

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



**5th INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH
PARLIAMENT PROJECT**



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Fake News and propaganda flood social media. The US elections in 2016 have exemplified interference from authoritarian regimes such as Russia. European democracies are swayed, some would say they are under attack from foreign powers. How can European democracies increase their resilience from foreign attempts of destabilization? How can especially younger citizens be educated to withstand the onslaught of Fake News?

Submitted by: Sarah Machado Santos (CH), Sophia Ehlers Cossey (DE), Maria-Alexia Florea (RO), Julia Lejeune (DE), Shanaya Isaksson (SE), Lorenzo Arduini (IT), Ante Eklund (SE), Joana Froebel (Chairperson, DE), Jette Jahnke (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that Fake News in Social Media can result in poorly informed decisions (e.g. medical information that can end up lethally),
- B. Alarmed by the fact that propaganda is weaponised in the political environment, while also noting that it is furthermore used by parties that are external to the political instance itself (e.g. Russian trolls influencing the 2016 US presidential election),
- C. Pointing out that satirical content is often interpreted as accurate due to the lack of regulations on satirical and/or misleading content,
- D. Strongly emphasising an evident lack of education in media literacy, especially for the elderly population and the younger generations who are prone to believe misinformation,
- E. Contemplating the lack of trained staff to actually regulate content such as manipulative and attention-grabbing titles that do not offer an appropriate portrayal of the actual content.

1. Calls upon the European Parliament to create a web browser with an app available on every browser and technical device to follow a "Google scholar" type of approach where
 - a. medical information
 - i. is provided by doctors who are obliged to verify their actual status as a doctor by sending their ID and the corresponding degree before publishing medical advice and
 - ii. A disclaimer is added with the information that actually going to the doctor is the only real way to tackle medical problems.
 - b. a disclaimer is added to the general browser to warn about Fake News.
2. a) Reminds the EU member states of the already existing Anti-Propaganda regulation in the European set of laws through a multi media campaign (e.g. Social Media posts, posters, magazine articles, government advertisements, official television) and urge them to follow it.

b) Appeals to the European Parliament to install an alternative multilingual and multimedia platform which contains trustworthy information in a neutral stance about concerns regarding Europe. This platform will be offered to countries outside of Europe as well and serves as an additional access to reliable information.
3. Invites the European Parliament to incorporate a non removable verified "satire seal" which is immediately available after opening such websites to inform readers about the humorous art of satire displayed in the following content, which should be taken with some reservation.
4. Urges the governments of EU member states to fund workshops on media literacy, that are available to the public by
 - a. integrating media literacy classes as a subject in school and
 - b. implementing these types of courses in the workplace
5. Encourages the federal governments to direct their ministries of education to invest into training staff to review reported posts and take them down if necessary.



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Not only powers from outside the EU threaten its values and potentially its existence. Also powers from within the EU - often on the extreme right fringe of the political spectrum - seek to alter and in some cases even destroy our political union. The EU is supposedly undemocratic, too divided and thus inefficient in dealing with the rapidly altering challenges of international relations. How can the EU be made more democratic to gain more support from the citizens? How can the EU be made more efficient in averting crises and tensions? How should the European Union evolve through reform of treaties?

Submitted by: Jannik Haß (DE), Katarina Simonic (SE), Beeke Storm (DE), Maria Raluca Horhat (RO), Ole von Stryk (DE), Ea Haugstrup-Andersen (DK), Ada Cristian (RO), Julia Rodrigues (IT), Emma Löwig (CH), Anna Christophersen (DE), Victoria Meier (Chairperson, DE), Laura Spazzini (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the urgent need for Europe to be able to face the upcoming challenges in these times of continuously changing international landscape, especially in relation to Iran, Russia, China and the USA,
- B. Noting with deep concern that the decision making process cannot be considered fully democratic because of the huge gap between the citizens and the institutions and, in particular:
 - I. Keeping in mind the differences of the voting systems among the member states, as it is national and not uniform,
 - II. Observing that the actual system is based upon a long chain of legitimation, in which politicians taking decisions at an EU level are chosen by national governments and not directly elected by the EU population,
- C. Fully alarmed by the inefficiency and slowness of the decision making system, mainly caused by the presence of the veto right in the Council of the EU, depending on the fact that for some

sensitive issues regarding common foreign and security policy, citizenship, EU membership and EU finances unanimity is required for the decision to pass,

