



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

# PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## **General rules**

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.

The authority of the board is absolute.

## **Procedure and time settings**

Presenting of the motion for the resolution

Reading of the Operative Clauses

Three minutes to defend the motion for the resolution

Two speeches from two committees of each two minutes to attack the motion for the resolution

Ninety seconds answer to the attack speech

Points of Information

35 minutes of open debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure

Announcing the votes

## **Point of Personal Privilege**

Request to repeat a point that was inaudible.

## **Point of Order**

A delegate feels that the board has not properly followed parliamentary procedure. The placard is used by chairpersons after a request from a delegate.

## **Direct Response**

Twice per debate, each committee may use the Direct Response placard. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard together with the "Direct Response" placard, the board may recognise them immediately. A direct response has to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.

## PROGRAMME OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY

8:30 - 10:00	Opening Ceremony of the General Assembly
10:00 - 10:55	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Climate Change
10:55 - 11:10	Coffee Break
11:10 - 12:05	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality
12:05 - 13:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism
13:00 - 14:05	Lunch
14:05 - 15:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
15:00 - 15:55	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection
15:55 - 16:10	Coffee Break
16:10 - 17:05	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education
17:05 - 18:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence
18:00 - 19:30	Closing Ceremony

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

Fahad SAHER  
President  
*Président*

Lara LINDLAHR  
Vice-President  
*Vice-présidente*

Alastair PAYNE  
Vice-President  
*Vice-président*

Clemens RAWERT  
Vice-President  
*Vice-président*

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

In December 2015, the United Nations Conference on Climate Change adopted the Paris Agreement, the first-ever legally binding universal climate agreement. Considering that Member States have already agreed on jointly fulfilling a domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 of at least 40% compared to the levels of 1990, which actions should the EU and its Member States take in order to meet these commitments?

**Submitted by:** Paolo BOMBA, Andrea DE GRUTTOLA, Silvia IGNACCOLO, Sélène LEDAIN, Massimiliano LETTIERI, Carla MELIS, Giovanni PIERDOMENICO, Laura ROMEO, Edoardo TACHELLA, Frank ÜKSVÁRAV, Stijn VAN AMMEL, Alessandro VICO, Nikos KOUKOVINOS (Chairperson, GR), Nicola ORTU (Chairperson, IT).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with concern that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have accounted for a rise in global temperature of 0.8°C in the last 150 years,
  - B. Deeply concerned by the threat posed by the rise of sea levels worldwide including endangered European areas,
  - C. Aware of the two-way negative influence between agriculture and climate change,
  - D. Observing that in 2012 the transport sector accounted for 10% of the total EU GHG emissions,
  - E. Deeply concerned by the negative economic impact of climate change leading to a loss of productivity,
  - F. Emphasising that energy industries are responsible for 29.2% of total emissions inside the EU,
  - G. Noting with regret that the majority of EU industries is still reliant on highly emitting technologies,
  - H. Convinced of the importance of worldwide reforestation in order to fulfil the goals agreed upon in the Paris Agreement,
  - I. Bearing in mind the negative effects that GHGs pose to human health;
1. Calls for the reorientation of the EU transport sector by asking the European Commission to propose reducing taxation on low emitting vehicles and eco-friendly commercial trade;

