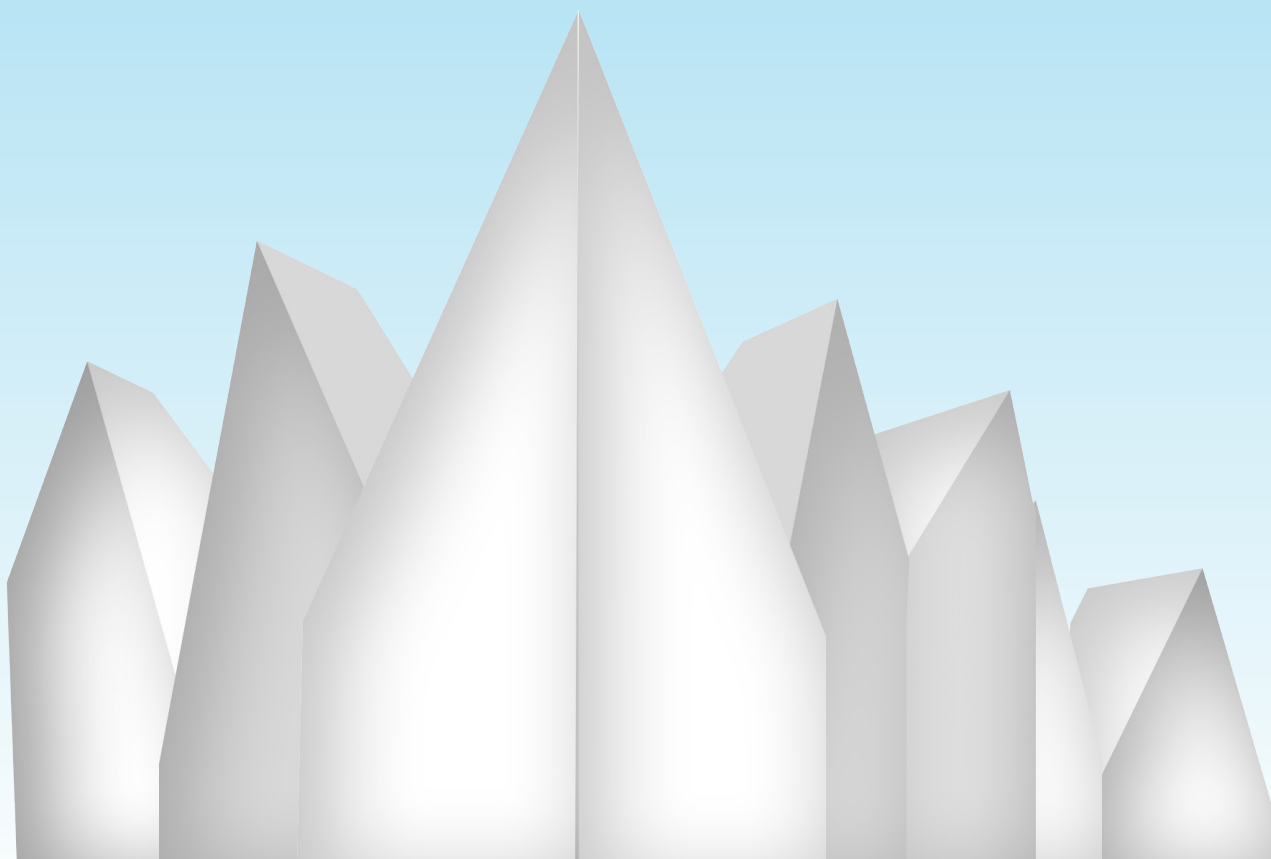


SZCZECIN16
**RESOLUTION
BOOKLET**

REGIONAL SESSION OF EYP POLAND



Programme

09:30 – 10:10	Opening Ceremony
10:10 – 10:20	Explanation of GA Procedure
10:20 – 11:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality
11:00 – 11:40	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs
11:40 – 11:55	Coffee Break
11:55 – 12:35	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
12:35 – 13:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
13:15 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 14:40	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights
14:40 – 15:20	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
15:20 – 15:35	Coffee Break
15:35 – 16:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
16:15 – 16:55	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence
17:00 – 18:00	Closing Ceremony

Procedure of the General Assembly

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. Each committee may use only one Committee placard.

