



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET



## **Delft 2021**

Regional Selection Conference  
of EYP The Netherlands

*“awareness as  
an antidote”*

# Table of Contents

	General Assembly Explained	3
EMPL	Committee on Employment and Social Affairs	5
ITRE	Committee on Industry, Research and Technology	7
SEDE	Committee on Security and Defense	9
ENVI	Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	12

**Oxford** ENJOY 100% OF YOUR NOTEBOOK

**SCRIBZEE**  
Scan - Save - Organise

DIGITAL application combining smartphones and OXFORD STUDENT notebooks

Download SCRIBZEE for free

With SCRIBZEE by Oxford take advantage of an Evernote Premium special offer. Evernote lets you stay productive at home, at work or on the go. Learn more at [evernote.com/scrizbee](http://evernote.com/scrizbee)

Download SCRIBZEE for free on the App Store or Google Play. [scrizbee.my.oxford.com](http://scrizbee.my.oxford.com)

EYP the Netherlands and its events are proudly sponsored by Oxford stationery

# General Assembly Explained

The General Assembly is the large debate on Sunday, consisting of four topics to be debated. Participants can join the General Assembly through the following Zoom link: <https://zoom.us/j/94410520589?pwd=QVE4MWhrVmVjaCt6SFITQ1FWUjFqZz09>

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 four debates has the following procedure.

## **SILENT READING (3 MINUTES)**

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)**

Explain the main points and ideas behind your resolution. Explain why your resolution should pass, as well as the main and crucial points which revolve around your ideas that you drafted during Committee Work. Try to be as creative as possible.

## **POSITION SPEECHES (2 times 1,5 minutes)**

You can either critique or commend the efforts done by the committee on drafting the resolution. This means that the position speech can either be positive or negative. If negative, try to address the main points which were issues in the resolution, emphasizing the biggest issues that you have with the resolution. Try naming specific Operative Clauses that you disagree with and explain why. Also try to provide constructive feedback on what they should improve or how they could change their resolution in order to fix the main issues that you mentioned.

If positive, try to, once again, offer constructive feedback to different Operative Clauses and try to explain why you agree with the resolution.

## **RESPONSE TO POSITION SPEECHES (2 MINUTES)**

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

## **ROUNDS OF OPEN DEBATE**

The rest of the time is set aside for rounds of open debate among delegates. During GA, communication within the Committee happens over Discord. The committee should agree on who will get recognised for a point, and then that person will raise their hand in the Zoom call for GA once the board is collecting points.

Each debate will have a total of 3 Direct Responses from each committee. A Direct Response is a point that *directly* relates to the *last* point made by a committee. Direct

Responses are recognised *immediately* after the point is made, and the person who is speaking currently is not to be disturbed.

**Please make sure to not hold your hand at all times since then we can't distinguish Direct Responses from ordinary points. Please raise your hand when asked for points, you will have plenty of opportunities to speak.**

### **SUMMATION SPEECH (2 MINUTES)**

A final speech where you call for people to vote on your resolution. You can be as creative as you want here, we encourage you to work on creating something that will motivate people to believe in change and in your resolution. This can range from repeating the main points and explaining why people should vote for you up to motivational speeches where you use real-life examples to get your point across. The difference between a summation and defence speech is that the former is often more emotional than the latter.

### **VOTING**

Your chair will gather points in the Discord and once done, they will raise their hand in zoom. Once all chairs have counted the votes, the board will call them one by one, saying their votes in the format of **IN FAVOR / AGAINST / ABSTAINED / ABSENT**. After this, the board will count the votes together, and announce the results.

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

*“A 2018 Eurostat survey revealed that 16.5% of the 20-34 olds in the EU were neither in employment nor in education and training (NEETs). Taking into account the tendency towards automatization and digitalization of jobs, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, how should the EU facilitate the integration of youth into a more competitive labour market?”*

