



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



Amsterdam 2020

Regional Selection Conference
of EYP The Netherlands

*“safeguarding rights
in times of crisis”*

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General Assembly Explained

The General Assembly is the large debate on Sunday, consisting of six topics to be debated. Participants can join the General Assembly through the following Zoom link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87564319936?pwd=T2poNGxMMGw3Ymg0dnZGUStsQW9qUT09> The total time set aside for one topic will normally be 40 minutes, though this is subject to time constraints. The setting of debate time, and changes in debate time, are entirely at the discretion of the President and the Vice Presidents. It is the responsibility of each proposing Committee to lead the debate and defend their resolution. In order to do so, enough opportunities will be ensured during the debate. Each of the six debates has the following procedure.

READING OF THE TOPIC

The session board will read out the topic of the proposing committee. Afterwards, time is given for delegates to read through the operative clauses.

DEFENCE SPEECH (3 MINUTES)

The proposing committee will have the opportunity to deliver a three-minute defence speech, defending their resolution.

ATTACK SPEECHES (3 MINUTES)

There will be three minutes in which a maximum of two attack speeches can be delivered by other committees, where the speakers will give a structured speech where they express opposition to the proposing committee's resolution.

RESPONSE TO ATTACK (1.5 MINUTES)

A delegate from the proposing committee will be invited to respond to what was said in the attack speech.

ROUNDS OF OPEN DEBATE

The rest of the time is set aside for rounds of open debate among delegates. If a delegate wishes to make a point, they will need to write a condensed version of it and send it to their chair via discord. After collecting points from their delegates for the round, chairs will add those points to the discussion in Kialo. The board will then choose three or four of the points submitted to be made in the round. The board will then invite the relevant delegates one at a time to unmute their microphone and make their point. At the end of each round, a member of the proposing committee will have one and a half minutes to respond to the points made.

RESPONSE TO LAST ROUND OF DEBATE & SUMMATION SPEECH (3 MINUTES)

One member of the proposing committee will respond to the last round of debate. Another member of the proposing committee will close the entire debate by giving a speech to

provide a final defence of their resolution and sum up the debate as a whole. The two delegates will have three minutes between them to speak.

VOTING

Delegates will be given the opportunity to vote for or against the resolution of the proposing committee or abstain. Chairs will collect the votes and communicate them to the Board via discord. A Board member counts the votes and announces the result after the debate on the following resolution. Each delegate votes according to their individual convictions. It is not a committee decision.

Please note: the passing or failing of a resolution will not affect the jury's deliberations on participants.

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

“Racism at work: According to a report by the European Network Against Racism, people belonging to ethnic minorities have a much higher unemployment rate and are overrepresented in certain job positions or sectors. What can the EU do to address and prevent racial discrimination in recruitment?”

Submitted by: Anna van Dijk, Anouk van Haaff, Raihan Hartanto, Jade Kroet, Harsh Mishra, Paula Vermaas, Chengji Zhao (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that ethnic minorities have lower chances of getting through recruitment processes,
 - B. Deeply concerned by the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on people from ethnic minorities,
 - C. Approving of the EU’s Nondiscrimination Directives,
 - D. Recognising the potential dangers to citizen security and equality as a result of the ever-increasing racial wage gap,
 - E. Alarmed by the overrepresentation of women of colour in particular in low-wage jobs,
 - F. Affirming the importance of developing a reliable and convenient means of identifying private businesses where racial discrimination in recruitment is present,
 - G. Conscious of the risk of losing their position run by employees who speak up about racism in the workplace,
 - H. Pointing out the importance of public awareness of racism in employment;
-
- 1. Instructs the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights to combat racism in European workplaces by:
 - a) providing grants for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to both allow and incentivise them to undertake efforts to tackle racism within their operations,
 - b) subsidising companies that implement diversity and anti-racism policies in the workplace,
 - c) raising awareness on the benefits¹ of having a diverse workforce;

¹ such as a variety of perspectives, improved performance and a better reputation

2. Strongly advises Member States to provide unemployed citizens with an option to do voluntary community work in exchange for free participation in short-term educational courses;
3. Encourages private businesses to conduct application procedures for employment where CVs are anonymous;
4. Recommends national governments facilitate public awareness by:
 - a) implementing media campaigns focusing on racism in recruitment,
 - b) creating an educational programme on racial equality to be incorporated into the school curricula;
5. Invites the European Investment Bank (EIB) to close the ethnic knowledge gap by:
 - a) funding and organising employment and career fairs and information days in neighbourhoods where the majority discontinues their education at an earlier-than-average stage,
 - b) subsidising students who wish to enrol in higher education but cannot afford it through the creation of specific grants;
6. Strongly advises Member States to ensure all children get a primary education of equal quality;
7. Strongly encourages the European Commission to collaborate with Non-Governmental Organisations to create an independent institution to address the discomforts of reporting racism, discrimination and sexual and gender abuse in the workplace.

