RESOLUTION BOOKLET

ORDER OF THE DEBATES

Committee on Gender Equality and Women's Rights – FEMM

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs – LIBE

Committee on Constitutional Affairs – AFCO

Committee on Culture and Education – CULT

Committee on Transportation and Tourism – TRAN

Committee on Security and Defense – SEDE

Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety– ENVI

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

Dorothea WEBER
(DE)
President of the 39th National Selection Conference

Joshua Giovanni HONEYCUTT
(IT)
Vice-president

Stella BENFATTO
(FR)
Vice-president

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE

COMMITTEE ON GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S RIGHTS

According to the European Commission's debate on women and men in decision-making position, women in the EU are underrepresented in politics and business: in summer 2015, only 28% of members of the single or lower houses of parliaments were women; in April 2015, women accounted for 21.2% of boards members of the Member States' largest publicly listed companies. In light of the fact that the Strategy for Equality between men and women has expired in 2015, which approach should the European Union take to tackle this complex issue?

Submitted by: Umberto BENTI (IT), Elena BOZZELLA (IT), Martina BRUNO (IT), Andrea CHEMELLI (IT), Simona Rita CORRADO (IT), Alice DE STEFANO (IT), Alessia D'ONOFRIO (IT), Gloria DRIUSSI (IT), Maddalena FAZZO CUSAN (IT), Stefania MONTESION (IT), Alessandro SCIPIONE (IT), Livia VALERI BRESSAN (IT), Rebecca JONES (Chairperson, IT), Jacopo MORETTI (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Observing that the prospect of going through pregnancy and parenthood often results in difficulties in being hired and pursuing a career for most women,

B. Alarmed by the fact that women's gross hourly earnings still are on average below those of men with 16.4% in the EU and 16.6% in the Euro Area[1],

C. Concerned by the underrepresentation[2] of women in the institutions of both the EU and the Member States,

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[1] Gender Wage Gap Statistics. Eurostat statistics. 2014.

[2] As shown by the **"gender decision making" database**, women accounted for 29% of members of the single or lower houses of parliaments in the EU countries.

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D. Recognising that quotas are against the principle of meritocracy[3] and equal opportunity for all, and furthermore can have a negative psychological impact on women and society,

E. Noticing that women's employment rate throughout the EU is lower than men's, despite the fact women achieve higher education goals[4]

F. Noting with concern that mass media reinforce the stereotypical social image of women thus affecting the latter's entry into the labour market,

G. Deeply regretting the belittlement of women's competences and merits due to the patriarchal conception of their traditional role in society,

H. Acknowledging that a low female presence in working environments discourages other women from entering the labour market;

1. Demands the European Commission set a common minimum maternity leave for pregnant women, which goes from three to five months, depending on:
   a. the type of job of the person concerned,
   b. the health conditions of both mother and baby;

2. Encourages the European Commission to create a European policy concerning the wage earned by parents during pre and post-natal parental leave, structured as follows:
   a. there will be no variations on the wage earned by parents,
   b. 60% of the parents' wage will be covered by a new *European Fund for Parental Wage"*;

3. Strongly requests the Member States to implement the "Smart working"[5] programmes for a minimum of five months within the public and the private sphere;

4. Reminds that after the expiration of the previously mentioned period, companies will be free to decide whether to maintain such plan or not;

5. Demands the National Gender Equality Bodies[6] to increase wage difference controls;

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[3] **Meritocracy** is a social system, society, or organisation in which people have power because of their abilities, not because of their money or social position.

[4] According to the **"Gender gap in tertiary education attainment – 2015" report**, 43% of women and 34% of man aged 30-34 have completed tertiary education throughout the EU. As shown by the **"Gender employment gap – 2014" report**, 70% of men and 60% of women in the EU aged 20-64 result being employed.

[5] **Smart working** is an approach to organising work that aims to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness in achieving job outcomes through a combination of flexibility, autonomy, and collaboration.

[6] **National Gender Equality Bodies** are responsible for providing independent assistance to victims of discrimination, conducting independent surveys concerning discrimination, publishing independent reports and making recommendations on any issue relating to such discrimination.