The authority of the Board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

1. Presenting of the Motion for a Resolution
2. Presenting of the Friendly Amendments
3. Reading of the operative clauses
4. Three minutes to defend the Motion for a Resolution
5. Three minutes to attack the Motion for a Resolution
6. Two minutes to respond to the Attack Speech
7. General debate
8. Three minutes to sum up the debate
9. Voting procedure
10. Announcing the votes

Friendly Amendment

A last-minute modification to the Motion for a Resolution by the Proposing Committee. Amendments are to be handed in to the Board at least two Resolutions before the Resolution in question, or as soon as possible for the first Resolutions of the General Assembly.

Point of Personal Privilege

Request for a Delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. Failure to understand the language being spoken does not make for a Point of Personal Privilege.

Direct Response

Once per debate, each Committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a Delegate raise the sign during the open debate, he/she will immediately be recognised by the Board and given the floor as soon as the point being made is concluded. A Direct Response can only be used to refer to and discuss the point made directly beforehand. If two or more Direct Responses are requested at once, the Board will decide which Committee to recognise. In this case, the second Direct Response shall only be held if it can be referred to the first Direct Response, so on and so forth.

Point of Order

These can be raised by the Chairperson if a Delegate feels the Board have not properly followed parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the Board is absolute.

Defence Speech

One member of the Proposing Committee delivers the Defence Speech from the podium. It is used to explain the rationale of the overall lines of the Resolution and convince the Plenary that the Resolution is worthy of being adopted. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Attack Speech

An individual Delegate from a Committee other than that proposing the Resolution at hand delivers an Attack Speech from the podium. It reflects an individual opinion and is used to point out the flaws of the approach taken by the Proposing Committee and should propose alternative solutions. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Summation Speech

One or two members of the Proposing Committee deliver the Summation Speech from the podium; the microphone can only be passed once. It is used to summarise the debate, respond to main, selected criticism and to once more explain why the chosen approach is the most sensible. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

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

With the appalling results of the EU’s Agency for Fundamental Rights’ study into violence against women, how can the EU encourage Member States to make a marked reduction in physical, mental, and sexual abuse of women?

Submitted by: Antoni Janas (PL), Théo Joonnekindt (FR), Lesya Pohorila (UA), Anna Halewska (PL), Ola Szarpanowska (PL), Julia Kusiak (PL), Martyna Wolańska (PL), Lunetta Yanis (FR), Zuzanna Czerkawska (PL), Marta Bodetko (PL), Jakub Stolarczyk (PL), Hugon Oziewicz (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that an estimated 1/3 of women in the European Union (EU) reported experiencing some form of physical or sexual abuse since the age of 15¹,
- B. Emphasising the fact that sexism leads to violence against women,
- C. Bearing in mind the differences between Member States both in terms of culture and legal systems,
- D. Aware of the extensive economic cost of violence against women²,
- E. Deeply concerned that victim blaming, added with the high stigmatisation of the victims of gender-based violence, prevents women from reporting abuse to the authorities,
- F. Noting that the differences in survey methodology³ on the topic of violence against women across Member States prevent the EU from collecting comparable data on the issue,
- G. Further noting that the lack of data on the topic of violence against women prevents the EU from implementing effective, appropriate legal measures,
- H. Deeply concerned by the lack of cooperation between governments of Member States and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that aim at combating violence against women,
- I. Observing that the national curriculum in some Member States do not include education on the topic of violence against women,

¹ Violence against women: an EU-wide survey, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014.

² Estimating the cost of gender-based violence in the European Union; report by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), 2014, while the total cost of the violence against women in the EU is not yet researched and can only be estimated, there was a study on it in the United Kingdom: the cost of violence against women was found to be EUR 228 billion a year.

³ Such as the age of examined groups, the way of conducting the survey, the scale of the survey, the definitions used by the survey.

