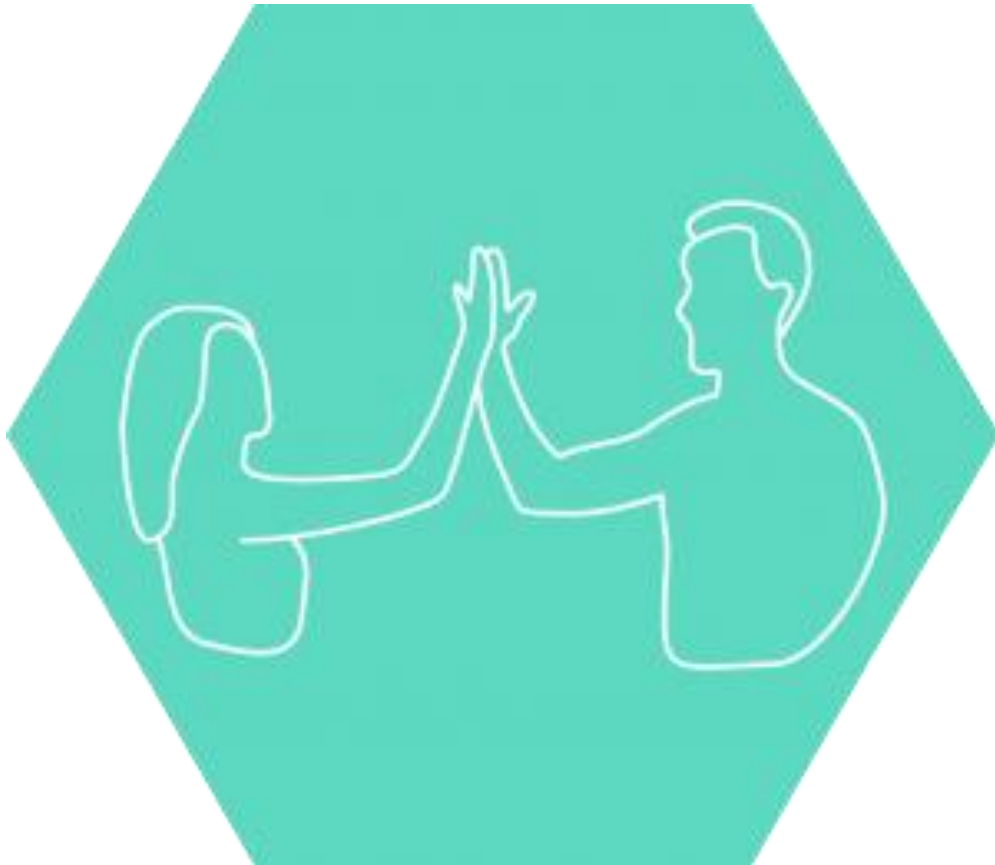




# RESOLUTION BOOKLET



## HEEMSTEDE 2020

Regional Session of EYP The Netherlands

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# GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

## GENERAL RULES:

- Committees have the ability to use their Discord text & voice channel for communication during GA.
- Each committee will be afforded **two Direct Responses** per round of debate.
- Resolutions pass if they receive more votes in favour than against, otherwise they fail. The voting does not have an impact on the Jury Assessment.
- All delegates are encouraged to vote and **refrain from abstaining** unless they have a true moral conflict.
- Delegates should afford equal respect to all debates as if they were their own.
- The wish to speak is indicated through the “**Raise hand**” function on Zoom.
- All delegate names should be written as such : ECON – [NAME]
- **A Chair will act as the committee placard and a delegate as the Direct Response placard.**
- Participants will unmute themselves.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.

