>stigmatised and discriminated</u> against in Member States,

- Neither the <u>Action plan on Integration and Inclusion</u> (2021-2027)[23] nor the Common European Asylum System (<u>CEAS</u>)[24] entail a holistic approach to cover the issue of integration of refugees and lack the insurance of proportional distribution of refugees and asylum seekers amongst Member States,

- The transportation of refugees from outside the EU to Member States is often plagued with <u>human and/or sex trafficking and identity theft</u>,

- There is an <u>overreliance</u> on camps located in refugee hotspots[25];

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

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[20] **Asylum seekers** are people who have fled their country of origin but have not yet been granted the status of refugee. Their application to become a refugee is pending, and until granted, they are an asylum seeker.

[21] As outlined in the <u>World Employment Conference</u> (WEP) of 1976, people's **basic needs** are food, water, shelter, clothing, sanitation, and healthcare.

[22] A **refugee** is a person fleeing their country of origin due to high risks such as persecution, violence, and conflict. Without sanctuary in a new country, a refugee would be in grave danger. Refugee status is defined under international law, namely the 1951 Refugee Convention, and guarantees them specific rights.

[23] Compared to the 2016 **action plan**, this one also includes migrants and EU citizens with migrant backgrounds.The action plan is based on the principle of inclusion, focusing on gender and anti-discrimination as well as enhancing migrants' active participation in society via both short-term and long-term integration plans.

[24] **The Common European Asylum System (CEAS)** establishes the legally binding rules and procedures that all Member States must follow to guarantee the rights of applicants for international protection are fully respected.

[25] **Refugee hotspots** are locations of first reception situated in the Member States on the border of the EU. During the 2015 refugee crisis, <u>Italy and Greece</u> were home to most of the European Union's hotspots. The war in Ukraine has made many cities in Poland hotspots, since they bear the brunt of the <u>four million recently fled Ukrainian refugees</u>.

1. Urges Member States to issue all asylum seekers with a provisional identity card granting them access to education, healthcare, and the right to work;

2. Strongly encourages the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)[26] to increase the funding allocated to national and regional administration centres that deal with the paperwork for refugees and asylum seekers;

3. Appeals to the AMIF to dedicate a part of their budget to legal clinics[27] available for free consultations to refugees on their rights;

4. Directs the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) to emphasise the importance of refugee hotlines, as well as to establish points of references for situations of imminent danger[28];

5. Calls upon the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)[29] to provide physical and psychological health checks to incoming refugees in hotspots and at borders through employing medical personnel, in cooperation with medical and psychology students;

6. Instructs the EU4Health Programme to cover medical expenses of refugees during the early settlement period;

7. Recommends the Directorate-General on Education, Youth, Sport and Education (DG EAC) to increase educational sources by augmenting the offer of:
   a) language courses designed for refugees,
   b) workshops on social, cultural, economic, and political knowledge of a host country for refugees,
   c) cross-cultural sensitivity courses for European citizens within formal and informal educational systems;

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[26] **The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)** for 2021-2027 is set up to further boost national capacities of migrant management. For the period of 2021-2027, the AMIF has a budget of EUR 9.9 billion.

[27] **Legal clinics** are law school programmes providing pro-bono services to various clients while giving law school students hands-on experience.

[28] **A situation of imminent danger** is a circumstance in which someone's well-being and/or life (or their environment's) is at risk.

[29] **The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** is an independent organisation protecting the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence and providing them with assistance.

8. Suggests the European Commission to spread information on refugees and humanitarian crises outside of the EU by creating multi-media campaigns[30];

9. Further seeks the AMIF to provide a monetary incentive to Member States welcoming refugees and asylum seekers;

10. Strongly encourages Member States to accept a new refugee quota based on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[31] per capita;

11. Asks the AMIF to allocate funding in ensuring the presence of efficient transportation and improved infrastructure for safely diverting refugees from hotspots;

12. Directs Member States to conduct interviews and background checks on potential host families for refugees and asylum seekers;

13. Affirms the AMIF to provide a monetary compensation to host families for covering the living cost of the supported refugees and asylum seekers;

14. Encourages Member States to further provide housing to refugees by donating unoccupied buildings to non-governmental organisations (NGOs);

15. Requests the AMIF to support grassroots movements requiring financial assistance for providing refugees and asylum seekers with integration programmes;

Urges the European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)[32] to upload data about refugees entering the EU in the common system to facilitate the integration process.

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[30] **Multi-media campaigns** are campaigns taken to a variety of platforms including but not limited to television, newspapers and social media.

[31] **The Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** is a monetary measure of the goods and services produced by a country in a given time.

[32] **The European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)** is an agency established for increasing the cooperation between Member States on asylum, improving the implementation of the CEAS, and supporting Member States under pressure.