2. Recommends the European Commission to propose an enhancement of the role of the European Trading System<sup>1</sup> (ETS) by:
  - a) lowering the emission level above which the system applies,
  - b) improving power storage capabilities and distribution,
  - c) sharing knowledge on efficient and low carbon footprint technologies,
  - d) accelerating the rate of annual cap reduction,
  - e) ensuring transparency through enabling a fair system of emissions measurement;
3. Strongly urges the creation of a common green energy production system through the already existing European Energy Union<sup>2</sup> platform (EEU) that will:
  - a) enable regional development fostered through effective local means of energy production,
  - b) incentivise the upgrading of already existing EU green power plants through European local development funds;
4. Endorses the creation of a common EU-administered renewable energy storage system, as a part of the EEU, to reduce the usage of polluting technologies by following the circular economy model<sup>3</sup>;
5. Supports the implementation of a framework to exchange ETS allowances in exchange for discounted energy prices from the reformed EEU system;
6. Urges the extension of the Joint Research Centre<sup>4</sup>'s (JRC) competences over the aforementioned platform in order to extend its capabilities and effectiveness;
7. Recommends that the revenues from carbon taxation are entirely reinvested in:
  - a) subsidies on eco-friendly projects,
  - b) JRC's research and development projects on environmental issues;
8. Encourages decreasing the harmful impact of the agricultural sector in climate change by further developing:
  - a) soil carbon sequestration<sup>5</sup>,
  - b) the restoration of cultivated organic soils,
  - c) cropland management,
  - d) erosion and nutrition control;
9. Instructs Member States to take part in the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries<sup>6</sup> (REDD) in order to increase carbon absorption and to decrease emissions' impact on citizens' health.

<sup>1</sup> EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the European Union's policy to combat climate change and its key tool for reducing industrial greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively.

<sup>2</sup> The European Energy Union ensures that Europe has secure, affordable and climate-friendly energy.

<sup>3</sup> Circular economy describes an industrial economy that does not produce waste or pollution in the long-term.

<sup>4</sup> The Joint Research Centre (JRC) is the European Commission's in-house science service which employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to EU policy.

<sup>5</sup> Carbon Sequestration refers to carbon dioxide capture in underground storage.

<sup>6</sup> The collaborative programme was launched in 2008 and builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

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

According to the European Commission's database on women and men in decision-making position, women in the EU are underrepresented in politics and business. In light of the fact that the Strategy for Equality between men and women has expired in 2015, which further approach should the European Union take to ensure gender equality in the public and private sector?

**Submitted by:** Maria Vittoria ARDITI DI CASTELVETERE, Maria Beatrice BUONAGUIDI, Alessandra CACCIA, Stefano CIRULLI, Matelda COSULICH, Morena DI CARLO, Arianna LABASIN, Francesca LUZZATTO, Amy O'REILLY, Eva Maria ÓUNAPUU, Pamela TARTAGLIA, Giulia WAUTERS, Clara LUEHWINK (Chairperson, IT), Clemens RAWERT (Vice-President, DE).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the persistence of gender discrimination despite the existence of Article 23 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Disturbed by the "Gender Pay Gap"<sup>2</sup>, which results in 16% lower pay for women,
- C. Observing that the gender pay gap is more severe in the private sector as opposed to the public sector,
- D. Fully aware that the public sector is often more attractive to women because it presents opportunities such as:
  - i) extended maternity leave,
  - ii) a reduced pay gap,
  - iii) more extensive pension schemes,
  - iv) an increased possibility for part time work;
- E. Welcoming the existence of the EU "Strategy for Equality Between Women and Men 2010-2015" and its follow up, the "Strategic Engagement for Gender Equality 2016-2019",
- F. Further noting the broad ineffectiveness of aforementioned strategies and that the renewed strategy is highly similar to the previous one,
- G. Appreciating the introduction of the Parental Leave Directive<sup>3</sup> in 2010, harmonising the right to parental leave across the EU,

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1 Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (2000), Article 23 states that equality between men and women must be ensured in all areas, including employment, work and pay.