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6. Urges the European Commission to strengthen its wage-difference sanctions, which will furthermore support the previously mentioned European fund;

7. Encourages the European Commission to introduce and maintain, for a period of 15 years, a gender-neutral quota structure (with 65% as the highest representation rate for either gender) within the European Parliament;

8. Invites the Member States to apply the previously mentioned quota structure also to their own legislative bodies;

9. Urges Member States to put in place a new hiring system structured as follows:
   a. gender-neutral *curricula vitae* will precede interviews,
   b. interviews will be held from both male and female employers,
   c. when different gender employers are not present, qualified head-hunters will be provided by National Gender Equality Boards;

10. Encourages Member States to strengthen the control over advertisements, especially during the 6:00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. broadcasting slot, in order to prevent the spread of a stereotypical image of women;

11. Strongly suggests Member States to adopt a prize for 'creating equality' in advertising, such as in Spain, as a reward for the advertising which best refutes gender stereotypes;

12. Suggests Member States to implement the 'toolkits' adopted in February 2015 by the Government of Cyprus, which provide parents, teachers, and students attending primary and secondary school with gender equality aimed educational trainings.

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

The refugees' flow towards Member States is increasing, with 817,705 new asylum applications in the first three quarters of 2015 according to Eurostat. In May 2015, the European Union has issued the European Agenda on Migration, and later agreed on a "Hotspot approach" and a special refugee relocation system. In December 2015, the European Commission has presented a "Border Package", that would establish a European border agency. Which further actions should the EU take in order to give an effective and feasible response to this issue?

Submitted by: Enea BORDON; Marta CASTIGLIOLA; Pietro CAVALLO; Emanuele CRICCHI; Vittoria DE BATTISTI; Isabella DEL CARLO; Joshua Michael DEVINE; Milo MISTRANGELO; Michele NICOLINI; Francesca POTENZA; Ludovico SORELLA; Alessandro VAINI; Vittoria ZANONI; Katharina FRANKE (Chairperson, DE); Umberto SANGIORGI (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Taking into account an increasing number of asylum seekers in the EU[7],

B. Bearing in mind that the Dublin III Regulation[8] leads to an uneven distribution of asylum seekers among Member States,

C. Realising that there is a lack of cooperation and solidarity among Member States concerning:

   i. the acceptance of asylum seekers,

   ii. the implementation of the emergency relocation system[9],

D. Noting that Member States such as Italy and Greece are unable to cope with the high influx of refugees,

E. new policy on legal migration, saving lives and securing external borders, and reducing the incentives for irregular migration,

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[7] The **European Agenda on Migration** brings together the different steps the European Union should take to build up a comprehensive approach to address the challenges of migration.

[8] The **Dublin III Regulation** determines that the Member State an asylum seeker reaches first is responsible for examining their asylum application.

[9] In September 2015 the decision was made to **relocate 160,000 asylum seekers** from Italy and Greece, in order to assist them in dealing with the pressure of the refugee crisis. This has so far not been fully realised.

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F. Recognising conflict-stricken countries of the Middle East and North Africa as the asylum seekers' main countries of origin[10],

G. Fully alarmed by the deaths of migrants trying to enter the EU via the Mediterranean[11],

H. Deeply disturbed by the substandard living conditions in European refugee camps,

I. Believing that the EU-Turkey Agreement[12] resulted in an increased use of alternative migratory routes to the EU,

J. Noting with regret that the building of fences and reintroduction of temporary border controls endanger the Schengen area[13],

K. Observing that refugees in the EU face problems with integration into the local communities,

L. Convinced that a lack of understanding about refugees' backgrounds results in racism and xenophobia;

1. Directs the European Commission to propose an amendment to the Dublin Regulation, which includes an equal distribution of refugees among Member States[14];

2. Encourages Member States to fulfil the recommendations stated in December 2015 to make Hotspots fully functional and efficient;

3. Calls upon a stronger cooperation between Member States and institutions such as the European Asylum Support Office (EASO)[15], to improve conditions in European refugee camps;