- D. Having considered that some laws and policies regarding for example migration or anti-corruption and transparency measures are applied differently or are not binding,
1. Calls upon the EU Commission and the Council of the EU to favour the increase in citizen participation by
 - a. implementing EU-wide referendums,
 - b. supporting, organizing and investing in political education,
 - c. creating a platform where information regarding political decisions and the position of the parties is freely and clearly accessible to all citizens,
 - d. allowing secured remote voting, both via mail and online, as an alternative to traditional voting,
 - e. granting the possibility for citizens to not only vote for candidates from their own member state, but for candidates from other member states as well,
 - f. considering the option of offering some kind of symbolic benefits for voting,
 2. Strongly urges the Council of the EU to gradually transition from the unanimous voting system to a qualified majority system, which means that at least 55% of the member states, representing at least the 65% of the European population are required for the motion to be accepted,
 3. Requests the EU Council to uniform and make regulations mandatory across EU member states in matters of migration and control over corruption and lack of transparency.



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

With the Russian invasion of Ukraine still raging, the eyes of the United States primarily set on China and the Indo-Pacific region, the escalation in the Middle East and attacks on shipping routes in the Red Sea, the free and democratic Europe we know is more and more compelled to position itself as a global player on the world's political stage. But how can we protect our independence, defend our values, promote stability and prevent global security crises? How can the EU strengthen its military position, to have more weight globally?

Submitted by: Edwin Lufuankenda (DE), Leda Ottaviano (IT), Mathis Boller (DE), Isabel Beltran Lidén (SE), Andrei Dunăreanu (RO), Frida Toke Krautwald (DK), Annina Aebi (CH), Finn Schlüter (DE), Tom Düwel (Chairperson, DE), Levke Werthen (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Profoundly concerned by the rising global threats to our fundamental European core values, primarily democracy, human rights and personal freedoms;
- B. Recognizing the existing deficit in cooperative mechanisms and standardization in military training among EU member states;
- C. Expressing concern regarding a potential for nuclear conflict on the European continent due to Russian expansionism;
- D. Anxious regarding the uncertainty surrounding the fulfillment of the U.S. obligation to defend NATO member countries in the EU in the event of foreign aggression;
- E. Alarmed by the escalating number of cyber attacks targeting critical military and civilian infrastructure;

1. Contemplates establishing a platform for dialogue between the EU Council and leaders from other democratic nations worldwide, not affiliated with the EU or NATO, aimed at facilitating the exchange of military expertise, armaments, and troop collaboration;
2. Calls upon the EU and its member states to implement measures fostering cooperation and standardization in military training, including the establishment of uniform training guidelines, shared training facilities, and regular joint exercises among the armies of member states;
3. Urges the EU Council to proactively take steps to follow the French proposal to assume European control over their nuclear arsenals, while also adapting conclusive measures for the responsible management and maintenance of those nuclear weapons;
4. Proposes the implementation of diverse measures to enhance cyber security:
 - a. tightening existing protocols regarding the Cyber Defense Policy Framework (CDPF),
 - b. reinforcing collaboration among member states for cyber defense education,
 - c. fortifying the institutional integration of civilian and military aspects of cyber defense.



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

Persecution of religious and ethnic groups, suppression of political oppositions, protestors and the press and unveiled threats of force. Human rights violations, oppression and even open war shape the international relations. How should the EU handle political relations with regional powers that infringe the aims and values of the European Union? Can the EU maintain political relations to the theocratic and autocratic nations China, Iran and Russia? What stance should the EU take towards nations that violate human rights more and more openly?

