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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES
ITALIA ITALY

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



LIVRET DE RÉSOLUTIONS

Resolution Booklet
33rd National Selection Conference of EYP Italy
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Lignano Sabbiadoro, 28 mars -1^{er} avril 2014



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ORDER OF THE DEBATES – ORDRE DES DÉBATS

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
Commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures II

Committee on Legal Affairs
Commission des affaires légales

Committee on Human Rights
Commission des droits de l'homme

Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
Commission de l'environnement, de la santé publique et de la sûreté alimentaire

Committee on Constitutional Affairs
Commission des affaires constitutionnelles

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
Commission des libertés civiles, de la justice et des affaires intérieures I

Committee on Regional Development
Commission du développement régional

Committee on Foreign Affairs
Commission des affaires étrangères





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

In the Member States nearly half of the children start using social networks at the age of 9, and the protection measures are not proportionate to the greater risks they might succumb to. How should the European Union take action in order to guarantee the safety of younger users and protect their privacy?

Submitted by: Giacomo ANICHINI, Filippo BORSI, Danilo DE GIOVANNI, Emma GALEAZZI, Nicolas HELLNER, Valeria LIQUORI, Jessica LUCCHETTA, Mia LUČIĆ, Bianca MOIRAGHI, Francesca NASSRALLA, Federico ORLACCHIO, Gianna PASQUINELLI, Lorenzo PISCINI, Marco RASI CALDOGNO, Federico ROSA, Joshua Giovanni HONEYCUTT (Chairperson, IT/US), Anamaria OLARU (Chairperson, RO).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the 1351/2008/EC decision by the European Parliament in December 2008, establishing a multicultural community programme providing protection for children using the Internet and other communication technologies,
- B. Fully believing that the right to freedom of expression is inalienable and therefore no information on the Internet should be altered or censored,
- C. Deeply convinced, therefore, that the responsibility in regards to contents belongs to the individual uploader and not to governments,
- D. Realising that the current European Union (EU) Data Protection Directive 95/46/EC¹ fails to take into account many issues of child privacy protection,
- E. Noting with regret that the majority of European citizens are not fully conscious about the existence and purposes of the CEO coalition² and the PEGI Online project³,

¹ Directive 95/46/EC is the reference text, at the European level, on the protection of personal data. It sets up a regulatory framework which seeks to strike a balance between a high level of privacy protection for individuals while ensuring the free movement of personal data within the European Union (EU). To do so, the Directive sets strict limits on the collection and use of personal data and demands that each Member State set up an independent national body responsible for the protection of these data.

² The CEO coalition is a voluntary cooperative body of e-companies designed to respond to emerging challenges arising from the diverse ways in which young Europeans go online.



- F. Alarmed by the increasing number of children who have become victims of “cyber bullying” while surfing the Internet, resulting in:
- i. 27% of children have experienced some form of bullying on and off line,
 - ii. 61% of cyber bullies’ use social networks as a primary mean to attack their victims,
- G. Considering the already high and rising number of young children who use the Internet⁴,
- H. Bearing in mind that the European Commission plans to unify data protection within the European Union with a single law, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which includes the “right to be forgotten”,
- I. Having considered that children are exposed to the following risks when surfing the internet:
- i. online predators,
 - ii. explicit content,
 - iii. cyber bullying,
 - iv. viruses,
- J. Observing that the excessive use of the Internet may lead to the development of psychological⁵ and physical disorders and to the diminishing of attention spans⁶;
1. Strongly supports an acceleration in the creation and implementation of the GDPR;
 2. Requests the European Commission to ensure the future GDPR contains guidelines focusing on the protection of children’s right to privacy;
 3. Calls upon the cooperation between social networks and the Commission for the Digital Agenda to develop and consequently promote government certified safe social networks for children;
 4. Encourages all Member States to create partnerships with media corporations in order to develop informative materials, such as cartoons and magazines, aiming to educate adults and children on the proper use of the Internet;

³ The PEGI Online project is aimed to:

- i. Secure a higher level of protection of minors in a context that proves elusive to most parents, that of online gaming,
- ii. Educate parents with respect to the risks and potential harms specific to the online gaming environment, a new, fast growing form of entertainment.

⁴ The percentages of child usage of Internet in the UK according to the British National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children are, according to age group:

- i. 82% of children from 5 to 7 year old,
- ii. 96% of children from 8 to 11 year old,
- iii. 99% of children 12 to 15 year old,

⁵ As reported in a study by Betsy Sparrow, Jenny Liu and Daniel M. Wegner.

⁶ As reported in a study by the National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine and The Associated Press.