4. Calls upon the European Commission to cooperate with countries of origin and transit states to open reception centres;

5. Condemns any erection of fences within the Schengen area;

6. Urges local governments to ensure a decentralised accommodation of refugees;

7. Suggests financial aid for Member States to introduce mandatory and free language courses for refugees;

8. Invites Member States to establish mandatory integrational courses in schools held by teachers and volunteering students, which are also open to all refugees;

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[10]According to Eurostat, most asylum seekers in 2015 came from **Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq**.
[11]According to the International Organization for Migration, **3,329 migrants lost their lives** in the Mediterranean while trying to reach the EU in 2015.
[12] The **EU and Turkey agreed** that all new migrants crossing from Turkey to Greece will be returned to Turkey. For every Syrian being returned to Turkey from Greece, another Syrian will be resettled to the EU.

[13] The **Schengen Area** is the area including 26 European countries that have abolished passport and any other type of border control at their mutual borders.
[14]This **distribution** should take into account the population, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), unemployment rates, number of already accepted refugees, the infrastructure, and the presence of relatives of the asylum seeker in the respective Member State.
[15]**EASO** was established with the aim of enhancing practical cooperation on asylum matters and helping Member States fulfil their European and international obligations to give protection to people in need.

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9. Requests local communities to encourage a cultural exchange between refugees and local populations by organising sport events and festivals;

10. Proposes that Member States launch media campaigns in national television and social networks:

    a.   containing an insight to migrants' backgrounds and opinions,

    b.   providing information about intercultural events.

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

On 3 December 2015, Danish voters rejected the proposal to convert Denmark's current opt-out on justice and home matters into a flexible opt-in arrangement. Meanwhile, the British Government is trying to renegotiate the terms of the United Kingdom's membership in the European Union before the end of 2017, when a referendum on the UK's membership will take place. Should the EU's institutional architecture be reshaped, in order to avoid Member States moving away from the Union or leaving it?

Submitted by: Yasmine BASSOU, Elisa BELLO, Francesca BERTASI, Lorenzo BRACCINI, Guido CIMINO, Stefani FILIPOVA, Francesca Alice LOMBARDO, Lorenzo MALFER, Michele Giuseppe MELFA, Susanna MIRABELLA, Davide ONTANO, Alessio POLLASTRINI, Stella BENFATTO (Vice-president, FR), Francesca LACAVA (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Draws attention to the preamble of the Treaty of Rome, which states the determination "to lay the foundations of an ever-closer-union",

B. Alarmed by the repercussions that the potential withdrawal of Member States, such as the United Kingdom, from the EU may have on the economic stability and the cohesion of the Union,

C. Fully alarmed by the lack of trust that national governments and citizens have in the EU institutions,

D. Noting the European citizens' lack of awareness on the architecture and organisation of the EU institutions,

E. Deeply concerned that recent events have lead to an increase of euroscepticism[16],

F. Observing that the increasing fragmentation, the social and political crisis and the increasing civil unrest in the EU have strengthened divergences between Member States, slowing down the process of European integration,

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[16] According to a survey by Eurobarometer only 40% of the European citizens trust the European institutions. (Eurobarometer, Public opinion in the European Union, 2015)

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G. Believing that the current European institutional architecture does not satisfy the goal of an ever-closing-union;

1. Encourages the EU to foster integration of Member States at all levels;

2. Calls for the European Commission to initiate the amendment of Article 3, 4 and 6 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) to rearrange the domains of EU competences in order to accelerate the process of integration;

3. Asks the European Commission to establish a media campaign in order to raise awareness on the institutions' decision-making process, the current legal framework and actions of the EU, by the use of web news channels, online platforms and a specially created website;

4. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate the amendment of Article 225[17] of the TFEU to extend the right of initiative of the European Parliament;

5. Approves the use of opt-out agreements[18] when it may facilitate the process of integration;

6. Considers that the concept of a "multi-speed"[19] Europe may be used as a temporary solution.

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[17] The European Parliament may, acting by a majority of its component Members, request the Commission to submit any appropriate proposal on matters on which it considers that a Union act is required for the purpose of implementing the Treaties. If the Commission does not submit a proposal, it shall inform the European Parliament of the reasons.