- J. Noting with regret that women living in rural areas have less access to resources that would help them in the case of experiencing gender based violence such as information on hotlines, support centres, and education on the topic;
1. Encourages Member States to provide further funding for NGOs aimed at combating violence against women;
 2. Endorses the creation of campaigns on raising awareness of violence against women aiming to prevent such violence from happening;
 3. Emphasises the need for an EU-wide uniform terminology for each component of violence against women, such as an universal definition of rape⁴;
 4. Recommends the Member States to include obligatory workshops on the topic of violence against women into their respective national curricula;
 5. Further recommends Member States to introduce compulsory profession-based training on violence against women for people that may deal with the victims on a professional level, such as policemen and doctors;
 6. Suggests that NGOs organise anonymous meetings and panel debates on the topic of violence against women that can be accessed by victims;
 7. Requests Member States to fund basic self-defense classes for girls;
 8. Calls upon the data-collecting bodies across Member States to cooperate in the field of collecting data on violence against women with the aim of providing the EU with a comparable set of data;
 9. Emphasises the need for improving the quality of crisis hotlines, such as domestic violence hotlines, through the mandatory training of employees;
 10. Encourages the creation of informative pamphlets on violence against women that are easily accessible in rural areas by making them available in doctors offices and administrative buildings.

⁴ Feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence, European Commission, 2010.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Responding to the advance of worldwide terrorism, the European Commission calls for closer cooperation of national intelligence services in the European Agenda on Security. How should the EU coordinate the work of national intelligence agencies, considering the differences in operational and legal structures as well as predominant mistrust amongst Member States' agencies?

Submitted by: Pavlo Chernyakhovych (UA), Wojciech Dziedzic (PL), Dominik Frej (PL), Antonina Godlewska (PL), Tim Knopff (DE), Arilda Lleshi (AL), Marcelina Mierzwa (PL), Sergiusz Mościński (PL), Karolina Skudrzyk (PL), Anita Sunila (FI), Michał Szczotka (PL), Henriikka Hakala (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that the mistrust between National Intelligence Agencies (NIAs) has led to a lack of cooperation on an international level,
- B. Further noting the differences in legislation between Member States in the field of national security,
- C. Noting with regret the Member States' unwillingness to implement certain legislative acts such as Prüm Decision⁵,
- D. Fully alarmed by the inefficiency of certain actors, such as Europol⁶ and FRONTEX⁷, in the face of recent terrorist attacks,
- E. Affirming the current global rise of terrorism radicalisation,
- F. Convinced that the recent advances in information technology has led to a rampant spread of terrorist propaganda,
- G. Taking into account that cybercrime has the power to disrupt and prevent the exchange of information flow between NIAs,
- H. Recognising the insufficient amount of capital allocated to the Internal Security Fund⁸,
- I. Aware of the fact that in order to provide security, personal privacy may be violated;

⁵ See the Fact Sheet

⁶ See the Fact Sheet

⁷ See the Fact Sheet

⁸ See the Fact Sheet

1. Calls for the establishment of a forum for National Intelligence Agencies in order to:
 - a) provide universal and continuous training to the NIAs,
 - b) provide with space for open dialogue between the NIAs,
 - c) share the work load with the European Commission (EC) in making Joint Investigation Teams' (JITs)⁹ activity permanent;
2. Expresses its hope that the EC will reopen the negotiation process with Member States that have not implemented the Prüm Decision;
3. Calls Member States to raise awareness on radicalisation through educational institutions and the media;
4. Congratulates the Radicalisation Awareness Network¹⁰ on its achievements;
5. Supports a more efficient implementation of the e-Commerce Directive¹¹ by further providing funding, involving IT experts and, providing them with the latest technology;
6. Encourages NIAs to adopt a European-wide security programme to make the exchange of information safer and thus build trust amongst the agencies;
7. Further requests the European Court of Justice to impose legal actions in the event that an NIA abuses the security programme.

⁹ The **Joint Investigation Teams (JITs)** gather police officers from Member States for a fixed period of time to investigate specific cross-border cases.

¹⁰ See the Fact Sheet

¹¹ The **e-Commerce Directive** implies that when illegal content is identified, internet service providers should take effective action to remove it.