2 The noticeable difference in pay between male and female workers.

- H. Emphasising that only 21% of board members in large companies are female, and that the number of female Chief Executive Officers is just 3% in the private sector and 7% for the public sector,
- I. Taking into account that, despite equal access and fair treatment being enshrined in Article 157(3) TFEU<sup>4</sup>, the most significant actions being taken in order to ensure equal representation in politics consists of the introduction of quotas that provide either reserved seats or binding candidate percentages for women in some countries,
- J. Alarmed by the fact that female representation in politics, at a European and national level, is only 28% in lower houses of Parliament and less than 10% in national governments,
- K. Deeply regretting the fact that the percentage of female representation in politics and business decreases with the seniority of the position assumed,
- L. Considering gender quotas to be detrimental in the long term, but temporarily necessary in the public sector and political areas;
1. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate legislation prompting national governments to conduct an annual survey on the fairness compensation levels for workers, assessing the correlation between advertised and actual compensation;
  2. Further invites Member States to consider the imposition of penalties against employers in cases where unfair treatment is revealed by this survey;
  3. Encourages Member States to promote the use of transferrable working hours and the “home-office” in applicable industries in order to facilitate participation in the labour market;
  4. Invites the EU heads of state to hold a summit every five years in cooperation with the European Commissioner for Justice, Consumers and Gender Equality to discuss key actions and areas of social policy in order to reach a binding “Gender Equality Agreement” setting out common goals and strategies for the future;
  5. Further requests the European Commission to publish official reports evaluating the Member States’ progress towards achieving the goals established in the abovementioned agreement and providing the basis for launching sanctions in the case of failure;
  6. Calls for the European Commission to actively engage in mainstreaming gender equality through awareness raising in traditional and digital media as well as through educational campaigns in the Member States;
  7. Requests the European Commission to propose an amendment to the Parental Leave Directive to include a mandatory compensation level of 50% of the base salary during time taken as parental leave;

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3 The Parental Leave Directive establishes the right to both parents to take a leave of absence from work for at least four months to care for their children.

4 Article 157 (3) TFEU: “The European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure, and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee, shall adopt measures to ensure the application of the principle of equal opportunities and equal treatment of men and women in matters of employment and occupation, including the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value.”

8. Encourages the European Commission to introduce a monetary bonus scheme to incentivise companies with a board consisting of at least 40% female representatives;
9. Asks Member States to introduce temporary and short-term gender quota systems:
  - a) for mid-level positions in public service at a minimum of 40% female representation,
  - b) for a minimum of three years after which their effectiveness shall be evaluated;
10. Expresses its hope that a future change to the European Treaties will provide a right to equal and free access to childcare facilities for all European children.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

The success of transport network companies on the European market, of which Uber is the most prominent example, has triggered political, economic and ideological debates in both Member States and European institutions. Given that there is no specific European Union regulatory system covering them, and that their services have been restricted in several Member States, what should the EU's position be with regard to these emerging business models?

**Submitted by:** Philipp BAJORAT, Edoardo BASTIANINI, Filippo CALCAGNO, Samuele CAPELLO, Sonia CIUFFREDA, Francesco GREGORI, Federica LILLIU, Francesco NOBILI, Caterina ROMANO, Anneliis SAAREND, Piercarlo TETTAMANTI, Beniamino MASI (Chairperson, IT), Ioana POP (Chairperson, RO).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Having examined the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) definition of Transportation Network Companies (TNCs)<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Deeply concerned by the individual Member States legal actions against Transportation Network Companies (TNCs) entrance into the transport network industry,
- C. Alarmed by the unfair competition in Transport European Market between taxi service and transport network service caused by the usage of the regulatory loopholes by TNCs,
- D. Noting with deep concern the lack of legislation has caused questionable customer privacy and safety as well as equity standards,
- E. Taking into consideration that TNC drivers are considered independent contractors,
- F. Further noting the inefficiency of the current profit TNCs taxation system,
- G. Recognising the ambiguous insurance policy of TNCs,
- H. Noting with regret the lack of awareness regarding the risks involved in ridesharing services usage,
- I. Aware of the mandatory taxi license imposed in most Member States,
- J. Bearing in mind the legal actions taken against Uber and UberPOP in several Member States,

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<sup>1</sup> Prearranged transportation services for compensation using an online-based application or platform (such as smartphone applications) to connect drivers using their personal vehicles with passengers.

