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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES
ITALIA ITALY

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



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Resolution Booklet
9th Regional Session of EYP Italy
Udine, 8th May 2015



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The General Assembly is chaired by the members of the Presidential Board:

Joshua Giovanni HONEYCUTT
President of the 9th Regional Session

Mariasole MASCHIO
Vice-president

Paride PRATI
Vice-president



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

Sexual exploitation and prostitution are primarily social problems, negatively impacting on gender equality. Policies greatly vary across the European Union, and go hand in hand with the different cultural practices. In light of these existing differences, but taking into account the negative consequences affecting all European societies, how can Member States review their prostitution legislations in order to jointly tackle this issue?

Submitted by: Luca CESELLI, Alessia CIUFFA, Andrea DE BORTOLI, Gloria DEIURI, Francesco MAGLIO, Enrico PADOVAN, Federico PIN, Giorgia RUSALEN, Alice LEONE (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Having examined the differences among Member States regarding their prostitution legislations, which can be divided into two main approaches:
 - i. the abolitionist approach, which is based on the criminalization of all activities linked to prostitution,
 - ii. the regulatory approach, by which prostitution is legalised and prostitutes are enabled to work as service providers,
- B. Sharing the idea of the French philosopher Elisabeth Badinter, who claims to be in favour of sexual freedom between consenting adults, underlying that the state could not declare illegal what consenting adults have agreed upon,
- C. Keeping in mind article 15 clause 1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which declares that “*Everyone has the right to engage in work and to pursue a freely chosen or accepted occupation*”,
- D. Believing that the spread of sex-related diseases and the rates of rape could decrease through the legalisation of prostitution,





- E. Having studied the Executive Summary of the Global Commission on HIV and the Law, released in July 2012, which recommends that *“Rather than punishing consenting adults involved in sex work, countries must ensure safe working conditions and offer sex workers and their clients access to effective HIV and health services and commodities”*,
- F. Further recalling article 31 clause 1 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, which reads: *“Every worker has the right to working conditions which respect his or her health, safety and dignity”*,
- G. Noting with concern that in the countries where prostitution is legalised, such as the Netherlands and Germany, authorities are too little involved in monitoring brothels and the police tends to complain about their lack of possibilities to act,
- H. Aware of the fact that some prostitutes are forced into the practice because of poverty and bad economic situations,
- I. Expressing its appreciation for battered women’s centres, such as:
- i. the Community of Pope John XXIII, a Catholic association providing different job opportunities to women wishing to leave prostitution,
 - ii. London Abused Women's Centre, which provides battered women with advocacy, counselling and support services,
- J. Noting with approval that gender equality and women rights are two important issues of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth,
1. Invites Member States to align their legislation on prostitution by legalising it;
 2. Affirms that prostitutes should have the same rights and duties of any other worker and they should be protected by Unions;
 3. Authorizes Member States to regulate the construction of houses of prostitution, which shall be managed and directed by a natural person;
 4. Recommends that Members States should predetermine a maximum number of such houses basing on the population and the position of city centres;
 5. Considers that brothels should follow policies concerning hygiene and security in order to tackle the spread of AIDS and other sex-related diseases and guarantee the dignity of sex workers as well as the social security;
 6. Invites Member States to institute a state-controlled Prostitution Security Agency (PSA), with the aim of:
 - a) ensuring that brothels respect appropriate sanitary standards,





- b) punishing administrators and clients who do not respect the freedom and the dignity of prostitutes,
 - c) exerting fiscal control to prostitution activity,
 - d) preventing illicit activities linked to prostitution;
7. Further recommends Member States to open a platform under the control of PSA to which sex workers can appeal to denounce the non-respect of the hygienic and social frameworks;
 8. Requests to institute a corporation which gives prostitutes the licence to practice their profession legally, so that the State can effectively control and protect sex workers;
 9. Endorses educational campaigns with the aim of offering other employment opportunities to whomever was forced to practice prostitution;
 10. Encourages battered women's centres to give social and psychological assistance to prostitutes violated in their dignity while practicing their profession;
 11. Strongly supports the rights and dignity of prostitutes as key priorities of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.