5. Considers it necessary to reinforce measures against sex offenders by adopting a pan-European sex offender's database following the example of the French National Sex Offender's Database;
6. Supports the CEO coalition's proposal regarding the age-appropriate privacy settings and calls the coalition to provide easy-to-use and age-appropriate mechanisms to report content that violates the Terms of Service;
7. Emphasising that the effective protection of children on online platforms must be prioritised by creating a reliable culture of safety in adults and children alike through for instance the provision of computer science classes at every level in Member States' educational systems;
8. Calls for the allocation of European Union funds to support:
 - a. Member States in hiring experts on child protection who would then collaborate with local police forces,
 - b. already existing projects for children's security online, such as the CEO coalition and PEGI Online project;
9. Urges Member States to ensure the rehabilitation of people who have been charged with acts of paedophilia through psychological therapy.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

The digital sphere offers great potential for a new era in which creative and expressive activities will be at the heart of our societies, but it also calls for a new definition of intellectual property and new means to regulate it. In light of the European Parliament's rejection of the ACTA Treaty in 2012, how should the European Union act in shaping a Copyright Reform that balances the cultural rights of the public, the protection of authors and the interests of publishing and production houses of all sizes?

Submitted by: Clarissa ANELLI, Michele BACUZZI, Alberto BATINI, Alessandro BOSCO, Tommaso CAVATORTA, Ludovica FORMICOLA, Letizia LUBINU, Beniamino MASI, Anna Sofia MAURO, Tommaso MERCALDO, Luca MILANESE, Silvia NANNELLI, Tommaso PIANI, Simone Maria RUSSO, Matteo BAGATELLA (Chairperson, IT), Isabel CANTALAPIEDRA (Chairperson, ES).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that the spread of digital piracy has developed in close correlation with technological progress in the digital sphere,
- B. Alarmed by the 8 billion euro financial loss that businesses endure due to digital piracy,
- C. Deeply conscious that the copyright¹ period of 70 years after the author's death is excessively long and unnecessarily limits the access to culture,
- D. Observing that prices of lower quality digital works are approximating those of higher quality,
- E. Considering that legal users have to face copyright-related variable costs additional to the price of media equipment, that illegal users avoid,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the fact that 31% of European digital pirates illegally download copyrighted media

¹The exclusive and assignable legal right, given to the originator for a fixed number of years to print, publish, perform, film or record literary, artistic or musical material.



material, as a result of lack of knowledge of legal alternatives²,

- G. Deeply conscious that national legislation on copyright diverge greatly amongst Member States,
- H. Considering legislation such as the Berne Convention³ and the agreements on Trade Related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)⁴ to be obsolete as they do not deal with the digital sphere,
- I. Bearing in mind that the most recent attempt to update copyright agreements, the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA)⁵, was rejected by the European Parliament in 2012;
1. Designates production and publishing houses to be the sole distributors of digital copies of their copyrighted works for personal use and educational purposes;
 2. Supports the introduction of a digital database in which all European citizens can verify the status of a certain work with regards to copyright protection;
 3. Welcomes the creation of free and legal ways to access copyrighted material, such as music and film streaming services and online libraries;
 4. Recommends Member States to set the price of low quality media, such as .mp3, proportional to the value of its version in high quality, such as .wma;
 5. Invites Member States to raise the fair compensation⁶ on the cost of media equipment to reduce the economic damage caused by digital piracy;
 6. Calls for the creation of a Copyright Reform Treaty⁷ (CRT) to unify all current European legislations;
 7. Requests the Copyright Reform Treaty to include a decrease in copyright terms of recordings;
 8. Encourages further international cooperation between EU and non-EU states in order to tackle the issue of copyright reform more effectively.

² The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) digital music report 2013 by Francis Moore states that 31% of EU pirate users think “I don’t know where to find legal music online, so I use other services instead”.

³ A common policy signed by 164 countries that provides certain minimum protection for specified types of works.

⁴ A multilateral agreement on intellectual property that came to force in 1995. It establishes minimum levels of protection that each government has to give to the intellectual property of fellow WTO members. In doing so, it strikes a balance between the long term benefits and possible short term costs to society.

⁵ Agreement to create new global intellectual property enforcement standards beyond international law. Negotiated in between 2007 and 2010 and rejected by the European Parliament in 2012.

⁶ Some European countries that allow unauthorised copying of material that a person legitimately owns for private use charge a levy on the media, e.g. discs, and media players, to compensate copyright holders.



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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

With Italy having 147 inmates per 100 places, and Greece having 152 inmates per 100 places, Member States now have to face the problem of prison overcrowding. Taking into consideration that the European Union (EU) and its Member States have shared competences in criminal procedures, how should the EU intervene in order to give dignity to prisoners' conditions?

