



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



UTRECHT 2021

Regional Session of EYP The Netherlands

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The advertisement features the Oxford logo at the top left. A dark blue banner contains the text "ENJOY 100% OF YOUR NOTEBOOK". Below this, the Scribzee logo is shown with the tagline "Scan - Save - Organise". Three smartphones are displayed, showing the app's interface. Below the phones, it says "DIGITAL application combining smartphones and OXFORD STUDENT notebooks". At the bottom, a row of six colorful Oxford Student notebooks is shown, labeled "NOMAD", "ACTIVE", "NOTE", "PROJECT", and "EASY". On the right side, a person's legs in jeans and sneakers are visible, holding a notebook.

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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: First name (nationality) committee
- **A Chair will act as the committee placard. Direct responses will be communicated via the Zoom chat by the chairperson of the respective committee.**
- 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 (5 mins)
3. Defence speech by the proposing committee (2 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)* (2 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:

Defence 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 defence 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 four (4) 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 WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)

She's the Man: *The principle of equal pay for work of equal value has been established in Article 157 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Nevertheless, women in the EU earn, on average, almost 15% less per hour than men. How can the EU guarantee fair pay for all its citizens?*

Submitted by: Thomas Pagonis Ntinelis (GR), Elaine Jans (NL), Lesley Kwa (NL), Elvira Mentzelioti (GR), Zeynep Gürlek (TR), Sterre Schol (NL), Tunca Tonsun (TR), Stella Imo (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind the [discrepancies](#) between the Member States (MS) in regard to the gender pay gap, ranging from 3.0 % (Romania) to 22.7 % (Estonia),
 - B. Concerned by the [underrepresentation](#) of females in workplaces in the higher paid STEM sector and their overrepresentation in the social fields with lower salaries,
 - C. Realising that the choice of work sector and weekly working time of females may be influenced by historical and traditional role of women in society and families,
 - D. Acknowledging the lack of transparency concerning wages, directly impacting disadvantaged individuals in pursuing salary inequalities due to the burden of proof before the court,
 - E. Fully aware of the overrepresentation of males in supervisory positions, visible in only [4.7% of the CEOs at Europe's top companies](#) being female in 2019,
 - F. Noting with regret the low effectiveness of the existing measures such as the mostly unknown "[Equal Pay Day](#)", with a decrease of [just under 2.0 %](#) over the last 8 years;
1. Encourages the establishment of a supervisory system that alarms governments of the MS if men and women are not paid equally in companies;
 2. Calls upon the MS to:
 - a. include education for young girls about the variety of career choices and especially the opportunities in the STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) sector in their education plan,
 - b. support companies paying men and women equally, e.g. with tax incentives;
 3. Instructs the European Commission to order and finance a study about best practices of the MS and third countries concerning the decrease of the gender pay gap, such as in [Iceland](#);
 4. Encourages companies to have a department investigating the transparency of the salaries and publishing reports;

5. Invites companies in the EU to provide their employees with more flexibility when it comes to working from home full time, as it is [not harmful to productivity](#);
6. Instructs the [European Trade Union Confederation](#) to encourage companies to offer the possibility of a shared CEO position during parental leave;
7. Asks the Council of Ministers to propose legislation on the transparency of the salaries in companies when requested by an employee.

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

Come to my window: *Across Europe's school systems, education about gender identities is not yet commonplace, leading to members of the LGBTQ+ community being marginalised and invisible. How can the EU support and promote adequate education about LGBTQ+ identities in education?*