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

The greying of Europe has significantly accelerated, and the European welfare states are now facing problems of economic and social sustainability. The European Union needs to find a balance between the needs of retired and young workers; how can Member States reform their systems and transform our societies to cope with the challenges of an ageing population?

Submitted by: Chiara CANCIANI, Giacomo IERONUTTI, Giuseppe LAVANGA, YooYung LEE, Eva MARINO, Sara MILOCCO, Micol PIVIDORI, Martina TORNESE, Ludovica FORMICOLA (Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the increasing unemployment rate in the Schengen Area reported to be 9.8% overall and 21.1% as to youth employment,
- B. Alarmed by the increasing economic pressure caused by public debt and inefficient pension systems in the Member States of the European Union (EU),
- C. Bearing in mind the rise of the dependency rate that is estimated to be 50% by 2060 according to Eurostat,
- D. Recognising the disparity in wages between young and elderly workers,
- E. Believing in meritocracy as well as in equal pay for equal work and work of equal value,
- F. Emphasising the need for intergenerational solidarity ensured by the family and the government,
- G. Taking into account gender inequality and the economic and social gap between men and women,
- H. Noting with disdain that corruption is one of the main causes of public money squandering,
- I. Deeply concerned about the European citizen's loss of confidence in EU institutions due to the lack of transparency in decision making procedures regarding budgetary policies,
- J. Recognising the need for an aggressive tax planning in order to protect the national tax bases of the EU Member States from base erosion,
- K. Having analysed the communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) and the Committee of the Regions (CoR) of 17th June 2008, "A Common Immigration Policy for Europe: Principles, actions and tools",





1. Supports the priorities of the "European Fund for Strategic Investments" to create jobs in newly emerging fields, for instance, in those concerning technology, renewable resources and energy saving development projects;
2. Invites all Member States to harmonise legislations in order to minimise disparity and safeguard solidarity in pension systems;
3. Further recommends regulatory reforms to prompt a greater flexibility in working arrangements especially when hiring, such as in the extensive use of contracts and entry level wages, in order to amend the disparity between young and elderly workers;
4. Authorises an increase of funds given by the EU Research and Innovation programme 'Horizon 2020' to:
 - a) finance health-related ageing research, such as neurodegenerative and chronic diseases,
 - b) promote policies to encourage companies to hire young workers and women,
 - c) provide funds for educational systems, university research and scholarships;
5. Urges non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to organise volunteer initiatives to contribute to social sustainability and decrease the number of generational solos;
6. Promotes active ageing in society by:
 - a) providing better access to lifelong learning,
 - b) organising events, conferences and initiatives to promote debate and exchange information between retired workers and younger generations.
7. Has resolved to equalise pension age for men and women in all Member States in order to diminish the social gap between genders;
8. Approves granting incentives and subsidising companies that hire female workers to ensure better gender distribution in the labour market;
9. Requests transparency in the decision-making processes both at national and European level by imposing higher sanctions in corruption cases;
10. Further requests to address the concerns of individuals and businesses, fully respecting both the competence of EU Member States and the subsidiarity principle by:





- a) eliminating tax obstacles to all forms of cross-border economic activities,
- b) continuing the fight against harmful tax competition,
- c) encouraging the harmonisation of tax administration between Member States in order to guarantee transparency and to combat fraud;

11. Calls upon the integration of skilled workers and policies for legal immigration in regards to:

- a) clear and transparent rules for entry and residence in the EU,
- b) providing information to potential immigrants and applicants, in particular on their rights and obligations as EU residents,
- c) working towards a flexible Europe-wide visa policy and consolidating the EU framework for integration;
- d) provision of alternatives to illegal employment;



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

Thousands of migrants have crossed the Mediterranean Sea during the first months of 2015, and hundreds of them died in several shipwrecks. Despite the fact that the Frontex-led Operation Triton has been set up in November 2014, Italy is still doing much of the dirty work. What new measures should the Member States take in order to jointly prevent new tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea?