- K. Recognises that TNCs are innovative businesses that could contribute to the economy of Member States;
1. Affirms the introduction of a TNC definition that clearly distinguishes between profit and non-profit companies;
  2. Strongly urges the European Commission to design a common European strategy on the regulation of TNC's in the European market through the creation of a directive;
  3. Further recommends the aforementioned Directive to undertake action on:
    - a) customer protection,
    - b) insurance,
    - c) taxation,
    - d) working standards;
  4. Calls upon the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO) to further the usage of personal data shared on the TNCs applications;
  5. Expresses its hope that companies such as Uber will eventually consider their independent contractors as employees;
  6. Further resolves the implementation of a dedicated tax scheme for profit TNC companies;
  7. Requests Member States to supervise the passenger safety on board of TNC's cars;
  8. Recommends ridesharing companies to assure the acceptance of the terms and conditions by customers prior to booking a car;
  9. Urges profit TNCs to reconsider the driver-passenger rating system in order to comply with the Regulation 181/2011 on passengers' rights for short distance services;
  10. Encourages Member States to create transparency in regards the drivers' health and safety system.

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

Despite the European Agenda on Migration and various implementation packages, Member States continue to struggle to manage the influx of asylum seekers entering the European Union; at times, some have even suspended the Dublin Regulation or broken the conditions of the Schengen Agreement.

What measures should the EU and its Member States take to tackle the continuing refugee crisis?

**Submitted by:** Lara DIZIOLI, Nicolò FERLUNGA, Mari GIOVANNETTI, Michela Barbara GRASSO, Matteo GRILLO, Giulia KÖRTSINI, Allegra LENTI, Lorena PERROTTA, Rodrigo PROTINO, Anita SEMERARI, Matteo Mauro SILICATO, Silvia VIORA, Irene PATANÈ (Chairperson, IT), Lara LINDLAHR (Vice-President, DE).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the lack of solidarity among Member States especially in regard of the recent partial suspension of the Schengen Agreement<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Fully aware of the uneven distribution of refugees due to the Dublin Regulation<sup>2</sup> that obliges asylum seekers to stay in the first EU Member State they enter,
- C. Deeply concerned by the unsustainably high numbers of migrants concentrated in these particular countries,
- D. Recognising that countries neighbouring conflict zones, such as Jordan and Lebanon, have exhausted their capacity to accommodate and integrate additional refugees,
- E. Further noting the lack of cooperation amongst Member States resulting in:
  - i) overburdened countries extremely affected by the refugee crisis,
  - ii) inequality between Member States' contributions to financial aid pledges,
  - iii) inadequate presence of the EU in main "hotspots"<sup>3</sup>,
  - iv) inefficient refugee reception in Europe;

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<sup>1</sup> The 1995 Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls among 26 European countries (22 of which are EU Member States).

<sup>2</sup> The Dublin Regulation determines which Member State is responsible for processing the request of asylum from outside the Union. It requires refugees to stay in the first European country they arrive in until their asylum claims are processed.

<sup>3</sup> The term "hotspot" is used to refer to areas within Member States handling critical numbers of refugees; humanitarian aid and reception centres are set up in these zones to help process the high number of people.

- F. Subsequently recognising the slow integration of refugees into society due to the lengthy process of their identification and documentation,
  - G. Observing the difficulties in distinguishing political refugees fleeing armed conflicts and economic migrants seeking better welfare,
  - H. Alarmed by the threat to human rights posed by the dangerous methods used by migrants attempting to reach the EU, particularly:
    - i) loss of life especially in the Mediterranean Sea,
    - ii) illegal landings, such as 859,000 migrants in Greece in 2015;
  - I. Alarmed by the misconceptions and unawareness about the reasons behind the refugee crisis amongst EU citizens resulting in:
    - i) rising xenophobia in politics and national movements,
    - ii) the belief that the current refugee influx poses a terrorist threat;
  - J. Emphasising the lack of educative policies for refugees helping them integrating into society;
1. Reaffirms the Member States to act upon their common value of solidarity in regards to the management of the current refugee influx;
  2. Asks the European Commission to further amend the Dublin Regulation in order to proportionally share the responsibility according to the Member States' population and their economic and territorial capability, in case of an extraordinary crisis;
  3. Calls upon the Member States to take into account the moral responsibility that the EU has to share the burden of the refugee crisis with non-European nations;
  4. Calls for a more extensive engagement<sup>4</sup> of the Member States in Frontex's rescue operations in order to:
    - a) improve border security,
    - b) safeguard human rights by increasing the equipment available for humanitarian aid missions,
    - c) diminish illegal landings by cross-border prosecution through Interpol;
  5. Urges the European Commission to increase its presence at the "hotspots"<sup>5</sup> in European bordering countries by recruiting a workforce and volunteers in order to:
    - a) fasten the reception procedure,
    - b) facilitate "hotspots" to efficiently verify the identity of migrants applying for refugee status e.g. within 30 days as required by SPRAR<sup>6</sup>;

4 EU's external border agency that manages joint operations (e.g. Triton) and support Member States' border authorities to collaborate.