Fact Sheet

Prüm Decision introduces procedures for fast and efficient data exchange in specific areas. The core of the Prüm framework lays down provisions under which EU Member States allow each other searches in the DNA analysis files, fingerprint identification systems and vehicle registration databases. So far, 22 Member States have implemented DNA data exchange, 18 Member States have implemented the fingerprint data category and 19 have implemented the vehicle registration data category. (Retrieved from www.ec.europa.eu)

Europol is the European Union's law enforcement agency whose main goal is to help achieve a safer Europe for the benefit of all EU citizens. The goal is being achieved by assisting the Member States in their fight against serious international crime and terrorism. (Retrieved from www.frontex.europa.eu)

FRONTEX promotes, coordinates and develops European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter applying the concept of Integrated Border Management. Furthermore, Frontex helps border authorities from different Member States work together. (Retrieved from www.frontex.europa.eu)

Internal Security Fund has been set up for the period 2014-2020 with a total budget of EUR 3.8 billion to promote the implementation of EU law enforcement cooperation, the management of risks and crises and the control of the Union's external borders. Funding is provided to measures which enhance Member States' capacity to protect their critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and to develop comprehensive threat assessments. Moreover, practical cooperation between Member States is being encouraged through the development of training schemes and knowledge platforms as well as the exchange of information between law enforcement authorities, Member States and Europol. (Retrieved from www.ec.europa.eu)

Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) was set up in 2011 to support practitioners across the EU who come into contact with individuals who have been radicalized or those deemed vulnerable to radicalisation. RAN supports Member States' efforts in countering radicalisation through the usage of preventive measures. (Retrieved from www.ec.europa.eu)

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Harvesting a better Europe: With recent reforms aiming to make agriculture in the EU more competitive and sustainable, how should the EU support farmers in the light of increasing global competition?

Submitted by: Agata Dohojda (PL), Jakub Famulski (PL), Ela Grzywacz (PL), Helen Portner (DE), Olivia Romanowska (PL), Jakub Sikora (PL), Zuzanna Tymieniecka (PL), Julia Wotzka (PL), Oskar Wrona (PL), Ugne Alskaite (Chairperson, LT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that the number of young people entering the agriculture industry is significantly decreasing¹²,
 - B. Recognising that globalisation enables the cheaper import of foreign produce, simultaneously lowering the value of local produce within the European Union (EU),
 - C. Taking into account the damaging effects on the environment, such as global warming, of industrialised form of agriculture,
 - D. Having considered the conflict of the EU encouraging greener farming, while pursuing projects, such as research on Genetically Modified Organisms,
 - E. Alarmed by the lack of EU regulation on agricultural production leading to food waste,
 - F. Fully aware of the disproportion between the amount of the EU budget spent on agriculture (40%) and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product of the EU (1,6%)¹³,
 - G. Deeply concerned about the negative effects the Common Agricultural Policy has on the competitiveness within the European agricultural market,
 - H. Bearing in mind the minor agriculture entrepreneurs' inability to compete with large corporations for market share,
 - I. Realising that the current one-size-fits-all policy¹⁴ does not take the environmental differences within the EU into consideration when distributing grants;
1. Calls upon the EU to encourage young entrepreneurs to enter the agricultural sector by providing 0% interest loans for new businesses in the sector;

¹² EUROSTAT, Farm structure survey, 2003- 2007. In the years 2003 to 2007, the amount of farm holders below the age of 35 decreased by 3%.

¹³ Data from the European Commission.

¹⁴ **'One-size-fits-all policy'** is a standardized policy that provides one approach for different countries

2. Calls upon the EU to provide existing businesses within the agricultural sector with low-interest loans for environmental development;
3. Emphasises the role of mass media in creating campaigns that promote agriculture as a modern and innovative business;
4. Recommends the usage of food waste as a natural fertilizer;
5. Calls upon the EU to further subsidise the production of European agricultural products in order to decrease national taxes on such produce, and therefore lowering the final cost;
6. Requests financial support to be dependent on the “greening development”¹⁵ of a farm, rather than the area;
7. Encourages the establishment of cooperation between smaller farmers on a local level;
8. Urges the European Commission to take into consideration environmental and geographical factors when granting financial support for cultivation starting from the year 2017.

¹⁵ ‘Greening’ is a policy, which encourages environmentally sustainable practices

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

Drones: security threat to private and corporate structures. How far should legislation go in terms of prohibiting or allowing drones' usage in Europe?