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

Trip to Wasteland: *Despite the adoption of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) in 2018, improper waste management and illegal waste shipments still have a negative impact on both the environment and public health. How can the EU achieve the WFD's goals for 2025?*

Submitted by: Eva Alonso (Cambridge House), Violeta Cisneros (IES Virgen del Espino) (Thau Sant Cugat), Andrés Omiste (IES Sierra Guara), Marina Pérez (Colegio Juan de Lanuza), Francesc Planellas (Saint George's School), Luana Quaresma (Belgian Delegation) and Lucía Sancho (*ES, Chairperson).*

The European Youth Parliament aims to protect both the environment and public health from hazardous waste and its detrimental effects. We seek to ensure adequate living conditions of present and future generations, as well as the conservation of ecosystems. Moreover, we aspire to educate the EU population on the issues of reduction, recycling, and sustainable management of waste. Lastly, we aim for a total transposition and implementation of the Waste Framework Directive (WFD) in all Member States,

because

- Within the EU, 90% of used materials are lost after their first use despite limited natural resources,

- Annually, one third of food production in Member States, and 4.8 million tonnes of electrical equipment are lost and cannot be involved in the circular economy of production and consumption,

- Landfills are a source of numerous negative environmental [effects](#), such as the release of climate-changing methane gas, the destruction of natural land habitats, and acid rain[33],
- According to the World Health Organization[34] ([WHO](#)), [2 to 6%](#) of citizens suffer from health inequalities due to their proximity to landfills,
- More than [80%](#) of ocean pollution worldwide comes from land waste and causes the destruction of ecosystems and the death of marine animals,
- There are significant differences in the [recycling rates](#) of municipal waste between Member States, with Germany and Romania accounting for 67% and 10% respectively;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to invest in studies and research focusing on:

   a) identifying environmentally friendly materials that can potentially replace hazardous products,

   b) developing new recycling techniques such as bioremediation[35];

2. Encourages DG ENV to protect both natural areas and public health from hazardous waste disposed in landfills by minimising landfill use for waste disposal;

3. Further requests DG ENV to promote the transition to a circular economy[36] by encouraging the recycling and reusing of consumer products through:

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[33] **Acid rain** is any form of precipitation with acidic components that fall to the ground from the atmosphere.

[34] **The World Health Organization (WHO)** is an international UN agency which promotes health and safety for vulnerable sectors. It directs global health policy and leads the international response to health crises.

[35] **Bioremediation** is a branch of biotechnology that employs the use of living organisms, such as microbes and bacteria, in the removal of contaminants, pollutants, and toxins from soil, water, and other environments.

[36] **Circular economy** is a model of production and consumption, which involves sharing, leasing, reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products as long as possible.

a) programmes in which local sites and non-profit organisations (NGOs) accept a variety of donated products and return these materials into commerce,

b) the promotion of the universal charger,

c) funding companies aiming to exclusively use secondary raw materials[37] in their production process;

4. Asks Member States to encourage companies to practise eco-conception[38] by setting economic incentives for resource-efficient production processes and methods that involve less hazardous waste;

5. Suggests Member States to encourage national food retailers reducing the generated waste by donating left-over products to charities;

6. Calls upon the European Environment Agency[39] ([EEA](#)) to support Member States with low recycling rates in the implementation of the WFD by:
    a) providing high-quality equipment, such as dumpsters and recycling plants,
    b) deploying experts to advise governments on sustainable waste management;

7. Urges the European Commission to reinforce the current waste management laws, such as the WFD, and imposing punitive measures on Member States in case of violations, with the amount of fines to be paid depending on:

a) the gravity of the infringement[40],

b) the economic situation of the country,

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[37] **Secondary raw materials** are industrial products that come from one manufacturing process and are used for another manufacturing process in order to create a new product.
[38] **Eco-conception** is a way for enterprises to reduce the impacts of their products or services at each step of their life cycle.
[39] **The European Environment Agency** provides information on the environment for those involved in developing, adopting, implementing and evaluating environmental policies.
[40] **Gravity of the infringement** refers to the distinction made between less serious, serious and very serious infringements.

c) the capability of the country to fulfil the legislation;

8. Calls upon Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to provide physical and online educational resources regarding sustainable waste management, such as workshops in schools, workplaces, and community centres.

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

#LightbulbMoment: *The general price of electricity in 2021 rose by 11% when compared to 2020, a situation now made worse by a post-pandemic increase in demand, the war in Ukraine, and an insufficient increase in supply from other sources. How can the EU work with other partners to ensure and protect an adequate and affordable supply of energy, whilst also respecting its Green Transition ambitions?*

Submitted by: Ainara Alonso (IES Botikazhar), Antonio Bernárdez (British School of Valencia), Hubert Falkowski (Polish delegation), Vincente Fernández (Mas Carmena), Alberto Jarauta (Colegio San Alberto Magno), Marcus Mantel (Colegio Salliver), Asier Martinez (San Jose Jesuitak Durango), Marta Moniche (Academia Preuniversitaria), Rachel Solano (IES Ramon y Cajal), Daniel Kelly (IE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to make energy more affordable for European citizens whilst also getting energy independence from Russia. We aim to diversify supply with oil and gas in the short term, whilst also respecting its long term Green Transition ambitions set out in the EU Green Deal. We also strive to further integrate the European energy network to allow for cross border cooperation,

because

- Energy prices have reached [15 year highs](#) with electricity prices rocketing by 281% in 2021,