Submitted by: Bastian Figl (DE), Emilia Bensalem (SE), Enrico Casa Luana-Maria Tintea (RO), Jasper Dienst (DE), Daniel Bussmann (DE), Ash Brauner (DE), Rania Bešić (CH), Melanie Greilich (DE), Emma Spiertz (Chairperson, DE), Alissa Milera (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the human rights abuse in autocratic countries,
- B. Noting with deep concern that autocratic countries like China, Russia and Iran actively discriminate against religious and ethnic minorities as well as LGBTQIA+ individuals instead of implementing laws to protect them,
- C. Taking into account that women face systemic violence and exploitation due to an archaic interpretation of religion aimed to gain power over female individuals,
- D. Questioning on how to maintain and eventually repair relationships with Russia, China and Iran while adhering to the European Union's aims and values,
- E. Aware of the limitation to the freedom of speech in autocratic structures,
- F. Deeply concerned about the governmental control of the media,

1. Calls upon the EU to appeal to the UN to officially declare a humanitarian crisis regarding the human rights violations in the Russian Federation, the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Iran.
2. Expresses its conviction to fund non-governmental organisations supporting
 - a. oppressed minorities
 - b. persecuted journalists
 - c. opponents of the regimesby creating a platform and granting financial aid.
3. Appeals to embassies of EU member states to provide shelter for and evacuate persecuted individuals from countries which threaten their safety.
4. Strongly affirms the current sanctions imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran and strongly urges to extend these further than their expiration date in April 2024.
5. Emphasises the importance of raising awareness for internal human rights issues of the European Union in order to be role model for others,
6. Has resolved to impose a higher tax on imported goods from China to tackle the problem of inhumane working conditions in Chinese production facilities,
7. Suggests that the member states implement scholar education programs expressing the importance of supporting regional businesses,
8. Supports the creation of social media campaigns that sensebilize for existing child labour in the People's Republic of China,
9. Proposes to support non-governmental projects for cultural exchange to involve with ERASMUS+ and similar programs to grant easier access to education on democratic values for citizens of autocratic regimes,
10. Urges international social media platforms to implement softwares to prevent censorship in autocratic countries in order to secure the Civil Right on access to information,
11. Encourages the European Commission
 - a. to further extend the Human Rights dialogue with the Peoples Republic of China and
 - b. to initiate a human rights dialogue with the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Russian Federation.



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

The solidarity and unity of Western-style democracies has already suffered under the first term of former President Donald J. Trump. Trump’s political stance regarding Russia and his recent remarks regarding NATO (encouraging Russia to ‘do whatever the hell they want’ to any NATO country that doesn’t pay enough) growingly worry political leaders in the EU. His statement that he would act as a “dictator” on the first day of his potential second term is further reason to be concerned. Will the USA still be a close and trustworthy ally of the EU? How should the EU prepare for a second term of Donald J. Trump?

Submitted by: Simon Degenhardt (DE), Fotini Theodosiou (SE), Raluca Maria Horhat (RO), Jule Wenndorf (DE), Annia Maria Alexandru (RO), Pauline Dik (DE), Zsófia Rádi (SE), Sarah Görtz (DE), Elisabet Friis Hansen (DK), Shanaya Isaksson (SE), Nele Dannenberg (Chairperson, DE), Christina Ohlmann (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing the large influence Trump has over the EU while noting with concern the huge controversies between Trump’s statements especially regarding the manifestation of racism, sexism, and broader forms of prejudice against minority groups and the European core values, especially democracy, equality and human rights;
- B. Expecting that efforts to mitigate climate change will face significant challenges if the United States decides to withdraw from the Paris Agreement again, as was the case during the presidency of Donald Trump;
- C. Acknowledging that Trump's intentions to withdraw funding for Ukraine's efforts in the conflict with Russia, including Research and Education Grants, pose a significant threat to European security by creating a substantial imbalance of power between the EU and Russia;