## Procedure

1. Reading of the topic by the Board
2. Time for the delegates to read through the topic and resolution (2 mins)
3. Defence speech by the proposing committee (3 mins)
4. Position speech(es) (3 mins - 2x1.5min)
5. Response to position speeches by proposing committee (2 mins)
6. 4 Rounds of debate
  - a. Round of debate + 1 min response by prop. committee
  - b. Round of debate + 1 min response by prop. committee
  - c. Round of debate + 1 min response by prop. committee
  - d. Round of debate
7. Summation speech(es)\* (3 mins)
8. VOTE
9. Reading of results

\*the committee may split the summation between 2 people if they wish. The summation should serve as a short response to the final round of debate as well as summing up the topic.

## SPEECHES:

### *Defense speech*

This speech is used by the proposing committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the **underlying goals and motives** of the committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more **factual** and logical than emotional.

### *Position speech*

After the defense speech, two committees will be recognised to deliver one position speech each. One of these will be in favour, and one against the proposed resolution. The speeches should support/disagree with the goals of the committee and/or the **general direction** of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of points.

### *Summation speech*

The summation speech will consist of two main parts delivered by a member of the proposing committee. The first speaker will **summarise the debate**, while the rest of the time will be used to **convince the Assembly** to vote in favour of the proposed resolution.

## OPEN DEBATE:

- There will be three (3) rounds of debate lasting for a total of 15 minutes.
- The board will recognise a varying number of committees depending on time before returning to the proposing committee for a response.
- The Chair will raise their hand to indicate that they have a point.
- The Chair is responsible for ensuring the order of speakers within the committee.
- Committees may use their Direct Responses to jump the queue only in this portion of the debate.
- Points should refer to either Introductory Clauses or Operative Clauses of the resolution, focusing on one singular cohesive idea.
- Delegates are encouraged to propose alternative solutions and enrich the debate rather than simply asking for clarification.

## DIRECT RESPONSES:

This placard can **only be used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate**. The Direct Response should refer to the **core of the last point** made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised **two times per round of debate**. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used.

# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)

*“#Fundamental rights and statelessness: With an estimated 600,000 stateless individuals living in Europe today, how should Member States ensure the protection of their fundamental rights and access to health care and other basic needs such as shelter and food during the COVID-19 pandemic?”*

Submitted by: Max Valkenbucht, Wessel Meekel, Jente Vredenberg, Amélie Beenhakkers, Carla Sava (Chairperson, RO)

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that [600,000 individuals](#) in Europe are currently not recognized as nationals by any State,
- B. Recognising that the legal definition of statelessness is changeable,
- C. Further recognising that the categories of de facto<sup>1</sup> and de jure<sup>2</sup> statelessness do not cover all current cases of statelessness,
- D. Noting with deep regret that stateless people in Europe and elsewhere face [human rights violations](#) in the form of:
  - i. [barriers](#) to education, healthcare, shelter and employment,
  - ii. [racial](#) and [gender](#) discrimination leading to their application for nationality being rejected,
- E. Gravely concerned by the [low social status](#) of stateless people in Europe, caused by exploitation, marginalisation and discrimination,
- F. Further concerned that marginalisation, discrimination and stigmatisation of stateless persons have [increased](#) during the COVID-19 pandemic,
- G. Fully alarmed that [15 Member States](#) lack mechanisms to achieve [facilitated naturalisation](#) of stateless individuals due to not having an established [statelessness determination procedure](#) (SDP)<sup>3</sup>,
- H. Deploring that [12 Member States](#) have not acceded to the 1954 The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Convention on the Status of Stateless People<sup>4</sup>,
- I. Bearing in mind that signatory countries have expressed [reservations](#) regarding several obligations included in the UNHCR Conventions,

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<sup>1</sup> **De facto** stateless are those who have no “effective” nationality meaning they are not recognized as citizens by any State even if they have a claim to citizenship under the laws of one or more States.

<sup>2</sup> **De jure statelessness** refers to stateless people who have no legal nationality, meaning they are not recognized as citizens under the laws of any State.

<sup>3</sup> **Statelessness determination procedures (SDP)**: process that serves to identify stateless persons among migrant populations ensuring that they live by the rights to which they are entitled until they acquire a nationality.

