RESOLUTION BOOKLET

14-16 FEBRUARY 2019

Odense 2019

3rd National Session of EYP Denmark

PROCEDURES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Video-presentation of topic (2 min)
The media team will share a short informational video about each topic

Reading of the operative clauses (1 minute)
The assembly will have one minute to read the resolutions **individually**

Defense speech (2 min) - from the podium
A delegate from the proposing committee approaches to the podium and defends the resolution

Amendment speech (2x1 min) - from the podium
Two delegates from opposing committees approaches the podium and propose changes to the resolution. Changes can be: remove **one** clause, amend **one** clause, add **one** clause

Vote on both amendments together (2 min)
All the assembly votes on the amendments. After the vote the proposing committee can veto the amendments

Attack speech (2 min) - from podium
At the beginning of GA delegates are requested to notify the board on which resolutions their committee have prepared attack speeches. Delegates from opposing committees explain why the resolution should not pass

Response to attack speech (1 min) - from the floor
A delegate from the proposing committee responds to the attack speech

Rounds of open debate (3x7 min) - from the floor
The is when the participants of the assembly has the opportunity to ask questions about, propose changes and criticise the resolution. There will be allowed 4-5 points per round, followed by the proposing committee having 1 minute to respond to the points from the floor. The proposing committee may use the direct response twice per debate. Every other committee has only one direct response _per debate_ (so, if committee 1 is being discussed, you only have ONE direct response for committee 1. When we move to committee 2, you will have ONE direct response regardless of whether you used it previously or not)

Summation speech (2 min) - from podium
One delegate from the proposing committee will approach the podium and _ONLY_ summarize the debate. This time is not for answering the round of debate, but questions left unanswered may be answered

Voting procedures (2 min)

TABLE OF CONTENT

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

A gun-powder tin: In light of the decision of the USA to withdraw from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the discussion on nuclear possessions in the Middle East has once again intensified: how should the EU act to counterwork the potential threat of a global nuclear arms race?

Submitted by: Adrien Barré (FR/DK), Andrea Frejlev (DK), Karoline Krogh (DK), Jannik Lindther (DK), Frederik Nielsen (DK), Trine Sørensen (DK), Michalina Lesinska (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Concerned about the political, economic, environmental, and security consequences of the proliferation of nuclear weapons,

b) Disturbed by the rising political instability of the Middle East,

c) Noting with regret the growing tensions and lack of communication between the countries in possession of nuclear weapons,

d) Viewing with appreciation the recent actions by the US to improve relations with North Korea[1],

e) Aware of the limited nuclear capacity of the EU compared with the nuclear arsenals of the US and Russia that together make up 93% of the world's nuclear weapons[2],

f) Noting with regret that the EU Members States have expressed divergent views concerning nuclear weapons' control due to incompatible national interests,

g) Bearing in mind that membership in NATO of some of EU Member States hinders them from accepting an EU-wide agenda concerning nuclear weapons,

---

[1] Nuclear weapons. The unkicked addiction, The Economist (2015)
[2] U.S. and Russia: Arms Race to Nowhere, Outrider (2018)

h) Viewing with appreciation the positive impact of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action[3] (JCPOA) on establishing a cooperative relationship between its signatories,

i) Deeply alarmed by the US withdrawal from the JCPOA, which may:

    i) cause a nuclear arms race,

    ii) weaken the relationship between the USA and the EU as well as its Member States;

International cooperation

1. Directs the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to establish an annual meeting between the EU and the nine nuclear power states, with the purpose of discussing:

    a) the definition of legal and illegal possession of nuclear weapons in the light of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[4],

    b) the applicability and desirability of nuclear deterrence as a defence strategy;

2. Calls upon the High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy to establish a Nuclear Council open to both EU and non-EU countries;

3. Instructs such council to gather every 6 months to discuss a common European framework on nuclear strategy;

4. Asks the European External Action Service to commence an open and efficient communication between the EU Member States and North Korea;

Diminishing regional tensions

5. Invites the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to invest in countries which pose the risk of acquiring nuclear weapons;

6. Seeks to negotiate with the US about retracting their military bases in South Korea and Japan;

---

[3] JCPOA at a Glance, Arms Control Association (2018)
[4] Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations Office for Disarmament
Affairs,

Agreements on nuclear weapons

7. Reaffirms the EU commitment to the JCPOA and any future agreements regarding nuclear weapons;

8. Recognises the importance of ensuring safety for European companies operating on the basis.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Driving towards the future. With driverless means of transportation becoming ready for use and a market with an economic potential hundreds of billion of euros, what measures should EU take regarding autonomous vehicles?

