



# Belgrade 2017

10<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF  
THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT SERBIA

**RESOLUTION  
BOOKLET**





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# RULES OF CONDUCT

If you wish to speak then the committee placard must be raised.

Each committee may use only one committee placard.

The authority of the board is absolute.

## Procedure and time settings

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1. The Member of the Board reads the topic out aloud
2. A member of the proposing committee reads out the Operative Clauses
3. One or two members of the proposing committee deliver a Defence Speech (from the podium; maximum duration: 3 min)
4. Two speeches which last two minutes each to deliver a Position Speech on a Motion for a Resolution
5. One minute and thirty seconds to respond to the Position Speeches
6. Four rounds of Open Debate
7. Two minutes to sum up the debate (one speaker; from the podium)
8. Voting on the Motion for a Resolution
9. Announcement of the voting results

## Placard meaning

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### POINT OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

To be used when there is a request for a delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. A point of personal privilege should not be used if a delegate does not understand the language being spoken.

### POINT OF ORDER

The chairperson can raise this placard if a delegate thinks that the board have not properly followed the parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the board is absolute.



## **DIRECT RESPONSE**

Once per debate, each committee may use the direct response sign. Should a delegate raise the sign during the open debate, they will immediately be recognised by the board and given the floor. A direct response can only be used to refer to and discuss the point addressed directly beforehand. If two or more direct responses are requested at once, the board will decide which committee to recognise. In this case, the second direct response will only be accepted if it is directly referring to the first direct response, and so on.

## **PERSONAL POSITION CARD**

Each delegate has a green personal position card. This will not allow you to be recognised to speak but the General Assembly will be able to see that you agree with the point being made.

## **Speeches**

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### **DEFENCE SPEECH**

One or two members of the proposing committee deliver the defence speech from the podium, the microphone can only be passed once during this speech. It is used to explain the rationale of the overall lines of the resolution and to convince the Assembly that the resolution is worthy of being adopted. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

### **POSITION SPEECH**

An individual delegate from a committee other than the proposing committee delivers a position speech from the podium. For each resolution, there will be a total of two position speeches each lasting two minutes. It reflects an individual's opinion and is used to express support, opposition, or a combination of the two, of the approach taken by the proposing committee. In addition, it should also propose alternative solutions.

### **SUMMATION SPEECH**

One member of the proposing committee delivers the summation speech from the podium. It is used to respond to the main questions, specific criticism, and to once more explain why the chosen approach is the most sensible. This speech can last a maximum of two minutes.



# PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## Sunday, July 16th 2017

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08:30-08:45 Opening ceremony

08:45-09:45 Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II

09:45-10:45 Committee on Transport and Tourism

10:45-11:00 Break

11:00-12:00 Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I

12:00-13:00 Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food  
Safety

13:00-13:45 Lunch break

13:45-14:45 Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I

14:45-15:45 Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II

15:45-16:00 Break

16:00-17:00 Committee on Foreign Affairs

17:00-18:00 Committee on Security and Defence

18:00-19:00 Closing ceremony



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

*“ **Going beyond the reasons:** With more than 30% of young people and over a quarter of children under 18 across Europe suffering from social exclusion leading to social stigmas during adulthood, what measures should the EU take in order to combat intolerance among the youth?”*

Submitted by: Aleksandar Evtimov (RS), Aleksandra Gajica (RS), Jelena Gvozdenović (RS), Dušan Janković (RS), Nastasja Kerković (RS), Milija Pejčić (RS), Nadja Popovic (RS), Mihajlo Stašuk (RS), Milica Stevin (RS), Kristina Vladislavljevic (RS), Aleksa Antić (Chairperson, RS), Alexandru Raicu (Chairperson, RO)

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

- A. Alarmed by the high number of poverty-stricken citizens among the unemployed<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Fully aware of the increasing amount of unreported violence victims,
- C. Alarmed by underprivileged people often not being granted the pension and years of service that the general public is given,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the lack of awareness regarding mentally ill people and the stigma surrounding them,
- E. Alarmed by job applications being refused due to the applicant's criminal precedents and/or mental illness,
- F. Noting with regret that people isolated from society can develop mental illness more easily than others and are usually poverty-stricken,
- G. Recognising the difficulties in availability of the national legal system leading to segregation of people,
- H. Noting with regret that people of ill health are often denied full-time employment, therefore being deprived of financial resources needed for their medical help,
- I. Further noting the difficulties in legal and social aid demand faced by socially excluded people;

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<sup>1</sup> In 2016, 66% of the unemployed faced social exclusion and poverty