[18] **Opt-out agreements** are a means of ensuring that when a given country does not wish to join the others in a particular field of EU policy, it can opt out, thus avoiding an overall stalemate.

[19] **"Multi-speed" Europe** is the term used to describe the idea of differentiated integration whereby common objectives are pursued by a group of EU countries both able and willing to advance, it being implied that the others will follow later.

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Fact Sheet

Rearrangement of the domains of EU competences.

Exclusive competences (art. 3 TFEU)	Shared competences (art. 4 TFEU)	Supportive competences (art. 6 TFEU)
customs union;	internal market;	industry;
the establishing of competition rules necessary for the functioning of the internal market;	social policy, but only for aspects specifically defined in the Treaty;	culture;
monetary policy for euro area countries;	economic, social and territorial cohesion (regional policy);	civil protection.
conservation of marine biological resources under the common fisheries policy;	agriculture and fisheries (except conservation of marine biological resources);	
common commercial policy;	environment;	
conclusion of international agreements under certain conditions.	shared safety concerns in public health matters, limited to the aspects defined in the TFEU;	
	transport;	
	development cooperation and humanitarian aid.	
	consumer protection;	**administrative cooperation;**
	trans-European networks; energy;	**protection and improvement of human health;**
	area of freedom, security and justice;	**tourism;**
	research, technological development, space.	**education; vocational training, youth and sport.**

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

The use of technological devices in classrooms is increasing; students not only learn how to use these devices, but also study other subjects on them. Some countries have already launched several national plans on digital education, adapting traditional curricula to these new instruments, and implementing new teaching methods, whereas others are still lacking initiative in this field. How should the European Union coordinate such an important shift towards a more digitalised education?

Submitted by: Chiara CAROVELLI, Alexandra COJOCARU, Ludovia DONATELLI, Lorenza FAIENZA, Giulia Adelaide GRANDI, Francesca GROFF, Yu LIU, Iman De LUCA, Matti LÖTJÖNEN, Davide PASCUTTI, Federico RIGHI, Tommaso TESSADORI, Roberto Luis VALENTI, Hans NÄSMAN (Chairperson, FI), Joshua G. HONEYCUTT (Vice-President, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Noting with regret the great variety in European education systems leading to different levels of digital education,

B. Alarmed that students are not being taught the digital skills demanded by the labour market,

C. Having considered studies[20] which show young people lack the critical and analytical skills to properly asses online sources,

D. Deeply regretting that many teachers lack the skills required in order to fully employ Information and Communications Technologies[21] (ICT) in their work,

E. Bearing in mind Member States' current curricula are not flexible enough to embrace new, digitalised teaching methods,

F. Taking into consideration that due to tight budgets many schools are insufficiently equipped with ICT,

G. Noting further the lack of credits that students and teachers receive for completing online courses,

H.   Taking into account that the prolonged or incorrect use of ICT may have negative effects such as eyestrain on the health of users,

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[20] A **2008 study commissioned by the British Library** found that young people go through information online very quickly without evaluating it for accuracy.

[2] The term **ICT** covers any product that will store, retrieve, manipulate, transmit or receive information electronically in a digital form, e.g. personal computers, digital television, email, robots.

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I. Having examined copyright issues that may emerge when trying to display audiovisual material which hinder their use in education;

1. Calls upon European Commission to promote the use of open educational resources and platforms, such as the Learning Resource Exchange[22];

2. Urges Member States to include courses teaching advanced computer skills in their national curricula;

3. Appreciates the work of volunteer-led organisations such as Code Club[23] which are working to boost student's digital skills;

4. Endorses the shift towards "Creative Classrooms"[24] in education;

5. Directs the European Commission to plan and implement ICT training courses for teachers in cooperation with relevant industries with a apan-european ICT certification;