Submitted by: Francesca BIER, Matteo Busetti, Rebecca DEFENDI, Sara DEMURU, Edoardo FOLENGHI, Stefania GEMMA, Roberta GIANCASPRO, Lucrezia MANIERI, Elena MARENZI, Ida NICOTERA, Riccardo PAGNAN, Andrea PORCU, Lorenzo SPADETTO, Chiara VASTANO, Elena VILLA, Eleni GIANNOULI (Chairperson, GR), Davide MONTICELLI (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind Article 3 of the European Convention of Human Rights and the Article 4 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights, which state that 'No one shall be subjected to torture or to a cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment',
- B. Expressing its appreciation for the work carried out by Ex-Offenders Community Of Practice (EXOCOP), which aims at:
 - i. rehabilitating offenders through seminars and workshops,
 - ii. reducing recidivism,
 - iii. developing a clear Education, Training and Employment (ETE) path for prisoners and offenders to access strategic resettlements facilities,
- C. Aware of the fact that the Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights recommends that trials should last:
 - i. no more than four years until the first instance judgment,
 - ii. no more than two further years until the appellate judgment,
- D. Deeply concerned by the fact that in the case *Torregiani and others VS Italy*, issued on the 8th of January 2013, the European Court of Human Right condemned Italy for inhuman and degrading treatment of inmates,
- E. Alarmed by the report in 'Overview 1959-2012' by the European Court of Human Rights, issued in June



2013, which denounces the frequent violation of safety rules in the construction plans for prisons occurring in Europe,

- F. Convinced that the architectural layout of detention facilities plays a relevant role in defining the inmates' quality of life,
 - G. Regretting that in the majority of European countries detention facilities are reported to be run-down and obsolete, thus resulting in difficult living conditions for both the inmates and the inhabitants of surrounding neighbourhoods,
 - H. Keeping in mind that prison sentences, aside from restricting offenders' freedom, also negatively affect their families,
 - I. Taking into account that 12.8% of European prisoners are in wait of a trial, as reported by the Council of Europe on the 3rd of May 2013,
 - J. Fully aware of the fact that the slowness of the juridical system of most Member States contributes to increase the number of pre-trial detainees, thus contributing to prison overcrowding,
 - K. Noting that Article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that 'Everyone has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which they have had the guarantees necessary for their defence',
 - L. Bearing in mind that the European Federation of Public Service Unions (EPSU)'s data concerning prisoners' conditions show that the cause of the increasing number of episodes of violence is the high rate of overcrowding,
 - M. Deeply concerned by the World Health Organisation's study 'Health in Prison', which states that 36% of inmates suffers from mental illnesses or psychological disorders,
 - N. Aware that the number of suicides, between the years 2007 and 2011, went from 99 to 157 per 100,000 inmates, as shown by the SPACE I study of the Council of Europe,
 - O. Taking into account the report on water, sanitation, hygiene and habitat in Prisons' Supplementary Guidance, published by the International Committee of the Red Cross, underlines a deep crisis in prisons hygienic conditions,
 - P. Further taking into account that the aforementioned crisis is also due to overcrowding, which results in a limited availability of space, varying from 5.4 m² in a single cell to 3.4 m² in a shared cell per inmate;
1. Calls for the European Commission (EC) to set minimum standards for future plans and renovation interventions on detention facilities, based on the standards defined by ICRC;
 2. Urges the Member States to financially support further initiatives aimed at converting spaces within existing facilities that are being used for other purposes into cell space;
 3. Calls for the EC to develop and implement a legally binding framework aimed at reducing prison overcrowding in the Member States by a percentage which will vary according to the gravity of the situation

in single Member States;

4. Calls for the EC to develop a fine system for the Member States that fail to comply with the aforementioned goal;
5. Supports pre-trial detention only as a last resort for prisoners representing a threat for society;
6. Endorses the use of probation for crimes of minor entity in the judicial systems of the various Member States;
7. Encourages Member States to promote legal reforms aimed at rewarding inmates that show good conduct with adequate benefits, including early parole;
8. Requests the creation of a common form for inmates-to-staff feedback aimed at monitoring the interactions between the two parts in order to prevent abusive or violent behaviour;
9. Asks the Prison management agencies of each Member State to:
 - a. Reward prison staff receiving positive feedback with an increase in salary or social benefits,
 - b. Further investigate reported cases of abuse taking firm action towards confirmed abusers;
10. Stresses the need of implementing psychological support for all inmates, recreational activities and opportunities for socialisation for those complying with behavioural rules;
11. Encourages judges to take into account the inmates' family conditions in the cases of non-violent and minor offenders who could benefit from alternative forms of sentencing such as probation, community service and house arrest;
12. Calls for the Member States to provide financial aid to companies and employers willing to hire ex-offenders who have taken part in the EXOCOP European learning network and rehabilitation seminars, in order to reduce the overall rate of recidivism.