Submitted by: Max Bonnet, Sarp Efe Duman, Alisa Kurun, Aron van der Meer, Bart Nio, Bakir Haljevac (Chairperson, BA)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Deeply concerned about the rise of youth unemployment, as seen in the years after the Great Recession,
- B. Appreciating the positive impact of the Youth Guarantee Programme<sup>1</sup> tackling youth unemployment by providing approximately [5 million people per year with a job offer since 2014](#),
- C. Acknowledging an unequal recovery of youth employment after the Great Recession within Member States, with southern countries such as [Greece](#) and [Spain](#) having a higher youth unemployment rate in 2019 than before 2008,
- D. Observing a budget increase for the [Youth Employment Initiative since 2013 by EUR 2.4 billion due to the proven advantages of the programme](#),
- E. Noting that there will be a lower demand for low-skilled jobs in the future,
- F. Aware of the extra costs incurred by Member States due to unemployment benefits for redundant workers,
- G. Concerned that young employees:
  - i. are facing difficulties in entering the job market,
  - ii. are more likely to be laid off than employees with more experience,
- H. Acknowledging that 11% of young employees lost their jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic and 12% consider it likely to lose it in the coming months, [compared to respectively 8% and 9% of workers over 30](#),
- I. Noting with regret the significant gap between Member States' youth unemployment rate, with [Germany and Spain having rates of 6.3% and 40.9%, respectively](#);

---

<sup>1</sup> The Youth Guarantee scheme aims to secure a smooth transition from school to work and support labour market integration. It offers services to ensure that all people under the age of 25 receive an offer in employment, continued education, an apprenticeship or traineeship.

1. Calls upon the European Commission to:
  - a) increase investment into the Youth Guarantee Programme with the goal of further pursuing its mission of assisting the youth in finding jobs and educational programmes relevant for future careers,
  - b) provide EU-based companies a support package to stimulate their financial recovery, thus extricating employees' jobs,
  - c) further expand the cooperation with the European Network of Employment Services<sup>2</sup>, responsible for finding potential employers for young job seekers;
2. Encourages Member States to:
  - a) allocate more resources to organisations tackling youth unemployment and lack of traineeship on a local level,
  - b) inspire NEETs<sup>3</sup> to take part in the vocational education and training programs provided by EU institutions and local initiatives,
  - c) help young workers connect with potential employers;
3. Welcomes Erasmus<sup>4</sup> and companies in the EU to organise more volunteer programmes which help NEETs accumulate work experience, therefore increasing their employment prospects;
4. Instructs the Youth Guarantee Program to adopt a more proportional budget distribution by prioritising Member States with higher unemployment rates;
5. Supports the European Alliance for Apprenticeships<sup>5</sup> to:
  - a) retrain low-skilled workers for higher skill-level jobs,
  - b) increase their course capacity and thereby provide more opportunities for education;
6. Authorises the European Commission to give companies in the EU an agreed-upon subsidy for hiring employees with no previous work experience;
7. Designates the European Commission's Science and Knowledge Service Joint Research Centre<sup>6</sup> to conduct more research on the causes of employment rates disparity among Member States.

---

<sup>2</sup> European Network of Employment Services is a network of 32 agencies that connects job seekers with employers.

<sup>3</sup> Young persons who are no longer in the education system and who are not working or being trained for work.

<sup>4</sup> Erasmus+ is the new programme combining all the EU's current schemes for education, training, youth and sport.

<sup>5</sup> The European Alliance for Apprenticeships aims to improve the quality of apprenticeships across the EU. It has led the effort in creating more than 900,000 apprenticeship opportunities for young people.

<sup>6</sup> The JRC employs scientists to carry out research in order to provide independent scientific advice and support to EU policy.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY (ITRE)**

*“Atomic future? Accounting for over half of the EU’s carbon-free electricity, nuclear power is regarded by some as a key component of a sustainable energy production model. With divergent energy policies among Member States and an increasingly negative public opinion towards nuclear power, what stance should the EU adopt on the usage of nuclear power?”*

Submitted by: Arman Caltekin, Victoria Malinovskaya, Victor Peutz, Laura van Putten, Norbert Szépvölgyi, Roosmarie Toomstra, Quinten van Veen, Jorrit de Vreese, Jochem Zandbergen, Thomas Celie (Chairperson, NL), Pien Pelt (Chairperson, NL)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Anxious of Member States failing to achieve the goals set in the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement,
- B. Acknowledging the importance of going carbon neutral,
- C. Keeping in mind the existing measures aimed towards maintaining the safety, as well as limiting the misuse of nuclear material,
- D. Taking into account the diverging policies of Members States on nuclear energy,
- E. Aware of dangers and challenges that come with the use of nuclear energy including:
  - i. dangerous nuclear waste, and its long-term management,
  - ii. the fear of disaster instilled in the public by previous nuclear accidents (e.g., Fukushima, Chernobyl),
  - iii. the low level of factual information circulating in the public sphere,
  - iv. the possibility of nuclear proliferation;
- F. Observing the lack of initiative from organisations and investment plans such as the European Green Deal Investment Plan (EGDIP) in financing the construction of highly advanced nuclear power plants,
- G. Noting the current low priority status of research on safer and more efficient nuclear power plants, like thorium reactors,
- H. Emphasising the current disadvantages of renewable energy sources such as:
  - i. the inefficiency of the currently available methods,
  - ii. the high price tag that is attached to implementing these methods,
  - iii. the relatively high mortality caused by accidents during the production, installment and maintenance of hydro, solar and wind energy facilities;