Submitted by: Georgia Spyrou (GR), Lars Podkrajsek (SI), Lily Watanabe (CH), Maximo van Dijk (NL), Marjan Fatah (NL), Zima Marjanovic (NL), Leonoor Wijdeveld (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by significant disparities in mental health indicators among LGBTQ+ youth compared to non-LGBTQ+ youth, such as [suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, depressive disorders and anxiety disorders](#),
 - B. Disturbed by hostility, bullying and harassment from [staff and peers](#) which LGBTQ+ students face at their school or educational environment,
 - C. Deeply regretting [inadequate inclusion](#) of non-heteronormative sexual orientations into sex education programmes, leading to [higher risks](#) of [health-related complications](#) for LGBTQ+ youth (i.e. [STDs](#)),
 - D. Noting with regret that school environments and educational materials often represent solely heteronormative views, thus [excluding differing gender identities or sexual orientations](#) and leading to invisibility and alienation,
 - E. Bearing in mind that vast cultural and political differences between Member States (MSs) regarding the LGBTQ+ community and its role in education will result in varying levels of openness towards LGBTQ+ educational initiatives,
 - F. Recognising the limitations of the supportive competence and lack of legislative competence of the European Commission on LGBTQ+ educational programmes and the MSs' school curricula;
1. Encourages educational institutes across the EU to provide:
 - a. a safe person to which students can confidently refer,
 - b. easily accessible, LGBTQ+ specific resources to their students such as a database for physical and mental health professionals, contact information of local shelters, mental health hotlines and best practices regarding the accomodation of transitioning transgender persons,
 - c. visible signs of support as a means of creating a LGBTQ+ friendly learning environment,
 - d. gender neutral facilities and policies, such as gender neutral bathrooms, changing rooms and removal of gender specific school uniforms;

2. Encourages NGOs, e.g. [ILGA Europe](#), [TGEU](#), [RAINBOW](#) to further develop and collaborate on a toolbox for educational institutions, explaining how to deal with hostility towards LGBTQ+ people in a learning environment;
3. Calls upon the European Commission and the Directorate-General for Communication to create a communication campaign to raise awareness of initiatives as mentioned above with insufficient visibility;
4. Invites the European Commission to further subsidise NGOs focused on organizing LGBTQ+ inclusivity workshops and training programmes for teachers and educators;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to provide financial support to teacher training regarding inclusive education on LGBTQ+ sexualities and identities;
6. Urges the Council of the European Union to update school curricula to be more inclusive in regards to sex education and education on gender identities;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to create and incorporate a certification mark non-heteronormative textbooks and materials;
8. Urges the European Commission to authorise further funding for NGOs campaigning for LGBTQ+ acceptance and fighting misinformation nationally and locally;
9. Recommends the European Commission to fund relevant non-governmental and governmental research initiatives, e.g. [ILGA Europe](#), [IGLYO Europe](#) or [FRA](#).

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

Polar Express: *Given the sudden accessibility of previously isolated natural resources and unattainable sea trade routes, how can the European Union alongside its Member States guarantee the protection of the fragile ecosystem as well as its economic and military interests?*

Submitted by: Tatum van Dijk (NL), Tiago Tavares Farias (UK), Jorunn Phoebe Obytz (NO), Julia Lipnicka (PL), Alp Deniz Sahin (TR), Sacit Efe Gürbüş (TR), Emre Kosker (NL), Sofia Gonzalez Garcia (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully concerned by the irreversible global environmental consequences of the continued rise of temperatures in the Arctic, such as the thawing of the Arctic's permafrost and the threat on the Arctic's population, fauna and flora,
 - B. Further noting that the receding ice layers are facilitating the extraction of the Arctic's natural resources and therefore granting access to estimated [16 %, 30 % and 26 % of the world's undiscovered oil, gas and natural gas](#) resources respectively,
 - C. Realising that the receding sea ice has enabled the appearance of previously unattainable sea trade routes,
 - D. Fully conscious of the rising geopolitical conflicts emerging from:
 - i. rivalled territorial claims over controverted Arctic territories,
 - ii. the Arctic's newly attainable resources,
 - iii. the increasing strategic attractiveness of the Arctic for states interested in military purposes,
 - E. Taking note of the fact that the European Union has neither been granted official observer status nor become a member of the Arctic Council,
 - F. Noting with regret the lack of consideration towards Arctic's peoples when it comes to policy and decision making;
-
1. Urges the European Commission and the European Environment Agency to create an shared Arctic environmental protection policy (SAEPP), in order to:
 - a. increase the ambition of the goals set by the [2015 Paris Climate Agreement](#) and the [2016 Joint Communication to the European Council and the Arctic](#),
 - b. encourage subsidies to companies exceeding and sanctions on companies in violation of the aforementioned shared Arctic environmental protection policy,
 - c. emphasise the protection of the Arctic's peoples and their communities;
 2. Calls upon MS to ensure a sustainable use of newly discovered oil and gas by:
 - a. moderating the amount of resources extracted in a given time frame,
 - b. promising incentives to companies investing in communities of the Arctic;