Submitted by: Kasia Cieřlik (PL), Saba Karanadze (GE), Jacek Kowalczyk (PL), Dominika Piosik (PL), Jakub Plewik (PL), Ewa Mackiewicz (PL), Adam Steciuk (PL), Jakub Szymkowiak (PL), Lydia Purschke (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that the easy access of drones results in their abuse,
 - B. Deeply concerned about the interference of drones in private spheres by photographing, filming, recording, or disturbing living space,
 - C. Bearing in mind that a European-wide registration¹⁶ on drones below 150kgs, does not exist,
 - D. Taking into account the serious damage drones can cause, concerning;
 - i) accidents, such as crashes with aircrafts, buildings, or with the ground,
 - ii) illegal usage reflected in smuggling, terrorism, and other crimes,
 - E. Concerned about the lack of awareness of drones in society,
 - F. Noting with regret the lack of education on operating drones as well as on their functionality, possible risks, and advantages,
 - G. Viewing with appreciation the various practices of drones operating in agriculture, photography, rescue operations etc.,
 - H. Welcoming the positive impact the drone industry has on both developing technologies and the European economy in general,
1. Calls upon the Member States to respect the Riga Declaration¹⁷;
 2. Calls for the European Commission (EC) to introduce a Directive for drones under 3 kilograms for the owner and operator that would :
 - a) not require a licence,
 - b) require registration of drones based on a serial number,

¹⁶ The **European-wide registration** includes information about the owner, operator and location of the drone.

¹⁷ The **Riga Declaration** from 2015 provides basic principles on drones. They are defined as a new type of aircraft that can entail risks of operations. The operator of a drone is responsible for its use but technologies and standards need to be developed in order to fully integrate drones into airspace.

- c) have a minimum age of 16 years;
- 3. Calls for the EC to introduce a Directive on drones over 3 kilograms for the owner and operator in order to detail the following requirements for the purchase and usage of a drone:
 - a) a national drone licence,
 - b) registration based on the licence,
 - c) a minimum age of 18 years,
 - d) to be sold only in certified shops;
- 4. Encourages Member States to establish a system for the registration of the types of drones according to the aforementioned Directive;
- 5. Calls for the EC to introduce a Recommendation that outlines a policy for mandatory drone insurance upon ownership;
- 6. Recommends the Member States to put an end to drone incidents and protect citizens' privacy through:
 - a) setting a legal minimum distance between the aircraft and drones,
 - b) establish drone-prohibited zones;
- 7. Encourages the national aviation agencies to raise awareness of drones through the introduction of media campaigns;
- 8. Calls upon the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)¹⁸ to :
 - a) prepare additional courses for operators,
 - b) create an international procedure for drone licences with a national aviation agencies.

¹⁸ The EASA is responsible for aviation safety and has been tasked by the European Commission to develop a regulatory framework for drone over 150 kilograms.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The dire situation in growing Syrian refugee camps in Turkey, Jordan, and Lebanon leaves the inhabitants in inhumane living conditions. How can the EU improve the human rights situation for refugees in those camps?

Submitted by: Agnieszka Rumińska (PL), Aleksandra Daniluk (PL), Josefina Nogina (FI), Marcin Skiba (PL), Maria Iżbicka (PL), Minerva Juhola (FI), Titan Asatryan (AM), Tomasz Pytko (PL), Ola Szczęsny (PL), Weronika Turula (PL), Arda Ulaş Mutlu (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned about the conditions in the refugee camps, which are overcrowded and underfunded, leading to the violation human rights¹⁹,
- B. Aware of the fact that refugees are not being permitted to work legally which prevents them from receiving a regular income, and makes dependent on the camps and host state,
- C. Observing the lack of medical, religious, and educational services in refugee camps,
- D. Realising that unrest within refugee camps is due to:
 - i) differing ideologies,
 - ii) lack of food,
 - iii) inadequate of space,
- E. Disturbed by the increase of child labour as a result of lack of education in the refugee camps,
- F. Having examined that government-funded refugee camps are inefficient due to bureaucratic processes,
- G. Noticing that the numerous attacks on refugee camps has made refugees feel insecure,
- H. Taking into account that the stay of refugees has been longer than previously estimated,
- I. Further noting the increase of scale of prostitution, crime, and drug dealing in camps,
- J. Defending refugees right of family reunification as recommended by the United Nations Refugee Agency²⁰,
- K. Deeply concerned by the low value of Gross National Product of the countries hosting the overpopulated camps;

