

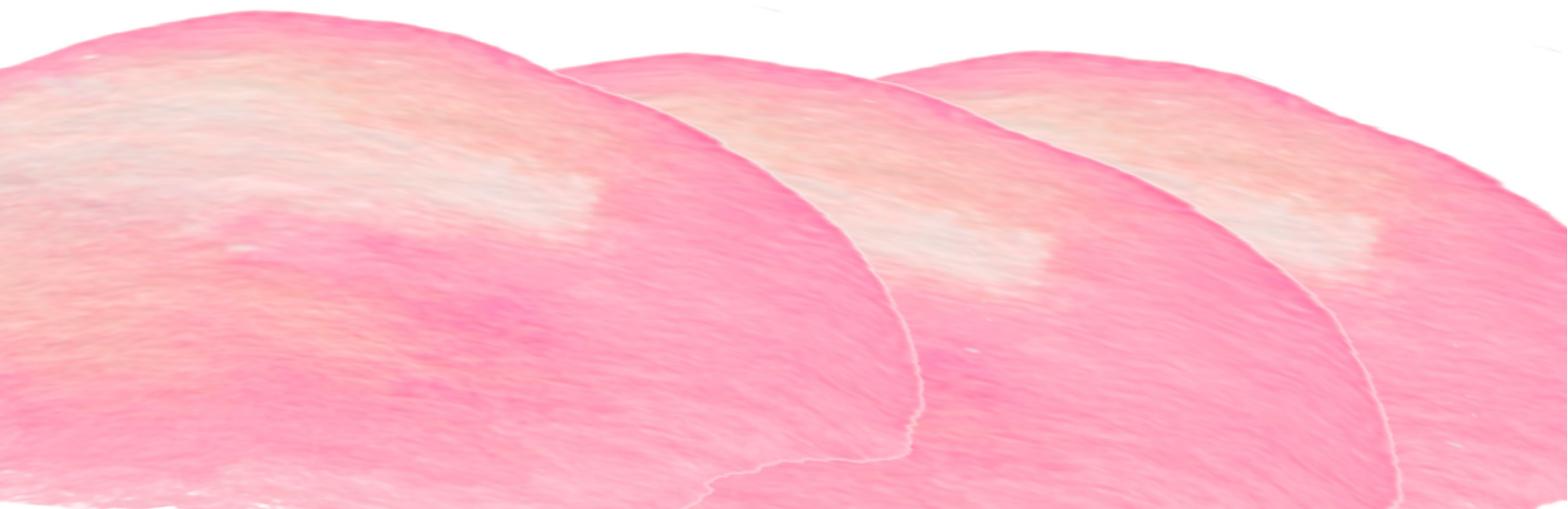
Resolution Booklet



Regional Selection Conference

Opole

5-7.04.2019





Rules of the General Assembly

1. The Board announces the name of the topic of the proposing Committee;
2. The topic video prepared by the Media Team is shown;
3. A member of the proposing committee reads the Operative Clauses from the podium;
4. A member of the proposing committee delivers a maximum three minutes Deference Speech for the motion, from the podium;
5. Two members of two different opposing committees deliver each a **Position Speech** from the podium, two minutes par speech;
6. In case of any Position Speeches, a member of the proposing committee gives a one-minute response to the speeches. The response is made from the floor;
7. The assembly debates the resolutions. There will be three rounds of debates, with approximately four points each, made from the floor. Each round is followed by an approximately two-minute response from the proposing committee, made from the floor;
8. A member of the proposing committee delivers a **Sum-up Speech** of maximum three minutes, from the podium;
9. The assembly votes on the resolution;
10. Announcement of the results by the Board.

The motion for a resolution is thus submitted to a vote. A motion for a resolution requires a simple majority (50% plus one vote) to pass. Each delegate has the right to one (1) vote and votes according to his or her own personal convictions.

The Official language of the GA is English.

A **Point of Personal Privilege** can be used during a debate by a delegate when an intervention by another delegate was not audible or understood.

Point of Order refers to procedure. A Point of Order may be demanded by a delegate if he or she feels that the Board of the GA or another delegate is not behaving according to GA procedures.

A **Direct Response** might be used to respond to the last point made in the last intervention at the General Assembly. It is requested by raising the committee placard and the 'Direct Response' placard at the same time, by the committee chair. A committee can use a maximum of two Direct Responses par debate.