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

The number of people addicted to alcohol, drugs, pornography and gambling is growing dramatically, generating even more debate over the position that Member States should take in relation to the regulation of vice. How can they balance the protection of personal freedoms with the prevention of diseases associated with abuse and addiction?

Submitted by: Marta BERNARDESCHI, Alessandro BURATTI, Andrea COLISTA, Chiara DE NOVELLIS, Alessio DORE, Giovanna GIACCA, Christian HABIBI, Lorenzo IURI, Elena LUNARDI, Marianna LUONGO, Sabrina MENEGHELLA, Michele MICCOLI, Matteo MORVIDUCCI, Gianluca PRADERIO, Margherita STERA, Hana Ivana BREITENFELD (Chairperson, HR), Filippo MARCHESE (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that addiction to vices such as alcohol, pornography, drugs and gambling has increased dramatically in the past years¹,
- B. Emphasising that one of the aims of the EU is to protect each individual while maintaining his personal freedoms, as stated in the Lisbon Treaty,
- C. Noting with regret that Member States do not have a common position on the regulation of vice policies, which is partly due to different cultural backgrounds,
- D. Fully aware that addicts' access to rehabilitation facilities may be difficult due to financial restraints,
- E. Taking into account that the tangible cost of alcohol to the EU in one year is 125 billion euros, split between actual spending, 66 billion euros, and opportunity cost², 59 billion euros³,

¹ European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addictions (EMCDDA)

² The opportunity cost of a choice is the value of the best alternative forgone, in a situation in which a choice needs to be made between several mutually exclusive alternatives given limited resources.

³ World Health Organisation - http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/128065/e94533.pdf



- F. Disturbed by the fact that roughly 24% of sixteen-year-olds stated that they have used illicit drugs at least once⁴,
- G. Recognising that criminal organisations play a fundamental role in trafficking and other drug-related crimes,
- H. Noting with concern that pornography is becoming a widespread phenomena, counting about 2 million internet users addicted to pornography in Europe,
- I. Further noting that online gambling is the fastest growing service activity sector in the European Union, with annual growth rates of almost 15%⁵;
1. Accepts the moderate position of the European Union set by the EU Alcohol and Drug strategies for 2013-2020⁶;
 2. Reaffirms the importance of applying the principle of proportionality in the European Union stating that the limitation of the areas of influence of EU laws should be relative to the final aim of their action;
 3. Encourages all Member States to follow the common guidelines set by European bodies such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the Executive Agency for Health and Consumers (EAHC);
 4. Recommends Member States to open public rehabilitation centres and improve their accessibility by setting admission fees based on personal income;
 5. Calls for setting an excise tax of 8% on alcoholic beverages, which could be increased gradually up to 35% to be specified by academic experts and medical personnel;
 6. Invites Member States to introduce periodic conferences with rehabilitated drug addicts in schools in order to demonstrate the malicious effects of drugs;
 7. Endorses Member States to decriminalise the possession of small amounts of soft drugs for personal use and further investigate drug trafficking and related criminal activity at a major level;
 8. Advises Member States to create an algorithm which would activate pop-up windows with educational content with the goal of discouraging users to watch more than an hour and a half a day of pornographic

⁴ European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)

⁵ The EU Single Market http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/gambling/index_en.htm

⁶ The European Council endorsed the Drugs and Alcohol strategies in order to contribute to a reduction in drug and alcohol demand and supply within the EU.

content and banning pages without such algorithms within the EU;

9. Emphasises/Congratulates the rejection of 'The Elimination of Gender Stereotypes in Europe'⁷ resolution, which would have banned all focus on pornography in media and advertising including the Internet;
10. Further calls for the implementation of the Green Paper, which is a policy that helps regulate online gambling in the Internal Market⁸.

⁷ The Elimination of Gender Stereotypes resolution was proposed by FEMM committee in the European Parliament. Its aim was to ensure gender equality through conservative measures but it did not succeed.

⁸ The regulatory framework applicable to gambling differs significantly across Member States. While some Member States restrict or even ban the offer of certain games of chance, others have more open markets.



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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Eurosceptic feelings and decline in voter turnout threaten the forthcoming European elections, whose results are believed to be crucial for the future of the Union. What reforms can the EU undertake in order to make the whole of its institutions more democratically representative?