¹⁹ Mid Year Trends 2015, UNHCR, June 2015

²⁰ Guidelines On Reunification Of Refugee Families, UNHCR, July 1983

1. Encourages governments of hosting countries to build new refugee camps funded by the European Union;
2. Urges host countries to provide a basic level of living to their refugees through offering sanitarian units, food, and clothing;
3. Further requests host countries to provide their refugees with a basic level of health care by:
 - a) supporting local doctors with the necessary medical equipment,
 - b) encouraging international medical associations to send voluntary medical doctors;
4. Suggest that the host countries allow refugees to enter the labour market;
5. Recommends the host countries to increase the number of police officers and emergency forces;
6. Requests that host countries provide educational standards for every refugee within school age;
7. Urges host countries to provide both psychological assistance within refugee camps;
8. Calls upon host countries to fund ideological awareness campaigns within the refugee camps in order to decrease tension between the refugees.

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

"If Schengen collapses, it will be the beginning of the end of the European project"

Commissioner on Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos

Taking into account the quickly emerging refugee crisis in Europe with Member States introducing wide-ranging border checks, what security measures should be put in place to erase doubts about the future of free movement within the Schengen area?

Submitted by: Janina Finke (PL), Stanisław Garstecki (PL), Kateryna Hlebova (UA), Aleksandra Kuśnierkiewicz (PL), Anni Luoto (FI), Natalia Martynowicz (PL), Jan Pęski (PL), Katarzyna Peszko (PL), Igor Puchała (PL), Anna Szymańska (PL), Jakub Wójcik (PL), Jakub Zagórski (PL), Zuzanna Nowak (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and the direct danger caused by terrorist organisations,
- B. Aware of the fact that more than 1.250.000 asylum seekers entered the European Union (EU) in 2015, 800.000 of whom entered through Italy and Greece,
- C. Further aware that over 130.000 refugees crossed the EU's border since the beginning of 2016,
- D. Bearing in mind that the collapse of the Schengen area would cost up to EUR 1.4 trillion through 10 years according to Eurostat,
- E. Deeply concerned about the inefficient, ineffective and inconsistent system of external border control of the Schengen area,
- F. Fully alarmed by the difficulty of identification of legal migrants due to smuggling,
- G. Bearing in mind that the control and surveillance of external borders is a competence of the Member States supported by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation (FRONTEX)²¹,
- H. Recognizing the lack of integration in the policies of the Members of the Schengen area, concerning the management of asylum seekers,
- I. Emphasises the need of financial independence of FRONTEX from the Member States,
- J. Noting with deep concern the insufficient data sharing between the security organisations,

²¹ FRONTEX is an agency subordinated to the Council of the European Union

- K. Deeply disturbed by the development of the black market, especially the smuggling of identity documents, weapons, drugs and other illegal products;
1. Calls upon the European Commission to develop FRONTEX, in order to facilitate the application of existing and future measures through:
 - a) establishing more frequent border posts,
 - b) introducing border checking satellite system to ease recognition of migrants illegally passing the EU's borders by sharing the satellite pictures with the border patrol of Member States,
 - c) training national border guards,
 - d) conducting risk analyses,
 - e) assisting Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance,
 - f) providing Member States with support in organising joint return operations;
 2. Urges the European Commission to increase its participation in funding FRONTEX, in order to avoid weakening its efficiency due to economic limitations of Member States;
 3. Calls upon the implementation of a Schengen Refugee Card²² as a means of identification for every refugee willing to stay in the Schengen area;
 4. Requests FRONTEX to verify refugees entering the Schengen area through the control of the Schengen Refugee Card;
 5. Further urges all refugees, having already entered the EU, to apply for the Schengen Refugee Card;
 6. Authorises FRONTEX to extend its access to the European Agency for the Operational Management of large-scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA) and to collect database²³ for efficient supervision of the Schengen Refugee Card system;
 7. Urges all Member States to respect, under all conditions, the agreements of the Schengen Border Code²⁴;
 8. Further encourages the European Council on Refugees and Exiles²⁵ to find an effective measure to distribute refugees fairly in the Member States;

²² The **Schengen Refugee Card** would compile information on its owner such as the name, nationality, fingerprints, eye colour and a face scan

²³ The **European databases** include Eurosur, EURODAC, SIS, VIS.

