



KYIV

KYIV 2019

13th National Selection Conference

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Procedure of the General Assembly

General Rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. The placard of the proposing committee should be raised at all times.

You may address the floor once recognised by the Board of the session. The authority of the board is absolute.

Please respect your fellow delegates and their hard work during the previous days. A proper and respectful debate is expected to be conducted.

Procedure and time settings

Call by the Board for a Motion for a Resolution on a specific Committee Topic; A delegate is called to read the Operative Clauses of the Resolution;

Three (3) minutes are allocated to the Proposing Committee to defend their Resolution. The Defense Speech is conducted by one (1) delegate from the podium;

Four (4) minutes are given to the Committees to express their opinions on the Resolution of the Proposing Committee. There are going to be two (2) Position Speeches each lasting two (2) minutes. Should the number of Committees coming forward not be sufficient, the Board reserves the right to recognise only one (1) Position Speech lasting three (3) minutes. The Position Speeches are delivered from the podium;

One (1) minute is given to the Proposing Committee to respond to each Position Speech, should there be more than one. Response to the Position Speeches are conducted from the floor;

Open Debate: There will be three (3) rounds of questions from the other Committees towards the proposing that need to be answered;

After the Open Debate, two (2) people of the Proposing Committee will be called to the podium to summarise the last round of debate and the whole debate respectively. The Summation Speech lasts a maximum of two (2) minutes;

Voting procedure

Point of Personal Privilege

It may be raised in case of an inaudible point that needs to be repeated.

Point of Order

This point can be entertained when a member of the General Assembly thinks that the procedure is not properly followed by the members of the Board. The placard is allowed to be raised only by the Chairpersons of each Committee.

Direct Response

Each committee is allowed to use their Direct Response placard once per debate. Should a committee member raises the Committee placard with the Direct Response placard, the board may recognise them immediately. A direct response has to contribute to the point raised directly beforehand.

Voting

Each delegate has the right to vote:

In favour, should they agree with the content of the Resolution; Against, should they disagree and Abstain, when they think that they have not shaped a solid opinion on the topic at hand.

LIBE II

With the European Union reiterating its commitment to prevent and end statelessness in Europe, what further steps should the European Union take to safeguard the fundamental rights of stateless persons and provide them with access to public services?

Submitted by: Zeynab Allakhverdi (AZ), Ilona Bodnaruk (UA), Kristina Bykovets (UA), Yuliya Datsyuk (UA), Yevhenii Krymchak (UA), Kyrylo Lotaria (UA), Anastasiia Pipenko (UA), Artem Sakh (UA), Mariia Shuhailo (UA), Ada Yıldırım (TR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the 600.000 stateless persons living within Europe¹, with an estimate of 2.100 of them being children²,
- B. Bearing in mind that 85% of stateless persons worldwide are located within Russia, Ukraine, Latvia and Estonia, as a result of the dissolution of the Soviet Union³,
- C. Realising that statelessness is mainly caused by forced displacement due to:
 - i) natural disasters,
 - ii) social, economic or political conflicts;
- D. Concerned by the inadequacy in acquiring citizenship for children with stateless parents in the EU despite the obligation to protect children's right to acquire nationality, as stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child,
- E. Noting with regret the time-consuming, complex, and sometimes unattainable identification procedures that leads to stateless people failing to obtain the legal status, having low legal support and unprotected fundamental rights,
- F. Alarmed by the unharmonised legislations regarding the rights of stateless people in different Member States which creates misconception and nonhomogeneous measures among EU,

¹ UNHCR (2019) - [Statelessness Around the World](#)

² UNICEF (2019) - [UNHCR and UNICEF urge action in Europe to end Childhood Statelessness](#)

³ Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion (2014) - [The World's Statelessness](#)

- G. Noting that Member States are lowering their standards of support and protection for fear of stateless persons seeking protection in the Member States that offer the easiest access to the recognition of their status and the best subsequent protection,
- H. Taking into consideration the alienation of stateless minority groups from the society,
- I. Concerned about the spread of stereotypes and prejudices towards stateless persons in the public opinion, influencing the stance and measures of Member States,
- J. Reiterating that the United Nations (UN) 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness states that contracting states shall grant nationality to a child born in their territory, if the child would otherwise be stateless,
- K. Further reiterating that the Directive 2011/95/EU provides that recognised stateless persons are entitled to subsidiary international protection,
- L. Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) aiming at preventing and ending statelessness, including inter alia, the Global Action Plan to End Statelessness (2014-2024);

Compliance with legal framework

- 1. Invites Member States who have not acceded to the 1954 UN Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons or the 1961 UN Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (i.a. Cyprus, Estonia, Malta and Poland) to become parties to aforementioned conventions;
- 2. Further invites Member States to implement the provisions of the Directive 2011/95/EU regarding the attribution of nationality to a child, born within their jurisdiction, if it would otherwise be stateless;

Identification and registration of stateless persons

- 3. Expresses its hope that the European Network of Statelessness and other Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) (i.a. the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, Halina Niec Legal Aid Center and aditus foundation) will seek to further identify and gather data on stateless persons in order to ensure attainable registration procedure;
- 4. Endorses the establishment of statelessness determination procedures in order to safeguard the fundamental rights of stateless persons as well as guarantee access to social welfare and public services;
- 5. Recommends Member States to allow for the submission of a claim for stateless status to be free of charge;

Integration of stateless persons into society

6. Further UNHCR to organise educational events, including lectures and workshops at schools or universities in order to overcome prejudices towards stateless members of the society;
7. Encourages NGOs (i.a. Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion) to launch media campaigns on the destructive effects of discrimination towards stateless persons;
8. Calls upon local councils to support the exchange between the stateless population and local residents by providing stateless persons with free language and integration courses in order to:
 - a) prevent marginalisation and discrimination of stateless persons,
 - b) catalyse their assimilation to society.