Submitted by: Elisa BELLO, Sofia BELTRAMINI, Emanuele CRICCHI, Eugenio DONATI, Massimiliano DOSMO, Marco FLAUGNATTI, Enrico MARTELLOSI, Davide MISSANA, Francesca LACAVA (Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by the European Convention on Human Rights which states that every human being has the "right to life" and the freedom "to leave any country, including his own",
- B. Alarmed by the current and significant political and social instability of numerous Mediterranean countries, and the subsequent higher migratory flow towards Europe, which make the scope of Frontex and its operations too limited,
- C. Deeply disturbed by the death of more than 3,000 migrants in the Mediterranean Sea since the beginning of 2014,
- D. Noting with deep concern that Triton has failed to respond in a proper and consistent manner to the current humanitarian emergency in the Mediterranean Sea,
- E. Noting with regret that the means employed by Triton are insufficient and inadequate to avoid casualties in the Mediterranean sea,
- F. Feeling inspired by the Article 25 of the United Nations Universal Declarations of Human Rights which states that "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care [...]",
- G. Taking into consideration the unequal distribution of funds and work,
- H. Deeply conscious of the fact that most of the migrants crossing the Mediterranean Sea use vessels in





unsanitary and unhygienic conditions,

- I. Expressing its appreciation for the significant and helpful contribution made by the numerous NGOs that cooperated with the personnel employed in the mission,
 - J. Aware of the fact that the migratory flows are chiefly comprised of persons departing from North African countries,
 - K. Emphasizing the need to strengthen the investigatory and prosecutorial capacities of the European Union as a whole concerning smuggling of migrants,
- 1) Considers of paramount importance to widen the mission of Frontex by creating a new branch of the agency called “Thalassa” whose mandate and aim would be managing and running search and rescue operations even beyond European territorial waters;
 - 2) Hopes for a significant monetary support by the Member States for the newly born Thalassa as to:
 - a) wholly fulfill all its mission's needs,
 - b) drive special attention on the goals that were set, but not carried out by Frontex;
 - 3) Calls for the end of the Triton Operation led by Frontex;
 - 4) Proposes the establishment of a new operation called “Mediterraneus” run by Thalassa whose goals would be to:
 - a) prevent new sea accidents from occurring by engaging in search and rescue operations,
 - b) patrol the territorial and international waters in order to locate ships in distress,
 - c) provide health checks and basic medical assistance to those rescued,
 - d) ensure effective border control,
 - e) bring human traffickers to justice;
 - 5) Invites all the Member States to provide an adequate quantity of means and personnel according to the needs of the Mediterraneus operation;
 - 6) Emphasizes the necessity to employ vessels and aircrafts capable of providing medical screening as well as basic health checks to all those rescued, as for Mediterraneus to act as a sanitary filter as well as a SAR and border control-and-patrol device;
 - 7) Expresses its hope that Mediterraneus will fully cooperate and work side by side with the numerous NGOs involved in the past months;





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- 8) Suggests that the personnel involved with Mediterraneanus is selected and recruited by the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO), whilst the personnel in charge of the technical means should be provided and selected at a national level;
- 9) Considers of the utmost importance to establish diplomatic relations with North African governments with the aim of cooperating towards preventing departures as well as sharing resources, expertise and intelligence;
- 10) Calls for the revision of the existing EU legal framework in order to promote a new integrated approach to counter human smuggling and to further discourage potential smugglers from undertaking such actions.





MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

2015 is the target date for the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), established during the United Nations Millennium Summit of 2000. Given that the European Union and the Member States have become the world's biggest aid donor, how can they make use of their leadership in official development assistance in the framework of a post-2015 global development plan?