- The EU imports [24.4%](#) of its total energy from the Russian Federation with exact rates varying between Member States,

- The [€1 billion](#) Europe pays the Russian Federation every day for energy may fund their its war efforts in Ukraine,

- Only [22.1%](#) of energy used in the EU in 2020 came from renewable sources,

- Non-renewable energy generation accounts for [75%](#) of greenhouse gases produced in Europe in 2019,

- Europe's poorly integrated electrical grids mean that less than [15%](#) of electricity can be shared among Member States,

- Research is needed to create large-scale and efficient electricity storage and lower the costs of renewable energy technology,

- The Green Transition[41] is [hindered](#) in some Member States because of inadequate laws regarding the construction of renewable energy plants;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the European Commission to negotiate with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ([OPEC](#))[42] the possibility of increasing their oil production;

2. Asks the Directorate General on Energy ([DG ENER](#)) to use the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)[43] to further support the construction and upgrading of Liquid Natural Gas (LNG) terminals[44] in Member States;

3. Encourages Member States to fully utilise all available domestic energy sources such as Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) and natural gas fields for renewable energy supply to meet the existing demand;

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[41] **The Green Transition** refers to the EU's efforts, under the European Green Deal, to make Europe climate neutral by 2050, boost the economy through green technology, create sustainable industry and transport, and cut pollution

[42] **The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** coordinates and unifies the petroleum policies of its Member Countries to ensure the stabilisation of oil markets. OPEC countries together decide how much oil they produce.

[43] **The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)** for Energy is the EU funding programme to implement the Trans-European Networks for Energy policy. It aims at supporting investments in building new cross-border energy infrastructure in Europe or rehabilitating and upgrading the existing one.

[44] **A Liquid Natural Gas (LNG)** terminal is a facility which turns the liquefied natural gas shipped in by tankers back into gas.

4. Urges the European Commission to accelerate its Green Transition ambitions by increasing the funding of REPowerEU[45];

5. Calls upon the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)[46] to further support the Circular Economy Action Plan[47] by using media campaigns to promote waste-to-energy programmes focused on taking advantage of non-recoverable waste;

6. Encourages CINEA to further utilise the EU Renewable Energy Financing Mechanism[48] to subsidise and facilitate the construction of renewable energy power plants;

7. Further calls upon CINEA to help Member States to reduce energy consumption by subsidising and sharing best practices on the renovation and retrofitting[49] of buildings;

8. Asks CINEA to use the CEF to increase the capacity for cross-border transmission by further improving links between the electrical grids of Member States;

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[45] **REPowerEU** is a plan by the EU to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels and fast forward the green transition by saving energy, diversifying energy supplies, and accelerating the roll-out of renewable energy.

[46] **The European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA)** is an agency which supports and implements the EU Green Deal. For example, it supports sustainable energy infrastructure projects and cross-border renewable energy projects.

[47] **The Circular Economy Action Plan** promotes circular economy processes, encourages sustainable consumption, and aims to ensure that waste is prevented and the resources used are kept in the EU economy for as long as possible.

[48] **The EU Renewable Energy Financing Mechanism** allows Member States to construct renewable energy plants in areas in other Member States that have a greater access to natural resources or are better suited for it in terms of geography, and then send that energy back to the Member State.

[49] **Retrofitting** is the process of making changes (such as adding insulation) to existing buildings so that energy consumption and emissions are reduced.

9. Calls upon the European Research Executive Agency ([REA])[50] to utilise [Horizon Europe][51] to further fund research on renewable resources and large scale energy storage;

10. Encourages Member States to ensure planning laws on the construction of renewable energy power plants are lenient and allow Member States to fulfil their Green Transition requirements.

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[50] **The European Research Executive Agency (REA)** funds research and innovation projects that generate knowledge for the benefit of society.
[51] **Horizon Europe** is the EU's key funding programme for research and innovation. It tackles climate change, helps to achieve the UN's Sustainable Development Goals and boosts the EU's competitiveness and growth.