FACTSHEET

Under Article 7 of [the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), the child shall have the right to acquire a nationality.

[The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons](#) establishes a set of rules for the conferral, withdrawal and renunciation of nationality as a preventative framework for the reduction of statelessness. It requires contracting states to attribute nationality to a child born in their territory if the child would otherwise be stateless.

[Directive 2011/95/EU](#) declares that recognised stateless persons are entitled to subsidiary international protection. It grants access to residence permits, travel documents, employment, education, social welfare, healthcare and housing.

[United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#) exercises its mandate in assisting forcibly displaced and stateless people, refugees and asylum-seekers. It is committed to humanitarian and critical emergency assistance and aims at safeguarding the rights and the well-being of those who have been forced to flee.

[UNHCR Global Action Plan to End Statelessness \(2014-2024\)](#) establishes a guiding framework of 10 Actions to be undertaken by States, with the support of UNHCR and other stakeholders to resolve existing major situations of statelessness, prevent new cases of statelessness from emerging, and better identify and protect stateless populations.

[The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons](#) is an international framework setting out a minimum standard of rights and defining the legal status of a stateless person. It requires that stateless individuals have the same rights as citizens to freedom of religion and education of their children.

[European Network on Statelessness](#) aims to increase awareness, advocates for legal policy developments and supports capacity building activities in the field of statelessness as a network of non-governmental organisations.

[Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion](#) is an independent non-profit organisation committed to promoting the human rights of stateless persons and fostering inclusion to end statelessness. Valuing research, education, partnership and advocacy as a means to promote the inclusion of the stateless and the disenfranchised, the institute further aims to develop and share skills and expertise with partners in civil society, academia, the UN and governments, and to serve as a catalyst for change.

[Halina Niec Legal Aid Center \(HNLAC\)](#) is a non-profit non-governmental organisation with the main objective of protecting human rights of persons at risk of social exclusion and discrimination, including the stateless persons. The HNLAC monitors the adherence to standards of human rights, undertakes legal interventions and advocacy activities, and pursues research and educational projects.

[aditus foundation](#) is an independent, voluntary and non-profit non-governmental organisation established with a view to monitor, act and report on access to fundamental human rights.



With eurosceptic political parties on the rise and non-EU countries still looking to join the European Union, what steps should the EU take in order to pursue long-term stability and become a stronger political union?

Submitted by: Mykhailo Ivanov (UA), Tetiana Karpinska (UA), Yaroslav Lichnyi (UA), Volodymyr Marushevskyi (UA), Sofia Myrvoda (UA), Kinga Olejarczyk (PL), Daria Pasko (UA), Bartosz Skorek (PL), Yevheniya Sobolyeva (UA), Marta-Anastasiya Yakovenko (UA), Sofia Domaratska (UA, Chairperson), João Silva (PT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that the criteria of accession poses an ambitious and lengthy process, abating the possibility for certain countries to fulfil its requirements,
- B. Believing in the positive impact of EU enlargement for candidate countries such as Montenegro and Serbia resulting in:
 - i) greater respect of democratic values, human dignity, democracy, equality, respect for human rights, freedom and the rule of law,
 - ii) willingness to take on the obligations of EU membership,
- C. Congratulates efforts by countries aspiring to join the EU to comply with the strict accession criteria,
- D. Recognising that the EU provides localised access to the European Single Market for candidate countries that show progress in fulfilling the chapters of acquis,
- E. Aware of the financial and technical support that the EU provides through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) for candidate countries,
- F. Keeping in mind the different living standards between EU Member States and non-EU countries, with an approximate value of 36 thousand EUR for EU-wide Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, as opposed to 25 thousand EUR for the whole of Europe,

- G. Deeply concerned of emerging populist parties, such as the Brexit Party and La Lega, which promote various forms of Euroscepticism,
- H. Having examined the Pew Research Center Global Attitudes Survey, 62% of EU citizens do not believe the EU understands the needs of its citizens and thus results in the perception of a democratic deficit within the EU¹,
- I. Conscious of the wide disparity of trust in the EU, for instance between 65% in Lithuania and 26% in Greece²,
- J. Cognisant of information present in the Autumn 2018 Eurobarometer³, which reports that only 42% of EU citizens trust the EU and only 35% trust their domestic political institutions, reflecting a trend of disillusionment with their political system,
- K. Concerned by the spread of foreign propaganda, namely in the form of election interference by Russia, in both national and European politics, leading to citizens' confusion and a perception of news media as unreliable;

Enlargement strategy

1. Endorses the strategies adopted by the European Commission, European Parliament and European Council in progressively fostering closer relationships between the EU and candidate countries, through the use of instruments such as Association Agreements;
2. Suggests the Directorate General of European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) of the European Commission to alter the Copenhagen criteria so that greater flexibility is possible during access negotiations and in the completion of the acquis process, based on each candidate country's particular economic and political circumstances;
3. Strongly encourages the DG NEAR of the European Commission to explore the creation of further policies, under the IPA;
4. Invites Member States to provide tax cuts to EU-based companies operating in candidate countries, fostering the extension of economic integration between the internal market of the EU and candidate countries;
5. Calls upon the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency and national Erasmus+ agencies to prioritise funding for:

¹ Richard Wike, Janell Fetterolf, Moira Fagan (2019) [Europeans Credit EU With Promoting Peace and Prosperity, but Say Brussels Is Out of Touch With Its Citizens](#)