1. Encourages the Member States to subsidise companies willing to hire ex-convicts;
2. Asks NGOs working in social justice and major social actors, such as Caritas Europa, to organise public presentations focused on the overcoming of obstacles faced by victims of violence;
3. Invites the European Commission to introduce a fee for employers not implementing functional compensations for those of impaired health;
4. Proposes Member States to support NGOs in organising open pay-free educational events, regarding legal and social service systems, as well as advertising the accessibility of those events to socially excluded people;
5. Invites companies to implement preventive psychological evaluations for employees which will take place every 3 to 5 years;
6. Calls upon the fostering of schools' involvement by Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) in:
  - a. intercultural exchanges,
  - b. visits to hospitals and orphanages;
7. Asks Member States to introduce:
  - a. mandatory educational seminars about mental health in both high schools and workplaces,
  - b. meetings with psychologists in places such as school and workplaces creating a safe environment for people struggling with mental health issues;
8. Encourages companies to simplify the process of applying for a job by not asking for potentially prejudicial information during interviews;
9. Calls upon Member States to raise awareness of youth discrimination and its signs, enabling people to know how and when to take legal action with platforms, such as the Equality Act 2010<sup>2</sup>;
10. Encourages the supply of informative pamphlets in medical institutions to be provided by non-governmental organisations;
11. Designates Member States to organise events such as a Social Inclusion Month promoting and creating new social groups including socially excluded people;
12. Further encourages the action of non-governmental organisations such as Eurodiaconia aiming to bring isolated people back into society both through the monitoring of EU policies and the cooperation with other similar organisations;
13. Urges non-governmental organisations and homeless shelters to:
  - a. enrol people in need to pay-free classes on job applications,
  - b. lend poverty-stricken people appropriate clothing and basic necessities.

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<sup>2</sup> The Equality Act 2010 legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society.



# COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

## Fact Sheet

**Autonomous vehicles** are vehicles where the driving functions are transferred from a human to a computer.

**Horizon 2020 Transport Research programme** aims to boost the competitiveness of the European transport industries and create a European transport system that is resource-efficient, climate-and-environmentally-friendly, safe and seamless for the benefit of all citizens, the economy and society.

**Gear 2030** is a project launched by the European Commission aimed at warranting continued private and public investment in research, development and innovation. One of its objectives is to help the EU automotive industry with the automatisisation of vehicles.

**CityMobil2** is a project aimed at demonstrating automated transport systems in real life urban environments across Europe, while promoting the understanding and acceptance of new transport systems.

**Forum for Mobility and Society** brings together mobility stakeholders from the industry and civil society. It organises regular debates on current mobility issues, actively involving European Institutions such as the European Parliament and the European Commission.

**Event data recorder or EDR**, sometimes referenced colloquially as an automobile black box, is a device installed in some automobiles to record information related to vehicle crashes or accidents.

**An unavoidable accident** is an event against the will and without negligence of a default party nor could it have been foreseen, anticipated or prevented by exercise of ordinary care under attentive circumstances.





## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

***“Moving towards the future:*** *With the possibility of autonomous vehicles driving on EU roads approaching rapidly, what should the EU’s stance be on the development and implementation of this emerging technology and the adaptation of existing infrastructure?”*

Submitted by: Mia Brzaković (RS), Simonida Galović (RS), Mladen Janković (RS), Anastasija Lončarević (RS), Jovana Maričić (RS), Rastko Mikić (RS), Milica Milanović (RS), Luka Pavlović (RS), Radovan Spiridonov (MK), Konstantin Tomić (RS), Jana Tošić (RS), Mihaela Bakšić (Chairperson, HR), Christopher Godina (Chairperson, SE)

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

- A. Noting with concern the insufficient level of standardisation of autonomous vehicles and their supporting infrastructure,
- B. Noting with regret the lack of standardised tests for autonomous cars throughout the European Union (EU),
- C. Contemplating that more than 60%<sup>3</sup> of EU citizens would not travel by an autonomous vehicle,
- D. Concerned by the limitations in a realistic environment while testing the autonomous vehicles due to legal barriers,
- E. Regretting the unequal development of infrastructure among different Member States,
- F. Disappointed that infrastructural funds of both the European Union and Member States are insufficient,
- G. Deeply concerned by the potential decrease in labour demand in the public and freight transport sector as a result of the introduction of autonomous vehicles,
- H. Fully concerned by the absence of clarity regarding liability in cases of autonomous vehicles in traffic accidents,
- I. Profoundly concerned by the uncertainty of the way autonomous vehicles would respond to an unavoidable accident,

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<sup>3</sup> Smile and the world will smile with you, Marc Jadoul, 2017