- D. Expressing that the apprehension regarding global growth and stability of the EU and its member states due to Trump's political initiatives, such as tariffs on metal imports from the EU, which have significant repercussions;
 - E. Deeply concerned about Trump's withdrawal from the international nuclear agreement with Iran, as this exit poses security risks and high diplomatic tensions, leading to a looming security threat in the Middle East;
1. Appeals to the EU member states and the European Commission to promote unity across the EU through by
 - a. engaging in proactive measures, such as cultural exchange, to counteract the escalation of discrimination and foster social cohesion
 - b. allocating funds to civil society organizations within the EU that are dedicated to promoting well managed governance, thereby strengthening democratic principles and institutions.
 2. Urges the EU Commission and the Council of the EU to bolster diplomatic relations with countries that adhere to the Paris Agreement and enhance collaboration in the ongoing global endeavours to address climate change, and in case of a full US withdrawal from the Paris Agreement, an enhanced cooperation with China in climate action initiatives.
Further, benefits should be implemented for members of the Paris agreement, in detail
 - a. decreased trade tariffs for countries within the Paris agreement.
 - b. funds to further fight climate change;
 3. Calls upon the European Commission to enhance its autonomy from major political powers, including the US, by
 - a. step-by-step investments in military capabilities in a phased plan,
 - b. investments should be made according to the global escalation potential,
 - c. plan in consideration with the council of the EU;
 4. Emphatically calls upon the European Council and European Commission to intensify their endeavours aimed at facilitating peace between Russia and Ukraine, including measures like
 - a. Enhancing NATO assistance to Ukraine through the provision of weaponry, financial aid, and medical support
 - b. Offering subsidies or credit incentives to the United States post-conflict, contingent upon their support for Ukraine
 - c. Raising awareness about the conflict and its underlying causes, with the aim of gathering public support in the USA towards aiding Ukraine through democratic processes

5. Urges the European External Action Service to facilitate the formation of a new agreement between the US and Iran concerning nuclear weapons. The proposed measures include:
 - a. Cancelling sanctions imposed by the US on Iran to foster a conducive environment for negotiations and mutual cooperation.
 - b. Ensuring enhanced transparency mechanisms to verify compliance with the agreement, involving oversight by both US-American and European authorities to prevent violations.
 - c. Implementing sanctions in the event of non-compliance with the agreement to uphold its integrity and deter any actions that undermine its provisions.



MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

In the context of the persisting economic dependence from globalized markets, how can economies within the EU be strengthened to be independent from authoritarian regimes such as China, Russia and Iran and industrial powers such as the US under Trump? What contribution could the strengthening of the currency EURO provide in creating an economically independent EU? How can this economic shift be shaped to be sustainable and socially just?

Submitted by: Tim Meyer (DE), Niklas Königshoff (DE), Riccardo Sideri (IT), Iris Skopin (SE), Aimee Raese (DE), Nicoleta Clara Bobolea (RO), Malene Pache (DE), Joelle Pfäffli (CH), Jonas Heschl (Chairperson, DE), Cosima Grüter (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that the EU has to trade with the irrational and unpredictable regime in Russia because it relies on many products not available for the same price and amount in the EU,
- B. Affirming that the import market is constrained due to the sanctions against Russia, leading to increased inflation and affirming that China is gaining a more prominent role in the import market which leads to the EU having a more restrained control over the market and also the regulation of the inflation,
- C. Further noting that the EU's import from China has increased while the EU's exports has remained the same, resulting in a massive imbalance on the trading market, in addition import costs have increased because of unreliable shipping routes (e. g.: Suez incident) while on time shipping has become even more important,
- D. Contemplating that the US under Trump wants to trade with each EU country individually and influences them to act independently rather than supra-nationally, the right-wing policies could risk EU-members leaving the unity and therefor it could cast difficulties with trading with countries like Italy and Hungary,