Submitted by: Alberto ANTONIOLLI, Alberto FRANCESCONI, Omar KAHOL, Micaela MISCIAGNA, Niccolò MORELLATO, Ruth OBARO, Giulia PICCA, Ludovico SORELLA, Rebecca DEFENDI (chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the leading role of Europe in the allocation of funds for the progress of underdeveloped countries,
- B. Considering President Barroso's speech at the High Level Plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the MDGs held in New York on the 20th September 2010 in which he said that: "Aid is a catalyst, not a cure. No country has ever been transformed by aid alone",
- C. Conscious of the fact that in the goal list of the Millennium Development project child mortality, lack of water and shortage of sanitary structures are the main issues at stake,
- D. Taking into account the European Report on Development 2013, which in chapter three says: "the EU is recognized among the members of the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) and DAC (Development Assistance Committee) as a driving force for promoting development-friendly policies and that, compared to most other members, it has made stronger and more frequent statements on the need to promote PCD (Policy coherence for Development)",
- E. Alarmed by the despicable conditions of the 2.5 billion people without access to drinkable water and to an efficient sanitary system:
 - i. sadly conscious that in 2030, 47% of the world population will be facing a shortfall in water supply and that this shortage will most probably strike underdeveloped countries the hardest,
 - ii. aware of the fact that aforementioned conditions favor the insurgence of pathologies and epidemics with potentially uncontrollable effects,





- iii. taking into account that each day 5000 children die because of droughts and diseases connected with water shortage and that they are concentrated in the world's poorest countries,
- F. Keeping in mind the Lisbon Treaty which in chapter 1 of the General Provisions on the Union's External Action, article 10, letter A, point 2, letter d says that the Union shall “foster the sustainable economic, social and environmental development of developing countries, with the primary aim of eradicating poverty”,
- G. Having considered that high dropout rates remain a major impediment to universal primary education in the Third World Countries,
- H. Aware of the fact that 38% of African adults, corresponding to 153 million individuals are illiterate yet, and that only 1% of national education budgets of most African governments goes for fighting illiteracy,
- I. Considering the lack of projects related to the development of renewable energy in Africa on a large scale: observing the geomorphological characteristics of the African continent,
- 1) Suggests an international meeting organized by the EU, where world leaders, major multinational corporations' CEOs, non-governative organizations' delegates and charities organizations' members can discuss about their commitment looking forward to the post-2015 MGDs agenda;
 - 2) Invites Member States to find a common policy aimed at using funds for projects that provide countries in need with the know-how to become self-sufficient;
 - 3) Urges Member States and all the other participants in the project of MDG to privilege long-term plans on the areas involved in aid programs;
 - 4) Invites the Member States to improve the PCD in order to homogenize the European policies concerning the development of the Countries of the Third World, so as to build a better cooperation and provide effective synergies in order to maximize the efficiency of aid programs;
 - 5) Further invites the Member States to take part in Libya's Great Manmade river project in order to fertilize 130,000 hectares of desert and to spread the water via convey-systems across Africa;
 - 6) Suggests the European Union to finance new desalinization-plants like Jebel Ali (United Arab Emirates) which produces 300 million cubic meters of water per year and to give funds to researches concerning forefront methods to lower the costs of those plants;
 - 7) Asks the European Commission to finance an association which will be in charge of distributing and administrating toilet-facilities and dirty-water-convey systems;





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- 8) Invites the EU to promote relations between developing countries to establish compulsory education up to a certain age, helping families with financial assistance and providing aid to children while they are at school;
- 9) Suggests Member States to implement and continue the UNESCO program LIFE (Literacy Initiative for Empowerment), proposing itself as a leader and catalyst of all the countries involved in the project, taking it well beyond its expiry date in 2015:
 - a) invites the leaders of this program to train teachers and operators on the techniques of peer-education before sending them on the ground, in order to maximize the results of the project,
- 10) Urges Member States to develop a project in Africa aimed at placing photovoltaic panels in order to produce energy to be used by local communities.





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