- J. Further noting the possibility of private information abuse through an insufficiently secure flow of data,
  - K. Alarmed by the likelihood of cyber attacks on autonomous vehicles and their supporting systems, potentially leading to accidents;
- 
1. Encourages research centres and development institutes to continue making strategies regarding overall effects of autonomous vehicles implementation such as Horizon 2020, Gear 2030 and CityMobil2;
  2. Requests that the European Research Council subsidises research and development of autonomous vehicles and cybersecurity methods to protect the flow of data among Member States;
  3. Further requests the European Commission to establish a flexible legal framework in the early stages of implementation of autonomous vehicles in order to standardise legislation across Member States;
  4. Invites the European Commission to continue reviewing and adjusting legal framework to fit the needs of the developing technology;
  5. Strongly encourages the introduction of competitions that aim at enhancing the collaboration between organisations implementing autonomous vehicles;
  6. Suggests that Member States instruct manufacturing companies to include a supervisor inside autonomous vehicles during testing in real traffic;
  7. Encourages Non-Governmental Organisations to work in similar fashion to The Forum for Mobility and Society in promoting the use of autonomous vehicles;
  8. Further encourages cooperation between the governments of Member States, academia and industry, based on the example of the Autonomous Vehicle Test and Development Symposium, to gather experts on the issue;
  9. Directs Member States to make implementation of event data recorders inside autonomous vehicles mandatory;
  10. Further calls upon the European Commission to fund the development of digital infrastructures and rural area connections;
  11. Invites Member States to establish a temporary safety net incorporating insurance for people affected professionally by the transitional phase of autonomous vehicle integration;
  12. Suggests that the Member States introduce classes on basic autonomous vehicle functioning into their school systems and curricula;
  13. Calls upon the European Commission to assemble an ethics panel contending with moral dilemmas consisting of experts from various fields that will:
    - a. continue reviewing legislation on a case by case basis,
    - b. implement needed changes caused by further development of autonomous vehicles.



# COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS I

## Fact Sheet

**Digital gap** is the division between the sections of the world's population who have computers and internet access and those who do not.

**EU Code Week** is a movement launched in 2013 by the Young Advisors for the Digital Agenda Europe that celebrates creating with code.

**The European Coding Initiative** was created in June 2014 and brings together a wide array of stakeholders to promote coding and computational thinking at all levels of education.

**The Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition** brings together Member States, companies, social partners, non-profit organisations and education providers, who take action to tackle the lack of digital skills in Europe.

**The YES Initiative** aims to inspire and support young people across Europe to start founding cooperative enterprises to reshape the way we do business and work together, creating an economy actually serving society's needs in a sustainable way.

**The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)** is a large open international community of network designers, operators, vendors, and researchers concerned with the evolution of the Internet architecture and the smooth operation of the Internet.

**NEETs** are defined as young people aged between 15 and 24 who are not in employment, education or training.



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

*“ **Smart technology and smart youth:** Taking into account the growing demand for IT knowledge in the view of huge advances in technological fields and newly emerging smart cities, how can European countries prepare the younger generations to fill in the growing demand for high-tech jobs?“*

Submitted by: Mihajlo Bojić (RS), Neda Bulatović (RS), Đorđe Čeran (RS), Tijana Jovanović (RS), Aleksa Jovičić (RS), Milica Kazandžić (RS), Stefan Kurćan (RS), Nikola Miljković (RS), Tamara Mladenović (RS), Andrea Širočka (RS), Ana Stanković (RS), Aleksandra Stojković (RS), Ana Isabel Cunha (Chairperson, PT), Andor Šereš (Chairperson, RS)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising that Informatics and Communication Technology (ICT) is growing rapidly and creating about 120 000 new jobs each year<sup>4</sup>,
- B. Deeply concerned by the fact that there were 26 million people unemployed across Europe in January 2014<sup>5</sup>,
- C. Noting with deep concern that by 2020, over 913,000 ICT jobs will be unfilled<sup>6</sup>,
- D. Alarmed by the fact that there were 9.5% fewer ICT graduates since 2006<sup>7</sup>,
- E. Fully aware that 90% of jobs such as engineering, accountancy, nursing, art and architecture will require some degree of digital skills<sup>8</sup> in the near future,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the lack of supportive and digitally confident teachers and tutors available to answer the interests of younger generations,

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<sup>4</sup> Turning Europe digital, preparing for future growth, European Commission, April 2015

<sup>5</sup> Is there an ICT job for me?, European Get Online Week, April 2017

<sup>6</sup> Is there an ICT job for me?, European Get Online Week, April 2017

<sup>7</sup> Is there an ICT job for me?, European Get Online Week, April 2017

<sup>8</sup> Digital skills, jobs and the need to get more Europeans online, European Commission, March 2015