- E. Having examined the views on finance policy by every EU state it is clear that there are different views and interest because of different financial and socio-economic situations which leads to the problem in handling economic crisis and inequalities efficiently.
1. Calls upon the Council of the EU to set up a strategy for getting independent from Russian recourses (e. g.: energy) in increasing the import from different current supplier countries like Canada, Australia, Norway and Africa and further we want to strengthen the internal production as a long-term solution and simultaneously maintaining cooperation dialogue with Russia,
 2. Affirms the European Commission to take appropriate measures for stimulating the EU's economy by establishing financial subsidies,
 3. Requests the European Commission to aim on enhancing delivery routes by implementing water conduits within the Suez Canal to achieve faster transports – additionally, the conveyance of oil and gas ought to be executed via pipelines,
 4. Calls upon the European Commission to strengthen the EU's unity and attractiveness for EU members by moving towards more open and fair negotiations and including the younger generation, e. g. through "Europe-school",
 5. Urges the European Commission to come up with a concept for achieving equal financial and socio-economic circumstances for all EU member states through implementing yearly evaluations to identify economically trailing states and to take fitting financial measures.



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

“Zeitenwende” - a turning point in history is what the ramifications of the Russian attack on Ukraine are widely considered to be. The EU responded with severe sanctions on Russia and a drastic reduction of the import of Russian fossil energy sources. Especially Russian gas thus far played a major role in the transformation of industries towards carbon-neutrality. The Russian invasion underlined the dependence of European industries and economies on fossil fuels controlled by hostile nations. How can the Europe’s demand for energy be met without being dependent from autocratic nations? To what extent is it feasible or advisable to end energy dependency altogether? How can the industrial transformation towards carbon-neutrality come to fruition?

Submitted by: Jasper Helm (DE), Sophia Ravn Bach (DK), Samuel Ward (SE), Vanessa Iltner (DE), Martina Marocchio (IT), Max Thode (DE), Patricia Hader (RO), Dominic Blarr (DE), Tom Karl (DE) Sujitha Nagarathnam (CH), Mats Caspar Stahlberg (Chairperson, DE), Marvin Müller (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that the European Union's reliance on Russian natural gas poses a significant threat to the stability and economic prosperity of key industries and recent events, such as Russia's aggression towards Ukraine in 2022, underscoring the vulnerability inherent in our current energy dependency,
- B. Noting with concern that the European Union cannot responsibly continue to foster international partnerships with unreliable counterparts who oppose European principles and values such as human rights or freedom,
- C. Realizing that the European Union's production of unusable energy, coupled with inadequate domestic storage capacities, results in a reliance on external energy exporters,
- D. Regretting that the European Union's energy sector has become less appealing to potential partners due to insufficient promotion and encouragement of ideas and innovation, thereby hindering its competitiveness and attractiveness in the global landscape.

- E. Taking note that the lack of unified energy management within the EU leads member states to pursue individual strategies, forming separate partnerships and contracts without cohesive EU coordination;
1. Urges to continue to reduce the European reliance on Russian gas. By doing so, the European Union will bolster energy security and foster greater independence by tapping into EU resources more effectively;
 2. Encourages prioritizing partnerships with nations sharing its core values and interests to strengthen alliances with external countries. This will be achieved by establishing clear criteria, including:
 - a. adherence to human rights,
 - b. rejection of dictatorial systems,
 - c. respect for human dignity,
 - d. enshrinement of freedom legislation,
 - e. commitment to democratic governance;
 3. Suggests a shift from energy overproduction to energy storage in infrastructure development to address the European Union's current energy dilemma. Investing in robust energy storage solutions is imperative to mitigate reliance on external suppliers and ensure energy security;
 4. Proposes to introduce programs offering financial incentives such as grants or tax breaks to both large companies and startups to foster innovation and enhance competitiveness in the EU's energy sector. This will stimulate innovation and make the EU more attractive to potential partners;
 5. Strongly urges that the EU has to introduce programs offering financial incentives such as grants or tax breaks to both large companies and startups to foster innovation and to enhance competitiveness in the EU's energy sector. This will stimulate innovation and make the EU more attractive to potential partners;
 6. Proposes establishing a centralized organization for energy management to address the issue of disparate energy strategies among member states. For instance, creating a separate electricity market within the EU would ensure all members have aligned partners and strategies, enhancing efficiency and cohesion.