Submitted by: Alice AIROLDI, Francesco AVOLEDO, Alice BACCARELLA, Marco Ruben BATTAGLIA, Chiara CARNIEL, Alessandro CHECCACCI, Caterina CINERARI, Maria Vittoria DI SANGRO, Ilaria FERUGLIO, Liam MCCOURT, Caterina MELDOLESI, Giuseppe MIZZI, Lorenzo MONTICELLI, Jacopo MORETTI, Giada SILVI, Francesca GIGLI (Chairperson, IT), Sonia TRABELSI (Vice-president, IT/TU).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the sharp growth of Eurosceptic feelings and ideals which are rapidly spreading within the European Union, in particular amongst those Member States whose Gross Domestic Product (GDP) witnessed the greatest decrease¹ over the last years,
- B. Realising that the austerity policies endorsed by the EU Institutions and adopted by Member States did not achieve the expected results, thus contributing to the increase of Euroscepticism and discontent among citizens,
- C. Fully alarmed by the decreasing turnout in European elections, which fell from 62% in 1979 to 43% in 2009²,
- D. Noting with satisfaction that the adoption of online voting increased the voter turnout in Switzerland and Estonia, the latter recording that nearly a quarter of all votes cast were cast online after only four years from its introduction³,
- E. Believing that Euroscepticism follows from the fact that the EU's institutions are considered not to be democratically representative,

¹ Istituto per gli Studi di Politica Internazionale, 2013. <http://www.ispionline.it/it/data-point/euroscepticism-times-crisis>

² European Parliament official website, [http://europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/000cdcd9d4/Turnout-\(1979-2009\).html](http://europarl.europa.eu/aboutparliament/en/000cdcd9d4/Turnout-(1979-2009).html)

³ Research carried out by Alexander H. Trechsel (European University Institute EUI, Florence) for the seminar 'Internet, law and politics'



- F. Noting with concern that roughly 60% of the EU citizens do not have trust in the EU's institutions⁴,
- G. Recognising that the European Parliament is the only directly elected institution in the EU,
- H. Realising that the European Parliament currently has no right to initiate legislation,
- I. Considering that the European Commissioners are nominated by national governments and are subject to the formal approval by the Parliament,
- J. Taking into account that the co-decision mechanism involving both the Parliament and the Council of the European Union in the law-making process often requires a long period of time to be enacted,
- K. Noting with satisfaction the role of the European Ombudsman in creating a link between EU citizens and EU institutions;
1. Calls for the Council of the EU to delegate legislative authority to the Commission in order to introduce a European open-list electoral system;
 2. Recommends Member States to introduce the possibility of online voting alongside traditional methods, in order to fight low electoral turnout;
 3. Further invites the European Commission to abandon the current austerity measures in favour of a policy which allows Member States to increase their public expenditures;
 4. Calls upon the Member States to revise the Treaty of Lisbon with regards the co-decision procedure, so that:
 - a. the European Parliament and the European Commission share legislative initiative,
 - b. the Parliament has the right to appoint Commissioners;
 5. Further recommends the revision of the aforementioned Treaty for:
 - a. the law proposals endorsed by the EC to become effective once approved by the European Parliament,
 - b. the Council of the European Union to remain as an advisory body;
 6. Requests that the European Court of Justice monitor the activities of the EP and the EC, so that they can assess the legal validity of the legislation proposed by the formers;
 7. Encourages Member States to promote awareness campaigns aimed at enhancing the sense of belonging to the European Union;
 8. Endorses a stronger sense of European citizenship by:
 - a. advertising European citizenship initiatives to a greater extent;

⁴ TNS survey, 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/eb/eb77/eb77_anx_en.pdf



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- b. increasing the general knowledge on the European Union in schools by introducing compulsory classes on how the EU work,
 - c. introducing classes on European Rights and Citizenship in high schools,
9. Trusts in a constant and efficient collaboration between the Ombudsman and the other EU institutions as a means to bring citizens and European Institutions closer.





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

On October 3rd 2013, a boat carrying more than 500 migrants from Libya to Italy sank off the Italian island of Lampedusa. 155 survivors were rescued, while at least 366 migrants – that is the number of dead bodies found- lost their lives in this shocking event. Given the increase in migration flows towards the European coasts, how should the European Union act in order to prevent tragedies such as the one in Lampedusa?