- G. Noting with appreciation the potential benefits of a more gradual approach to incorporate ICT into national education curriculums on the digital competence of EU citizens,
  - H. Deeply concerned by the lack of equipment which is needed to turn the theoretical knowledge acquired into practical skills,
  - I. Fully alarmed by the lack of opportunities for young people to expand their working network and professional contacts,
  - J. Aware that the digital gap is mainly caused by the difference of job opportunities and level of technological progress,
  - K. Alarmed by the fact that only 20-25% of students in Europe have basic digital skills, with 37% of them being part of the labour force<sup>9</sup>;
- 
- 1. Congratulates the European Commission on encouraging people to take up ICT-related careers by launching initiatives such as EU Code Week, European Coding Initiative and The Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs;
  - 2. Supports Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) on launching initiatives such as the YES Initiative and the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) aiming at helping young adults in expanding their work network and professional contacts;
  - 3. Requests NGOs and Information and Technology (IT) companies to cooperate on empowering young people aged between 15 and 24 who are not in employment, education or training (NEETs) in the ICT sector by encouraging them to improve their digital skills through online and free ICT-related classes;
  - 4. Calls upon Member States to support IT companies to build partnerships with schools and universities through seminars held by IT experts;
  - 5. Further requests the European Commission to encourage companies to organise IT classes providing their workforce with basic digital skills;
  - 6. Recommends Member States adjust their school curricula by including IT subjects and to invest in the required equipment;
  - 7. Invites Member States to designate IT specialists to provide teachers with digital skills required for their work;
  - 8. Urges Member States to introduce IT employment fairs mandatorily organised by universities to be attended on voluntary basis by students;
  - 9. Recommends Member States to educate people on how to get more involved with the development of technology by gathering IT specialists through seminars in less developed regions.

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<sup>9</sup> A Digital Europe needs Europe Digital Skills, Grand Coalition for Digital Jobs, 2015



# COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

## Fact Sheet

**Circular economy** is a restorative and regenerative economic model aimed to keep products, components and materials at their highest utility and value at all times.

**Eco-design** is an environmental friendly designing approach aimed to preserve the products in the life cycle as long as possible utilising recycling process and reusability.

**Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS 1)** is an adopted directive that restricts the use of hazardous substances in electronic devices whilst promoting the collection and recycling of such devices

**Directorate General for Environment** is the department of the European Commission responsible for the policy on environment

**European Investment Bank (EIB)** is a financial institution owned by the Member States. It cooperates with other EU organs and aims to implement EU policy by taking financial measures.

**Multi-Speed Europe** is the idea of implementing European policy in different paces and levels between the Member States

**Waste Shipment Regulation** is a regulation which was implemented in 2016. It eases the identification of potential waste streams and thus tackles the illegal exportation of waste to third countries

**Small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs)** are companies with less than 250 employees and less than €50 million turnover as defined in the EU recommendation 2003/36.



**EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS)** is a management instrument implemented by the European Commission allowing enterprises and other organisations to analyse their environmental performance

**ISO 14001** is a standard setting out the criteria for an Environmental Management System (EMS), it is an integral part of the EMAS. ISO 14001 maps out a framework for companies to follow in order to establish a working EMS. It allows to improve resource efficiency, reduce waste, and drive down costs.

**Value Hill** is a framework for companies that are willing to follow the circular economy business model. It proposes categorisation of lifecycle phases of product which helps them with establishing the strategy for the implementation.

**Cohesion Fund** is a fund of EUR 63.4 millions aiming to reduce economic and social discrepancies amongst the Member States to assure their sustainable development. A major part of it is allocated to initiatives and actions that clearly benefit the environment.



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

*“Closing the loop: With a regard to new set targets for the Circular Economy effect, how can the EU help enterprises introduce environmentally friendly approaches and sharing models while maintaining their competitiveness?”*

Submitted by: Antea Pamuković (HR), Bekir Hadziomerović (BA), Elena Lazić (RS), Elena Tadić (RS), Irina Miletić (RS), Ivana Rijavec (RS), Ivana Stefanović (RS), Mihajlo Muškić (RS), Milica Cvetković (RS), Milica Helmih (RS), Stevan Obradović (RS), Vela Kaluderović (RS); Olivier Cano (Chairperson, LU), Zuzanna Palion (Chairperson, PL)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern the environmental danger posed by the increasing amount of waste caused especially by hazardous substances,
- B. Taking into consideration the rapid changes in technology having a decisive impact on companies,
- C. Alarmed by the insufficient financial support provided to companies switching to a circular economy model considering the financial risk associated with this transition,
- D. Reaffirming the lack of cooperation between Member States and waste control institutions, companies and governments, and amongst companies themselves,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of awareness on circular economy benefits undermining sustainable economic growth,
- F. Concerned by the inflexibility of administrative and legal procedures required for the transition from a linear to a circular economy model,
- G. Bearing in mind the lack of resources and infrastructures across the Member States possibly leading to complications with the transition to a circular economy model,
- H. Discouraged by Member States disposing waste into landfills and investing in incinerators, rather than using recycling methods,
- I. Approving enterprises extending the lifetime of their product and playing an important role for other enterprises,
- J. Fully aware of products often not being eco-designed and therefore having low durability, reparability and re-usability;