Submitted by: Lærke bodholt Andersen (DK), Hala Baban (DK), Andrea Bjerre Hansen (DK), Anne Sofie Adsbøl Nielsen (DK), Sofie Schatter Møller (DK), Sebastian Østergaard Olsen (DK), Loa Roin Welling (DK), Karl Bertellini Vederhus (chairperson, DK/IT)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Noting that some cars are already able to self-park and/or allow cruise-control,

b) Expressing its appreciation for EU-funded projects on autonomous driving, such as the L3 Pilot[1] or CityMobil2[2],

c) Deploring that privately owned cars are on average parked for 96% of their lifetime[3],

d) Appreciating that transportation solutions based on the concept of Mobility as a Service (MaaS)[4] are increasingly implemented across Europe,

e) Conscious that the MaaS solutions are often excluding less urbanised areas,

f) Aware of the need for European infrastructure to be upgraded to allow it to accommodate for driverless vehicles,

---

[1] The European research project L3Pilot tests the viability of automated driving as a safe and efficient means of transportation on public roads

[2] Project funded by the European Commission aimed at testing driverless buses in a real setting around 6 selected European cities

[3] Spaced out: perspectives on parking policy, RAC foundation (2012)

[4] MaaS is a user-centric, intelligent mobility distribution model, in which users' needs are met via a single platform and are offered by a service provider, the mobility operator.

g) Observing with regret that the transition towards driverless mobility is disincentivised by comparatively high costs for electric and autonomous vehicles and by the lacking infrastructure,

h) Pointing out the uncertainties in regards to legal responsibility[5] in accidents involving driverless vehicles and particularly in cases where the car is not properly maintained;

i) Taking into account that professions such as taxi drivers, lorry drivers and mechanics are put at risk by an eventual transition to autonomous vehicles[6],

j) Deeply concerned by the fact that in 2017 25.250 people died in road accidents[7], 94% of which were caused by human error that could theoretically be prevented with fully automated cars,

k) Bearing in mind that every vehicle introduced into the EU internal market is required to comply with safety regulations such as the General Safety Regulation (GSR) and the Passenger Safety Regulation (PSR),

l) Fully alarmed that interconnected computer-driven cars bear the risk of being hacked and their passengers subsequently endangered;

Technologies and measures in place

1. Welcomes the advancements in technology available for making vehicles increasingly automatic;

2. Appeals the European Commission to expand the European pilot projects L3Pilot and CityMobil2 to increase awareness for autonomous driving;

3. Recommends the Member States to further develop urban transport networks based on the concept of MaaS;

4. Suggests the Member States to implement on a larger scale automated mobility technologies for the traditional public transport without excluding smaller urban areas;

---

[5] A Roadmap for Autonomous Vehicles: State Tort Liability, Automobile Insurance, and Federal Safety Regulation, California Law Review (2018)
[6] An EU strategy for mobility of the future, European Commission (2018)
[7] 12th Annual Road Safety Performance Index (PIN) Report, European Transport Safety Council (ETSC) (2018)

Economy

5. Calls upon the European Investment Bank to invest in upgrading existing infrastructure across Europe;

6. Invites the European Commission to implement EU-wide incentives for citizens to change their automobiles into newer, safer, greener and more automated vehicles;

7. Further recommends the Member States to lower the taxes on vehicles that incorporate autonomous features;

8. Endorses the European Court of Justice to instruct national tribunals and insurance companies to take into account potential recommendations of the car manufacturer when judging the liability of an individual in an accident involving an autonomous vehicle;

9. Calls for Member States and the private sector to:

   a) cooperate in the re-education of professions affected by the transition to driverless mobility;

   b) update the educational programs to reflect the changes of professional skills needed in the automotive and public transport sector;

Safety

10. Strongly encourages stricter safety requirements for cars after taking into account the new advancements in sensor technology;

11. Considers it necessary to revise the maintenance regulations for automated cars, including software updates and sensors;

12. Urges Europol and Cyber research institutions based in Europe to escalate their work in cyber-security relating to driverless transport;

13. Asks the European Commission to add a requirement for new automated vehicles to implement a manual system that, in case of hacking, allows their driver to safely stop.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A global actor in a global world: In light of the protectionist measures taken by the United States and the free-trade agreement signed with Japan, should the EU reform its external trade policy in order to secure its position as a global market force?