Schedule of the General Assembly

10:30 – 10:45 – Opening of the General Assembly

10:45 – 11:30 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence

11:30 – 12:15 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

12:15 – 13:00 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

13:00 – 13:45 – Lunch

13:45 – 14:30 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism

14:30 – 15:15 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

15:15 – 16:00 – Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

16:00 – 16:15 – Coffee Break

16:15 – 17:15 – Closing Ceremony



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

Gun ownership in Europe: With Luxembourg voicing opposition and Czech Republic recently filling a lawsuit against the EU over plans to tighten gun control rules, strident debates have arisen concerning the real effectiveness of these measures in the fight against terrorism and their hindrance of traditional hunting activities. Given this criticism, how can the EU continue to lower the risk of gun attacks while not threatening national security or undermining trust in the Union?

Submitted by: Karolina Bieganowska (PL), Julia Błachowicz (PL), Julia Cygan (PL), Michał Korwek (PL), Wiktoria Rutkiewicz (PL), Anna Rygielska (PL), Aleksandra Stachera (PL), Eliza Wójcik (PL), Klaudia Zatorska (PL), Maciej Furmańczyk (Chairperson, PL), Zuzanna Łężna (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the existing legislations on national level regulating gun ownership and obtaining terms,
- B. Keeping in mind the vast differences in legislation concerning gun ownership laws between Member States,
- C. Acknowledging the controversies among legal weapon owners caused by the 2017 amendment to the 91/477/ECC directive of 18 June 1991 on control of the acquisition and possession of weapons,
- D. Recognising the extent and importance of the issue of illegal firearm trafficking,
- E. Aware of the impossibility of complete eradication of the illegal firearm trafficking, which is the main source of firearm supply for terrorist groups,
- F. Acknowledging the issue of widely understood criminal use of firearms by violent gangs and terrorist groups,
- G. Conscious of the need to amend gun ownership regulations within Member States to lower crime rates,
- H. Concerned about the insufficient legislative control over the carriage and storage of firearms after a legal purchase,
- I. Recognising the negative opinion of the general public on gun usage when used for self-defence purposes,
- J. Bearing in mind the apprehension of some EU citizens towards stricter gun control;



1. Invites the states within the Schengen area to tighten their cooperation in order to improve safety standards by inhibiting illegal gun transportation between national borders;
2. Suggests Member States to adopt common definitions on the different types of gun ownership licenses, including but not limited to licenses issued for hunting, sport shooting, and self-defence reasons;
3. Recommends that all Member States introduce databases for those applying for gun ownership, including information on the type of license and firearms they wish to obtain and the previous verdicts of the institution responsible for its issuing;
4. Further recommends Member States to monitor the capabilities and safety of firearm owners' mental and physical health by introducing mandatory first aid and gun safety courses, knowledge and practice tests regarding gun usage, psychological evaluation confirming their mental fitness to own and carry a weapon, and control visits and follow-up examinations;
5. Instructs Member States to increase the amount of security forces, such as police officers, in areas with high gun crime threats;
6. Encourages Member States to introduce media campaigns aiming to raise awareness regarding gun laws and safety.



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

No cash accepted: While the digitalisation of payment systems seems inevitable, its benefits are yet to be fully comprehended. How should Member States address the shift towards a cashless economy while taking into account economic benefits and public concerns?

Submitted by: Przemysław Kocioruba (PL), Magdalena Kwiecień (PL), Kinga Olejarczyk (PL), Oksana Reshetniak (UA), Maria Szuster (PL), Szymon Wach (PL), Hanna Karwowska (Chairperson, PL), Mara Nedelcu (Chairperson, RO).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the lack of existing cashless payment methods suitable for financially unstable individuals,
- B. Noting with regret the widespread issue of digital illiteracy that the EU faces, as 50% of the EU population lacks basic digital skills and 20% has no digital skills whatsoever,
- C. Bearing in mind the possibility of European banks rejecting account applications, with 1.6 million UK citizens already unbanked,
- D. Emphasising the rising discrepancy of economic development between Member States,
- E. Realising the risk of flaws in the operating systems of the digital economy, such as glitches and power outages,
- F. Taking into account the absence of the necessary infrastructure in developing countries for consistently conducting e-payments,
- G. Noting further that some of the most imminent and major setbacks for digital monetary transactions are cyber attacks, as:
 - i) 80% of European companies experienced at least one cyber-security incident in 2018,
 - ii) 86% of European citizens believe that the risk of becoming a victim of cyber-crime is increasing;