- I. Viewing with concern the negative environmental effects of mining and enrichment processes of uranium;
1. Appreciates the measures in place established by ENSREG and Euratom which have the goal of maintaining the safety of all European citizens;
2. Urges Member States, who are behind on their plans to achieve the goals set by the Paris agreement, to adopt nuclear energy strategies;
3. Further urges Member States to follow the guidelines set by Euratom while implementing the above mentioned strategies;
4. Designates Euratom to create:
  - a) educational videos to inform the public on the harm caused by climate change and the benefits of nuclear energy,
  - b) a framework for new nuclear power plants including prime locations for possible nuclear reactors in order to encourage new investors;
5. Invites Member States to expand their curricula in order to inform high school students on the importance of carbon neutrality, as well as the potential of nuclear energy;
6. Requests the European Commission to adjust their stance towards nuclear energy and to include nuclear energy investments within EGDIP;
7. Proposes that HORIZON Europe invests in research towards safer and more efficient nuclear energy reactors.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE (SEDE)**

*“The United States’ inability to detect and disrupt the interferences in the 2016 presidential election was a demonstration of how new information technologies might affect our decision-making. How should the EU and its Member States work against information warfare and ensure the stability of our democracy?”*

Submitted by: Ellena Guerts, Julie Hantke, Esther Overbeek, Thomas Pagonis Ntinelis, Ruben Rosaria, Christina Sandved, Jan Van Erven Dorens, Julia Waligóra, Iona Lindsay (Chairperson, UK), Thea Tjolle (Chairperson, UK)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Concerned by the EU’s increasing vulnerability to cyber attacks due to a greater reliance on technology,
- B. Deeply disturbed by how cyber attacks have influenced European democracy, most notably in the UK, the Netherlands, and Italy,
- C. Reminding that cyber attacks can be extremely difficult to trace and punish,
- D. Acknowledging that the gradual implementation of online voting across the EU puts the democratic process at risk of a potential cyberattack,
- E. Noting with regret the inefficient organisation of the European External Action Service’s (EEAS) Rapid Alert System Against Disinformation<sup>7</sup>,
- F. Recognising the importance of objective and openly sourced information in the proper functioning of a democracy,
- G. Alarmed by EU citizens’ lack of education and awareness surrounding fake news, with respect to distinguishing it from factual information presented through different media,
- H. Fully alarmed by the cheap, rapid and widespread propagation of false information on social media,
- I. Profoundly concerned by the lack of transparency of content censorship guidelines given by social media sites,
- J. Concerned that ambiguous free-speech legislation provided by Member States can confuse social media websites in terms of correctly regulating hate speech on their platforms,
- K. Unnerved by the lack of meaningful cooperation between EU Member States, social media websites and other relevant actors to solve cyber security related issues,

---

<sup>7</sup> In 2019, the EU Member States were asked to monitor disinformation and to share their findings with others through a “Rapid Alert System”: an early warning system which could warn countries about a potential wave of fake news.