Submitted by: Embla Brødbæk (DK), Tobias Larsen (DK), Thomas Lauesgaard (DK), Laura Gade Petersen (DK), Mira Chatterji Rosen Søresen (DK), Morten Wieland Pedersen Tomøe (DK), Joëlle Yawalker (CH), and Alexander Dürr (Chairperson, SE), Ada Yıldırım (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Fully aware of the EU's goals for trade such as the promotion of human rights, protection of the environment, sustainable development and labour rights,[1]

b) Bearing in mind that the EU's high standard regulations on products differ from many potential trade partners and cause difficulties to ratify new trade deals without conforming to lower standards,

c) Alarmed by the fact that certain products that the EU imports do not follow the EU's values or standards in regards to human rights, environment protection, food safety and quality,[2]

d) Reaffirming the ratification of the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement, which removes barriers, shapes global trade rules and sends a powerful message, that two of the world's most powerful economies are working together,

e) Noting with deep concern that protectionist measures by the USA and the subsequent response from the EU weakened the relationship between the USA and the EU,[3]

---

[1] EU Trade Policy, European Commission (2018)
[2] Trade Defence Investigations, European Commission, 2019
[3] EU adopts rebalancing measures in reaction to US steel and aluminium tariffs, European Commission (2018)

f) Taking into consideration that the USA's established economic power on the global market hinders the EU's ability to directly influence US actions or repercuss its implementation of protectionist measures,

g) Keeping in mind the estimated results of the ratification of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)[4] as increased economic growth of the US economy by 5% and the EU's economy by 3.4%,[5]

External protection of EU trade values :

1. Encourages the Directorate General (DG) on trade to bring forth an agreement to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Ministerial Conference to increase the universal standard of quality of products;

2. Requests all Member States to increase transparency on their imported products;

The EU as a global market force:

3. Recommends the DG on trade to use the EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement to set a precedent for future free trade agreements (FTAs);

4. Invites the European Commission to initiate negotiations for new FTAs with developing countries that have fast-growing economies;

5. Calls upon the Member States to ratify the aforementioned treaties;

Protectionist measures by the United States:

6. Condemns the protectionist measures taken by the USA;

7. Asks the EU to re-evaluate the TTIP after the 2020 presidential election in the USA.

---

[4] Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) is a trade and investment agreement, which the European Union (EU) is negotiating with the United States - our biggest export market. (About TTIP, European Commission, 2016)
[5] EU position in world trade, European Commission (2014)

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

Free at last. With Copenhagen aiming to become the first carbon-free capital in the European Union, what should the EU do in order to ensure a cost-efficient and swift transition towards its goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050?

Submitted by: Gustav Mark Hansen (DK) Kasper Smith Herlev (DK) Angelina Knudsen (DK) Emilia Markman (DK) Laura Sophie Gradert (DE), Andreas Søgaard Gabel (DK) Nelli Vanninen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Bearing in mind the catastrophic consequences of global warming past 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels[1],

b) Deeply concerned by the insufficiency of climate action worldwide,

c) Disturbed by the lack of binding targets and action plans on climate change mitigation,

d) Aware of the extensive Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions arising from:

  i) the EU's industries dependency on non-renewable energy,

  ii) little renewable energy supply,

  iii) intensive animal agriculture,

  iv) conventional farming[2],

  v) inefficient city planning and inadequate building standards,

---

[1] Global Warming of 1.5°C, International Panel on Climate Change, (2018)

[2] Conventional farming refers to farming systems which include the use of synthetic chemical fertilizers, herbicides and other continual inputs, genetically modified organisms, concentrated animal feeding operations, heavy irrigation, intensive tillage, or concentrated monoculture production.