1. Encourages charities to create a digital platform for enabling financially unstable citizens to receive cashless donations, and ensuring their proper spending;
2. Invites the European Commission to provide funding for Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to conduct training courses and workshops for the digitally illiterate;
3. Suggests the European Commission to propose regulations with the aim of easing the approval rate of individuals applying to open a bank account;
4. Recommends consumer banks to provide benefits for customers that use e-payment methods;
5. Requests further funding and financial aid of Member States with low average income in order to enhance the quality of current e-payment methods;
6. Supports further research towards banking system technologies, including secure customer databases;
7. Further invites Member States to facilitate the implementation of e-payment methods;
8. Calls upon consumer banks to introduce new security procedures¹ and implement a rigorous level of control so as to improve security standards;
9. Suggests banks to improve their security level and its complexity through methods such as tokenization².

¹ Security features like firewalls and cyber-encryption

² Tokenization is the process of protecting sensitive data by replacing it with an algorithmically generated number called a token. ("Payment Tokenization Explained" 2019)



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)

Livestock production: a leading contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and a leading cause of deforestation and water pollution. Should European countries take steps to reduce the environmental impact of the livestock industry, and if so, how can the potential economic implications for farmers be offset?

Submitted by: Ilona Bodnaruk (UA), Alessia Candussio (IT), Mikołaj Dzięciołowski (PL), Jakub Jelito (PL), Julia Kuleta (PL), Kacper Lubiewski (PL), Leon Mendel (PL), Dominik Obała (PL), Marta Thammavong (PL), Martyna Wrona (PL), Lazaros Hadjiforados (Chairperson, CY), Karol Hodur (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that livestock production is the main source of income for ca. 10 million people in the EU,
- B. Observing that intense livestock production leads to decreased meat quality due to antibiotic abuse,
- C. Aware of the direct link between excessive meat consumption and increased risk of diseases such as kidney stones and cardiovascular disease,
- D. Alarmed by the consequences of deforestation resulting from land reclamation for grazing and farming, leading to soil erosion, desertification, destruction of flora and fauna, and decreased biodiversity,
- E. Deeply concerned that the excessive use of fertilisers may result in bodies of water being contaminated with ammonia, which can damage ecosystems due to eutrophication,
- F. Having considered the emission of greenhouse gases, most notably carbon dioxide and methane, caused by transportation of livestock and manure mismanagement,
- G. Deeply disturbed by the inequity between small businesses and large corporations in agriculture;



1. Invites the World Health Organisation to promote a healthy lifestyle such as adopting a reduced meat diet by encouraging the provision of free blood tests and arranging lectures on dietary habits and nutrition;
2. Strongly encourages the European Medicines Agency to promote vaccination instead of antibiotic treatment of livestock for disease prevention;
3. Requests the European Commission in cooperation with the European Environmental Agency to restrict the use of synthetic fertilisers and instead use organic fertilisers;
4. Further requests the European Commission to create a framework aimed at creating an oversight system regarding the use of synthetic and organic fertilisers;
5. Appeals Member States to support non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as the European Outdoor Conservation Association in carrying out tree-planting programmes;
6. Encourages the European Commission to allocate funding in order to incentivise private businesses to make improvements in their infrastructure aiming at the reduction of transport-related pollution;
7. Invites Member States to reduce taxes on locally-produced food in order to prevent excess food import, hence reducing transport-related pollution;
8. Appeals to Member States to further subsidise small farms in order to create a more fair market balance;
9. Suggests that the European Employment Agency provides requalification and other agricultural opportunity courses to people working in agriculture.



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

Stuck in traffic: With many efforts to reduce automobile emissions, they are still estimated to be responsible for around 12% of greenhouse gas emissions in the EU. With cars accounting for more than 80% of passenger transport, how can Member States fulfil their Paris Agreement goals in the transport sector?