<sup>4</sup> **The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons** is a UN multilateral treaty providing a definition of statelessness and guaranteeing a set of minimum standards for their treatment.

- J. Conscious that [data on statelessness](#) is unreliable as a result of a [lack of birth registration systems](#) along with other identification methods for statelessness,
- K. Regretting that numerous stateless people and those at risk of statelessness have [limited access](#) to healthcare and social services during the COVID-19 pandemic;
1. Supports the Member States to make a European strategy along with a legally binding agreement on ending statelessness;
  2. Further supports that the Member States ratify the UNHCR 1954 and 1961 Conventions on Statelessness;<sup>5</sup>
  3. Recommends the signatory Member States which expressed their reservation on the UNHCR Conventions to reconsider their position;
  4. Calls upon the UNHCR<sup>6</sup> to periodically update the definition of statelessness;
  5. Encourages that the Member States implements a unified approach to the establishment of SDPs;
  6. Requests the Member States to establish a legislation that:
    - a) prevents deportation of stateless people who are applying for citizenship,
    - b) ensures equal access to healthcare, education and the labour market until the citizenship procedure is done;
  7. Commends the Member States to set up medical centers ensuring accessible healthcare for stateless people, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic;
  8. Urges non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to further:
    - a) provide psychological and mental support to stateless people,
    - b) assist stateless people with their application for nationality,
    - c) ensure their representatives are present at COVID-19 testing facilities;
  9. Reminds the Eurostat to include questions in their censuses identifying stateless people;
  10. Seeks the European Commission to:
    - a) create an online platform where experiences and statistics about stateless people are shared,
    - b) launch a EU-wide awareness campaign;
  11. Emphasises Member States to:
    - a) initiate national media campaigns educating the public,
    - b) introduce educational programmes in academical establishments regarding social inclusion of the stateless.

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<sup>5</sup> [The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness](#) is a UN multilateral treaty, proposing a series of impactful measures to combat all forms of statelessness.

<sup>6</sup> [The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\)](#) is an agency fully mandated by the [United Nations \(UN\)](#) that represents the main international body to tackle the problem of eradicating statelessness.

# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE 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: Dure Afroz (NL), Jesse Hendrickx (NL), Renske Jungerling (NL), Koen Ubbens (NL), Gabriele Rimkute (IE, Chairperson)

## **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with deep regret that a large quantity of marine litter comes from [human behaviour](#),
- B. Further noting that [80%](#) of this comes from land-based sources such as littering of beaches,
- C. Taking into consideration that humans can ingest microplastics through eating [seafood](#),
- D. Recognising that the Member States do not have an universal approach in managing plastic waste,
- E. Deeply concerned by the damage to marine animals as well as the environment caused by [inefficient management](#) of marine litter,
- F. Regretting the lack of environmentally friendly waste management technologies made available in the Member States,
- G. Taking note of directives such as the Marine Strategy Framework Directive;<sup>7</sup>

- 1. Invites the Member State’s Department of Education to incorporate environmental studies in primary schools;
- 2. Asks the Member States to support non-profit foundation, such as the Ocean Cleanup<sup>8</sup> that aims in activating people to clean up local beaches;
- 3. Supports the European Commission to allocate funding towards:
  - a) conducting research about the dangers of ingesting microplastics,<sup>9</sup>
  - b) the development of more environmentally friendly waste management technology;
- 4. Invites the Member States to attend an annual conference to:

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<sup>7</sup> A [directive](#) that requires Member States to ensure properties and quantities of marine litter do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment.

<sup>8</sup> [The Ocean Cleanup](#) is a non-profit foundation with more than 90 engineers, researchers, scientists and computational modellers working daily to rid the world’s oceans of plastic.

<sup>9</sup> [Microplastics](#) are extremely small pieces of plastic debris in the environment, resulting from the disposal and breakdown of consumer products and industrial waste.