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

The gig is up: *Digital labour platforms such as Uber or Glovo currently employ over 28 million people in the EU. Keeping in mind these companies often use exploitative and insecure employment contracts, how can the EU tackle precarious working conditions in the digital gig economy?*

Submitted by: Johannes Berg (German delegation), Emma García (Saint Georges School), Rafaella Greene (Green Valley School), Hugo Laliena (IES Ramón y Cajal), Inés Modrego (Colegio de Fomento Sansueña), Pablo Ortega (Aldapeta Maria Ikastetxea), Jaime Rivera (Cumbres School), Cristina Rodellar (IES Sierra de Guara), Lorea del Río (ES, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the labour conditions of people working through digital platforms[52] who are facing precariousness[53]. We aim to preserve the autonomy, freedom, and flexibility of independent workers, while simultaneously reducing the insecurity and exploitation they often are exposed to. We look to end the misclassification of the employment status of workers and the lack of common legislation regarding their labour and social rights. Furthermore, we strive to resolve the issue of discrimination caused by algorithmic management,

because

- As of 2021, [24 million EU workers] have provided their services through digital labour platforms, as their low entry requirements make them very accessible,

- Digital labour platforms are fast-growing economic stakeholders, [generating] a joint revenue of EUR 14 billion in 2020, compared to 3 billion in 2016,

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[52] **Digital labour platforms** include web-based platforms outsourcing work through an open call to a geographically dispersed crowd as well as location-based applications allocating work to individuals in a specific area.

[53] **Precarious employment** or precarious work is not legally defined, however, the Work Rights Centre defines it as work that is poorly paid, unprotected and insecure.

- Individuals employed in gig economy[54] benefit from the autonomy, freedom, and flexibility provided by their jobs,

- Around 5.5 million citizens face employment status misclassification[55] and consequently do not have access to a range of labour and social rights,

- People working through digital labour platforms are closely monitored by algorithms and subjective ratings which puts their income at risk,

- There is a lack of common EU legislation protecting digital labour platform workers or regulating algorithmic management[56], putting workers in a vulnerable position,

- The digital labour industry benefits from technological advancement and freedom in working conditions, contributing to an increased growth at a global scale;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Encourages the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) to regulate the rating systems used on digital labour platforms by:

    a) replacing the current methods with more in-depth and accurate processes,

    b) hiring government appointed professional regulators to monitor potential anomalies in the ratings;

2. Urges the European Labour Authority (ELA)[57] to ensure that gig economy maintains minimal hiring requirements, while preserving its pre-existing flexibility;

3. Suggests digital labour platforms to increase employment rates and productivity through international expansion powered through technological advancement;

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[54] **Gig economy** is a form of economy utilising digital technologies to assemble teams around a given project, connecting buyers with sellers often internationally.
[55] **Employment status misclassification** occurs when working people legally receive a different employment status than the one that adequately describes their working conditions.
[56] **Algorithmic management** refers to automated systems of algorithms that take decisions traditionally made by human managers, e.g. the assignment of tasks, performance evaluation, and other actions concerning the services provided by people working through digital labour platforms.
[57] **The European Labour Authority (ELA)** is an EU organisation assisting Member States and the European Commission in order to ensure fair and effective enforcement of policies on labour mobility and social security coordination.

4. Calls upon trade unions to follow the example of United Freelancers in Belgium and make membership accessible for digital workers;

5. Directs the Industrial Relations and Social Dialogue in the Age of Collaborative Economy (IRSDACE)[58] project to encourage communication between independent workers and digital labour platforms through annual meetings aimed at assessing workers' experience with the platform economy for social dialogue;

6. Invites digital labour platforms to achieve greater transparency by making key information, such as evaluation criteria, available to national authorities and the general public;

7. Suggests that digital labour platforms avoid employment status misclassification by adapting their contract policy to offer workers more accurate contracts;

8. Instructs Member States to prevent employment status misclassification of workers by monitoring digital labour platforms' contracting policy;

9. Further asks that digital labour platforms revise the contract drafts for including social protection and the opportunity for workers to classify as full-time employees three months after the contract enters into force.

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[58] **The IRSDACE project** is funded by DG EMPL and it aims at increasing the knowledge on the collaborative economy within the context of industrial relations and social dialogue. The project strives to identify how traditional players in the labour market experience and operate in the collaborative economy.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (REGI)

Nobody lives here: *Currently, rural regions account for 28% of Europe's population and are estimated to have eight million fewer inhabitants in 30 years. Considering the economic and industrial underdevelopment of the regions is the main reason for the depopulation of rural areas, what measures should Member States take to reverse the situation and promote demographic growth?*

Submitted by: Maria Chanzá (Cumbres School), Blanca González (Colegio Pineda), Benjamin Goureau (Lycée Français international de Palma), Carmen Jimenez (Forum), Slater Paulak (Irish Delegation), Ernesto Ruiz (IES Virgen del Espino), Paula Sánchez (Voramar School), Nuria Sancho (Mas Carmena), Ander Urteaga (ES, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to promote demographic growth and industrial development in rural areas within the EU, by dealing with the existing challenges present in certain regions including economic underdevelopment. Therefore, we advocate raising the standard of living in depopulated regions by improving access to healthcare and educational services. Moreover, we aim to expand and further develop transportation infrastructure linking regions to urban areas,

because

● [Limited internet connection](#), along with the absence of modern technological advancements in rural areas, hinders the ability of rural residents to access online jobs, education and means of communication,