14th-16th of February 2019

e) Deeply conscious that deforestation caused by agribusiness removes valuable carbon sinks and aggravates the effort of moving towards carbon-neutrality[3],

f) Taking note of the lack of research and innovation as well as its funding in the fields of renewable energy, energy storage, nuclear energy and carbon capture/storage,

g) Noting that the lack of transparency in the production process makes consumers unable to make educated choices,

h) Reaffirming that unsustainable business practices caused by the strong influence of the market and consumer preferences hinder the evolution towards carbon neutrality,

i) Observing that developing countries lack resources and technical knowledge to mitigate climate change while being the world's most vulnerable to its effects,

j) Stressing the excessive carbon emission of transportation, due to the limitation of the current technologies and inefficiency of the infrastructure,

k) Deeply concerned by the carbon emissions resulting from wrongful waste management[4];

Agriculture and Land Use

1. Approves the subsidising of sustainable farming using less GHG-intensive fertilisers;

2. Invites the Member States to increase carbon sinks by using unowned lands in rural areas and restoring natural woodlands;

3. Proposes an EU-wide annual tree-planting day funded by the EU in which local authorities provide the trees;

Research, Transparency and Corporate responsibility

4. Proclaims the founding of an EU-funded research centre that publishes policy-oriented and publicly available research papers to inform decision-makers and citizens on climate change mitigation;

5. Authorises subsidising nationally owned energy storage facilities to overcome the discontinuity of renewable energies;

---

[3] A natural reservoir that absorbs more carbon than they release acting as ways of storing carbon for an infinite period. What Are Carbon Sinks? Conserve Energy Future, 2019
[4] I.e. incinerators, lack of recycling facilities.

6. Calls upon the European Commission to increase the transparency of production processes and recycling options by:

   a) introducing carbon dioxide labels on consumer goods produced in the EU reflecting the emissions from the production process,

   b) improving the recycling labels on consumer goods;

7. Invites the European Commission to introduce an industry-wide standard decreasing packaging size for meat products;

8. Encourages the increase in warranty by a variable duration depending on the average life cycle of the product;

Transportation

9. Designates the Directorate General for Mobility and Transport to increase subsidies for intra-EU train travel;

10. Invites the Member States to incentivise green means of transport by:

    a) reducing taxes for electric cars,

    b) subsidising the production of hydrogen-fueled vehicles;

11. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a tax based on the carbon emissions caused by the transportation of the components of each product;

Infrastructure and Waste management

12. Reiterates that the EU has a responsibility to assist in reducing the effects of climate change in developing countries and providing resources and knowledge towards its mitigation;

13. Suggests increasing the carbon-efficiency of buildings by the use of green spaces on rooftops;

14. Supports subsidising the development of bike-friendly infrastructure;

15. Seeks the evolution towards a circular economy by introducing a deposit system for all recyclable products.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

To the polls: In light of the all-time low voter turnout in the 2014 European elections, how should the EU work to promote a positive attitude towards its cause and inspire people to vote in the upcoming elections?

Submitted by: Tilla Balogh (CH), Amalie Kristensen (DK), Anna Livia Bojlen Lambert (DK), Anna Risgaard Lindbjerg (DK), Hemma Povacz (DK), Oliver Bilberg Ravn (DK), Johan Robertsson (CH), Franziska Warringsholz (DE), Laura Cantós (Chairperson, ES), Michał Glinicki (Chairperson, DK)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Fully alarmed by the knowledge gap regarding the functioning of EU and its institutions[1],

b) Convinced that greater education positively influences voter turnout,

c) Observing that the lack of knowledge about the European Parliament and its elections[2], in combination with the influence of social background, can result in uninformed political views that threaten input legitimacy[3],

d) Having considered that voter turnouts in Member States' domestic elections are generally higher than the ones for European elections[4],

---

[1] Standard Eurobarometer 83, European Commission, (2015)
[2] Britons among least knowledgeable about European Union, The Guardian
[3] Input legitimacy relates to the functioning and machinery of an institution; e.g. How members of Parliament are selected and how the decision-making procedures function in combination with how power is exercised. Andrew Potter
[4] Voter Turnout Database,International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

e) Noting with deep concern that the output legitimacy[5] of the EU is diminishing following a majority of European citizens considering themselves inadequately represented[6] in EU institutions,

f) Taking into consideration that voter turnout is particularly low in certain demographic groups, particularly among lower-income citizens,[7]

g) Realising that, despite having spent approximately €16M on the campaign for the 2014 European Parliament elections, the voter-turnout still resulted in a 42.61%.[8]

Education

1. Recognises the need for Youth for Europe to allocate their resources towards the education of the youth for EU questions;

Social

2. Encourages to incite a positive attitude towards the EU to its voters by improving and implementing old and new grassroots[9];