Submitted by: Viktoria Dulak (PL), Zofia Kaczmarek (PL), Aleksandra Kardaszewska (PL), Kacper Kowalczyk (PL), Kaja Krawczyk (PL), Gabriela Płachno (PL), Justyna Szmyt (PL), Jonasz Szukała (PL), Urszula Zgórzyńska (PL), Julia Galera (Chairperson, PL), Deniz Kucukkaya (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the fact that in EU road transport accounts for 82% of the transportation greenhouse gas emissions,
- B. Noting with deep concern that the EU passenger car usage grew by 4.5% between 2012 and 2017,
- C. Noting that passenger cars accounted for 83.1 % of passenger transport in the EU-28 in 2015,
- D. Bearing in mind the difference between economic development of Member States results in significant disparities in the transport infrastructure,
- E. Realising that in most Member States public transport is uncomfortable, slower than passenger transport, and inconvenient for rural areas,
- F. Conscious of the fact that fossil fuel vehicles are generally preferred due to high costs of electric vehicles, lack of charging stations for electric vehicles, lack of investments in low carbon fuels, and prejudice towards innovative approaches in transport sector,
- G. Recognising the lack of awareness about the influence of transport sector on climate change;
 1. Urges Member States to increase the usage of busses using alternative fuels;
 2. Requests Member States to promote the implementation of smart ticketing systems in public transport;
 3. Suggests Member States to introduce either free or more affordable public transport tickets;
 4. Urges Member States to reduce the usage of passenger cars within city centres by:
 - a) a wide promotion of “Park and Ride” spots,
 - b) an introduction of charges for entering the city centres via car;



5. Requests Member States to expand public transportation links outside cities and increase their frequency;
6. Urges Member States to improve the city bike systems by increasing the number of renting stations and establishing customer loyalty schemes;
7. Calls upon national governments to introduce the financial support towards their citizens for the purchase of electric vehicles;
8. Calls upon the European Environmental Agency to implement social campaigns about the detrimental effect of transport emissions;
9. Encourages Member States to emphasise the importance of education in the area of global climate change in school curricula.



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

With the low voter turnout in recent elections and the European Parliament elections in May coming up, what measures should the EU take to revitalise the culture of democratic participation and ensure the legitimacy of its Parliament?

Submitted by: Wiktoria Belowska (PL), Agata Cymba (PL), Katarzyna Gatner (PL), Michał Idziak (PL), Zosia Kacprzak (PL), Veronika Shaposhnyk (UA), Julia Walczak (PL), Oskar Winnicki (PL), Mikołaj Wolanin (PL), Karol Worobiej (PL), Ana Olujić (Chairperson, RS), Lada Zadorskaya (Chairperson, BY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern the steady decline in voter turnout for the elections of the European Parliament, reaching an all-time low of 42.5% in the 2014 election caused by:
 - i) disillusionment of EU citizens on the effect of their vote,
 - ii) felt lack of information by EU citizens,
 - iii) only 68% of Europeans identifying themselves as the EU citizens,
- B. Observing that certain social groups, especially the youth, tend to be less involved in the democratic process³,
- C. Concerned by the underrepresentation of people aged between 18 and 25 within the European Parliament (EP)⁴,
- D. Deeply regretting the lack of direct involvement of the European citizens in the EU policy making⁵,
- E. Regretting the potential endangerment of the output legitimacy of the EP posed by populist movements' strain on the process of creating a societal consensus⁶ on legislation,

³ According to Post-election survey 2014, only 28% percent of people aged between 18-24 voted at the European Parliament elections 2014

⁴ According to European Parliamentary Research Service Blog, the average age of Members of European Parliament on 01 March, 2017 was fifty four

⁵ Only 4 initiatives of the European Citizens' Initiative have passed, 3 out of sixty six initiatives have fulfilled all the requirements and have reached the required number of signatories since the moment the ECI was launched in 2012

⁶ According to "The Influence of populism on European policy-making" by Beatrice Manole from 2016