- a) discuss the progress made in their respective country,
  - b) work on the EU-wide waste management strategy using the information mentioned above;
5. Encourages the Member States Governments to televise video campaigns on the national channels, showing the harmful effects of marine litter on the environment;
6. Calls upon the Member States to:
- a) propose legislative measures to companies making them recycle the majority of their plastic waste,
  - b) offer incentives for companies to use biodegradable alternatives instead of single use plastics.



# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)

*“#Sustainable future post-Corona: With 2 364.3 billion euros made available for Covid-19 economic relief, taking into account the different scenarios for economic recovery strategies, as well as the long term goals and priorities of the EU, should European Member States use the disruption caused to the economy by Covid-19 to restructure its economy in a more resilient, climate-friendly, and equitable way, and if so, how?”*

Submitted by: Walter van Loef, Madeleine de Vries, Milan Melis, Goos Kuijper, Alex Nowak, Sarah Challoner (Chairperson, IE), Joshua Kamer (Chairperson, NL)

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the increase in unemployment due to the COVID crisis, with [5.5 million](#) jobs lost in the European Union (EU) during the second quarter of 2020,
- B. Alarmed by the economic impact of the pandemic on the Member States citizens, with [50%](#) of EU households struggling to make ends meet by April 2020,
- C. Nothing with deep regret that the passing of the current package<sup>10</sup> is contingent on unanimity, given that [several Member States](#) have previously objected,
- D. Aware of the vastly diverse needs of disproportionately [affected regions](#),
- E. Deeply alarmed by the Member States' [lack](#) of resilience for potential economic downturn,
- F. Strongly emphasising the need for restructuring in Member States' [stagnant<sup>11</sup> economies](#), given the example of Italy,
- G. Concerned by the economic vulnerability in the Member States who do not currently incorporate [circular economic practices](#)<sup>12</sup> causing lasting economic recovery,
- H. Gravely concerned by the EU's low targets in accordance to the [Paris Climate Accords'](#) [standard](#),<sup>13</sup>

1. Implores the Member States to aid employers and employees that are in transition to working remotely;

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<sup>10</sup> **The package** refers to the sum of money reserved by the European Union for supporting Member States in their handling of the COVID-19 crisis.

<sup>11</sup> An economy which is experiencing minimal growth or no growth at all.

<sup>12</sup> **Circular economy** defines an economy which focuses on consumption of renewable resources. This system aims to minimize waste and pollution, keep materials in use and regenerate natural systems. This stands opposed to an economic model in which materials are extracted, produced, consumed and thrown out as waste.

<sup>13</sup> **The Paris Climate Accords** are an international agreement, outlining the targets for environmental policy of the involved parties to combat climate change.

2. Urges the European Commission to subsidise businesses in danger of losing people in stable employment;
3. Supports the provision of economic assistance for freelancers who cannot provide services due to the COVID-19 pandemic;
4. Instructs the European Commission to allocate part of the COVID-19 recovery package to subsidise healthcare and transport temporarily providing a lower cost for at risk households;
5. Calls upon the [Directorate-General on Regional and Urban Policy](#) to analyse specifically affected regions on the basis of stagnation in [GRP](#),<sup>14</sup>
6. Asks the [Directorate-General on Economic and Financial Affairs](#) to:
  - a) analyse the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic crisis to the EU's economy,
  - b) form a strategy preparing the Member States for future pandemics;
7. Increase specialist guidance from the [Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs](#) to aid Member States' economies struggling with economic stagnation;
8. Encourages the Member States usage of [circular economy](#), through the subsidisation from the COVID-19 recovery package;
9. Recommends the Member States to adopt of the [First Circular Economy Action Plan](#) achieving circular economic practices;
10. Requests the partial allocation of funds from the [COVID-19 Recovery Package](#) towards the development of [the environmental sector](#).

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<sup>14</sup> Gross Regional Product refers to the total output of a specific area.