²⁴ The **Schengen Border Code** establishes detailed rules governing two specific instances: the absence of border controls for persons crossing the internal borders between the EU Member States; and border controls for persons crossing the external borders of the EU Member States.

²⁵ The European Council on Refugees and Exiles is a pan-European alliance of 90 NGOs protecting and advancing the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons. Its mission is to promote the establishment of fair and humane European asylum policies and practices in accordance with international human rights law.
<http://www.ecre.org>

9. Encourages all Member States to further cooperate with FRONTEX by implementing all the above mentioned measures to establish an efficient and uniform level of control on persons, and surveillance of the external borders.

Fact Sheet

Eurosur is the information-exchange framework designed to improve the management of Europe's external borders.

EURODAC, which stands for **European Dactyloscopy**, is the European fingerprint database for identifying asylum seekers and irregular border-crossers.

Schengen Information System (SIS), a governmental database used by European countries to maintain and distribute information on individuals and pieces of property of interest.

The Visa Information System (VIS) allows Schengen States to exchange visa data. It consists of a central IT system and of a communication infrastructure that links this central system to national systems.

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

“Out with the old, in with the new”: What measures can the European Union take to facilitate the inclusion of the youth in the labour market, without merely passing the problem to other age groups?

Submitted by: Marta Cegiełka (PL), Emilien Faucon (FR), Marta Koć (PL), Aleksandra Kot (PL), Natalia Nowak (PL), Zuzanna Kołodziejska (PL), Joanna Nawrotkiewicz (PL), Leonardo Noci (IT), Dorota Nowaczewska (PL), Justyna Rojek (PL), Aleksandra Sawa, Linnea Tyback (SE),
(Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that over 20% young people²⁶ in the European Union are currently unemployed,
- B. Aware of the fact that the education systems in most Member States are not adjusted to the current demands of the labour market,
- C. Alarmed by the decreasing number of students enrolling in technical schools and vocational training programs,
- D. Deeply concerned by the fact that young people struggle to find stable employment, as they are 4 times as likely to become temporary employed²⁷,
- E. Noting with regret that economic crises result in increasing the unemployment rate, especially among young people,
- F. Observing that young people do not receive enough advice, support and information concerning the process of planning their further education and professional career,
- G. Expressing its appreciation for the non-governmental organisations' activity in the field of informal education for their invaluable contribution in the development of soft skills and sense of responsibility among young people,
- H. Taking into consideration that workers of other age groups cannot suffer from the improvement of the further inclusion of youth in the labour market,
- I. Viewing with appreciation the already existing apprenticeship programmes for young people and the efforts of the European Alliance for Apprenticeships²⁸;

²⁶ **Young person** is defined as 15-25 years old by Eurostat. In 2015, the youth unemployment rate in the EU was 21.4%.

²⁷ Of young people 42% are on temporary contracts compared with 10% of those aged 25 to 64. European Commission, 2013

1. Encourages closer cooperation between vocational schools or universities and employers in order to ensure a direct transition from the educational system to employment;
2. Further encourages the aforementioned cooperation to take the form of a scheme, in which students are matched with a company that employs them for a designated part within the duration of their course;
3. Endorses implementation of proportional incentives for employers (for example, lowering income tax) who decide to hire an inexperienced person²⁹ on a full time contract, and participate in the scheme aforementioned;
4. Invites universities to revise their selection process systems by reconsidering the implementation of entrance examinations and by assuring multiple factors are taken into consideration in the assessment of applicants;
5. Emphasises the need for investments in vocational schools, in order to improve their standard and attract more potential students;
6. Encourages the Member States to create specific programmes or series of inexpensive qualification courses;
7. Supports creation and implementation of a unified framework at the EU level, directed at young businesses that are just leaving their respective support systems³⁰, extending those for a period of another 3 years to further provide the enrolled businesses with:
 - a) financial support in the form of loans in case of financial hardship,
 - b) free of cost legal advice,
 - c) free of cost substantial support from experts in the field;
8. Recommends establishment of a compulsory, practical, 1 year long course on entrepreneurship, business and career management, and development of soft skills, to be introduced for students in their last year before high school;
9. Has resolved to create a unified website containing statistics about unemployment, and a record of available jobs and labour offices, managed and updated by all the Members States;
10. Urges the employers to:
 - a) clearly define expected qualification and skills for specific entrance positions in their companies,
 - b) take part in schemes connecting them to high school, vocational school, and university students, where they can present the current requirements of the labour market
 - c) distribute and promote these lists, especially including their publication on the website aforementioned;