² European Commission - [Standard Eurobarometer](#) (Autumn 2018) p. 6

³ European Commission - [Standard Eurobarometer](#) (Autumn 2018) p. 6

- a) increase in education exchanges for candidate countries citizens to study in EU Member States,
- b) knowledge and skill-sharing programmes directed towards service and industry professionals from candidate countries;

Political awareness and engagement

- 6. Appeals to Member States to increase political awareness, through such methods as:
 - a) the administration of social surveys to gather citizen input on political issues,
 - b) hosting public policy discussion fora with social and economic stakeholders on topics of European relevance,
 - c) providing funding to awareness-raising programs, such as the European Youth Parliament and Model United Nations;
- 7. Instructs the European Commission to combat the spread of misinformation, especially in electoral periods, by officially sponsoring and funding verified fact-checking platforms;
- 8. Proposes the European Research Council Executive Agency of the European Commission to fund social research, under the framework of the Horizon Europe initiative, on:
 - a) the causes of decreasing political awareness and engagement in Member States,
 - b) social and political reforms with the objective of solving country-specific issues preventing the fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria.



FACTSHEET

Candidate countries the countries that are promised the prospect of joining once they meet necessary criteria for membership.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) the framework for helping candidate countries to implement political and economic reforms, preparing them for the rights and obligations that come with EU membership.

GDP per capita is a measure of a country's economic output that accounts for its number of people. It divides the country's gross domestic product by its total population, and it is a commonly used measurement of a country's standard of living.

Acquis process the process during which candidate countries have to transpose and implement binding body of EU rights and obligations into their national legislation.

Accession criteria (also Copenhagen criteria) are the conditions required by the applicant country in order to be eligible for EU accession.

Democratic deficit arises when it is perceived by the citizens that the decision making institutions are not only formed but maintained in a manner that is beyond their influence, yet has the power to draft and implement policies which directly affect the individual citizen.

Potential candidates countries/entities which have a clear prospect of joining the EU in the future but have not yet been granted candidate country status Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.

An association agreement is a legally binding agreement between the EU and third countries. It is aimed at fostering close relationships between the EU and countries on a wide range of topics.

The European Single Market refers to the EU as one territory without any internal borders or other regulatory obstacles to the free movement of goods and services.

Horizon Europe is the European Union's future framework programme on research and innovation (R&I) for 2021-2027. It is the EU's leading initiative to support R&I from concept to market, complements national and regional funding, as well as being the continuation of the EU's Horizon 2020 programme.



In light of the European Prison Rules being under revision, what further steps should the European Union take to improve detention facility conditions for detained and sentenced persons and increase their prospects for rehabilitation and reintegration?

Submitted by: Snezhana Bozhenok (UA), Daria Dikova (UA), Valeria Kozich (BY), Nataliya Krasnoboka (UA), Kseniia Lebid (UA), Yevheniia Pohorila (UA), Ira Pushchuk (UA), Anna Romanchenko (UA), Michelle Semenenko (UA), Małgorzata Kupiec (PL, Chairperson), Nikita Salukvadze (GE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expressing its concern for the negligence of the European Prison Rules by several Member States due to the absence of a binding EU policy,
- B. Noting with regret the dereliction of European Prison Rules by several Member States' governments due to the lack of resources, which leads to overcrowding as well as the unfulfillment of vital needs of prisoners such as, inter alia:
 - i) adequate sanitation;
 - ii) heating systems;
 - iii) medical aid,
- C. Realising that unsuccessful rehabilitation and reintegration processes of ex-prisoners oftentimes result in high rates of recidivism,
- D. Bearing in mind that discrimination of ex-prisoners by society leads to difficulties in:
 - i) seeking employment,
 - ii) receiving education,
 - iii) applying for housing,
- E. Realising that detained people and prisoners with both long and short term sentences are not always separated from each other, causing the inability to monitor and aid each prisoner individually due to overcrowdedness,
- F. Alarmed by the presence of inhumane treatment such as violence and sexual harassment towards prisoners by other inmates and staff,

- G. Disturbed by the absence of government support towards recently released prisoners in areas such as medical help, sustenance, and accommodation, leading to:
 - i) homelessness,
 - ii) mental and physical health issues,
- H. Acknowledging the lack of sufficient prison staff specialised in fields such as education, mental health, and medical support, causing further problems with the rehabilitation and reintegration process after release,
- I. Further noting the lack of equal access to higher education and vocational training for prisoners during their sentence, which further complicates the transition between their stay in prison and seeking employment;

Legislative Measures

- 1. Requests the Directorate General of Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) of the European Commission establishes a Directive, providing that prisoners of different categories are detained in separate institutions or parts of institutions taking account the legal reason for their detention and the necessities of their treatment;
- 2. Reiterates the importance of following the European Prison Rules to the Member States;

Economic Measures

- 3. Calls upon the Directorate General of Budget (DG BUDG) of the European Commission to allocate funds of the Cohesion Fund to the renovation of the infrastructure and facilities of penitentiary institutions;

Social Actions

- 4. Appreciates Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that contribute to the rehabilitation and reintegration of ex-prisoners, including inter alia, the Prison Fellowship International as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC);

Education

- 5. Encourages Member States to provide distance higher education in prisons following the example of Goucher Prison Education Partnership (GPEP) in order to facilitate the future employment of prisoners;
- 6. Invites other NGOs with similar values as the aforementioned to support ex-prisoners by providing temporary accommodation, sustenance, and medical and psychological support;
- 7. Calls upon Member States to take into consideration the dietary requirements of inmates and include meals that meet such requirements;

8. Instructs the European Commission to launch media campaigns as well as social workshops aimed at decreasing discrimination towards ex-prisoners among the general public;
9. Expresses its hope that the ICRC will seek to provide volunteers with temporary work experience in prisons as well as share knowledge gathered during previous prison-working experiences with their staff in order to improve staff qualifications;
10. Advises the Member States to follow the example of the Irish Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) programme, and provide for similar practices in order to reduce violence by improving the mental health status of prisoners;
11. Asks the Member States to provide courses for prison staff regarding the adequate relations between the inmate and staff in order to decrease violence and sexual harassment rates.