6. Invites Member States to reward teachers certified through these courses;

7. Welcomes the Europe 2020 strategy's[25] efforts to improve Europe's broadband network;

8. Suggests schools implement Bring Your Own Device and device lending schemes for ICT such as tablets;

9. Instructs the European Commission to implement a programme through which Member States can apply

   for funding to imrove their schools' ratios of ICT per student and use of these ICT

10. Directs universities to give online courses credits toward degrees for students and teachers;

11. Encourages schools to ensure students take regular breaks while using ICT;

12. Requests cooperation between the Directorate General for Education and Culture[26] and relevant industries to design devices and software optimised for education;

13. Suggests the European Commission to revise the European Copyright Directive[27].

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[22] The **Learning Resource Exchange (LRE)** is an online service that enables schools to find educational content from many different countries and providers.

[23] **Code Club** is a UK network of free volunteer-led after school coding clubs for children aged 9-11.

[24] **Creative Classrooms'** are innovative learning environments that fully embed the potential of ICT to innovate and modernise learning and teaching practices.

[25] **Europe 2020** is the EU's ten-year growth strategy.

[26] The Directorate General for Education and Culture is the executive branch of the European Union responsible for policy on education, culture, youth, languages, and sport.

[27] The **European Copyright Directive** is a directive enacted to harmonise aspects of copyright law across Europe.

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND TOURISM

The success of transport network companies, of which Uber is the most prominent example, on the European market has triggered political, economic and ideological debates in the single Member States and in the European institutions. These companies are consequences of the so-called sharing economy"; there is no specific European Union regulatory system covering them, and their services have been restricted in several Member States. What should the EU's position be with regards to these new business models?

Submitted by: Lorenzo BERNERO - Clara CASTELVETRO - Simone CATALANO - Ana CIUPE - Giuseppe DONNARUMMA - Michela DUTTO - Efinoelah Nicole Rafanan FERRER - Luigi FOSCARI - Linda Tina GRANIERO - Samuele LIPANI - Carlo MASCIOVECCHIO - Edoardo MUGNANO - Giacomo TOLAINI - Filippo BERTOLINI (Chairperson, IT) - Valentina Moles (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Observing the fast spreading of the sharing economy phenomenon throughout the EU,

B. Considering the difficulties concerning the compliance of the existing European legal framework on new business models and the Member States' legislation has led to several cases of internal law violation,

C. Noting that Member States' legal systems suffer from a lack of regulation concerning Transport Network Companies (TNCs) and sharing economy businesses,

D. Observing that the lack of a legal definition and categorisation of the various types of sharing economy businesses, obstructs the legal control of TNC's administration,

E. Bearing in mind that the wide use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) in sharing economy business models creates a digital disruption between the aforementioned companies and the so called "Incumbent businesses"[28],

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[28] An **incumbent business** is a company which already has a "superior" position in a market.

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F. Noting with deep concern the TNCs' frequent law bypasses, caused by a scarceness of legal and fiscal regulations for companies administered and run online,

G. Profoundly concerned by the unfair competition caused by TNCs, which offer the same services as incumbent businesses with a lower price[29],

H. Noting with regret the lack of legal protection for workers in the sharing economy facing issues such as low working standards and unclear wage policies,

I. Alarmed by the lack of consumer protection in the sharing economy,

J. Considering the professional qualification gap between taxi company drivers and TNC drivers regarding licenses, health and psychological conditions,

K. Expressing its satisfaction for the European Business Register (EBR)[30] information platforms that ensure a reliable transnational control by the European institutions;

1. Suggests the European Commission introduce a common regulatory framework for TNCs harmonising the pre-existent and unadapt legislation;

2. Calls upon the European Commission to provide a legal and common definition for sharing economy;

3. Urges the European Commission to provide Member States with a guideline booklet setting standards for a taxation system regarding sharing economy companies;

4. Encourages the Member States to promote the use of ICT among incumbent businesses;

5. Reaffirms the need for a reduction of bureaucracy and costs within the process of license acquisition for traditional system drivers;

6. Asks for the introduction of a European free license for TNC workers;

7. Requests a complete disclosure of the sharing economy based companies' administrative register leading to a better transparency and surveillance;

8. Urges the EBR to add new branches of information to their databases such as a list of sharing economy companies' workers leading to a further and widespread control of all the service providers.