3. Reminds the MS to abide by the provisions of the [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) (UNCLOS) as well as the level-playing field set by the [International Maritime Organisation](#);
4. Strongly recommends the United Nations and the Arctic Council to support the amendment of the UNCLOS regarding the emerging sea routes, including restrictions on zones of high faunistic and floristic significance;
5. Appeals to the [Arctic Council](#) to reconsider the EU's application to gain official observer status;
6. Proposes the establishment of an EU body representing the totality of indigenous inhabitants in EU territory, which pursues cooperation with pre-existing institutions representing indigenous peoples, such as the [Arctic Council Indigenous people secretariat](#);
7. Suggests investments in the creation of infrastructure resilient to the [environmental threats](#) of the Arctic region.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS I (JURI I)

Prison break: *With imprisonment posing an intrusion upon the freedom of movement and an uncertain outcome for short term jail sentences, which steps could the European Union and its Member States take to ensure an effective yet purposeful criminal justice system?*

Submitted by: Roya Compier (NL), Storm Kamerbeek (NL), Aiste Merfeldaite (LT), Dunja Trifonovic (RS), Chloé Valkenet (NL), Stephanie Reisinger (Chairperson, AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of imprisonment restricting prisoners in the following universal and fundamental Human Rights included in the [European Convention of Human Rights](#) ratified by all Member States (MS):
 - i. Right to liberty and security,
 - ii. Right to respect for family and private life,
 - B. Welcoming the decline of the imprisonment rate in the European Union [by 6.6% between 2016 and 2018](#),
 - C. Concerned by MSs broadly enforcing pre-trial detention resulting in a [high rate of pre-trial detainees in European prisons](#),
 - D. Having considered the [positive correlation](#) between desirably low [recidivism](#) rates and people undertaking alternative sanctions to detention,
 - E. Considering that jail sentences in the aftermath impede the access to housing and employment for convicts,
 - F. Realising the importance of social rehabilitation measures to fulfil the main purposes of imprisonment (i.e. protection of society against crime and reduction of recidivism rates) stated in the [Nelson Mandela Rules](#),
 - G. Alarmed by MSs reporting overcrowded prisons, leading to deteriorating living conditions for prisoners in terms of hygiene, privacy and the quality of services offered to them;
-
- 1. Invites MSs to follow the example of Norway in abolishing jail sentences lasting fewer than six months and in these cases apply alternative sanctions instead, such as community service, house arrest and electronic monitoring;
 - 2. Calls upon the European Commission to amend the [European Charter of Fundamental Rights](#) so as to clarify prerequisites for detention as well as options for sanctions alternative to incarceration;
 - 3. Asks the [Committee for the Prevention of Torture](#) (CPT) to include stricter regulations on solitary confinement in the [CPT Standards](#);

4. Encourages MS to give prisoners the right to vote and allow for the establishment of [inmates' committees](#) similar to the ones implemented in France;
5. Requests MS to become members of the [European Prison Observatory](#), thereby allowing for comprehensive collection of data on prison conditions and criminal justice systems in the MS;
6. Appeals to the European Parliament to increase the funding for the CPT;
7. Urges MS to provide prisoners with extensive psychological guidance during their jail sentence and to implement sanctions similar to the [Netherlands' detention under hospital orders](#) (TBS) in cases of drug abuse and certain psychiatric disorders;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to found an organization following the example of the [New Futures Network](#) in the United Kingdom and [Défi-Jobs](#) in Luxemburg that offer education and cooperate with companies in order to provide paid employment for prisoners during and after their jail sentence;
9. Suggests MS to install online meeting platforms in prisons, allowing for digital visits of prisoners under surveillance.