5 Cf. footnote 3.

6 System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees managed by the Interior Ministry of Italy.



6. Recommends Member States to call for migrants' refugee status assessments to be performed by legal, psychological and linguistic experts to guarantee a fair process and accurate identification of their country of origin;
7. Encourages the promotion of specific mass media campaigns and activities aimed at:
  - a) explaining the reasons behind the refugee crisis and its impact on the individuals involved,
  - b) encouraging interactions between the refugees and EU citizens on a local level based on dialogue and empathy;
8. Endorses the Member States' provision of language and culture courses and education programmes for refugees enabling an adequate integration into society and the labour market once their asylum application is accepted.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

The increase in the usage of ICTs is creating serious fundamental rights challenges, particularly in the field of customer data protection. With the European Network and Information Security Agency's (ENISA) limited resources to combat emerging cyber security challenges and considering that a General Data Protection Regulation could soon be adopted, what incentives can the EU foster to ensure that companies and citizens safely maintain cyber security and online privacy?

**Submitted by:** Fabiana AIROLDI, Filippo FIERRO MICAI, Christian FILIGHEDDU, Francesca FORTI, Emanuele KODARIN, Gioacchino MAINIERO, Giulia MANTANI, Alessandro NARO, Francesco SPINELLI, Pietro VALETTO, Giovanni ZIANNI, Alastair PAYNE (Vice-president, UK), Fabrizio ZAMPARELLI (Chairperson, IT).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that European citizens are worried their personal data is not safe and are subject to a lack of information and consciousness that results in economic damages as well as a loss of trust in the institutions,
- B. Keeping in mind that the European Digital Single Market<sup>1</sup> is yet to be fully realised,
- C. Concerned about the lack of funding and division of power between European cyber security agencies which result in a suboptimal implementation of cyber security measures,
- D. Emphasising that misuse of the right to erasure as laid out in Article 17 of the General Data Protection Regulation threatens online transparency,
- E. Noting that safe personal data processing by private companies may not be properly guaranteed and controlled,
- F. Bearing in mind that consumer protection is a shared competence between the EU and its Member States,
- G. Acknowledging the difference between Member States' cyber security levels, shown by the fact that the European Network and Information Security Agency

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<sup>1</sup> The European Commission proposed a [Digital Single Market \(DSM\)](#) for Europe in spring 2013. The DSM ensures free movement of persons, services and capital and individuals and businesses can access and exercise online activities under conditions of fair competition, and a high level of consumer and personal data protection, irrespective of their nationality or place of residence.

(ENISA)<sup>2</sup> has divided European countries in two levels based on their implementation of cyber security,

- H. Aware of the lack of incentives and costs associated for companies to upgrade their security levels,
  - I. Further considers the fact that only 21% of European companies possess relevant technology to respond to a cyber attack;
1. Endorses the initiation of EU-wide cyber awareness campaigns including guidelines for schools, companies, and media campaigns, coordinated by ENISA;
  2. Invites the European Commission to redefine the division of powers of the European and national cyber agencies aiming at:
    - a) the European Cybercrime centre (EC3)<sup>3</sup> serving as the head coordinator and advisor for Member States,
    - b) ENISA being responsible for obtaining data and statistics,
    - c) the Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)<sup>4</sup> enforcing EC3's recommendations within the EU;
  3. Calls upon the European Commission to increase the budget for funding additional personnel and software research of the main European cyber security agencies;
  4. Strongly emphasises the need to correctly implement the right of erasure<sup>5</sup> in order to guarantee transparency;
  5. Calls upon the European Commission to establish minimum security requirements based on the principles stated in Article 12<sup>6</sup> and 16<sup>7</sup> TFEU through:
    - a) common encryption and cryptographic hashing standards,
    - b) implementation of stricter minimum password requirements for all European users;
  6. Urges ENISA to introduce incentives to improve cyber security for businesses through:
    - a) funds subsidising the development of additional cyber security measures,
    - b) harsh penalties for those who do not comply with the minimum requirements set;