1. Welcomes the European Commission to support the Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS 1) in becoming more widespread whilst integrating its development through modernising its principles;
2. Congratulates the European Commission's Directorate General for the Environment and the European Investment Bank (EIB) for setting up financial aid in the form of loans;
3. Encourages Member States to offer tax breaks on technology and machinery to companies which are in the transition phase to circular economy;
4. Suggests that the Member States set higher fines for companies that frequently infringe existing environmental laws;
5. Further encourages Member States to increase the inspection rate on companies to enforce existing environmental laws;
6. Calls for the European Commission to implement a "multi-speed Europe" approach for recycling targets;
7. Requests Member States to introduce Waste Shipment Regulation as a way of stabilising the cooperation between companies and waste control institutions;
8. Invites Member States to organise meetings and conferences for companies which have successfully made the transition to circular economy to present the step-by-step process of the transition;
9. Further invites Smart and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to enter a joint-venture with multi-national companies in order to ease the transition through financial and technical support;
10. Encourages companies to join the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS);
11. Endorses the introduction of the ISO 14001 supporting competitiveness and cooperation between companies;
12. Calls upon EMAS to educate companies about funds and strategy tools, such as Value Hill or the Cohesion Fund;
13. Further reminds companies to use circular economy business models to increase efficiency and implement eco-design;
14. Urges the European Commission's Directorate General for the Environment to organise missions to EU countries with insufficient resources and infrastructure;
15. Appeals to Member States to impose consumer protection laws within which companies will have to publicly share their product durability.



# COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

## Fact Sheet

**Decriminalisation** is the act which reduces or removes criminal punishments such as imprisonment. This does not exclude penalties, for instance fines.

**The European Coalition for Just and Effective Drug Policies (ENCOD)** is a network of currently 150 members, individuals, citizens and companies involved in drug issues on a daily basis. They are working to advocate for an integrated approach for all problems posed by drug abuse and use globally.

**Drug classification** is a system for describing the drug assortment in a country or region which must be collected in a uniform way.

**Methadone** is an opioid used to reduce withdrawal symptoms in people addicted to heroin or other drugs without causing the "high" associated with the drug addiction.

**Legalisation** is the action of making something which was previously illegal permissible by law.

**Felonies** are the most serious types of offences which come with the greatest forms of punishment.



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

***“Time to say “YES” or “NO”:*** *With growing support among Member States for alternative approaches to the decriminalisation of drugs, what should the EU's stance be concerning drug prohibition and legalisation?”*

Submitted by: Jovana Grdinić (RS), Nikola Gudelj (RS), Sofija Ilievska (FYROM),  
Dimitrije Jovanović (RS), Ana Kalinić (RS), Mateja Kardelis (RS),  
Stefan Marković (RS), Dimitrije Mitrović (RS), Boško Savković (RS),  
Mina Trajković (RS), Sara Živanović (RS), Alexandra Entwistle - Thompson (Chairperson, UK),  
Maša Vračar (Chairperson, RS)

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

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of common knowledge on drugs and their use and abuse,
- B. Alarmed by the inconsistency of standards across Member States regarding the regulation of drug trade and consumption,
- C. Disturbed by the lack of regulation and control of drug manufacturing and quality which leads to potential fatalities and toxic effects,
- D. Deeply disturbed by the fact that in some countries, drug related crimes are more heavily punished than felonies,
- E. Aware that cannabis as a medicinal herb<sup>10</sup>, despite being illegal in most Member States, is often the only way to alleviate the symptoms of certain illnesses,
- F. Fully alarmed that diseases, such as HIV and hepatitis, are easily spread through the intravenous administration of drugs,
- G. Regretting that the economy is suffering from the damage that is caused by the existence of organised drug smuggling and trading groups,
- H. Aware that in certain Member States there has been a sudden increase in tourism caused by the legalisation of cannabis, which in turn boosts the economy,

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<sup>10</sup> DrugFacts, National Institute on Drug Abuse 2017



- I. Deeply concerned by the actions of parents and guardians whose children come into contact with drug use and abuse,
  - J. Confident that the decriminalisation of drugs could considerably alter the economy and consequently the funds which go towards combating drug abuse;
- 
1. Encourages Member States, following the efforts of Portugal to legalise drug use, to reconsider their legislation for the legalisation of drugs;
  2. Urges Member States to legalise drugs used for medicinal treatment, such as cannabis, taking into account its known benefits;
  3. Calls upon the European Commission to propose:
    4. an age restriction on the use of recreational drugs,
    5. specific institutions and areas in which recreational drugs are prohibited;
  6. Reallocating newly acquired excess funds, previously used to prosecute drug users, to other places where they are needed, such as educational systems and healthcare;
  7. Advises NGOs to introduce educational workshops, which raise awareness and knowledge of: drug consumption, family support programmes, positive effects of use of drugs in medicinal fields;
  8. Calls for Member States to control the medicinal properties and quality of drugs through regulatory testing;
  9. Invites Member States to allocate funding to rehabilitation centres and improve their availability to the deprived;
  10. Endorses the EU initiatives and facilities which provide needle exchange programmes as well as safe centres that can regulate and combat addiction;
  11. Welcomes an EU wide implementation of the drug rehabilitation and take home methadone programmes;
  12. Supports collaboration between NGOs, such as The European Coalition for Just and Effective Drug Policies (ENCOD), and national governments in order to raise awareness of the medicinal benefits of drugs;
  13. Calls upon the European Parliament to encourage Member States to further implement and develop the World Health Organisation's drug policy<sup>11</sup> which regulates the production and the supply of drugs at all stages before they are released into the market.