Fact sheet

[Electronic monitoring](#): “a form of digital incarceration, often in the form of a wrist bracelet or ankle “shackle” that can monitor a person’s location, and sometimes also their blood alcohol level or breath.”

[Pre-trial detention](#): detaining an accused person before their guilt has been proven in a trial.

[Recidivism rates](#): the rate of people committing another crime after serving a prison sentence.

[Social rehabilitation](#): measures to ensure that the detainee reintegrates in society after their jail sentence and that avoid reoffending.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE)

Bella, horrida bella: *In the autumn of 2020, the conflict surrounding the region of Nagorno-Karabakh has once more flared up into military action, resulting in destruction and loss of life. What strategy should the EU adopt in its efforts to promote peaceful conflict resolution and the suppression of armed conflict?*

Submitted by: Arman Çaltekin (TR), Felix Kühnau (DE), Vladimir Petkov (AT), Nadja van Kleij (NL), Solomiya Yaremenko (UA), Johann Davies (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Appreciating the efforts of Armenia and Azerbaijan to end military confrontation in Nagorno-Karabakh by agreeing upon a ceasefire,
 - B. Noting with concern that said ceasefire does not guarantee long-term peace and stability in the region and is not equivalent to an international treaty solving the question of the status of the contested region and its population,
 - C. Noting further that negotiations regarding Nagorno-Karabakh both at the bilateral level and within the Minsk Group have reached a gridlock,
 - D. Pointing out that Russia's and Turkey's conflicting interests and actions in the region, especially Turkey's recent military cooperation with Azerbaijan, contribute to this gridlock,
 - E. Regretting that, as of January 2021, the EU has yet to take a leadership role in the resolution of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict,
 - F. Concerned by the absence of United Nations forces and humanitarian organisations in Nagorno-Karabakh,
 - G. Deeply alarmed by the imminent danger of ethnic cleansing in Nagorno-Karabakh which is increased by the historic hostility between ethnic Armenians and Azerbaijanis,
 - H. Reminding the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the Foreign Affairs Council that the EU's foreign policy goals, as stated in the EU Global Strategy of 2016, include the EU becoming more engaged in the prevention of armed conflicts;
-
- 1. Appeals to Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, Russia and ethnically Armenian partisan fighters in Nagorno-Karabakh to refrain from all military action;
 - 2. Proposes that Russia, Azerbaijan and any partisan fighters remaining in Nagorno-Karabakh establish a buffer zone in the region in order to ensure a lasting ceasefire;
 - 3. Requests the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Union (HR/VP) to encourage all parties in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict to rejoin the Minsk

Process negotiations for a long-term peace plan such as the [Good Friday Agreement](#) for Nagorno-Karabakh;

4. Recommends the Minsk Group to reform its internal structure and to offer Turkey the position of additional co-chair;
5. Strongly urges both Armenia and Azerbaijan to refrain from using drones and ballistic missiles in order to prevent [further atrocities](#) and war crimes;
6. Deplores both Armenia and Azerbaijan to uphold their legal responsibilities regarding the rights of ethnic minorities in their territories as established by the [UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide](#) and Articles 1 and 27 of the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights](#);
7. Encourages Armenia and Azerbaijan to improve their relationship in order to achieve long-term stability and sustainable peace in the South Caucasus region;
8. Calls upon the HR/VP to publicly condemn Turkey's incendiary role in the recent flareup in Nagorno-Karabakh;
9. Calls upon to UN Security Council to establish a mandate for the deployment of Russian, Turkish and EU peacekeepers in Nagorno-Karabakh a UN mandate, on the condition that Russia allows Turkish and European UN peacekeepers to enter the region under the same mandate and that Turkey stops its military cooperation with Azerbaijan;
10. Recommends that the UN Security Council introduces an arms embargo regarding drones to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey to prevent a further militarisation of the region;
11. Encourages Azerbaijan to allow international organisations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Council of Europe into Nagorno-Karabakh in order to oversee a return of Armenian and Azerbaijani refugees;
12. Appeals to the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations to fund the reconstruction of damaged infrastructure and regional measures solving the pending housing crisis;
13. Urges the International Court of Justice to form a special committee tasked with prosecuting war crimes committed in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Fact Sheet

A [map](#) of the region:



Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO): This is the department of the European Commission responsible for protecting civilians during armed conflicts and providing life-saving humanitarian aid if necessary.