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

*“Believe it or not: With a new era of heavily edited audiovisual content on their way, the intentional spread of fake news and misleading content has never been easier, affecting 4 out of 10 European citizens daily. What measures should the EU and its Member States do to minimise the circulation of disinformation via traditional and digital media?”*

Submitted by: Tjorn Brederoo, Ersan Aydin, Daniël de Haas, Danielle Kok, Quincy Janssen, Roemer Declercq, Esmée O’Connor (IE, Chairperson)

## **The European Youth Parliament,**

1. Noting with regret the [lack](#) of formal recognition in the form of legislation on the issue of fake news in certain Member States,
  2. Concerned by the growing [polarisation](#) along with wavering tolerance towards people with different political beliefs in society,
  3. Conscious of the difficulty in [differentiating](#) between fake and factual news,
  4. Acknowledging the existence of [algorithms](#) on digital media outlets that result in an incomplete and biased presentation of current affairs,
  5. Recognising that the intention of the news industry is turning a profit resulting in smaller outlets depending on rapid production over quality control to stay competitive,
  6. Alarmed by the prevalence of circular reporting<sup>15</sup> and evidence by citation in the news industry resulting in the spread of incorrect information perceived as [factual and checked](#);
1. Urges the Member States to act proactively by:
    - a) implementing anti false news legislation,
    - b) formally recognising the fake news phenomenon as a problem;
  2. Encourages the European Commission to create a public educational programme<sup>16</sup> combating the lack of trust towards media outlets and improving the public’s ability to recognise fake news;
  3. Calls upon to the European Commission to incentivise companies providing anti fake news training for their employees through the provision of subsidies;

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<sup>15</sup> [Circular Reporting](#): a situation where a piece of information seems to come from multiple independent sources but in reality only comes from one.

<sup>16</sup> An educational programme similar to [Finland's Anti Fake news initiative](#)

4. Recommends the European Commission to collaborate with non-governmental organisation (NGO) in the formation of a digital platform ranking outlets and articles based on factuality;
5. Proposes the European Commission to encourage the creation of a flagging system<sup>17</sup> implementing it in every social media platform and digital news outlet.

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<sup>17</sup> **Flagging System** is an system that marks unfactual content and provides a source of correct information. As seen used by Instagram during the Covid-19 pandemic and USA general election.

# MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT)

**“Not an issue to tackle alone:** *In 2019, more than 75 million European adults met with family or friends at most once a month and around 30 million European adults felt frequently lonely. Considering the impact of loneliness on health and life satisfaction, what should be done to turn the tide of increasing loneliness in the EU?”*

Submitted by: Nadine Rasker, Montse den Daas, Cheryl Spaargaren, Nynke van der Veer, Suzanne Verlaan, Tiemen Tolsma, Muna Shaiye (Chairperson, NL) and Aya Bennis (Chairperson, NL)

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the [increase](#) of loneliness, especially among younger individuals,
  - B. Stressing that Member State’s [governments](#) are not taking enough measures to prevent loneliness,
  - C. Further stressing that there are not abundant [active measures](#) taking place regarding social inclusion,
  - D. Deeply concerned that there is not sufficient [medical attention](#) given to solving mental, psychiatric and physical issues that can arise when loneliness is not resolved on time,
  - E. Acknowledging that the pandemic COVID-19 made the tackling of loneliness more complex,
  - F. Aware that people have indulged in a deeper sentiment of loneliness due to the [fear](#) of contracting the virus and the increase in the pressure on the health sector;
- 
- 1. Urges the Member States’ Ministry of Education to follow the example of the non-governmental organisation (NGO) [MTU Jazzon](#)<sup>18</sup>, developing and implementing team building activities for the youth;
  - 2. Calls upon the Member States to fund organisations that provide opportunities for people to socialize, such as [The Silver Line](#)<sup>19</sup> ;
  - 3. Strongly affirms the Member States to launch campaigns promoting helplines and forums serving as the [European Alliance Against Depression \(EAAD\)](#)<sup>20</sup>;
  - 4. Emphasising the Member States to make mental health services equally accessible by:

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<sup>18</sup> [MTU JazzOn](#) is an international youth organisation that organises international summer workshops for the youth.