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<sup>11</sup> World Health Organisation, Guidelines for the Control of Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY

# THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II (LIBE II)

***“Crime in the age of technology:*** *In the view of growing innovations and quickly developing digital technologies, which entail the emergence of the online life-threatening games (such as ‘the Blue Whale’ or ‘the Deep Web Game’) how can European countries protect young Europeans from becoming victims of the criminal activities on the internet?”*

Submitted by: Teodora Antić (RS), Ana Bjeljic (RS), Luka Đorđević (RS), Vedrana Kasalica (RS), Jovana Krstić (RS), Arman Mulić (BA), Kristian Popov (RS), Anja Vajagić (RS), Lazar Vićentijević (RS), Ena Vojvodić (HR), Anja Vraneš (RS), Nevena Vujović (RS), Catinca Ciuculete (Chairperson, RO), Ena Jusufbegović (Chairperson, BA)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply alarmed by the high number of cybercrime victims, especially teenagers, on a global level,
- B. Concerned by the lack of awareness of young Europeans regarding cybercrime threats,
- C. Taking into consideration critical data on unreported and undetected cybercrime,
- D. Further alarmed by loopholes in cybercrime legislation and drawbacks of bulletproof hosting<sup>12</sup> preventing cybercrime prosecution,
- E. Regretting the lack of cooperation between non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governments and the private sector in combating cybercrime,
- F. Notes the lack of conformity between outdated education systems and developing internet technologies,
- G. Deeply alarmed that the abuse of young people on the Internet is often the cause of trauma and self-harm,
- H. Deeply disturbed by the correlation between the media and the increasing influence and promotion of self-harm based games,
- I. Recognising the efficiency of the Internet Complaint Center’s (IC3) mechanism in combating cybercrime in the United States of America;

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<sup>12</sup> Hosting services being considerably lenient about the kind of material they allow their customers to upload and distribute.



1. Urges the Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-EU) and the European Cybercrime Centre (EC3) to train Information Technology (IT) professionals in the public and private sector;
2. Invites European national governments to combat cybercrime by setting unified legislation by:
  - a. urging bulletproof hosts to cooperate with the law enforcement,
  - b. increasing the already existing penalties in the cybercrime field;
3. Encourages European national governments and NGOs to set up unified coordinated prevention and response mechanisms, enabling information sharing and mutual assistance;
4. Supports governments cooperating with the ENISA's European Cyber Security Month (ECSM) in order to promote it worldwide;
5. Invites European national governments to propose the expansion of IT curriculum focusing on cyber safety during the ECSM;
6. Encourages European national governments and NGOs to:
  - a. endorse open support groups for the victims of cybercrime providing legal, psychological and social aid;
  - b. organise social experiments and workshops for both children and their legal guardians;
7. Supports already existing organisations<sup>13</sup> combating cybercrime to encourage the usage of hotlines, safe spaces and sites offering cyber support;
8. Recommends the public promotion of games such as NOVA Labs<sup>14</sup>, with the purpose of raising awareness and educating the youth about cyber safety;
9. Requests governmental support for partnerships between IC3 and EC3.

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<sup>13</sup> Such as ENISA and EC3

<sup>14</sup> NOVA Labs is a free digital platform that engages youth in games and interactives that foster cyber science exploration



# COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Fact Sheet

**The Regional Cooperation Office of the Western Balkans** is an office with the goal of promoting the spirit of reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the region of the Western Balkans through exchange.

**Brdo-Brijuni Process** is a tool that serves the purpose of strengthening the political stability and reconciliation in the Southeast Europe.

**Berlin Process** has the goal to achieve a mutual agreement on the strengthening of regional cooperation in the Western Balkans and establish a four-year framework between 2014-2018.

**Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument** supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of the EU legislation as well as facilitating the sharing of the EU best practices.

**European Partner against Corruption** is a platform for anti-corruption and police oversight practitioners to share experiences and cooperate across national borders in developing common strategies and high professional standards.

**Stabilisation and Association Process** is the EU's policy towards the Western Balkans, established with the aim of eventual EU membership. Western Balkan countries are involved in a progressive partnership with a view of stabilising the region and establishing a free-trade area. The SAP sets out common political and economic goals although progress evaluation is based on countries' own merits.

**Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance** is the means by which the EU supports reforms in the 'enlargement countries' with financial and technical help.