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

“(Mental) health crisis: according to the WHO, the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted or halted critical mental health services in 93% of countries worldwide. How can the EU ensure the continued provision of mental health services to its citizens despite the ongoing battle against the virus?”

Submitted by: Quinten Baan, Yanna Beckers, Alex Bos, Danny Chan, Jae de Graaf, Casper Hentzen, Madeleine Tempelman (Júlia Aguilera,ES)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the disruptions in mental health services for vulnerable people during the pandemic in over 60% of the countries in the world,
 - B. Taking into account that prior to the pandemic countries were spending less than 2% of their national health budgets on mental health,
 - C. Acknowledging the fact that mental health conditions account for 13% of the global burden of disease,
 - D. Fully aware of the effect that public health emergencies such as COVID-19 have had on the health, safety, and well-being of individuals causing insecurity, confusion, emotional isolation, and stigma,
 - E. Alarmed by the fact that COVID-19 itself can lead to neurological and mental complications, such as delirium, agitation, and strokes,
 - F. Bearing in mind the particularly detrimental impact of COVID-19 measures on the mental health of certain groups,
 - G. Noting with deep concern the surge in domestic gender-based violence related to the pandemic;
-
- 1. Urges Member States to more closely merge and streamline their physical and mental health services;
 - 2. Congratulates the initiatives of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) such as *The Help Hub* in the United Kingdom that have adopted telemedicine or teletherapy to overcome disruptions to in-person services due to the virus;
 - 3. Encourages Member States to establish helplines specifically to provide support for COVID-19 sufferers;

4. Calls upon Member-States to spread awareness about the mental health problems and trends in their respective countries by;
 - a) including educational workshops in school curricula;
 - b) designing, along with NGOs such as the Euro Youth Mental Health, programmes for adults, especially teachers and parents, as part of community education schemes, relating to mental health;
5. Calls upon National Governments to redistribute health budgets and allocate more funds to mental health support during the pandemic;
6. Recommends Member States to provide their Covid-19 responders with a salary raise;
7. Encourages the European Commission to work with relevant NGOs and influencers to conduct social media campaigns around the issue of mental health in the context of the pandemic and the services available;
8. Highly recommends that Member States keep schools open as far as possible and maintain physical classes, by implementing high-level safety measures including social distancing, and the compulsory wearing of masks and visors indoors;
9. Requests Member States to require schools to conduct monthly check-ups on students that may be suffering from mental health conditions by employing trained professionals such as counsellors.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET)

“The Authoritarians Next door: Since Belarus’ fraudulent presidential election in August 2020, protests have raged in the country and state forces have committed countless human rights abuses against Belarusian citizens. What approach should the EU take in response to these events, with a view to promoting democracy in Belarus and ensuring safety and protection for the country’s population?”

Submitted by: Finn de Vries, Sofia Boon, Jurgen Pels, Sydney van der Sar, Yusuf Khalid, Isabel Denkers, Pepijn Joosten, Hadiqa Yousaf, Mats Meeus (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern the electoral fraud committed by the Belarusian regime during the recent presidential election,
 - B. Affirming the European Union’s rejection of the results of the fraudulent election,
 - C. Taking into account the mass protests calling for free and fair elections that have swept the country in the election’s aftermath, as a result of which 25,800 people have been detained,
 - D. Deeply disturbed by the violence and human rights abuses perpetrated against citizens by state security forces during the protests,
 - E. Fully alarmed by Belarus’ dismal human rights record,
 - F. Taking into account Belarus’ status as an undemocratic country,
 - G. Reaffirming the European Union’s commitment to furthering democracy,
 - H. Fully aware of the hostile way in which Lukashenko views any Western “interference” in Belarus,
 - I. Keeping in mind Russia’s alliance with and support of the Belarusian regime,
 - J. Noting the sanctions levied against key figures in the Belarusian regime by the European Union;
-
- 1. Encourages the United Nations to closely supervise the fairness of upcoming Belarusian elections through impartial delegates;
 - 2. Instructs the European External Action Service (EEAS²) to establish a strong economic and political relationship with Belarus in the case that the Council of Europe (CoE) is able to certify the elections in Belarus as free and fair;

² The European External Action Service is the diplomatic service and foreign ministry of the European Union.

3. Urges the EEAS to impose stricter and higher sanctions on Belarusian state-owned companies and government officials;
4. Requests that the EEAS ensures bail payment for imprisoned Belarusian election protesters;
5. Hopes that the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and the CoE will further investigate human rights abuses in Belarus;
6. Suggests that the EEAS financially and politically support the Coordination Council³ in Belarus;
7. Requests that the European Commission provides financial support for impartial independent Belarusian media;
8. Calls upon the EEAS to further sanction Russian government officials involved in collusion with the Belarusian regime's human rights abuses, for example with relation to the deployment of Russian riot police in Belarus.