- F. Recognising that e-voting was only 43% of all votes in the European Parliament elections in Estonia⁷,
- G. Further noting that the election laws differ in each Member State, which limits the potential changes in the elections structure by the EU;
1. Urges Member States to implement a youth-oriented series of lectures on European studies and their inclusion in high school programme;
 2. Suggests to the European Parliament to further insist upon raising awareness regarding the voting process by creating social media campaigns;
 3. Calls upon the European Commission to draw attention to informal political education programmes;
 4. Encourages successful political science students to pursue internships in the European Parliament;
 5. Instructs the European Commission to decrease the number of countries and signatures required for the European Citizens Initiatives' (ECI) initiative to pass;
 6. Requests the European Commission to make reporting the number of petitions and initiatives received from the citizens obligatory;
 7. Asks the European Commission to assign its legal service to support ECIs that have gained at least a quarter of the required signatures;
 8. Invites political parties to propose inclusive visions and programs that deliver benefits for all citizens, including non-voting ones;
 9. Recommends the European Commission to consider introducing an executive agency on e-voting;
 10. Asks Member States to create more polling stations to improve accessibility of voting;
 11. Encourages Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) to organise meetings in their constituencies in order to create bonds between EU citizens and their representatives;
 12. Encourages Member States to take into consideration applying practices similar to the ones performed in the countries with the highest voter turnout in Europe, such as Belgium, Luxembourg or Malta eg. encouraging younger people to actively take part in the democratic process as MEP candidates.

⁷ Estonia was the first country to use i-Voting in parliamentary elections in 2007



Motion for a Resolution by

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Despite setting an ambitious goal of consuming at least 32% of energy from renewable sources, projections indicate that current Member States and EU policies, if no new policies are put in place, would only lead to, approximately, 24.3% of renewable energy consumption in 2030. How should the EU and Member States reconsider their approach to renewable energy to meet goals set by EU's 2030 Energy Strategy?

Submitted by: Jacopo Cossio (IT), Maciej Hanypsiak (PL), Weronika Idler (PL), Antonina Krynicka (PL), Julia Łusicka (PL), Pascal Schreiber (PL), Gordey Skliarov (BY), Antoni Smolski (PL), Natalia Szczerba (PL), Gleb Lepeyko (Chairperson, BY), Beata Świątek (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned about the entirety of EU energy imports coming from non-renewable sources,
 - B. Noting with regret the wide dependence of the EU towards other countries regarding the import of energy,
 - C. Bearing in mind that fossil fuels account for the largest share of energy sources in the EU,
 - D. Taking into accounts that workers on the field of fossil fuels are concerned about lowering of income due to the 2030 Energy Strategy,
 - E. Disturbed about the lack of education and low awareness of renewable energy sources,
 - F. Fully aware of the fact that energy produced from fossil fuels is currently cheaper than the ones produced from renewable sources,
 - G. Recognising the existing protests against the increasing taxes on fossil fuels;
1. Asks Member States to provide education about renewable sources of energy by implementing lessons about them in school curriculums and providing educational media campaigns that would further lead to discussions;
 2. Encourages the Member States to gradually restrict the usage of fossil fuels by introducing new acts concerning the deadlines for reducing fossil fuels usage;
 3. Invites the European Commission to encourage the usage of renewable sources by providing financial support for Member States that cannot afford them;
 4. Urges Member States to make renewable energy sources and plants more affordable by:
 - a) increasing taxation on non-renewable sources,
 - b) providing funds to innovative companies, which work on energy efficient devices;



5. Calls upon Member States to establish a common approach to the renewable energy sources through new policies;
6. Encourages Member States to seek funding from the European Investment Bank in order to invest in local energy production in order to minimise the amount of non-renewable energy sources in agriculture;
7. Urges Member States to request funding from the European Investment Bank that can be further used for investment in sustainable energy, including nuclear power to further protect Member States with weather conditions unsuitable for the production of renewable energy;
8. Suggests Member States to invest in research aiming at developing the collection of energy from sustainable sources in order enlarge the amount of kilowatts produced.

PAKRONAT HONOROWY



PREZYDENT
MIASTA OPOŁA
ARKADIUSZ WIŚNIEWSKI



MARSZAŁEK
WOJEWÓDZTWA
OPOLSKIEGO

NORGIPS®



Piotr Wach
SENATOR RP

Litar
DRUKARNIA

JERZY BUZEK
EUROPOSEŁ

**PAWEŁ
GRABOWSKI**
POSEŁ
NA SEJM



jazlowiecka.pl
Danuta JAZŁOWIECKA
POSŁANKA DO PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO



**POWIAT
KRAPKOWICKI**
W SERCU OPOLSZCZYZNY
www.powiatkrapkowicki.pl

**TOMASZ
KOSTUŚ**
POSEŁ
NA SEJM

**RYSZARD
GALLA**
POSEŁ
NA SEJM



**BOGDAN
ZDROJEWSKI**
EUROPOSEŁ



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
POLSKA POLAND