²⁸ European Alliance for Apprenticeships is a multi-stakeholder initiative founded in 2013 to improve the quality and supply of apprenticeships across the EU and change mind-sets towards apprenticeship-type learning.

²⁹ **Inexperienced person** is a person who has finished education no longer than 5 years before and has not been employed in their profession for a period longer than 6 months.

³⁰ The support systems such as the one proposed in the Small Business Act and other frameworks in place to support start-ups and small businesses in the phase of their creation and for a limited time period of their functioning.

11. Further invites other institutions, bodies and nongovernmental organisations to follow the EU example in creating and facilitating ways for the youth to gain professional experience;
12. Calls upon all Member States to further invest funds and efforts into continuing implementation of the Youth Guarantee³¹.

³¹ The **Youth Guarantee** seeks to ensure that all EU Member States make a good-quality offer to all young people up to age 25 of a job, continued education, an apprenticeship or a traineeship within four months of leaving formal education or becoming unemployed. A Youth Guarantee Recommendation was formally agreed by Member States in April 2013.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE**

“Europe is chiefly a ‘Soft Power’. But even the strongest soft powers cannot make do in the long run without at least some integrated defence capacities”.

President Jean-Claude JUNCKER (2015)

Are Eurocorps the future European army or a missed attempt? To what extent should the EU integrate in its defence capacities?

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The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing the increasing external threat posed by Russia, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), and other states,
- B. Keeping in mind that the military budget of each Member State could be used more efficiently,
- C. Alarmed by the EU’s military dependency on North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), and indirectly on the United States,
- D. Emphasising the slow deployment and communication issues that arise from joint military operations,
- E. Fully alarmed that Member States, which are not part of NATO, lack defence capacity the organisation offers,
- F. Confident that long lasting peace should remain as one of EU’s top priorities,
- G. Considering the potential of a joint European Army interfering with the relationship between NATO and the European Union,
- H. Aware of the possible Russian retaliation in the wake of the formation of European Army,
- I. Contemplating the issue of deployment, governance, and planning raised with the establishment of joint army,
- J. Keeping in mind that the United Kingdom, one of the most influential forces in the EU, is reluctant to integrate its defences,
- K. Recognising the political and cultural differences impeding the adoption of a common military action,
- L. Deeply concerned that the formation of a joint army would undermine the sovereignty of Member States;

1. Defines Joint Operation as a regional group of Member States, cooperating on issues such as military, strategic planning;
2. Designates the commander of the Operation to be an officer from one of the partaking Member States, a position that should be transferred to another country every year and a half;
3. Invites the Member States to form and join aforementioned Joint Operations;
4. Trusts the Joint Operation to introduce international trainings of troops;
5. Endorses the amelioration of communication between countries cooperating within the Joint Operation through :
 - a) unifying the chain of command,
 - b) sharing military information with other Member States,
 - c) identifying strengths and weaknesses of each States' defence and sharing it with other members of Operation;
6. Calls upon Member States to introduce a requirement for officers of rank at least lieutenant³² to pass an English exam on level B2;
7. Encourages Member States to pre-emptively agree on a military supply network within the EU;
8. Requests that the national departments of air and naval forces be joined under two European commandment of delegate marshals, one of whom leading the aviation forces, the other the navy;
9. Urges Member States to only acquire standarised equipment such as firearms, heavy armament, and communication equipment;
10. Further requests the EU to increase the number of soldiers deployed to European battlegroups;
11. Further reminds the Member States to meet the 2% requirement of Gross Domestic Product spent on military set by NATO.

³² **Lieutenant** is a military rank, usually responding to captain and commanding a platoon.

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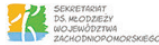
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SZCZECIN, 5TH - 7TH MARCH 2016

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
POLSKA POLAND