Submitted by: Ludovica BORZELLI, Serena BOTRINI, Dara Silva BULLERI, Anita CAPPUCCINELLI, Lisa FRANCO, Samuele GAVA, Matteo GUSTIN, Consilia, Francesca LOPANE, Lorenzo MAGNANELLI, Edoardo MAURO, Alice PAPA, Andrea ROSSETTI, Francesco SPAGNOL, Chiara STANGHINI, Alisea STROLIGO, Anastasia LVOVA (Chairperson, EE), Ilir KOLA (Vice-president, AL).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the increasing number of tragic accidents in the Mediterranean sea related to illegal immigration,
- B. Aware of the high concentration of migratory flows specific to certain Member States¹, causing social unrest and end in human rights violations,
- C. Disappointed by the unfair distribution of funds aimed to support Member States that are economically unable to deal with migration flows,
- D. Noting with regret the inability of FRONTEX² to conduct rescue missions in the Mediterranean sea,
- E. Observing the lack of information regarding international protection and EU visa requirements in illegal migrants' countries of origin, thus spurring unlawful border crossings,

¹ According to a report by the European Commission, in 2010 90% of all illegal entries in the EU occurred in Italy, Greece and Spain.

² An EU agency responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the national border guards in ensuring the security of the EU's borders with non-member states.



- F. Noting with regret the inefficient and slow bureaucratic procedures present when trying to obtain international protection and EU visas,
- G. Keeping in mind the differences in the various Member States' legislation on immigration,
- H. Concerned by the lack of cooperation between Member States and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in the issue of illegal migration;
1. Draws attention to the need for all Member States to respect the fundamental rights of immigrants in accordance to the 1951 Convention of Refugees in Geneva and the European Charter of Fundamental Rights;
 2. Encourages Member States to participate in a common programme of resettlement for refugees guided by the European Commission Directorate-General on Home Affairs aimed at granting a higher level of:
 - a. effectiveness in the reception of migrants,
 - b. conformity to the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
 3. Recommends a pan-European agreement in order to share the responsibility for the immigration flows' management among Member States;
 4. Requests that all Member States contribute in providing the necessary funds to those Members most deeply affected by high migration flows;
 5. Urges the European Commission to initiate legislation enabling FRONTEX to conduct rescue missions in order to prevent future tragedies in the Mediterranean sea;
 6. Calls for cooperation between EU embassies and organisations such as UNHCR³ and Amnesty International in the process of sharing information with potential asylum seekers on non-EU soil regarding legal access to the EU;
 7. Calls upon the establishment of common procedures for international protection and visas, in order to facilitate the legal migration within the EU;
 8. Supports the idea of a common immigration policy aimed at securing a centralised administration of the EU borders;
 9. Further requests cooperation between the EU institutions and NGOs involved in tackling the issue of illegal migration in order to provide detailed information to FRONTEX.

³ A UN agency mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government or the UN itself and assist their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country.



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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The significant effects of the phenomenon of global warming have in recent months rekindled the debate over the theme of sustainable development. Starting from the climate and energy objectives of Europe 2020, how can the EU promote a more responsible energy policy, in order to ensure that Member States fulfil their commitments?

Submitted by: Matteo ALBINI, Nicolas BRUNI, Gaia Alice Maria CARADONNA, Nadine COLATORTI, Giulio FEDELI, Alessandro GIAJ LEVRA, Andrea GIOVE, Alessandro GREGORI, Aurora LANNA, Lara LORENZON, Francesco LUCCHESI, Alberto MAURO, Tanya PELLEGRINI, Roberto SPANO, Nicola TARDIOLO, Jacopo MAZZA (Chairperson, IT), Michael ROZHKOVA (Chairperson, UA).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expecting Europe 2020 targets¹ to be achieved on time by the Member States, in spite of the fact that a clear implementation mechanism for each Member States has yet to be introduced,
- B. Seeking tailored implementations of Europe 2020 goals which takes into account the geographical differences of Member States,
- C. Fully aware that only 15 EU Member States have introduced the green energy policy which adheres to Europe 2020 strategy,
- D. Aware that a partial implementation of Europe 2020 targets by Member States in terms of renewable energy sources development and climate change, consequently, may lead to the failure of the abovementioned strategy,
- E. Bearing in mind the extremely low use of environmental friendly technologies, because of the high production costs and the lack of incentives introduced by national governments,

¹ Europe 2020 is the European Union's ten-year growth and jobs strategy that was launched in 2010. The strategy addresses the shortcomings of growth model and creates the conditions for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Five headline targets have been set for the EU to achieve by the end of 2020. These cover employment; research and development; climate/energy; education; social inclusion and poverty reduction.