● The lack of proper [healthcare](#), education and [transportation](#) makes it more difficult for workers and businesses to adapt to the living conditions in rural areas,

● Populations living in rural areas are [on average older](#) than residents living in urban regions, implying a smaller percentage of people at working age,

- The primary sector[59] utilises inefficient and unsustainable techniques and methods of resource distribution, such as water waste in irrigation or use of land which could be utilised for housing purposes,

- The amount of people lacking appropriate educational background or employment is on 3.7 percentual points higher in rural regions compared to urban areas,

- There is an increasing tendency of young people moving to cities given prosperous employment opportunities and accessibility to education,

- Funds allocated by the EU institutions for industrial development have been used fraudulently,

- Some Member States enforce restrictive policies, such as limiting the production or function of rural properties, consequently discouraging industrial development;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Requests the Directorate-General on Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) to cooperate with internet providers to establish a reliable internet connection in remote and rural areas;

2. Encourages Member States to incentivise small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to operate in rural areas through providing tax breaks[60];

3. Urges the Directorate-General on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) to financially support businesses in need of adequate technological resources for remote working;

4. Calls upon DG EMPL to collaborate with regional authorities in making rural areas more attractive with incentives such as free housing;

5. Invites Member States to decentralise the current radial structure by reorganising national infrastructure and developing more transport hubs[61] in remote areas;

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[59] **Primary sector** consists of industries that involve collecting and selling natural things.
[60] **Tax breaks** are changes in tax law that reduce the amount of tax a certain company or person has to pay.
[61] **Transport hubs** are transport related infrastructures used by a large number of citizens.

6. Asks Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) to offer on-demand responsive transport[62] to facilitate medium distance travel;

7. Calls upon the European Commission to facilitate the manufacturing of certain export products, such as in the agricultural sector, by promoting techniques that increase productivity in rural areas;

8. Asks DG CONNECT along with Directorate-General on Education and Culture (DG EAC) to subsidise science parks and business and technological hubs such as the Walqa Technology Park in the region of Aragon, Spain, to harbour start-ups and attract entrepreneurs;

9. Suggests the Directorate-General on Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to invest in the development of new techniques that optimise land use and the distribution of resources used in agriculture, such as vertical farming[63];

10. Further encourages DG EAC to encourage prospective students in degrees like Agricultural Engineering by providing scholarships for their education;

11. Calls upon DG AGRI to boost businesses in the agricultural sector by funding innovative farming techniques in rural areas;

12. Urges European Commission to propose an EU-wide policy on the use of land and rural properties granting landowners the freedom to utilise agricultural land for industrial purposes.

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[62] **On-demand responsive transport** is a means of transport which alters its routes based on daily transport demand.
[63] **Vertical farming** is the practice of growing crops in vertically stacked layers.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)

Out of sight, out of mind: *Almost all Member States have unregulated or criminalised sex work systems in place, which has resulted in bad working conditions, increasing sex tourism, and a constantly rising number of trafficking victims in the sex work industry. Considering the importance of ensuring safety and protecting fundamental rights in the industry, how can the EU combat the exploitation of sex workers while ensuring the sovereignty of Member States?*

Submitted by: Hayden Anderson (Cambridge House Community College), Lucía Arenes (Mas Camarena), Alejandra Carrillo (British School of Valencia), Ales Cearra (Liceo Europeo), Iria Chouciño (Aldapeta Maria Ikastetxea), Blanca Dávila (British Council School), Anna Fernández (European International School Barcelona), Daniela Sanchez (Liceo Europa), Maya Sanz (Santa Rosa), Nina Tsoutsanis (NL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to propose a fully legalised and regulated sex work system which provides a safe workplace for the individuals employed in the industry. We wish for the fundamental rights of sex workers to be protected, including healthcare access and privacy. Moreover, we aim to break the stigma surrounding sex work, while reducing exploitation and sexual violence in the industry as well as prevent and diminish human trafficking for sexual exploitation,

because

● Criminalised and unregulated systems lead to an increase in exploitation that is going unnoticed,

● A lack of regulation on labour protection leads to legal vulnerability of sex workers,

● The majority of sex workers come from vulnerable backgrounds, with proportionally high amounts of migrant women and transgender people,

- [92%](#) of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation are women,

- An [increase](#) in online sex work during the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in exponential growth of digital sexual exploitation in the industry,

- Stigmatisation and a general lack of education surrounding sex work has led to misconception of the functioning of the sex industry,

- Sex tourism occurs because of discrepancies in the legal status of sex work;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Urges Member States to fully legalise sex work;

2. Instructs Member States to implement a detailed registration system that is not restricted to basic personal information;

3. Requests national healthcare systems to implement and expand voluntary frequent health checks, including providing contraception;

4. Calls upon the Directorate-General on Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to write a labour protection proposal for sex workers;