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[29] TNCs do not have to pay taxes, their drivers are not employees and this saves them costs incumbent businesses have.
[30] The EBR is a transnational register containing companies' data.

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

In the wake of Paris attacks, serious concerns have been raised on the failure of European security cooperation. In the conclusions of the European Council's meeting of December 2015, European Union leaders underlined "the urgency of enhancing relevant information sharing" between Member States, to be pursued also through "deeper cooperation between security services". Considering how intrinsically connected to national interests intelligence activities are, how should the European Union proceed with its commitments?

Submitted by: Alessio ANDREANI, Francesco CAGNOLA, Giovanni Brando CARASSO, Luca DELCARMINE, Riccardo DEMI, Costanza FRACCARO, Federico GALEOTTI, Costanza GULLI, Allegra Eugenia LACCHESI, Matilde MANTOVANI, Simone NARDO, Simone RIDELFI, Mattia RISATTI, Lydia PURSCHKE (Chairperson, DE).

The European Youth Parliament,

A. Taking into account article 42.7 of the Treaty on European Union assessing that Member States have "an obligation of aid and assistance by all means in their power" to any country that is "the victim of armed aggression on its territory",

B. Deeply concerned by lack of centralisation and coordination of security services and information sharing agencies,

C. Bearing in mind that the existing European security services, such as the Schengen Information System II (SIS II)[31], leave other executive institutions, eg. the police, uninformed and thus do not contribute to solving security issues,

D. Alarmed by the inefficiency of information sharing services, such as the SIS II and the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)[32], mostly caused by the insufficient provision of information by the Member States,

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[31] The **Schengen Information System II (SIS II)**, is a governmental database used by European countries to maintain and distribute information on individuals and pieces of property of interest.

[32] The **European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)** was established in April 2012 to create an efficient exchange of information on criminal convictions between Member States.

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E. Concerned by FRONTEX's[33] impossibility to ensure the complete control of the Schengen borders due to a lack of coordination with national intelligence' forces breaking the necessary contact between the EU and its borders,

F. Aware of the mistrust among national intelligence agencies which complicates the sharing of information,

G. Fully aware of a study[34] by the International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR)[35] that reveals foreign fighters receive their information from disseminators and the internet,

H. Regretting the slowing down of the data sharing process due to the different classification of intelligence information between Member States;

1. Urges the centralisation of the many existing security services in the EU by giving Europol the competences of coordinating security services among Europe;

2. .Further urges to give Europol the competence to manage information sharing systems, such as ECRIS and SIS II;

3. Proposes the integration of Europol officers in national intelligence agencies, in order to guarantee a coordinated prevention and response to security threats;

4. Asks Europol to only divulge Member State's security information when encountering an immediate threat on a European level;

5. Encourages the integration of the European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC)[36] into Europol with a team of specialized IT experts in charge of detecting websites used for terroristic propaganda;

6. Invites the European Commission to propose new legislation that sets deadlines for Member States to update the SIS II as well as the ECRIS and defines which information needs to be shared or kept secret;

7. Calls for stronger cooperation between FRONTEX and Europol leading to an increase of available useful data;

8. Calls upon the European Commission to introduce a directive aiming to regulate the broadcast of terroristic images;

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[33] **FRONTEX** is an agency of the European Union established in 2004 to manage the cooperation between national border guards securing its external borders.

[34] **#Greenbirds:** Measuring Importance and Influence in Syrian Foreign Fighter Networks, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation, 2014

[35] The **International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence (ICSR)** is a non-profit, non-governmental think tank whose mission is to analyse and promote the understanding of political violence and radicalisation and that facilitates systematic, outcome-driven dialogues.

[36] The **European Counter Terrorism Centre (ECTC)** will focus on tackling foreign fighters, sharing intelligence and expertise on terrorism financing, online terrorist propaganda and extremism, illegal arms trafficking and international cooperation to increase effectiveness and prevention.