3. Invites the European Parliament candidates[10] to participate in live-streamed public debates that are broadcasted on social media, as well as conventional media platforms;

4. Seeks support from celebrities that can promote consciousness about European politics and its values on a large scale, encouraging the participation in elections;

5. Requests the European Network of Social Integration Enterprises[11] to raise awareness about how EU citizens can benefit from the EU;

---

[5] Output legitimacy refers to the public assessment of the relevance and quality of the institution's performance; Andrew Potter

[6] Standard Eurobarometer 88, European Commission, November 2017

[7] Lost Voters: Participation in EU elections, Centre for European Policy Studies, July 2009

[8] Post election survey 2014, Directorate-General for Communication, Brussels, October 2014,

[9] Grassroots constitute a type of movement or campaign that attempts to mobilise individuals in taking actions to influence a certain outcome (usually a political one). Encyclopedia Britannica

[10] Both MEPs and Spitzenkandidat

[11] ENSIE takes for its objective the representation, maintenance and development within the European Union of networks and federations for work integration social enterprises. One of the main ENSIE's objective is to elaborate on the contributions and propositions in order to participate in the definition of a European policy against social exclusion

6. Urges the Directorate-General for Budget to reexamine the budget for programmes that aim at increasing the voter turnout, improving the allocation of funds to such programmes.

Empowering the youth: Considering the growing youth unemployment across the Union, how can the EU change its policies, tools and funding to facilitate the introduction of the youth in its workforce?

Submitted by: Alissa Nele Milera (DE), Emma Christophersen (DK), Jonas Toft (DK), Konstantin Bona (CH), Laura Lunde (DK), Mads Falk Andreasen (DK), Victoria Noerlem (DK), Viktor Djeric (CH), Aline Senn (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Noting with regret that in June 2018 there were 3.42 million unemployed EU youth citizens,[1]

b) Gravely concerned by the financial burden[2] that the youth unemployment rate implies on a Member State's welfare system,

c) Acknowledging the potential increase of crime rates as a result of youth unemployment, which raises the risk of poverty, mental health problems and social exclusion,[3]

d) Alarmed by the growing emigration to third countries due to the unavailability of jobs in their countries of origin,

e) Concerned that recent waves of emigration increasingly include high numbers of young, high-skilled qualified youth causing a loss of potential,[4]

f) Noting with deep regret that employers are asking for unrealistic experience standards for entry-level jobs,[5]

---

[1] Youth unemployment figures (under 25 years) in the European Union and the Euro area from June 2017 to June 2018 (in millions; seasonally adjusted, Statista (2018)
[2] The Staggering Cost of Youth Unemployment Across Europe, Business Insider (2014)
[3] The relationship between job displacement and crime, VOX, CEPR Policy Portal (2016)
[4] EU Third Annual Science and Technology Indicators Report, European Commission (2003)
[5] Experience, not degree, comes first for employers, The Guardian (2006)

g) Regretting the presence of barriers for the youth that hinder the renewal of the workforce and cause the lack of intergenerational cooperation,

h) Pointing out the lack of coordination between educational institutions and employers[6], which complicates the transition from education into the labour market,

i) Deeply concerned by the tendency of high-qualified youth to settle for low-qualified jobs, creating a loss of potential and a disadvantage for low-skilled workers to find jobs,

j) Realising that many internship programs present poor working conditions[7] or are not paid, making them less attractive and aggravating the transition of young people from education into the labour market,

k) Endorses the efforts made by the "Your First EURES Job" programme;

Education

1. Asks Member States to implement a framework creating mandatory internships for students including:

    a) at least one month-long internships during secondary education, encouraging the development of a set of skills that facilitates the transition to the workforce,

    b) at least one month-long internship per cycle of studies in university or equivalent;

2. Encourages the Member States to create a system of apprenticeship in a company alongside university (or equivalent) education, following the example of the German dual educational system;

Entrance into the labour market

3. Approves the allocation of funds to financially support start-up businesses hiring newly graduated students through the "Youth Guarantee Programme";

4. Invites Members States to establish that companies permanently employing over 150 people need to have at least 10% of employees under the age of 30;

---

[6] The coordination between education and employment policies, University of Zagreb (2008)
[7] Bad working conditions include working without a written contract or not being able to cover one's living costs. Europe's first 'Intern Day' highlights unfair work conditions. EURACTIV (2014)