5. Invites the European Sex Workers Alliance[64] ([ESWA](#)) to create an EU-wide union for sex workers;

6. Asks NGOs like Global Network of Sex Work Projects ([NSWP](#))[65] and [Victim Support Europe](#)[66] to fund and provide safe houses, psychological evaluations and jobs for sex workers willing to leave the industry;

7. Appeals to DG EMPL in collaboration with ESWA to publish and distribute citizens a booklet on sexual health, the signs of trafficking and regulations in place;

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[64] The **European Sex Workers Alliance** is a sex-worker led advocacy network representing several organisations in Europe.
[65] The **Global Network of Sex Work Projects** (**NSWP**) is an international platform of sex worker-led organisations which facilitates cooperation between organisations on the regional level.
[66] **Victim Support Europe** is the largest umbrella organisation in the EU for the provision of victim care.

8. Seeks the European Commission to revise the EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025[67], emphasising the gendered dimension of human trafficking;

9. Directs Frontex[68] together with the Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) to create a gender-focused border patrol strategy for the prevention and detection of human trafficking for sexual exploitation;

10. Designates the European Commission to establish free certification including a comprehensive sexual health course and a psychological evaluation;

11. Proposes the Directorate-General on Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) in collaboration with European Digital Rights[69] (EDRi) to create a surveillance platform flagging exploitative co2ntent on online sex work platforms for later prosecution.

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[67] **The EU Strategy on Combatting Trafficking in Human Beings 2021-2025** provides a guideline on the general approach towards human trafficking in the EU. The Strategy is an updated implementation of the 2011 Anti-Trafficking Directive.
[68] **Frontex** is the European agency dedicated to facilitating free movement by safekeeping the borders and coasts of Member States.
[69] **European Digital Rights** is an expert collective on digital rights and digital safety.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON THE INTERNAL MARKET AND
CONSUMER PROTECTION II (IMCO II)

Welcome to the jungle: *Search engines and social networking sites have adopted a never-intended active role in terms of moderating and filtering the content that the end-user can access. Given the increasing relevance that the online debate has in the daily lives of citizens and for a properly functioning democracy, what stance should the EU take when assessing online platforms' liability regarding illicit content while safeguarding freedom of expression and information?*

Submitted by: Julene Duijvestin (IES Botikazar), Anouk Graven (Dutch Delegation), María Jiménez (Colegio Internacional de Granada), Margarita de Llopart-Masca (Independent Delegation), Héctor Martín (Yago School), Claudia Messina (El Altillo International School), Berta Paladini (Thau Sant Cugat), Juan Rodrigo (Colegio Alemán Zaragoza), Elizabeth Smit (Swans International School), Aris Martínez (ES, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to make online platforms (OPs) a safe place where opinions and beliefs can be shared while respecting every citizen's rights, namely freedom of speech. Moreover, we aim to educate users not only on the reliability of information on said platforms, but also on their individual rights. We advocate for the adoption of specific and commonly agreed upon directives within the EU for managing issues of accountability and, consequently, avoiding obstacles threatening European democracies,

because

● The <u>unclear boundaries</u> between freedom of speech and hate speech lead to complications when monitoring opinionated content,

● The <u>lack of coordinated action across Member States</u> and the uncertainty of already existing directives regarding liability within them result in an absence of legal framework,

- [Capital incentive](#) drives privately owned online platforms to circulate discriminative and potentially offensive content,

- The [ever-expanding flow of information available online](#) facilitates the spread of inaccurate information accessible to users affecting political and democratic stability,

- Underdeveloped algorithms[70] [do not allow for proper filtering](#), while also varying depending on the online platform,

- Consumers and content creators are [not sufficiently informed](#) about the effects associated with [uploading illicit content online](#),

- A lack of users' education is leading to difficulty when assessing the veracity of online content, [specially affecting younger generations](#),

- The [legal void](#) caused by Article 12 of the E-commerce directive[71] ([ECD](#)) providing passive[72] online platforms with liability exemption in contrast with active[73] intermediaries publishing illegal content;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Strongly urges Member States to adopt a common legal definition of 'hate speech' ensuring a clear separation from 'freedom of speech';

2. Encourages the [European Digital Rights Association](#)[74] to promote entrepreneurs of emerging OPs in order to stop the spread of misinformation by cross-checking data

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[70] **Algorithms** are used to provide the users with information that will catch their attention, making them spend more time on the platform which in turn means greater financial returns for the platforms.

[71] **The E-commerce directive** protects passive online platforms from any liability as long as they act upon becoming aware of the publication of any illicit content.

[72] **Passive intermediaries** act as mere observers, exerting neither control nor governance over the content shared and posted by users.

[73] **Active intermediaries** compromise large platforms whose terms of service or business model grant them a strong level of control over the information that is received by the user through engagement in content monitoring, filtering, or removal.