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9. Suggests the extension of the concept of PNR[37] by adding all means of transportation to the recently proposed directive.

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[37] **Passenger name record (PNR)** data is information provided by passengers and collected by air carriers during reservation and check-in procedures.

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

In 2013, Uruguay has become the first country in the world to fully legalise the production, sale and use of cannabis. In the United States of America, since 2012, four states have fully legalised the medical and recreational use of cannabis. Nevertheless, in June 2015, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction's chief has stated that no such discussion is taking place anywhere in the European Union. In light of these changes, how should the Member States tackle the issue of cannabis regulation

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The European Youth Parliament,

A. Observing that cannabis has been used at least once by about one in four of all 15 to 64 year olds[38], thus by almost 77 million Europeans,

B. Having examined the European Commission's report on youth attitudes towards drugs[39] showing that:
    i.   57% of the participants claim that obtaining cannabis in 24 hours would be very easy,
    ii. 54% affirms that they were offered cannabis by friends,

C. Bearing in mind that Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) has effects on emotions, memory, attention, and perception, causing symptoms such as anxiety, confusion, tension, and schizophrenia in people with a predisposition,

D. Alarmed by the fact that THC could carry greater risks if consumed during adolescence,

E. Deeply conscious that the health risks of cannabis consumption are modest in comparison to legal substances such as alcohol and tobacco,

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[38] Cannabis Drug Profile, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).
[39] Young attitudes on drugs, European Commission, July 2011.

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F. Having considered that:
    i.   30% of regular cannabis users develop marijuana use disorders,
    ii. 9% of regular cannabis users become addicted,
    iii. 32% of tobacco users become addicted,
    iv. 15% of alcohol users become addicted[40],

G. Taking in consideration that during the 1930s the application for hemp were estimated to be about 2500,

H. Keeping in mind that each Member State has different legislation regarding the possession,

I. Referring to the fact that cannabis is available in some countries as a medical prescription for multiple sclerosis, certain types of pain and neurological conditions,

J. Noting with deep concern that organised crime groups have an estimated gain from the cannabis amounts that amounts to € 9 billion per year,

K. Taking into account a study of the University "La Sapienza", which estimated a cost of almost € 2 billion, in Italy alone, for the enforcement of cannabis prohibition[41],

L. Contemplating the results of the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) according to which Member States must separate undeclared economic activities[42] from illegal activities;

1. Trusts the Member States to spread awareness amongst secondary school students about risks associated with cannabis consumption;

2. Invites each Member State to hold a survey in order to collect people's opinions on cannabis legalisation;

3. Asks for a revision of the European Council 2004 CORDROGUE 59[43] so that it reflects the current understanding of the risks and benefits of cannabis consumption;

4. Appreciates the work of the Cannabis Drug Profile, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), in matters of providing scientific evidence of the risks associates to cannabis consumption;

5. Deplores the fact that cannabis being legally accessible to people increases the risk of further health-related disorders;

6. Supports Member States in tackling and limiting the cannabis black market;

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[40] Models of addiction, EMCDDA, 2013.
[41] "Che effetto avrebbe sui conti pubblici la legalizzazione delle droghe leggere?", La Voce, 2014.
[42] Economic activities circumvent or avoid government regulation or taxation.
[43] Within the EU, the resolution CORDROGUE 59 was adopted by adopted by the Council requesting Member States to take measures in order to discourage personal use of cannabis.

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7. Suggests the creation of a cannabis consumption card with a chip containing information about:

    a. The amount of purchasable cannabis coherent with medical treatments,

    b. The acceptable amount set by the EMCDDA for recreational use,

    c. Any serious mental diseases of the owner;

8. Encourages the re-expansion of hemp cultivations;

9. Urges Member States to decriminalise minor cannabis related offences by 2020;

10. Emphasises the economic advantages of legalising the recreational use of cannabis;

11. Proposes the EMCDDA should also be in charge of the quality of supplied products and its THC contents.

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