5. Suggests Member States to facilitate access to loans for companies that have at least 10% of employees under the age of 30;

6. Recommends Member States to prohibit employers from requiring more than 18 months of same-sector work experience for an entry-level job;

Internships

7. Recognises the need for the Member States to implement legislation regarding the payment of internships;

8. Suggests Member States to make remuneration mandatory for internships lasting more than three months, financing them through the Youth Employment Initiative following the example of France;

9. Invites the European Commission to allocate more financial resources to the "Your First EURES Job".

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON

INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY II

Saving the blue heart of our planet. Given that more than 150 million tonnes of plastics have accumulated in the world's oceans and additional 4.6-12.7 million tonnes are added every year, what actions should the EU take in order to tackle marine litter?

Submitted by: Siwi Putu Puspa Eisner (DK), Halla El-Jechy (DK), Mette Hauser (DK), Renée Klausen (DK), Caroline Koch Møller (DK), Julie Stegman (DK), Mara Sofia Ghinaudo Villagara (DK), Franziska Weiβ (DE), Julie Werk (DK), Anne Seeneha Henriksen (Chairperson, DK), Jessica Fenger (Chairperson, CH).

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Observing that EU citizens generate around 25,8 million tonnes of plastic waste on a yearly basis[1],

b) Concerned that certain Member States are not aware of the correct separation[2] and recycling process of regular waste and bioplastic waste, instead favouring landfills,[3]

c) Aware that throughout the EU there is no standardised method for the separation of litter,

d) Noting with concern that less than 30% of the plastic waste is collected for recycling in the EU[4] and a significant amount of that is sent out of the EU for recycling in the Third World,

e) Acknowledging that further encouragement with regard to the recycling of plastic waste in the EU is required,[5]

---

[1] "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy", European Commission (2018)
[2] "How to Separate Waste", Don't Waste Waste
[3] "Waste Statistics", Eurostat (2018)
[4] "A European Strategy for Plastics in a Circular Economy", European Commission (2018)
[5] "Questions & Answers: A European strategy for plastics", European Commission (2018)

f) Taking note that an unnecessary amount of plastic products are used for packaging in the food and beverage industry,

g) Alarmed by the fact that photodegradation of marine plastic waste results in microplastics accumulating in the ocean,

h) Taking into account that 700 species have encountered marine debris[6] and that 92% of the debris is plastic waste[7],

i) Regretting the difficulty an individual faces in finding information about the presence of microplastic in commercial products[8],

j) Disturbed that 72% of the tap water in Europe has a prevalence of microplastic fibres[9],

k) Noting the impacts of accumulation of marine litter including:

    i) Magnification in the oceans' food chains caused by bioaccumulation;

    ii) CO_2 emissions from plastics creating high acid levels in the oceans, massively disrupting marine ecosystems and therefore diminishing biodiversity.

l) Expressing its appreciation for projects launched to clear the oceans of marine litter such as:

    iii) The Ocean Cleanup Project[10] launched in 2014,

    iv) The Voice for The Ocean campaign[11] created by the UN in 2018;

Sorting waste

1. Invites the Member States to include information on how to correctly dispose of waste in their education curricula;

2. Encourages the European Commission to impose restrictions on commercial companies' methods of sorting their waste by 2021;

3. Requests the Member States to sort their waste according to a separation system that labels each kind of waste, including bioplastic waste;

---

[6] "We Depend on Plastic. Now We're Drowning in It", National Geographic (2018)
[7] "The Great Pacific Garbage Patch Is Much Larger and Chunkier Than We Thought, Smithsonian (2018)
[8] "Look for the Zero", Beat the Micro Bead (2019)
[9] "How to filter and remove microplastics from tap water", Tapp Water (2018)
[10] The Ocean Cleanup is a non-government engineering environmental organization based in the Netherlands, that develops technology to extract plastic pollution from the oceans.
[11] "Presenting: Voice for the Ocean Campaign", UN world ocean day (2018)

Food and beverages

4. Trust that the European Commission will endorse and support the expansion of zero-waste shops throughout the EU;

5. Calls upon the European Commission to establish a uniform price for deposits on plastic bottles;

6. Recommends the Member States to encourage the use of glass bottles in the Food and Beverage Industry in Europe;

7. Appeals to European associations such as Food Drink Europe and UNESDA[12] to exhort the member companies to reduce the plastic waste;

Microplastics and marine life

8. Urges the European Commission to propose legislation to restrict microplastics used in the European Economic Area;

9. Endorses the further development of online platforms[13] which contains easily access information about microplastics in various products;

10. Strongly urges the European Court of Justice to investigate and try cases where Member States have failed to comply with the landfill directive[14];

11. Directs Horizon 2020[15] to fund projects such as Ocean Cleanup Project.

---

[12] Food Drink Europe and UNESDA are associations of European food companies, whose aim is to facilitate competing effectively for sustainable growth.