FACTSHEET

European Prison Rules are recommendations created by the Council of Europe in line with the UN's Mandela Rules. The recommendations focus on imprisonment as a chance to rehabilitate rather than only a punishment. European Prison Rules contain standards which should be met in every facility, such as those regarding the conditions of imprisonment, legal advice available for the prisoners or the need for education and rehabilitation in detention facilities. The document itself is not binding for the Member States.

The Directorate General of Justice and Consumers (DG JUST). This Commission department is responsible for EU policy on justice, consumer rights and gender equality.

The Directorate General on Budget (DG BUDG). This Commission department is responsible for managing the budget of the European Union. This includes proposing and implementing the financial framework, as well as collecting the resources that EU countries have agreed to contribute.

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent, international organisation which ensures protection for victims of humanitarian crises and promotes respect for international humanitarian law.

Irish Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) programme is a project issued by the Irish Red Cross. It aims at improving the general conditions in prisons, from hygiene to first aid skills among the prisoners and staff using peer-to-peer learning technique. The volunteers which are implementing the project are ex-inmates.

Cohesion Fund allocates a total of € 63.4 billion for the Member States needs for example for supporting infrastructure projects.

Prison Fellowship International is an international organisation which strives for rehabilitating and reintegrating ex-prisoners by means of personal reflection and practical care.

Goucher Prison Education Partnership (GPEP) is a US-based programme for inmates which allows them to receive a college degree while serving their sentence. It also provides the inmates with preparatory courses for college-level work.

AfET I

Bearing in mind the ongoing cooperation between the European Union and its Eastern neighbours, what measures should the EU take so as to further promote economic prosperity, stability and peace in the region?

Submitted by: Kateryna Anisova (UA), Anna Bondar (UA), Mariia Bondar (UA), Anatoli Hovhanesyan (GE), Rymma Martyniuk (UA), Anastasiia Nesterenko (UA), Alona Pavlenko (UA), Daria Pavlenko (UA), Oksana Reshetniak (UA), Veronika Shaposhnyk (UA), Kseniia Shepotko (UA), Beka Kakabadze (GE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the significance of multilateral relations between the EU and its Eastern Neighbours within the Eastern Partnership (EaP),
- B. Welcoming the ratification of the Association Agreement between the EU, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova enabling:
 - i) visa-free movement,
 - ii) [deep and comprehensive free trade](#),
- C. Alarmed by territorial disputes in Georgia, Ukraine, Moldova, Azerbaijan and Armenia threatening peace, stability and economic development in the region,
- D. Noting the lack of awareness about the EUs' ongoing efforts in EaP countries,
- E. Fully alarmed by the slow progress on '[the 20 deliverables for 2020](#)' within the EaP,
- F. Further noting the EaP countries limited progress of environmental goals included in '20 deliverables for 2020',
- G. Concerned by the fact that the adoption process of anti-discrimination legislation in EaP countries has barely commenced,
- H. Noting with regret the lack of investment possibilities for strategically important sectors of the EaP countries' economies,
- I. Seriously concerned by the [high corruption rates](#) in EaP nations,
- J. Deeply concerned by the restrained freedom of media in EaP countries often leading to the spreading of disinformation from the various media sources,

K. Keeping in mind the social inequality in EaP countries result in ‘brain drain’¹ and notable emigration flows;

1. Recognises the independence and sovereignty of Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova;
2. Calls upon the Directorate General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) to initiate media campaigns in EaP countries highlighting the work the EU conducts in the region;
3. Urges The DG NEAR to revise the ‘20 deliverables for 2020’ by:
 - a) re-evaluating the current deadline for achieving the goals set out,
 - b) publishing a guideline on the implementation process of the 20 deliverables;
4. Instructs the European Commission to take further steps in cooperating with the governments of the EaP countries on environmental issues highlighted in the [2016 Declaration on Cooperation on Environment and Climate Change in EaP countries](#);
5. Encourages the governments of the EaP countries to tackle discrimination against minority groups by:
 - a) implementing anti-discrimination legislation as inscribed in the ‘20 deliverables for 2020’,
 - b) supporting counselling for minority groups through local Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
6. Requests The European Investment Bank (EIB) to further invest in relevant strategically important areas of the EaP nations’ economies;
7. Recommends the Governments of the EaP countries to take further actions against corruption by:
 - a) following the footsteps of [Georgia](#) in fighting against corruption,
 - b) implementing initiatives such as [the EU Anti-corruption initiative in Ukraine](#) in other EaP countries;
8. Invites the Governments of EaP countries to implement the [EU Action Plan against disinformation](#);
9. Suggests the governments of the EaP countries to conduct social activities raising awareness about the EU in educational institutions for the youth;
10. Proposes Member States to follow the example of Estonia in combating brain drain through creating programmes such as [“Study in Estonia”](#) and [“Work in Estonia”](#).

¹ The emigration of highly trained or qualified people from a particular country.

AfET I

The Eastern Partnership initiative (EaP) is a joint policy initiative which aims to deepen and strengthen relations between the EU, its Member States and its six Eastern neighbours: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova.

The Association Agreement (AA) is a legally binding agreement between the EU and third countries. It is one of three special types of international agreements. It is aimed to foster close relationships between the EU and countries on a wide range of topics. Association agreements cover many policy areas, foremost of which is that of economic cooperation.