- L. Acknowledging EU law restricts analysts from calling out or debunking propaganda involving fake news which has been produced in European media,
  - M. Anxious about the existence of internet bubbles created by ‘echo chamber’ algorithms that prevent user exposure to diverse content, as this can support polarisation and radicalisation;
1. Advises that the European Commission establishes a EU-wide annual convention involving major online media outlets, assorted scientific experts and government officials to:
    - a) discuss how to proficiently tackle cyber attacks aimed at each specific Member State,
    - b) ensure regular standard checks of social media platforms and their operating standards surrounding censorship and user-capabilities,
    - c) devise a clear code of conduct regarding what areas of hate speech are to be censored across online platforms and through state media,
    - d) publish aforementioned code of conduct on the official website of the European Commission;
  2. Encourages Member States to use varied social media platforms when making public announcements to build trust between citizen and state and to provide reputable sources of information on these sites;
  3. Calls upon the European Commission to design a freely accessible online IT education programme for children and young adults, to both inspire and train them to become more skilled in the field of cyber attack response;
  4. Strongly urges Member States to spread awareness about the prevalence of digital fake news by:
    - a) funding NGOs to provide seminars for large groups of school students,
    - b) releasing official announcements to be shown on television news programmes regarding the dangers of fake news for the adult population;
  5. Asks Member States to use the Cyber Fusion Centre<sup>8</sup> as a way to collaborate with each other in order to solve short-term problems caused by cyber attacks;
  6. Encourages social media platforms to adopt a verification scheme in which news outlets can be labelled as a “Reliable Information Source” after intensive and repeated background checks;
  7. Requests that the European Commission proposes an annual data tax for cookie-using technology companies which increases proportionally with data stored per user;

---

<sup>8</sup> An organisation that, as a part of Interpol, brings together cyber experts from law enforcement and industry to gather and analyse all available information on criminal activities in cyberspace to provide countries with coherent, actionable intelligence.

8. Calls upon the European Union Agency of Cyber Security<sup>9</sup> to completely redesign the EEAS' Rapid Alert System Against Online Disinformation by:
  - a) producing guidelines for the minimum amount of analysed data that should be provided by Member States,
  - b) creating a strict template for processing data before its submission,
  - c) publishing annual summaries on the progress of the system to highlight best practices and areas for improvement,
  - d) changing the name of the "Rapid Alert System" to improve its credibility amongst Member States;
9. Urges the Court of Justice of the European Union to abolish the law which currently prevents all European analysts from debunking propaganda involving fake news produced in European media.

---

<sup>9</sup> Brings together cyber experts from law enforcement and industry to gather and analyse all available information on criminal activities in cyberspace to provide countries with coherent, actionable intelligence.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY (ENVI): THE EXTENT OF LIBERTY**

*“As of October 2020, a near 4 million COVID-19 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK. Anticipating the introduction of a vaccine in 2021, how should the EU tackle the issue of anti-vaccination and enforcement of public health norms whilst respecting citizens’ freedom of choice?”*

Submitted by: Hayrünnisa Çelik, Madelijn Gould, Marjolein Groot, Nehir Guvenc, Sophie Hellebrekers, Veerle Nienhuis, Lars Podkrajšek, Bo Schippers, Duru Uçar, Ninni Issakainen (Chairperson, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Concerned by the fact that the EU has lower confidence in vaccines than other regions of the world,
  - B. Aware of the variation in vaccine confidence among Member States,
  - C. Pointing out that trust in information from government sources affects the likelihood of a person to accept a vaccine,
  - D. Noting that mandatory vaccination schemes do not necessarily lead to [higher rates](#) of vaccine coverage,
  - E. Stressing the role of online platforms in spreading misinformation and consolidating a negative public image about the COVID-19 vaccination,
  - F. Believing that the most common concern linked to the COVID-19 vaccine is its [safety](#),
  - G. Observing the criticism on limitations of the Code of Practice on Disinformation as a measure against the spread of misinformation online,
  - H. Affirming European citizens Freedom of Expression as outlined in [Article 10](#) of the European Convention on Human Rights;
- 
- 1. Notes the European Commission's COVID-19 vaccine strategy and its effort to ensure its safety, effectiveness, and accessibility;
  - 2. Invites the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control to create a website offering:
    - a) information on how the COVID-19 vaccine works and where to get vaccinated,
    - b) personal stories from people who have received the COVID-19 vaccine,
    - c) opportunities to ask questions to healthcare professionals;

3. Recommends Member States to educate the public about the potential positive and negative aspects of the COVID-19 vaccination process by giving healthcare professionals platforms to promote factual information;
4. Endorses the European Commission's call on signatories of the Code of Practice on Disinformation to intensify their efforts to minimise the spread of misinformation;
5. Calls upon the Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society to improve current fact-checking mechanisms on online platforms;
6. Encourages Member States to introduce punishments for spreading misinformation online in the form of removal of accounts or fines.