[13] The Dutch NGOs Plastic Soup Foundation and the North Sea Foundation have launched a new smartphone app called „Beat the Microbead" that allows consumers to find out whether or not a product contains plastic microbeads by scanning its barcode.

[14] "Landfill Waste - Environment", European Commission (1999)

[15] Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever with nearly €80 billion of funding available over 7 years (2014 to 2020)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TERRORISM

Stop the terror: Considering the high number of terrorist attacks in European cities, what steps should the EU take to protect itself from future attacks and to ensure that its citizens feel safe and protected?

Submitted by: Line Cathrine Elvik (DK), Mark Grunkemeyer (CH), Malte Krüger (DE), Anette-Heleri Lind (DK) , Jakob Benjamin Gjøl Vencenti (DK), Anna Gottliebsen Crisp Chairperson, DK), Vasilis Varsos (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament:

a) Alarmed by the rise in terrorist attacks from 142 in 2016 to 205 in 2017[1],

b) Aware that current anti-terrorist measures are ineffective in the prevention of extremist tendencies formed in prison,

c) Noting with regret that terrorist attacks have cost the EU a loss of 180 billion euros in GDP from 2004-2016[2],

d) Deeply concerned by the amount of money being laundered for the funding of terrorist activities[3],

e) Aware of the cooperation between NATO and the EU to prevent terrorist attacks,

f) Recognising that a substantial amount of resources used to facilitate terrorist attacks are highly accessible for purchase[4],

---

[1] European Union Terrorism Situation And Trend Report 2018, Europol (2018)
[2] The Fight Against Terrorism Cost of Non-Europe Report, RAND (2018)
[3] European Union Terrorism Situation And Trend Report 2018, Europol (2018)
[4] List of common chemicals used to make bombs, ABC.net(2013)

g) Keeping in mind that 67% of terrorist attacks were committed by separatist movements and 16% by Jihadist terrorism[5],

h) Fully alarmed by the ineffectiveness of anti-propaganda measures regulating social media,

i) Concerned by the lack of cooperation between initiatives such as Europol, Interpol, Frontex and the Member States;[6]

Economic

1. Requests the introduction of a tracking system connected to identification documents to limit the daily and monthly amount of dangerous chemicals available for purchase by an individual;

2. Invites the European Commission to establish a group of experts responsible for tracking and preventing money laundering;

3. Urges chief executive officers of banks and customs officers to train their employees in recognising and combating money laundering patterns;

Social

4. Encourages the Member States to establish educational programs in schools that promote inclusion and equality to strengthen young people's resilience to extremist views and movements;

5. Calls upon internet service providers that operate within the EU to alter their core algorithms so as to block extremist content online;

6. Urges the Member States to introduce psychologists in prisons to ensure further support to inmates that have extremist tendencies;
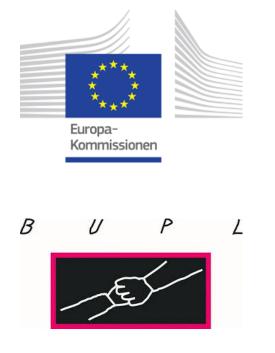
Political

7. Encourages the establishment of a shared international database between EU counter-terrorism initiatives;

[5] Ibid (1)
6 Interpol chief Meng Hongwei quits and is detained by China, The NY Times (2018)

8. Suggests the establishment of regular meetings between global counter-terrorism initiatives to produce a common framework on combating terrorism globally.

Supported by:

TUBORG FONDET

REMA 1000
Meget mere discount!

Europa-
Kommissionen

B U P L

Østifterne
støtter omtanke

europe
direct

miljø-og
energifonden

In partnership with:

CLIMATE
EXTENDER

initiated by:

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
DANMARK DENMARK

CARBON NEUTRAL CERTIFIED

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
DANMARK DENMARK