[74] **The European Digital Right Association** is a collective of NGOs, experts and academics working to advance digital rights across Europe.

with recognised European fact-checking networks such as the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO);

3. Urges the European Commission to support the development of a baseline algorithm assisting OPs with filtering of illegal content by:

    a) subsidising the creation of the algorithm,

    b) offering users the option to customise the flow of information;

4. Requests the European Commission to consider passive intermediaries liable for the illicit content present by utilising the newly developed algorithm;

5. Suggests OPs working in the EU to clarify their terms of service with the use of a warning before posting potentially offensive content;

6. Asks the Ministries of Education of Member States to raise awareness about the dangers of disinformation[75] by implementing regular lectures on ensuring the reliability of online content within educational institutions of the EU;

7. Instructs the European Commission to adopt a directive updating and clarifying the discrepancies between the ECD and the Digital Service Act[76] ([DSA](DSA)).

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[75] **Disinformation** is the act of spreading false or misleading information for economic gain or intentionally deceiving the public and causing public harm. It often does not qualify as illegal content in itself.

[76] **The Digital Service Act** regulates the obligations of OPs that act as intermediaries in their role of connecting consumers with goods, services, and content.

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

Moving towards a digital age: *In March 2022, the Commission's proposal on rules on supervision, consumer protection and environmental sustainability of crypto-assets entered the final stage of negotiations. Given that the lack of financial literacy among the European youth on crypto-assets and blockchain technology results in excessive risk-taking, what steps should the EU take to foster financial literacy in regards to digital assets among young Europeans?*

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The European Youth Parliament aims to provide youth from different socio-economic backgrounds with equal opportunities for raising the level of education on digital assets through close communication with Member States. We aim to focus on helping increase the level of financial literacy among young Europeans by implementing classes on digital finance in school curricula. We also strive to raise awareness on the advantages and disadvantages of digital financing, crypto-assets, and financial decision-making among youngsters,

because

- Teachers and educators in the field of FinTech[77] need adequate additional training for supporting their teaching,

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[77] **Financial Technology (FinTech)** refers to software and other technological tools that assist or facilitate banking and financial services.

- Young adults often invest in cryptos-assets without a proper understanding of the risks,

- There is a substantial literacy gap on the topics of finance and digitalisation across Member States,

- The use of unsustainable non-renewable energy sources for mining digital and crypto-assets results in carbon dioxide emissions,

- In 2021, the equivalent of USD 14 billion has been lost due to crypto fraud, scams, and code vulnerabilities[78],

- Over 43% of European citizens do not consider themselves financially literate,

- Balancing the substitution of physical monetary capital with digital capital is challenging for national governments;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Recommends the Directorate-General on Education and Culture (DG EAC) to establish educational programmes for school teachers to discover innovative teaching and learning strategies for educating youth on the subject of cryptocurrencies;

2. Suggests DG EAC, along with Ministries of Education of Member States, to make the subject of digital assets available to children and young adults in educational institutions;

3. Invites the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)[79] to design and promote educational programmes across Member States for children and young adults who lack proper knowledge on digital finance;

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[78] **Code vulnerabilities** are bugs and mistakes in the software solutions when creating code.
[79] **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** is an intergovernmental forum where democracies with market-based economies collaborate to develop policy standards aimed at promoting sustainable economic growth.

4. Requests the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) to support and further educate citizens on investment in crypto-assets of proof-of-stake,[80] which requires less energy consumption;

5. Urges the European Commission to emphasise the Union Anti-Fraud programme[81] to raise awareness among youth about the dangers of fraud when purchasing crypto-assets;

6. Further urges the European Securities and Market Authority (ESMA) to establish an EU-wide platform to carry out digital asset transactions via centralised trustworthy businesses;

7. Asks the DG ECFIN to provide users with necessary information on the verification steps during the purchase of cryptocurrency;

8. Suggests the DG EAC in cooperation with DG ECFIN to increase the awareness on blockchain and digital assets among European youth by designing courses and providing necessary on the use and opportunities of digital financing;

9. Supports the European Central Bank (ECB)[82] in the development of a Central Bank Digital Currency[83] (CBDC) which provides efficiency, scalability, liquidity, and safety of monetary movement within Member States.

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[80] **Proof-of-stake** is a cryptocurrency consensus mechanism for processing transactions and establishing new blocks in a blockchain.

[81] **The Union Anti-Fraud programme** provides funding especially for technical and operational investigation equipment, specialised training and research activities with the aim of supporting the protection of EU financial interests.

[82] **The European Investment Bank** is the investment bank of the EU and is owned by Member States.

[83] **Central bank digital currencies** are digital tokens introduced by a central bank. Those are pegged to the value of fiat currency of the country.