³ The Coordination Council for the Transfer of Power is a Belarusian NGO aiming to bring about free and fair elections.

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

“Domestic violence on the rise: according to the Council of Europe, the policies of isolation and confinement implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have led to increased levels of domestic, sexual and gender-based violence, with women vastly more likely to be victims. What steps can the EU take to protect and provide solutions for those unsafe in their own homes?”

Submitted by: Dunya Bouzerd, Pilar Brand, Abital Comperts, Wiske Grunwald, Annahite Koot, Annelynn van der Wal, Beatriz Cunha (Chairperson, PT), Georgia Tritsini (Chairperson, GR/CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed by the 60% rise in emergency calls from women subjected to violence by their intimate partner in European WHO Member States in April 2020 compared to the same period in 2019,
- B. Supporting the European Parliament’s press release where they pledged, "We won’t leave Europe's women alone", calling for the provision of easier ways to report domestic violence, as well as more places in violence protection facilities and women's shelters to be made available,
- C. Applauding the establishment of the Istanbul Convention⁴,
- D. Gravely disturbed by Poland’s plan to withdraw from the Istanbul Convention,
- E. Concerned by the link between domestic abuse and the environment of rape culture, which normalises sexual and gender violence and excuses it,
- F. Noting with deep concern that the culture of victim blaming deters victims from reporting incidents of domestic violence and seeking help,
- G. Deeply regretting that low conviction rates for domestic and sexual violence further discourage victims from reporting,
- H. Recognising the lack of social awareness and discussion on the topics of victim blaming, rape culture, and domestic and gender violence,
- I. Aware of the relationship between the anxiety caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its measures and the rising numbers of people in need of mental health services,

⁴ The Istanbul Convention is a human rights treaty of the Council of Europe against the violence of women and domestic abuse which was opened for signature on 11 May 2011, in Istanbul, Turkey. The convention aims at prevention of violence, victim protection and to end the impunity of perpetrators. The Convention came into force on 1 August 2014.

1. Suggests the European Commission develop an app for victims of domestic abuse to seek help consisting of:
 - a) an altered appearance to ensure the safety of its users,
 - b) encrypted content which provides domestic abuse victims with information about helplines,
 - c) a feature which systematically deletes sent messages to those helplines;
2. Asks the European Investment Bank to provide funding for the further development of emergency housing networks and long-term shelters for victims of domestic violence;
3. Encourages Member States to coordinate with social media platforms and traditional media to:
 - a) raise awareness about the legal and human rights of victims of domestic violence,
 - b) highlight action being taken by Non-Governmental Organisations and their governments to improve the fulfilment of these rights,
 - c) underline the refuge and helpline services available to such victims
4. Urges Member States, such as Poland, to uphold the rights of victims of domestic abuse by not withdrawing from the Istanbul Convention;
5. Calls upon the Member States to follow the example of the Dutch government and introduce new legislation on sexual harassment, as well as on rape, where not coercion, but non-consensual sex is the criterion for the crime;
6. Asks Member States to raise awareness about domestic violence and abuse by including the subject in personal and social education in secondary school curricula;
7. Invites Member States to set up a framework for the establishment of community “therapy cafés” devoted to survivors of domestic violence who seek social engagement and connection.

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

“Privacy or public health: Where controlling the pandemic in order to protect citizens’ health appears often to come at the expense of those citizens’ privacy, governments must walk a thin line. What should the EU do in order to minimise the impact of the pandemic while taking into account the right to privacy of all citizens?”

Submitted by: Imme Bosman, Laurence van Duuren, Sude Kaplan, Femke Kappe, Timin Mahajan, Max Nagelkerken, Finn Russel, Maria Shevtsova, Thijs Verdam (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by both the negative health and economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic,
 - B. Conscious that the fight against the pandemic requires hospitalisation, and infection and death rates to be monitored as accurately as possible,
 - C. Aware of the fact that manual contact tracing is relatively slow and requires significant amounts of manpower,
 - D. Recognising the necessity of fast contact tracing to identify potentially infectious individuals before they can infect others,
 - E. Emphasising the obligations of Member States to respect their citizens’ right to privacy as laid down in, among others, the European Convention on Human Rights and the General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR),
 - F. Realising that data collection can come into conflict with the privacy obligations of Member States,
 - G. Taking into account that the GDPR consists of a tough set of regulations while the provisions it offers for responding to a pandemic are quite vague,
 - H. Further noting that striking a balance between the GDPR’s rules and the requirements of fighting a pandemic constitutes a challenge when developing solutions,
 - I. Taking into consideration that high adoption rates improve, or could be crucial to, the efficacy of digital contact tracing,
 - J. Further noting that widespread public trust of digital contact tracing apps is necessary for increased adoption rates;
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- 1. Strongly advises Member States to reduce their amount of manual contact tracing;