The European Commission's Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) is responsible for EU policy on enlargement and the EU's eastern and southern neighbours. It is also responsible for relations with the member countries of the European Economic Area and European Free Trade Association insofar as Commission policies are concerned.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a non-profit European Union institution based in Luxembourg that makes loans, guarantees, and provides technical assistance and venture capital for business projects that are expected to further EU policy objectives. While 90% of EIB lending occurs within the EU, 10% occurs in outside markets such as Southeast Europe and Iceland.

DeVE

With worldwide 5G revenues estimated at EUR 225 billion in 2025, what steps should the European Union take regarding this new technology, whilst taking into account cybersecurity and the potential for the EU to become a leader in the global market?

Submitted by: Andrii Chemerysov (UA), Ivan Dudiak (UA) Anastasia Khalaimova (UA), Andrii Korotun (UA), Dana Mospan (UA), Alina Novosolova (UA), Svitlana Semyvolieva (UA), Iryna Tarasevych (UA) Mykola Varvaryk (UA), Marharyta Yurchenko (UA), Ivan Zalohin (UA), Artem Kalyta (UA, Chairperson), Svitlana Midianko (UA, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising the limited competences EU has regarding 5G deployment on a mass scale in its Member States,
- B. Bearing in mind the need for updated legislative measures regulating the cybersecurity field due to the internet's current high complexity caused by the 5G wide-scale implementation,
- C. Congratulating the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) for its significant digital field analysis and research for the last 14 years,
- D. Alarmed by the low level of awareness and the misinformation created by the media about the prospects of 5G technology,
- E. Stressing the absence of fundamental and specialised academic studies concerning future 5G technology establishment consequences,
- F. Keeping in mind the potential hindrance in the advancement of 5G technologies due to the fact that 80% of Information Technology (IT) specialists worldwide lack the necessary skills for the Internet of Things (IoT) deployment,¹
- G. Disturbed by the vast financial burden imposed upon the majority of the European citizens due to the transition towards the support of 5G technology devices,
- H. Conscious of the substantial costs associated with the necessary infrastructure alteration induced by the installation of supplementary 5G transmitters in densely populated urban zones and rural areas,

¹ Inmarsatt. (August 30, 2017). 'Global skills shortage putting IoT development at risk' . Retrieved from <https://www.inmarsat.com/news/global-skills-shortage-putting-iot-development-risk/>

- I. Noting with concern that the development of the 5G networks will result in an increase of the unemployment within sectors strongly affiliated with technology due to automation and modernised machinery,
- J. Emphasising the fact that governments and industries are not able to satisfy the hardware needed for a gradual transition towards the 5G technology era,
- K. Viewing with appreciation the successful implementation of network slicing by the Member States' carriers,
- L. Taking into account the elevated fragility of electronic networks caused by the 5G technology implementation hinders the safe dissemination of the IoT,
- M. Concerned by the fact that the implementation of the 5G technology advancements may lead to an increased number of cyber attacks,
- N. Deeply concerned by a potential lack of intergovernmental security caused by the inability to control the quality and safety of products on the 5G digital market,
- O. Recognising that the facilitation and enhancement of the Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attacks were made possible by the 5G bandwidth increase,
- P. Alarmed by the risks that may emerge due to the technical advancements of the 5G development, inter alia:
 - i) militaries' capability to exploit the absence of legal regulation concerning 5G technology use for weaponry development,
 - ii) the ability of economically developed countries to utilise their potential superior technological power as leverage against other countries;

Financial

1. Encourages the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) to allocate additional funding to the installation of 5G local radio dots on a mass scale in order to provide stable access to the network inside buildings;
2. Urges the Innovation and Networks Executive Agency (INEA) of the European Commission to grant land lease subsidies for the installation of 5G masts in rural areas;
3. Further urges the Directorate General of Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) of the European Commission to subsidise companies operating in the field of development of 5G and adjacent technologies;
4. Approves the analysis of 5G trials and pilot tests taken by industry stakeholders and Member States in the context of 5G rollouts in Europe and beyond;
5. Welcomes the implementation of the European Unemployment Benefit Scheme (EUBS) as an unemployment-based shock absorber, catering for potential unemployment growth caused by certain jobs' automation as a consequence of 5G implementation;

Education & Further Research

6. Calls upon the European Commission to launch a media campaign aimed at refuting misconceptions, highlighting the 5G network advancement;
7. Invites Member States to initiate IT educational training aimed at improving the expertise of IT-professionals in the field of practical 5G usage;
8. Recommends the European Mobile Carriers to conduct further research and develop network slicing algorithms in order to improve the 5G signal distribution;
9. Further recommends Member States to create collaborative research and implementation groups aiming at accelerating the advancement of 5G networks;

Cybersecurity

10. Requests ENISA to establish and implement a strategic plan to combat cyberattacks exploiting the vulnerabilities of the 5G network in order to accommodate to the recent changes in their volume;
11. Calls upon the DG CONNECT of the European Commission to further establish sufficient legislative guidelines limiting 5G use in weaponry creation;
12. Encourages Member States to intensify the 5G network testing process in cities with various population and building density parameters.



FACTSHEET

Fifth-generation (5G) is a relatively new iteration of cellular technology, which is ought to increase internet speed up to 20 Gbps and lower its response time (latency) to 1-2 ms as compared to 4G LTE's 1Gbps and 50 ms respectively.

Internet of Things (IoT) is an ever-growing network, which extends Internet connectivity beyond traditional devices to a diverse range of everyday objects. It enables the transmission of data between them and other Internet-enabled systems.

Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) is an attempt to make an online service unavailable by overwhelming it with traffic from multiple sources.