- F. Deeply conscious that fossil fuels² constitute the base of Member States' energy consumption, and that alternative energy sources have been neglected,
- G. Deeply concerned by the energy dependency of the majority of Member States from non-EU countries such as the Russian Federation, Libya and United Arab Emirates,
- H. Noting with concern that the increase of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions³ may continue to intensify global warming, causing:
- a potential average temperature increase from 1.4C to 5.8C,
 - polar ice sheets and glaciers to melt,
 - a rise in sea level between 18 cm and 59 cm,
- I. Noting that greenhouse gas emissions:
- negatively affect the agricultural sector, threatening food supply,
 - cause extreme weather phenomena⁴,
- J. Noting with approval that nuclear fusion doesn't produce any radioactive waste;
- Calls for the creation of a platform for international cooperation between the EU, the USA and other stakeholders to fund research and development initiatives by young researchers in the field of renewable energy resources;
 - Recommends Member States to further focus on the research of eco-friendly technologies such as the capture and storage of carbon dioxide or the usage of biomass energy⁵;
 - Suggests the creation within the EU of several "eco-friendly areas", composed of regions with similar geographical and climatic characteristics, aimed at discovering renewable energy sources that can be exploited, studied and further developed by the private sector;
 - Urges Member States to set a eco-compatibility criterion to be met when negotiating public contracts with the private sector;
 - Demands that Member States set a specific quota aimed at limiting greenhouse gas emissions emitted by the private sector;
 - Calls for Member States to fine companies exceeding the aforementioned quota;

² Fossil fuels are fuels formed by natural processes such as anaerobic decomposition of buried dead organisms.

³ Anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas in an atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiation within the thermal infrared range. It directly relates to human activity and combines carbon dioxide concentration, burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, use of chlorofluorocarbons, agricultural activities and other greenhouse gases.

⁴ Extreme weather phenomena, caused by greenhouse gas emissions, includes floods, droughts, landslides, wind storms, forest fires and extreme cold temperatures.

⁵ Biomass energy is a source of energy which is based on biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms. As an energy source, biomass can either be used directly via combustion to produce heat, or indirectly after converting it to various forms of biofuel.

7. Encourages Member States to implement energy saving and eco-friendly systems in all public buildings;
8. Strongly advises Member States to further focus on nuclear fusion research and development in cooperation with the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)⁶;
9. Calls upon the Directorates-General on Taxation and Custom Union of the European Commission (TAXUD) to elaborate on future tax reduction for eco-friendly enterprises;
10. Calls for Member States to also offer tax reductions for enterprises who actively promote and use renewable energy sources;
11. Further calls for the creation of co-funded power stations based on renewable energy sources financed in partnership by businesses and the Directorate-General on Research and Innovation of the European Commission;
12. Calls upon the European Investment Bank to provide grant opportunities for Member States in order to achieve the Europe 2020 targets;
13. Requests that the Directorate-General on Climate Action of the European Commission (CLIMA) raise awareness of the drastic climate change over past decades and the many different ways we can improve the current situation through a media campaign;
14. Requests the implementation of “Earth Day”⁷ on April, 22nd in schools by Ministries of Education in the respective Member States, as a platform for eco-friendly projects run by students.

⁶ The European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom) is an international organisation founded in 1958 with the purpose of creating a specialist market for nuclear power in Europe, developing nuclear energy and distributing it to its member states while selling the surplus to non-member states. It is legally distinct from the European Union (EU), but has the same membership, and is governed by the EU's institutions.

⁷ Earth Day is an annual event, celebrated on April 22, on which events are held worldwide to demonstrate support for environmental protection. It was first celebrated in 1970, and is now coordinated globally by the Earth Day Network, and celebrated in more than 192 countries each year.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Following the Russian ultimatum over the negotiations of an Association Agreement between Ukraine and the European Union, the opposition parties and their political supporters took to the streets to protest against the government. Taking into consideration the political split Ukraine is currently facing, and the particularly strong Russian influence on such matters, which measures could the European Union adopt in order to resume an active dialogue with Ukraine?

Submitted by: Davide BERARDO, Michele BRANDONISIO, Laura CAPPELLI, Roberta CISOTTO, Riccardo CROCCOLINO, Nadia D'AMICO, Eugenio DONATI, Alessia DULE, Denise GIUBILATO, Elena PAGANUCCI, Christian PARATORE, Riccardo RUBIS PASSONI, Giorgia TENANI, Alexandra TISTU, Michelle WARDELL, Pier Andrea RIZZO (Chairperson, IT), Nathan HUNTER (Vice-president, UK)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting that, until the Ukrainian national elections take place in May, it is not possible to know whether the current interim government has a majority support from its citizens,
- B. Further noting with deep concern the rise of tensions after Russian militarisation and annexation of Crimea,
- C. Bearing in mind that, according to the current Ukrainian Prime Minister, a Crimean split from Ukraine will cause a loss, to the Eastern European Country, of hundreds of billions of dollars due to Russia appropriating:
 - i. state properties,
 - ii. energy and mining sector facilities,
 - iii. port infrastructure,
- D. Deeply regretting the fact that Ukraine has been forced to choose between closer relations with Russia or the European Union (EU) without the opportunity of a third way,
- E. Taking into consideration that Russia is the main hub for the supply of natural gas¹ to the EU and Ukraine,

¹ Natural gas is a fossil fuel formed underground consisting primarily of methane.