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

Just add water: *Hydrogen power offers a promising solution for the transition to net-zero emissions. However, until now hydrogen has not been used to its full potential and covers less than two percent of the EU's current energy consumption. How can the EU and its Member States foster an efficient use of hydrogen whilst acknowledging the drawbacks of this energy carrier?*

Submitted by: Polina Domorod (Caxton College), Ángela Español (Ramón y Cajal), Eloy Espigares (Colegio Internacional de Granada), Luis Estévez (English School of Asturias), Guillermo Garate (San José Jesuitak Durango), Anastazja Malon (Irish Delegation), Ona Piquer (Voramar School), Pablo Ramirez (Colegio El Pinar), Juan Van't Hoff (El Altillo International School), Julia Kikel (AT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve a transition to net-zero emissions using green hydrogen as an alternative to fossil fuels. Alongside this, we strive to promote the use of renewable energy both through the production of green hydrogen and through research on other alternative low-emission types of hydrogen. Ultimately, we aim for the integration of hydrogen into the existing energy network to be a crucial pillar in the smooth transition to carbon neutrality,

because

- The extraction of hydrogen from its natural occurrence in water requires a substantial amount of energy which, depending on the used energy source, could potentially be harmful to the environment,

- Renewable hydrogen has higher production costs than other, more environmentally harmful, types of hydrogen, making it less competitive on the market,

- Despite the demand, due to a currently insufficient production of hydrogen, there is little market incentive to invest in hydrogen infrastructure,

- Due to sectors having differing energy requirements, hydrogen cannot be implemented equally efficiently in every sector,

- Seeing as hydrogen energy is an emerging market, there is a need for international standards to ensure that hydrogen and the technology required during its production are distributed fairly among Member States,

- Due to its highly flammable, volatile, odourless, and colourless properties, concerns are raised regarding the security of hydrogen as an energy carrier;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Strongly encourages companies in the secondary sector[84] to use renewable energy in the production of hydrogen through electrolysis[85];

2. Calls upon the European Clean Hydrogen Alliance[86] to continue and extend its research on other types of low-carbon hydrogen[87] variants such as turquoise[88], purple[89], white[90], and green[91] hydrogen;

3. Recommends Member States to further promote the expected decrease in hydrogen prices by lowering taxes on green hydrogen while increasing taxes on fossil-based hydrogen as well as non-renewable energy sources;

4. Urges Member States to extend hydrogen infrastructure by:

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[84] The **secondary sector** refers to the manufacturing of products out of materials produced by the primary sector.
[85] **Electrolysis** is the process used to produce hydrogen using electricity, whereby water ($2HO_2$) is split into hydrogen (H_2) and **oxygen** ($2O_2$).
[86] The **European Clean Hydrogen Alliance** brings together industry, national and local authorities, civil society, and other stakeholders.
[87] **Low-carbon hydrogen** implies significantly reduced full life-cycle greenhouse gas emissions.
[88] **Turquoise hydrogen** is produced from natural gas, with pure carbon as a side product which can be sold further.
[89] **Purple hydrogen** refers to hydrogen produced from nuclear energy.
[90] **White hydrogen** is generated by a natural geochemical process.
[91] **Green hydrogen** is produced using renewable electricity through electrolysis of water.

a) adapting existing natural gas pipelines[92] for hydrogen transport by placing compressors along current networks, as well as coating the inner surfaces of the pipelines to prevent embrittlement[93],

b) further modifying natural gas pipelines by replacing certain components such as pumps, compressors, measuring, and control units,

c) modifying fuel truck tanks[94] for the purpose of carrying hydrogen by using compressors[95] and covering their inner walls with less reactive metals, such as copper,

d) supporting existing projects of hydrogen-exclusive trucks such as Mercedes-Benz Trucks which are planned to enter the market in 2027;

5. Encourages Member States that are unable meet their own hydrogen demand to establish import relations with countries with a surplus of hydrogen production;

6. Further urges Member States to make hydrogen cost-competitive by refraining from regulating hydrogen prices and invest in critical areas such as infrastructure, research, and development;

7. Welcomes the European Commission's efforts to direct investments towards sustainable projects which can be classified based on the recently established EU taxonomy[96];

8. Recommends industrial players to install safety precautions on-site that include:

a) the addition of a chemical compound called mercaptan[97] that can serve as a marker by adding a smell to the otherwise odourless hydrogen,

b) gas sensors similar to smoke detectors allowing to register hydrogen leaks;

9. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness of the hazards of hydrogen and simultaneously promote its benefits through measures such as, but not limited to, informative campaigns on public transport.

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[92] **Natural gas pipelines** require adaptations for the pipes to carry pure hydrogen.

[93] **Embrittlement** describes the process whereby hydrogen is absorbed, usually by metal, which leads to material weakening.

[94] **Modified fuel trucks** are designed to transport hydrogen in designated tanks.

[95] **Compressors** are necessary to liquify the otherwise gaseous hydrogen for transportation due to its low density.

[96] **EU taxonomy** is a classification system for sustainable economic activities that promotes sustainable investments.

[97] **Mercaptan** (methanethiol) is a foul-smelling gas that can be added to both natural gas and hydrogen for detection purposes.

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