Network Slicing Algorithm are computer instructions on implementing a specific form of virtualization that allows multiple logical networks to run on top of a shared physical network infrastructure.

European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) is an agency of the EU the aim of which is to improve network and information security by serving as a centre of expertise, drawing up cybersecurity certification schemes, recommendations on cybersecurity etc.

Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) is a key EU funding instrument to promote growth, jobs and competitiveness through targeted infrastructure investment at European level.

DG CONNECT is a Directorate-General of the European Commission. DG Connect is responsible for managing the Digital Agenda.

Local RadioDots: radio dot that allows you to reuse existing indoor network infrastructure as you upgrade from 4G to 5G.

Land Lease Subsidies is a form of financial aid or support given to the economic agents leasing land.

European Unemployment Benefit Scheme (EUBS) is a proposed transfer system for the Eurozone that is intended to maintain macroeconomic stabilization by providing unemployment benefits and financial aid.

AfET II

Considering the ongoing tensions with Russia and Ukraine, how should the European Union balance its role as an advocate of peace and stability without compromising the safety of its energy supply from Russia?

Submitted by: Isa Allahverdiyev (AZ), Oleksii Antoniuk (UA), Marianna Iovenko (UA), Bogdan Iskra (UA), Olha Lenkivska (UA), Mila Rybtsova (UA), Marta Zaremba (UA), Oleksandra Zolotarevych (UA), Maryia Fokina (Chairperson, BY), Yulia Shylova (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Regretting the [downfall of Ukrainian economy](#) between 2013-2018¹ due to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis,
- B. Fully alarmed by Russia taking advantage of other nations' dependence on its energy supply,
- C. Recognising the [scarcity of information](#) concerning the potential detrimental consequences of Nord Stream 2 on ecology,
- D. Stressing the fact that Nord Stream 2 bypasses Ukraine resulting [in the loss of approximately 2 billion USD](#),
- E. Concerned with the EU's [growing domestic demand](#)² for natural gas supplies due to reduced availability of gas and Member States' increased use of renewable energy sources,
- F. Bearing in mind the [unreliability of Ukraine](#) as a gas transit zone,
- G. Deeply concerned that people suffer from the scarcity of [medical and educational institutions](#) in Eastern Ukraine due to the conflict in Donbass,
- H. Alarmed by Russia's [violation of international law](#) such as the unprovoked acts of aggression of international shipping processes in the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait,

¹ According to the World Bank, GDP in Ukraine dropped from 183.3 billion USD to 130.8 billion USD, GDP per capita from 4029.7 USD to 3095.1 USD, the inflation increased from -0.2% to 10.9%.

² Eurostat shows that the consumption of natural gas has increased from 16 000 terajoules to 19 000 terajoules between 2014 and 2017.

- I. Gravely concerned with [Russian authorities violating human rights](#) of pro-Ukrainian activists and Crimean Tatars for their opposition of Russia's abusive acts and illegal annexation of Crimea,
- J. Noting with concern the increased number of [Ukrainian citizens imprisoned in Russia](#),
- K. Noting the actions of [Russian propaganda machine](#) abroad during the occupation of Crimea and the subsequent devastating war in Eastern Ukraine;

Economy

1. Encourages the European Investment Bank (EIB) to refinance the Ukrainian Central Bank (NBU) by the means of a program similar to [Long-term Refinancing Operation \(LRTO\)](#);
2. Encourages European banks to initiate a [Repurchase Agreement](#) on Ukrainian governmental securities;
3. Directs the [EIB](#) to provide Ukraine with a low-interest loan for 5 years to compensate the losses of transition fees in case of the completion of Nord Stream 2;

Natural Gas

4. Requests Member States to invest in research and exploitation of [gas deposits in Eastern Europe](#);
5. Recommends the European External Action Service (EEAS) to support the Ukrainian government in:
 - a) the reduction of monopolisation,
 - b) corruption,
 - c) judiciary reforms;
6. Calls upon [coastal Member States](#) to invest in Liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals;
7. Asks Member States to expand the [Southern Gas Corridor](#) and fully utilise a potential import of Spanish gas by constructing a new pipeline in order to diversify the energy supply;
8. Invites Member States to closer cooperate with Iraq, Azerbaijan and Turkmenistan to fully use the potential of the [Trans Adriatic Pipeline \(TAP\)](#);
9. Urges Member States to research on new technologies using solar and wind power to store energy in order to reduce its costs;

10. Appeals to the Directorate General of Environment (DG ENV) of the European Commission to encourage science related agencies to conduct research on the ecological footprint of Nord Stream 2;
11. Invites the [World Health Organisation \(WHO\)](#) and the International Red Cross to launch First Aid training for civilians in Eastern Ukraine;
12. Welcomes the International Red Cross to provide human and medical resources for civilians in the occupied territories of Ukraine;

International Law and Human Rights

13. Designates the Directorate General of European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) of European Commission to impose stricter [sanctions on Russia](#), such as:
 - a) economic sanctions on petroleum and Information Technology (IT) companies,
 - b) adding people who have contributed to Russia's law violations to the international sanction list;
14. Asks Member States to propose a United Nations' (UN) peacekeeping mission to Eastern Ukraine to the [UN Security Council](#);
15. Encourages [Amnesty International](#) to launch an international media campaign to spread information about human rights violations of Ukrainian political prisoners in Russia;
16. Calls upon Russian and Ukrainian governments to actively participate in the [Ukraine vs. Russian Federation case](#) conducted in the International Court of Justice;
17. Invites the [European Endowment for Democracy \(EED\)](#) to implement courses on critical thinking skills and civic engagement so as to raise awareness about civic engagement and the information war.