- F. Further acknowledging that approximately half of the gas supplied by Russia is transported through Ukraine according to a Reuters report;
1. Considers the Crimea referendum as illegitimate due to:
 - a. its timing being too close to the current crisis,
 - b. it not achieving international recognition;
 2. Calls for another referendum on the annexation of Crimea to Russia after the elections in May, in which the EU, the UN and Russia are all observers and agree with the process;
 3. Expresses its hope that the EU will take a cooperative stance towards Russia to solve the issue at hand;
 4. Requests the Ukraine-EU Association Agreement ²to be revoked due to its lack of suitability to the current situation;
 5. Further requests that a new agreement be made on the basis of the following elements:
 - a. a multi-lateral approach,
 - b. a removal of custom duties to enhance the Ukrainian economy,
 - c. the consideration of Russia's interests and concerns;
 6. Condemns the decision to remove Russia from participating in the G8 ³meetings;
 7. Declares accordingly that Russia be re-invited to the G8 talks;
 8. Invites Member States to decrease their energy dependence on Russia by:
 - a. enhancing the research and development of renewable energy sources,
 - b. investing further in Liquefied Natural Gas(LNG)⁴;
 9. Further invites Member States to help Ukraine decrease its energy dependence on Russia by supporting its "fracking" ⁵potential through:
 - a. providing expertise,
 - b. encouraging investments,
 - c. supplying the relevant technology and infrastructure.

² Ukraine-EU Association Agreement is a treaty partly signed on the 21st of March that established a political association between the two parties.

³ G8 is a forum involving the leaders of eight leading States (notably Russia, United Kingdom, USA, Italy, France, Japan, Germany, Canada).

⁴ LNG is natural gas converted to liquid form in order to simplify the storage and transport.

⁵ "Fracking", or hydraulic fracturing, is a technique in which water, mixed with sand and chemicals, is injected at high pressure into the ground in order to create small holes where gas and petrol may migrate.



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

The recent discussions on same-sex marriage in France and UK puts the issue of LGBT right in a diverse Europe in the limelight: How can the UE best ensure their civil rights in the light of different social and cultural backgrounds? How should European governments tackle growing discrepancies in attitudes and policies towards anti-discrimination, same-sex and adoption?

Submitted by: Giorgia BENCI, Giulia BORTOLATO, Lisa DI COSCIO, Luca DRAISCI, Giulia GUERRIERO, Martina IACOMELLI, Marta MIRANDA, Emanuela PAOLONI, Luca PRATESI, Chiara ROSSI, Matteo MARTINI (Chairperson, IT).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that 67% of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans (LGBT) Europeans hide their sexual identity while in school¹,
- B. Fully aware of the fact that 47%² of homosexual Europeans citizens are victims of discriminatory incidents due to their sexual orientation,
- C. Observing that about 20% of LGBT people applying for a job have faced discrimination in the labour market on the basis of their sexual orientation³,
- D. Taking note of the fact that 59% of the respondents have been victims of violence or threats⁴,
- E. Deeply concerned by the increasing electoral support for extremist movements within Member States, such as Golden Dawn, in Greece, or Front National, in France, and by their hate propaganda against LGBT individuals,
- F. Aware of the legislative fragmentation regarding same-sex relationships recognition amongst the Member States,

¹ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights' survey among LGBT people in 2012.

² Ibidem.

³ Ibidem.

⁴ Ibidem.



- G. Recognising the lack of psychological studies conducted in the European Union (EU) regarding same-sex parenting,
1. Invites the Member States to strengthen their measures against hatred and discrimination propaganda;
 2. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness of discrimination that underage LGBT students in schools face, by organising meetings with experts, in order to prevent it;
 3. Designates the European Commission to draft a specific charter warding LGBT right in order to reaffirm the principle of non-discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation;
 4. Urges the Member States to enforce anti-discrimination laws and policies regarding LGBT individuals in the labour market that aim to guarantee their rights;
 5. Further requests the Member States to increase penalties for crimes committed on the grounds of homophobia, aiming to reduce harassments towards LGBT people;
 6. Encourages Member States to give equal legal recognition to same-sex and different-sex couples;
 7. Requests the Member States to fund a European research project on same-sex parenting.



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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES
ITALIA ITALY

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Comune di Lignano Sabbiadoro



Le Fondazioni Casali

Fondazione Benefica Kathleen Foreman Casali