**Regional Cooperation Office** serves regional cooperation and European and Euro-Atlantic integration of South East Europe in order to spark development in the region to the benefit of its people.

**Copenhagen Criteria** are the essential conditions all candidate countries must satisfy to become a Member State, including the rule of law, human rights, respect for and protection of minorities, as well as the existence of a functioning market economy.



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

*“After Br-exit comes the Balk-in: What approach should be taken towards potential integration of the Balkan states into the EU, with regards to the core values of the EU as well as the fulfillment of the Copenhagen criteria?”*

Submitted by: Ivan Alichanec (FYROM), Tijana Berić (RS), Vladan Božić (RS), Anja Dimitrov (RS), Aleksandra Djordjević (RS), Andrija Kapetanović (RS), Milica Mijatović (RS), Sara Mitrović (RS), Dušan Popov (RS), Mina Škuletić (RS), Jovan Zejak (RS), Patrik Houzar (Chairperson, CZ), Nikola Popović (Chairperson, RS)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep regret that the integration process is hindered by strained interstate relations, such as territorial disputes, political disputes and the slow process of regional reconciliation,
- B. Convinced that the existence of a democratic deficit in the Western Balkans creates political stagnation noticeable by a lack of transparency and a low voter turnout,
- C. Fully aware that overly pragmatic and disingenuous approach from the Member States and EU institutions towards the integration of the Western Balkans leads to a rise of Euroscepticism in the region,
- D. Recognising that the unsuccessful transition from planned economy to a free market economy in the Western Balkans has degraded the economic and social situation,
- E. Alarmed by the deficiency of the environmental protection laws in the Balkan states, causing the inability to meet requirements of Chapter 27 of the *acquis*<sup>15</sup> along with additional requirements regarding security and economy,
- F. Regretting the inability of the governments of the Western Balkans to adjust the legislation and functioning of governmental institutions to the EU standards,

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<sup>15</sup> Chapter 27 of the Acquis is a part of the accession criteria and tackles the wide issue of environmental protection as well as additional condition required for its successful implementation





- G. Fully alarmed by the lack of the rule of law, the insufficient inviolability of private property and of human rights<sup>16</sup>;
1. Welcomes the improvement of the interstate relations in the Western Balkans achieved by initiatives such as Brdo-Brijuni process and the Berlin process;
  2. Supports the Regional Youth Cooperation Office (RYCO) in its activities aiming to promote the reconciliation and cooperation between the youth in the Western Balkans;
  3. Calls upon the programmes and frameworks such as the Stabilisation and Association Process (SAP), Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), and Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) to take further initiative in enhancing regional cooperation;
  4. Appeals to anti-fraud agencies such as the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to focus on investigating results of the elections in the Western Balkans;
  5. Invites the respective candidate countries national governments to further engage in reforms overcoming the prevailing democratic deficit;
  6. Strongly recommends the EU to have a firmer commitment and support regarding the implementation of the Copenhagen criteria in the Western Balkan countries;
  7. Further welcomes voluntary initiatives providing information about the benefits and the functioning of the EU such as the EU Info Centre<sup>17</sup>;
  8. Suggests encouraging regional research conducted by the European Economic and Social Committee using Horizon 2020 funding to achieve an identification of place-based areas of greater strategic potential;
  9. Invites the Western Balkans states to initiate accession talks with the European Environmental Agency (EEA) on their potential participation and therefore on the implementation of the EU environmental standards;
  10. Encourages national governments to deepen their cooperation with the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX) resulting in a more transparent functioning of governmental institutions and more efficient bureaucratic processes;
  11. Further recommends the European Partner for Anti Corruption (EPAC) to work with the national anti-corruption agencies to further implement the rule of law instilled by the principles of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Anti-bribery convention;
  12. Calls for a collaboration between the European External Action Service (EEAS), the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) and the Western Balkan countries promoting human rights and civil, political, economic, social and cultural liberties.

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<sup>16</sup> Rule of Law through judicial Reform: A Key to the EU Accession of the Western Balkans: Ardit Memeti (2014)

<sup>17</sup> EU Info Centre is an affiliate to the EU delegation aimed to enhance the EU related flow of information among the public.



# COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

## Fact Sheet

**Europol** is the European Union's law enforcement agency supporting the cooperation between the national police authorities in the fight against organised crime, terrorism, international drug trafficking and other large-scale international crime.

**EU Intelligence Analysis Centre (EU INTCEN)** is the exclusive civilian intelligence function of the European Union. It is a department of the European External Action Service (EEAS) which is under the authority of the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

**Prüm Framework** (Council decision 2008/615/JHA) contains rules for operational police cooperation such as joint patrols and introduced procedures for fast and efficient data exchange in specific areas.

**Swedish Initiative** provides a common legal framework for the effective and expeditious exchange of existing information and criminal intelligence between EU Member States' law enforcement authorities.