FACTSHEET

Nord Stream 2: a 1200-kilometre long natural gas pipeline project that will run from the Russian Baltic coast under the Baltic Sea directly to Germany;

Long-term Refinancing Operation (LRTO): a low-interest loan scheme for European Banks organised by the Central European Bank;

Repurchase agreement: the sale of security combined with an agreement to repurchase the same security at a higher price at a future date;

European Endowment for Democracy (EED): an independent, grant-making organisation, established in 2013 by the European Union (EU) and EU member states as an autonomous International Trust Fund to foster democracy in the European Neighbourhood (Eastern Partnership – EaP – and Middle East and North Africa – MENA), the Western Balkans, and beyond;

Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP): a pipeline project to transport natural gas, starting from Greece via Albania and the Adriatic Sea to Italy and further to Western Europe;

Amnesty International: an international human rights movement that works actively to promote human rights and monitors human rights violations;

European External Action Service (EEAS): the European Union's diplomatic service. It helps the EU's foreign affairs chief – the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – carry out the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy;

International Red Cross: an organisation operating worldwide, helping people affected by conflict and armed violence and promoting the laws that protect victims of war.

LIBE I

Taking into consideration the recent changes of the copyright regulations, in which the European Union will force online platforms to remove user-generated content that is subjected to intellectual property infringements, what measures should the EU take in order to protect content creators, while also ensuring freedom of speech?

Submitted by: Daria Valska (UA), Daryna Soloenko (UA), Diana Lutska (UA), Elen Mikaelyan (AM), Evelina Kachmar (UA), Lilit Arakelyan (AM), Marichka Nadvernuyuk (UA), Mariia Kurova (UA), Tamara Babina (BY), Vladyslava Kuriracha (UA), Yuliia Zhyhaylo (UA), Sebastian Hagel (NO, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the implications of liability being imposed on online platforms by the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market such as:
 - i) restricting the development of entrepreneurial initiatives,
 - ii) inability for online platforms to obtain licenses covering the needs of their uploaders,
 - iii) online content companies being reluctant to comply with the EU copyright regulations resulting in operating outside of the EU,
- B. Stressing the inefficiency of human review concerning removed user-generated content accused of copyright infringement, as proposed in the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market between content uploaders and online content-hosting platforms,
- C. Regretting that the multi-territorial licensing¹ implemented within the framework of the Collective Rights Management Directive covers solely the field of music,
- D. Alarmed by the necessity for online platforms' usage of aggressive upload filters² to avoid fines and lawsuits regarding intellectual property infringement resulting in limitations on freedom of speech,

¹ Multi-territorial licensing refers to the business of Collective Management Organisations, who distribute the rights for a particular work, namely music, across the national border, facilitated by the Collective Rights Management Directive.

² Filters are unable to distinguish between copyrighted material which is used fairly in relation to the exceptions provided for in the legislation and actual cases of intellectual property infringement.

- E. Notes the feasibility of non-EU uploaders blocking their content from European users out of the fear of potential content removal on the basis of the recent changes in EU copyright regulations;

Liability

1. Calls upon the European Commission to propose an amendment to the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market which divides liability between uploaders and platforms in regards to cases of copyright infringement as long as the platforms make their best efforts at informing the uploaders about the licenses at their disposal;
2. Requests the European Commission to propose further amendments to the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market to provide a transition period for developing enterprises as soon as they stop being subjected to the specific liability regime³;

Licensing

3. Asks the European Commission to propose an update on the Collective Rights Management Directive to cover all content subjected to copyright regulations, such as:
 - a) audiovisual works,
 - b) pictures,
 - c) sound clips;
4. Suggests copyright holders to join Collective Management Organisations (CMOs) in order to utilise the provided benefits of these organisations in terms of intellectual property rights management;

Automatic Filters

5. Instructs the Directorate General on Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) of the European Commission to initiate research with the intention of improving automatic uploading filters through the Digital Europe Programme in the Horizon Europe Framework;
6. Encourages online platforms to provide uploaders with specific justifications about the grounds that their content was removed in the case of automatic filters;
7. Invites online platforms to introduce volunteering initiatives to improve the effectiveness of the human review of content removed by automatic filters.

³ Article 17 of the adapted text by the European Parliament on the Directive on Copyright in the digital single market outlines that platforms who have an annual turnover of less than 10 million Euro, have existed for less than three years and have less than 5 million monthly unique visitors will merely be instructed to remove unauthorised content rather than held liable for hosting it.



FACTSHEET

The Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market: Approved in the European Parliament in March 2019, the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market notably contains the infamous Article 13, which moves the liability in the event of a copyright infringement from the individual who posted the content on a platform utilising user-generated content, to the ‘host’ platform itself. This change has raised fears that platforms will implement stricter automatic preemptive filtering of content, harming freedom of speech.

Directive 2014/26/EU: Also known as the Collective Rights Management Directive, facilitates the Multi-territorial licensing utilised by Collective Management Organisations (CMOs) to effectively distribute licensing for copyrighted material allowing the usage and consumption of said material anywhere in Europe.

Digital Europe Programme: Is a programme in the Horizon Europe research budget with 9.2 billion Euros available, which aims at perpetrating the digital transformation of European life to both citizens and businesses through investing in data, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity and advanced digital skills.

Horizon Europe: Is the European Union's newly proposed research and innovation programme set to succeed Horizon 2020. The programme is set to be negotiated and adopted in the timeframe 2019-2020, with the programme being launched 1. January 2021.

Directorate General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT): Is the department responsible to develop a digital single market and promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth in Europe.



Given the impact of the Orphan Regulation on the accessibility and affordability of orphan medicinal products, how should the European Union further promote innovation in the field of orphan medicinal products while guaranteeing access to appropriate treatments for patients suffering from rare disorders?