2. Calls upon contact tracing app developers⁵ to use Bluetooth contact tracing technology as GPS can be easily traced back to specific people;
3. Directs the European Data Privacy Board⁶ to act as a control mechanism to review if app developers are complying with the European Convention on Human Rights, the General Data Privacy Regulation (GDPR) and their own user agreements;
4. Urges developers of contact tracing apps to save contact data for a maximum of fourteen days;
5. Calls upon the Member States to limit the use of measures which might have long-term privacy implications;
6. Suggests app developers provide transparency regarding the user's privacy by clearly summarising the main privacy implications of the app at the point of sign-up;
7. Recommends the European Commission amends the GDPR so that it includes clear rules in relation to contact tracing apps;
8. Advises the European Commission and Member States to promote the adoption of contact tracing apps by:
 - a) including information regarding contact tracing apps, their privacy implications and corresponding privacy protections in school curricula,
 - b) using social media, and collaborating with influencers and celebrities to reach young people,
 - c) advertising in traditional media to reach older demographic groups;
9. Appeals to app developers to include a 'data release button'⁷ in their apps.

⁵ In most cases the developers of a digital contact tracing app are national Health Departments, but they can also be manufactured by private companies.

⁶ The **European Data Privacy Board** is a European body tasked with ensuring consistent application of the GDPR and promoting unity between national Data Protection Agencies (DPA's)

⁷ A '**data release button**' is a function that lets you release your data to the health authorities and your contacts so that they will be informed that you are infected with the coronavirus. This means that your data is not constantly shared with the app manufacturer and/or government.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (IMCO)

“Decolonising fast fashion: The abuse of human and labour rights is rife in the fast fashion industry, and many brands have been refusing to pay their garment workers in the wake of the pandemic. With 80% of the 74 million textile workers worldwide being women of colour, these unethical practices implicate layers of injustice. What can the EU do to eradicate such practices and improve worker protection while keeping clothing accessible to customers?”

Submitted by: Nele Brom, Isa Curiel, Livia Draaisma, Noa Drop, Benthe Hauzendorfer, Juliëtte Kok, Mare de Vries, Maud Wood, Lidewij Mes (Chairperson, NL), Sasuke Ikemizu (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed by the fact that fashion companies have refused to pay overseas suppliers for more than \$16bn of goods since the outbreak of Covid-19,
 - B. Noting with regret that fast fashion brands outsource their production to factories in developing countries that are not authorised by or affiliated with them, meaning that those brands carry no legal obligation to ensure decent conditions for garment workers,
 - C. Deeply disturbed by the fact that in many factories, garment workers work under sweatshop conditions where their health and safety is put at risk and they are often subjected to physical and sexual abuse,
 - D. Deeply regretting that 80% of garment workers worldwide are women of colour, compounding both racial and gender inequalities,
 - E. Taking into account the extremely fast and frequent fashion cycles in the apparel market,
 - F. Emphasising the pressure placed on clothes suppliers by the speed and frequency of production demanded by fast fashion companies and the consumer,
 - G. Aware of the lack of transparency in the fast fashion industry with regard to clothes production and the protection of human rights,
 - H. Bearing in mind that clothes need to stay relatively affordable for consumers, especially those consumers with low incomes;
-
- 1. Proposes Member States impose financial sanctions on fashion companies based in their countries that do not pay the money owed to their suppliers;
 - 2. Strongly recommends fashion companies hold authorisation over and are officially affiliated with the companies that produce their garments;
 - 3. Asks the International Labour Organization (ILO) to set up a quota of women of colour to be represented in the ILO’s consultancy with workers, employers and governments;

4. Urges the European Commission to set stricter requirements for the working conditions in manufacturing factories for fashion companies that sell their products in the EU;
5. Suggests Member States to financially support fashion companies that:
 - a) ensure safe and healthy working environments in the factories where they have their clothes produced,
 - b) maintain fair wages for their garment workers,
 - c) have responsible and transparent agreements between employers and employees;
6. Encourages the European Investment Bank to financially support: slow fashion companies, stimulating these companies to produce more affordable clothing, while upholding the good conditions for garment workers,
7. Invites influencers and Non-Governmental Organisations⁸ to promote the buying of secondhand clothing, including through mobile apps;
8. Instructs European fashion companies to publicly provide clear information on the conditions and circumstances under which their products are made;
9. Requests Member States endorse independent organisations publishing statistics on the conditions of the fast fashion companies' factories;
10. Calls upon Member States to collaborate with the ILO to establish a programme with the aim of educating garment workers in developing countries, producing clothes for European-based fashion companies, about their rights.

⁸ For example Clean Clothes Campaign, ILO and Fair Wear Foundation