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Union (HR/VP): As head of the European External Action Service (EEAS), the EU's diplomatic corps, the High Representative represents the EU in international organisations such as the UN and implements the EU's foreign policy.

International Court of Justice (ICJ): One of the six principal organs of the United Nations, the ICJ is where disputes between states are tried. All UN Member States can submit cases to and be prosecuted by the ICJ. The court's rulings are binding in accordance with Article 94 of the UN Charter.

Minsk Group: This international conference was founded with the goal of creating a forum for international dialogue regarding Nagorno-Karabakh and the negotiation of a peaceful conflict resolution (the "Minsk Process"), as opposed to military intervention by single states. Currently, the group is co-chaired by France, Russia and the United States and has a total of eleven members, including both Armenia and Azerbaijan.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR): One of many UN agencies, the mission of the UNHCR is to aid and protect refugees and internally displaced persons all over the world. That includes immediate disaster relief, but also assisting refugees applying for asylums or representing the interests of refugees internationally.

United Nations Security Council: This organ is arguably the most powerful body within the United Nations. Tasked with ensuring international peace and security, only the Security Council can authorize sanctions against UN Member States or the deployment of UN Peacekeeping forces. The Security Council has 15 members, ten of which rotate every two years, and five which have a permanent seat. These five permanent members - China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States - have the right to veto any decision.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS II (JURI II)

Out of the shadows: *About 215.000 violent sexual crimes were recorded in the EU in 2015. With outdated legislation and a culture of victim-blaming leading to a lack of prosecution across Europe, how can the EU tackle the high number of sexual crimes in its Member States?*

Submitted by: Lucia di Scotto Apollonia (NL), Lucas Pereira Barrios (NL), Öykü Ceren Gögüs (TR), Natalia Chicioara (UK), Hidde van Vloten (NL), Baha Eren Ertekin (TR), Jana Gietman (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Gravely concerned by the alarmingly high numbers of cases of sexualized violence throughout the European Union,
 - B. Noting gender-specific [differences](#) as 9 in 10 rapes and more than 8 in 10 sexual assaults targeted girls and women, while nearly all perpetrators are male (99%),
 - C. Realising that due to varying data collection mechanisms and definitions of sexual crimes between the EU Member States (MS), the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics fails to represent the actual extent of the sexual crimes committed,
 - D. Aware of the diverse array of legal systems embedded in different and hardly comparable socio-cultural traditions across the EU, Aware of the diverse array of legal systems embedded in different and hardly comparable socio-cultural traditions across the EU,
 - E. Contemplating the limited competences of the EU, as legislation lies in the responsibility of the MS,
 - F. Welcoming the ratification of the [Stockholm Programme](#) and the [Istanbul Convention](#) by the Council of Europe;
-
1. Invites the MS to closely collaborate with NGOs, e.g. [Amnesty International](#), to provide educational programmes for adolescents on sexual harassment, signs of mental or physical abuse and protective measures such as self defense;
 2. Directs the European Commission to provide specific funding for:
 - a. NGOs raising social awareness and publishing preventive information,
 - b. health institutions which focus on victims of sexual violence and their psychological support;
 3. Calls upon the European Sourcebook for Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics to provide a legal definition of various sexual crimes;
 4. Recommends the MS to adopt the aforementioned definitions of the European Sourcebook for Crime and Criminal Justice Statistic;
 5. Instructs the MS to conduct an EU-wide survey on the occurrence of sexual crimes in order to provide comprehensive quantitative data on the matter;

6. Suggests EUROPOL to work towards a programme focused on educating previously prosecuted sexual offenders about consent, the right to self-determination and available therapies;
7. Urges the [EU Justice Programme](#) to:
 - a. highlight the issue of sexualised violence,
 - b. consider encouraging a unified persecution of sexual offenders.