Submitted by: Maxim Artemenko (BY), Alina Agafonova (UA), Muhammad Allahverdi (AZ), Andrii Bilovusiak (UA), Yaroslav Demchenko (UA), Olena Derevianko (UA), Arina Goncharenko (UA), Yulianna Kolotylo (UA), Yulia Melnychuk (UA), Patryk Sapata-Niedzin (PL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the low amount of adequate treatments for rare diseases and the moderate effectiveness of existent orphan drugs,
- B. Taking note that pharmaceutical companies have little interest to undertake orphan drug research under normal market conditions, as their sales are unlikely to generate sufficient return on investment,
- C. Noting that market exclusivity gives pharmaceutical companies the leverage to charge high prices on orphan drugs, as no other manufacturer can market a competing drug during the exclusivity period,
- D. Further noting that disease stratification and off-label use further increase market power of pharmaceutical companies, as they might secure the benefits that accrue from being badged as orphan drugs,
- E. Reiterating that off-label prescribing can expose patients to high-risk and ineffective treatments,

- F. Noting that pharmaceutical companies are likely to launch new orphan drugs in Member States with high medicine prices to have negotiating leverage when entering the market in another Member State,
- G. Bearing in mind that the significant differences in orphan drug reimbursement and pricing policies across Member States, result in inequitable access to orphan drugs within the European Union,
- H. Supporting the stance of the European Network of Rare Disease (EURODIS) on the necessity of making products in development available to groups of patients who have a disease with no satisfactory authorised therapies under strict conditions;

Availability

- 1. Invites Member States to consider voluntary joint price negotiations with pharmaceutical companies to provide equal access to orphan drugs across the European Union;
- 2. Further invites Member States to provide additional fiscal incentives for pharmaceutical companies developing medicines for uncured rare diseases;
- 3. Calls upon the Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (CHAFAEA) of the European Commission to further engage in the funding of patient organisations for rare diseases;
- 4. Further calls upon Member States to provide access to investigational products to patients who have no satisfactory alternative treatment options outside clinical trial setting;

Affordability

- 5. Recommends the European Commission to expand the competences of the European Medicines Agency (EMA), so as for it to supervise reimbursement decisions of national and regional health technology assessment (HTA) agencies;
- 6. Urges the HTA agencies to consider a variety of factors in their reimbursement decision making process, such as but not limited to, the differences in economic circumstances of each state, the prevalence of the disease and the mortality rate of the disease;
- 7. Invites the Committee on Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP) to establish additional criteria for drug designation eligibility in order to limit the practice of disease stratification and off-label use;

8. Further invites Member States to negotiate with pharmaceutical companies using the concept of conditional pricing, putting added value based on the outcome of the new orphan drug and its effectiveness;

Quality

9. Expresses its hope that universities will reallocate parts of their budget to the field of orphan drug research and provide students working in aforementioned field with scholarships;
10. Calls upon the Directorate General of Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) of the European Commission to facilitate the establishment of centres of excellence for rare diseases in Member States;
11. Further calls upon the Directorate General of International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) of the European Commission to set up a framework of cross-border knowledge sharing between the centres of excellence.

FACTSHEET

The European Medicines Agency (EMA) plays a central role in facilitating funding and authorisation of orphan drugs. Its **Committee for Orphan Medicinal Products (COMP)** is tasked with examining any application for orphan designation. It has to forthwith its final opinion to the Commission, which is required to adopt the final decision on the application. In addition, it advises the European Commission on policies and assists it in drawing up guidelines on orphan drugs.

Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Agencies are public bodies that provide recommendations on medicines and other healthcare products, determine their reimbursement status and support the price negotiation process. The regional and national bodies operate within various national or regional, legal and procedural frameworks and continue to explore areas of collaboration with the European Medicines Agency, within their respective remits.

Consumers, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA) is an Executive Agency set up by the European Commission to manage four EU programmes on its behalf, among which stands the Health Programme. Its purpose is to provide high quality support to their beneficiaries and stakeholders as to achieve the objective set out by the programmes.

Regulation (EC) No. 141/2000/EU, known as the Orphan Regulation, establishes the procedures for obtaining orphan designation. It aims to stimulate research, development and market approval of orphan drugs. It grants sponsors of designated orphan drugs incentives to support research and development, including protocol assistance, market exclusivity and a centralised marketing authorisation procedure. In order to qualify for the incentives, the sponsor in question must obtain orphan designation. A medicinal product is designated as an orphan medicinal product if its sponsor can establish that without incentives the sale of the drug would not generate sufficient income to justify the necessary investment and no satisfactory alternative exists or that the proposed treatment has a significant benefit compared to existing treatments.

Centers of Excellence is a team of skilled knowledge workers whose mission is to provide the organization they work for with best practices around a particular area of interest.

Off-label use describes the intentional use of a medicinal product for any indication, population, dosage, administration route or treatment duration other than that approved.

Disease stratification connotes a practice of creating artificial subsets of a disease with a prevalence higher than that necessary to qualify, with a view of qualifying as several orphan diseases.



FACTSHEET

Conditional pricing practices are pricing strategies in which a seller conditions its prices on factors such as volume, the set of products purchased, or the buyer's share of purchases from the seller.

Compassionate Use is a treatment option that allows the use of unauthorised medicine. Under strict conditions, products in development can be made available to groups of patients who have a disease with no satisfactory authorised therapies and who cannot enter clinical trials.

Directorate General of Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) is a European Commission department responsible for EU policy on food safety and health and for monitoring the implementation of related laws.

Directorate General of International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) is a European Commission department responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid throughout the world. It is in charge of development cooperation policy in a wider framework of international cooperation, adapting to the evolving needs of partner countries.

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