**Entry/Exit System (EES)** - COM (2016) 194 final - is regulating how entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States of the European Union is collected and processed. This proposal is currently discussed between the European Parliament and the Council.

**European Search Portal (ESP)** was proposed by the high-level expert group on information system and interoperability set up by the European Commission in 2016 in the final report published in May 2017.

**European External Action Service (EEAS)** is the EU's diplomatic service. It aims to make EU foreign policy more coherent and effective, thus increasing Europe's global influence.

**Strategic Communications Secretary General** of the EEAS leads the European Union's communication on Foreign Affairs and Security Policy with non-EU countries.

In June 2017, the Canadian Government introduced a legislative framework to create a **Security and Intelligence Review Agency (SRA)** to supervise the work of Canada's intelligence agencies.



**European Union Institute for Security Studies (EUISS)** is the Union's agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defence policy issues. It is chaired by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

**United States Intelligence Community (IC)** is a federation of 16 separate United States government agencies that work separately and together to conduct intelligence activities to support national security of the United States.



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

*“Towards a Security Union: After the recent terrorist attacks across the EU, how can the EU increase cooperation between security services to ensure the safety of its citizens while also guaranteeing its citizens privacy rights?”*

Submitted by: Olga Dević (RS), Milan Dragačević (RS), Jasmina Ibrahimpašić (BA), Katarina Lazić (RS), Natalija Marković (RS), Filip Mrkić (RS), Božidar Obradović (RS), Nevena Ribić (RS), Sergej Stanišić (RS), Petar Vitković (RS), Sonja Vojnović (RS), Andrija Vuković (RS), Ferdinand Mayrhofer (Chairperson, AT) and Zoja Milovančević (Chairperson, RS)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the insufficient level of cooperation between:
  - i) intelligence agencies of Member States and intelligence agencies of non-European Union (EU) countries,
  - ii) intelligence agencies of Member States and EU agencies such as Europol and EU Intelligence Analysis Centre (EU INTCEN),
- B. Alarmed that not all Member States have fully transferred existing intelligence data sharing initiatives, such as the Prüm Framework and the Swedish Initiative, into national law<sup>18</sup>,
- C. Emphasising that the full implementation of the Prüm Framework and the Swedish Initiative increased efficiency in intelligence sharing between Member States<sup>19</sup>,
- D. Noting with deep regret that the further gathering and sharing of intelligence data may potentially threaten citizens' privacy rights,

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<sup>18</sup> The European Information Exchange Model, European Commission, 2017

<sup>19</sup> Study on the implementation of the European Information Exchange Model (EIXM) for strengthening law enforcement cooperation for European Commission Directorate-General Migration and Home Affairs, Deloitte, 2015



- E. Concerned that intelligence agencies sharing intelligence data gathered according to their national law could violate national data protection laws<sup>20</sup>,
  - F. Deeply concerned that failure to communicate between different intelligence agencies within one Member State may lead to failure in detecting possible threats<sup>21</sup>,
  - G. Disturbed that ineffective and slow information sharing raises the threat of terrorism, as data exchange cannot follow the pace of movement of terrorists,
  - H. Contemplating the impact of the currently discussed Entry/Exit System (EES) on sharing data of non-EU citizens entering the Schengen Area,
  - I. Noting with concern the lack of citizens' trust in national and European intelligence agencies due to insufficient transparency of their work<sup>22</sup>;
- 
- 1. Requests the European External Action Service's (EEAS) Secretary General for Strategic Communication to enhance cooperation between EU and non-EU intelligence agencies;
  - 2. Recommends the European Commission to accelerate the establishment of the European Search Portal (ESP) which would grant all Member States the ability to share information while respecting their national sovereignty;
  - 3. Urges Member States to fully implement the Prüm Decision and the Swedish Initiative;
  - 4. Calls upon the European Commission to set up an expert group to harmonise national laws for intelligence data gathering and sharing;
  - 5. Invites Member States to establish National Security Service Communities (NSSC), following the example of the United States Intelligence Community, in order to increase cooperation between intelligence agencies within each Member State;
  - 6. Designates National Supervisory Authorities (NSA's) alongside the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) to monitor the lawfulness of processing and sharing personal data of suspected individuals;
  - 7. Calls upon the European Commission to introduce an agency similar to the Canadian Security and Intelligence Review Agency framework (SRA) to oversee the work of intelligence agencies;
  - 8. Encourages the European Institute For Security Studies (EUISS) and Member States to establish information centres to educate citizens about security policies through media campaigns, seminars and workshops.

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<sup>20</sup> Surveillance by intelligence services: fundamental rights safeguards and remedies in the EU, European Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2015

<sup>21</sup> The Paris attacks. A case of intelligence failure?, Edoardo Camilli, 2015

<sup>22</sup> State surveillance: Proper oversight critical to citizens' trust, The Irish Times, 2016



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