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2 ENISA's mission is to achieve a high and effective level of network and information security within the EU. In collaboration with the EU institutions and Member States, ENISA seeks to develop a culture of network and information security for the benefit of citizens, consumers, businesses, and public sector organisation in the EU.

3 The EC3 is an agency within Europol created to strengthen the law enforcement response to cybercrime in the EU and to help protecting European citizens, businesses and governments.

4 The Computer Security Incident Response Team is an organisation that receives reports of security breaches, conducts analyses on the reports and responds to the senders.

5 Article 17 specifically provides for the 'right to erasure', previously termed the 'right to be forgotten', which would require the data controller to take all reasonable steps to have individuals' data erased, including by third parties 'without delay', for personal data that the controller has made public 'without legal justification'.

6 'Consumer protection requirements shall be taken into account in defining and implementing other Union policies and activities'.

7 Every person has the right to the protection of personal data concerning them.



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7. Supports the creation of online communities that aim to educate citizens and companies to deal with cyber-security related issues and guarantee the possibility to manage vulnerabilities and receive assistance and support;
8. Recommends ENISA to create a rating service for businesses to evaluate their security systems under a harmonised standard;
9. Requests the European Commission to create a new data notification policy including the cookie notification policy that aims at informing citizens about the usage of their data by websites and requests their permission for information management.



## 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 the shift towards digital education?

**Submitted by:** Ludovica BERLINGIERI, Sasha BERNARDI, Giulia BORINI, Pietro CATTANEO, Iole IONNO, Joel LAANEMÄE, Chiara LAI, Miriam MACI, Francesca PECORARI, Giulia PICARELLI, Alex John VENTURI, Margherita BOZZOLI (Chairperson, IT), Paride PRATI (Chairperson, IT).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the gap between the north and the south of Europe regarding digital equipment and competences,
- B. Appreciating the full implementation of Action 68 of the Digital Agenda for Europe<sup>1</sup> by some Member States,
- C. Noting with regret that 54% of European students and 80% of European teachers are still tied to traditional curricula,
- D. Deeply concerned by the general lack of information about both ICT-based activities and EU-supported educational programmes,
- E. Expresses its satisfaction with the positive outcomes of ICT based experimental school projects,
- F. Bearing in mind the risks related to a misuse of the internet and technological devices,
- G. Alarmed by the UNESCO prediction stating that entry requests for degree programmes will duplicate by 2025,
- H. Considering that 90% of jobs will require advanced digital skills by 2020;

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<sup>1</sup> Action 68 of the Digital Agenda for Europe aims at Member States to mainstream e-learning in national policies.

1. Calls upon all Member States to fully implement the goals set out by Action 68 of the Digital Agenda for Europe;
2. Urges the European Commission to establish training programmes for teachers' professional development in ICT skills including:
  - a) periodical controls over teachers' attendance,
  - b) final recognition of the skills acquired,
  - c) those courses are to be included in the teacher's working schedule,
  - d) travel reimbursement for attending the courses;
3. Recommends Member States to establish a pan-European, non-compulsory test on digital skills for students who are attending the last years of high school;
4. Emphasises the need to recognise students' most outstanding results, relevant for the improvement of their CV;
5. Suggests that the European Commission provides schools and citizens with information about digital education through:
  - a) a booklet for schools containing general information, statistics on the effectiveness of the usage of ICT in schools and shared witnesses from teachers involved in pilot projects,
  - b) a media campaign for European citizens with general information and short interviews about ICT-potential in education;
6. Further invites Member States to promote initiatives such as Erasmus+ or Comenius in schools especially by including information about these projects in the abovementioned booklet;
7. Recommends the promotion of new teaching methods through:
  - a) online platforms for sharing material and information,
  - b) teacher-to-teacher tutoring programmes;
8. Encourages teachers to educate children already at a young age, on how to retrieve information using only reliable sources;
9. Recommends Member States to introduce filtering and digital blocks on ICTs used in schools that prevent students from accessing non-educational websites and applications;
10. Supports Member States' efforts in providing high quality online university programmes ensuring a reasonable level of education to a wider range of students;
11. Reminds Member States that through the digitalisation of education, it is possible to lower the costs for printed school materials.