<sup>19</sup> [The Silver line](#) is a only confidential, free helpline for older people across the UK that is open every day and night of the year.

<sup>20</sup> [EAAD](#) is a NGO that initiates community-based intervention programmes.

- a) using the [3rd Health Programme](#)<sup>21</sup> budget to fund mental health services lessening the financial burden of users,
  - b) focusing on the educating and recruiting mental health workers;
5. Seeks the Member States to diminish the pressure on the mental health sector by following the example of the [University of Maastricht](#), utilizing students that indulge in a programme related to the mental health sector;
6. Endorses the Member States to ensure separation of COVID-19 and mental health patients within health institutions.

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<sup>21</sup> [3rd Health Programme](#) is financial strategy to ensure good health and healthcare.

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

*”Building bridges, not walls: with rising cultural tensions and increasing polarisation across the continent, how can the EU aid Member States in ensuring cultural integration of people with a migratory background?”*

Submitted by: Kay Lagerweij, Zara Nijzink-Laurie, Piet Pankratz, Charlotte Rutte, Jennah Said, Stella Naudts (Chairperson, NL)

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the immense and steadily increasing [number](#) of migrants<sup>22</sup> and refugees<sup>23</sup> entering the European Union (EU),
- B. Concerned by the frequent [racism and discrimination](#) migrants face in the housing and labour market as well as social activities,
- C. Noting with regret the [unequal](#) distribution of migrants between Member States,
- D. Aware of the differences in the Member States’ [legislation](#) regarding migration,
- E. Emphasising the importance of [integration](#) into the labour market for the cultural assimilation of migrants,
- F. Realising the fact that migrants’ skills are often [underestimated](#), causing migrants to have jobs that are not to their full potential,
- G. Bearing in mind that many migrants do not have [sufficient](#) education or language proficiency in Member States;
  - 1. Encourages the Member States to make a common goal of successful integration of migrants, creating unity in combating the issues migrants face;
  - 2. Requests the Member States to shorten the duration of its asylum procedures and residency applications;
  - 3. Supporting the European Commission’s [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#) regarding the asylum and migration systems;

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<sup>22</sup> A **migrant** is someone who has either moved to a Member State and is expected to live there for at least 12 months after leaving a different country, or has lived in a Member State and has not lived there for at least 12 months.

<sup>23</sup> A **refugee** is someone with a third country nationality, who comes to a Member State due to having a well-founded fear of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership with a certain social group and is unable or unwilling to return.

4. Strongly recommends the European Commission to firmly enforce anti-discrimination laws setting out in the Treaty of Lisbon;<sup>24</sup>
5. Asks the European Council to increase forfeits of the Member States when they do not abide by the Treaty of Lisbon;
6. Urges the Member States to increase native<sup>25</sup> citizens' involvement in migrants' integration, by encouraging participation in voluntary work, sports associations, local politics, and social activities;
7. Suggests the Member States to implement awareness campaigns in schools focusing on combating racism and xenophobia;
8. Calls upon the Member States to implement one or multiple programmes teaching citizens with a migratory background, including children, basic language skills;
9. Further requests the Member States to facilitate a broader and more technical linguistic education in allowing migrants to pursue high skill jobs;
10. Invites the Member States to support companies in training employees with a migratory background in developing their skill set;
11. Appeals to the European Commission to distribute migrants and refugees more equally between Member States.

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<sup>24</sup> The [Lisbon Treaty](#) or TFEU prohibits discrimination based on race and nationality, and enables the European Council to take action in order to combat this discrimination.

<sup>25</sup> A **Native citizen** is someone who lives in the same country where they, and their parents, were born.