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

In the wake of Paris attacks the ineptitude of gathering and sharing of intelligence between Member States has once more been highlighted. During the December 2015 European Council's meeting, the 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 EU proceed to reinforce its security services?

**Submitted by:** Maria Elisa BONVINI, Nicolò CARPENTIERI, Gloria Maria CAVALIERI, Marta DA PASSANO, Alessandro D'ISERNIA, Matteo GIANESELLI, Federica GROSSO, Francesco Antonio MALLUS, Stefano MAZZOLA, Danilo NERI, Alexandru Sebastian Constan TEGUS, Giulia ZERBINATI, Anastasia NTRACHA (Chairperson, GR), Riccardo PAGNAN (Chairperson, IT).

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the recent terrorist attacks throughout Europe that highlight a security threat,
- B. Acknowledging the trade-off between Article 6 and Article 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union<sup>1</sup>, concerning security and personal data protection,
- C. Aware of the reluctance on the part of Member States to cooperate in sensitive areas, such as information and intelligence sharing,
- D. Conscious of the lack of harmonising in the supranational coordination of security agencies,
- E. Deeply concerned by the ineffectiveness of data sharing mechanisms due to the:
  - i) incompatibility of different information databases across Europe,
  - ii) absence of an overall oversight mechanism,
  - iii) inconsistent gathering of information;
- F. Bearing in mind that the Schengen Information System<sup>2</sup> (SIS) is inaccessible for Member States outside the Schengen Area,
- G. Recognising the EU's insufficient security cooperation with third countries in countering terrorism,

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<sup>1</sup> The European Parliament, the Council and the Commission (2000), Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, Official Journal of the European Communities, article 6 and 8.

<sup>2</sup> The Schengen Information System (SIS) is a large-scale information system that supports external border control and law enforcement cooperation in the Schengen States.

- H. Reaffirming the need for the EU to cooperate with third and partner countries in combating terrorism;
1. Urges the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union to adopt the Passenger Name Record<sup>3</sup> (PNR) Data Directive;
  2. Recommends the expansion of PNR collection to all public transportation systems;
  3. Designates the European Commission to establish the European Security Oversight Mechanism (ESOM) for the coordination and communication between European security agencies;
  4. Further proposes the creation of a centralised database under the administration of ESOM for the:
    - a) collection of strategic<sup>4</sup> and operational<sup>5</sup> intelligence from all national security agencies,
    - b) sharing of successful intelligence analysis techniques;
  5. Suggests that the European Counter Terrorism Centre of Europol<sup>6</sup> (ECTC) provides ESOM with human resources and expertise;
  6. Supports the optimisation of Schengen's Information System's (SIS) activities by effectively sharing relevant intelligence with all Member States;
  7. Calls upon the High Representative of Foreign Affairs to promote bilateral agreements with third and partner countries on security cooperation and intelligence sharing.

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<sup>3</sup> A Passenger Name Record (PNR) is a unique set of data, created whenever a reservation is made for a flight, consisting of information on all components of that reservation.

<sup>4</sup> Strategic intelligence includes the knowledge of the terrorist networks and groups, their structure, location and the way they operate.

<sup>5</sup> Operational intelligence concerns personal data of potential terrorists and information about imminent or direct threats of terrorism.

<sup>6</sup> Europol is the EU's law enforcement agency whose main goal is to help achieve a safer Europe for the benefit of all EU citizens.



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