



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Volterra 2019 - National Selection Conference





The Programme

9:45 - 10:00 Opening Ceremony/GA Procedures;

10:00 - 10:45 Debate I, the Committee on Transportation and Tourism (TRAN);

10:45 - 11:15 Coffee Break;

11:15 - 12:00 Debate II, the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE);

12:00 - 12:45 Debate III, the Committee on International Trade (INTA);

12:45 - 13:30 Debate IV, the Committee on Civil Liberties Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE);

13:30 - 14:30 Lunch;

14:30 - 15:15 Debate V, the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI);

15:15 - 16:00 Debate VI, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL);

16:00 - 16:30 Coffee Break ;

16:30 - 17:30 Closing Ceremony.



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

Topic: Trouble in Paradise: Taking into account the important economic benefits of tourism, should the EU and the UNESCO try to control the tourist boom, in order to protect the locals and the cultural heritage sites, and if so, how?

Submitted by: Antonio Cerbone, Giulia Cerini, Jolien Cerpentier (BE), Ginevra Garlatti Costa, Virginia Fiori, Gaia Rupp, Elia Santorum, Raffaele Tolazzi, Giovanni Valenzisi, Ilaria Valle, Vittoria Verga, Lavinia Vitone, Chiara Zucco, Heather Gowman (Chairperson, AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the issues concerning the concentration of tourists in specific areas that do not have the capacity to accommodate all arrivals,
- B. Deeply alarmed by the spreading of tourism structures which have a negative impact on rural landscapes, urban areas, cultural sites and locals living in the previously mentioned areas,
- C. Having examined that in the EU 8% of CO² emissions are caused by tourism transport, in particular air transport,
- D. Observing that tourists increase the amount of trash in the streets putting pressure on waste management infrastructure,
- E. Noting with regret that cultural heritage sites are not protected enough due to the absence of modern security systems,
- F. Taking into consideration that the large amount of tourists in certain cities has led to a “tourist phobia” of residents putting pressure on local authorities,
- G. Aware of the absence of advertising of some less known cultural sites leading to a disparity between tourist regions and the degradation of forgotten cultural sites,
- H. Alarmed by the damages of cultural heritage sites caused by the ineffective organisation of the local administration and UNESCO such as:
 - i) the squandering of funds without useful effects,
 - ii) the lack of restoration activities due to poorly managed funds,
- I. Regretting both the lack of laws related to the damage of natural and cultural sites and the lack of reinforcement of existing ones,



- J. Concerned by the rise of tourism flows causing residents to leave due to increasing prices, especially in real estate, and generating congestion of the main sites by visitors;

Technology

1. Invites Member States to employ restrictions in access by:
 - a) applying new technologies, such as electronic security systems and cameras to manage the stream of tourists in order to protect the cultural heritage site,
 - b) imposing a quota on the number of tourists who can visit a site or area depending on its capacity and the current number of visitors;
2. Strongly affirms the need of an online platform and smart apps that give a clear image of the real-time affluence of masses in a specific area in order to encourage self regulation and avoid overcrowding;

Environment

3. Asks the EU to provide subsidies for:
 - a) the rebuilding of tourist structures and abandoned cultural sites,
 - b) travel with environmentally friendly means of transport in order to reduce CO² emissions;
4. Invites a collaboration between the EU and local administrations to set a limit on building new tourism structures proportional to the size of the respective area;
5. Appreciates EU's efforts to promote the research and innovation in Horizon 2020¹ for more sustainable tourism;
6. Urges Member States to increase the number of rubbish bins and improve already existent waste collection systems;
7. Endorses campaigns of “#EnjoyRespectTheCity“ following the example of Venice² to raise awareness in regards to responsible tourism;

Economic

8. Invites the European Committee of Regions³ to take into account residents' increasing negative attitude towards tourists by listening to their complaints about the situation;
9. Encourages the World Heritage Committee⁴ to spread awareness of the list of World Heritage in danger and to promote volunteer activities that assist in the administration and renovation of less know cultural sites;
10. Further asks UNESCO to establish specific cultural communities as world heritage and give subsidies to these communities to highlight the importance of local inhabitants as part of the culture and region;

¹ **Horizon 2020** is the EU's biggest Research and Innovation Programme. The framework of the programme is based on three pillars, namely excellent science, industrial leadership and societal challenges. Concerning cultural heritage, the programme addresses how it can be protected and promoted sustainably, through the use of technological means.

² Venice launched their awareness campaign “#EnjoyRespectVenezia” in 2017 to promote responsible and respectful behaviour towards the environments, landscape, artistic beauties and identity of Venice and its inhabitants.

³ **The European Committee of Regions** is an EU advisory body composed of locally and regionally elected representatives coming from all 28 Member States.

⁴ **The World Heritage Committee** is responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, defines the use of the World Heritage Fund and allocates financial assistance upon requests from States Parties.



Awareness

11. Suggests Member States to promote less visited areas and inform visitors about the local cultural heritage through online advertisement, social media broadcasts;
12. Recommends the EU collaborates with Member States to protect cultural sites by ensuring funds from tourism taxes and fines from damage to sites are used for the upkeep and renovation of cultural heritage;
13. Requests the European Parliament write a more strict code that explains how funds must be used and the penalty for those states who do not follow it.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY (ITRE)

Is green really green? With European citizens becoming active consumers, prosumers, crowdsourcers and crowdfunders of the energy transition, what can the EU do to provide the correct information and tools to empower its citizens when it comes to the energy they use?

Submitted by: Chiara Alonzi, Cristiano Baralda, Francesco Benvenuti, Lorenzo Carbone, Marco Cavatteri, Matteo Chizzola, Daniele Cislino, Alessio Luisa, Nicola Mandras, Francesco Norcia, Lara Tongiorgi, Rosa Uzzauto, Jeroen Smeulders (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the low number of citizens that are aware of:
 - i) environmental issues and are acting accordingly,
 - ii) active energy consumers and prosumerism,
 - iii) common forms of household energy waste,
- B. Keeping in mind that energy costs increase for conventional consumers because of the cross-subsidies¹,
- C. Recognising the high cost of energy produced by renewable sources,
- D. Endorsing the positive example of the Enterprise Investment Scheme² (EIS) by the United Kingdom addressing crowdfunding related renewable energy entrepreneurial projects,
- E. Conscious that the transition to green energy affects the economy of regional communities that still rely on grey energy employment,
- F. Deeply concerned that the dependency of Member States on grey energy imported from non-EU countries disturbs the energy market of the EU,
- G. Having considered the existence of comparison tools for rating energy providers and noting that:
 - i) many Member States have not finished developing such a tool,
 - ii) there is a lack of a social license³ factor in these rating systems,
- H. Noting with regret that information regarding relevant European funding to assist citizens in becoming prosumers is often difficult to find,

¹ **cross-subsidies**, consumers unable to produce their own energy in effect subsidize the cost of system upkeep for those who can.

² **The Enterprise Investment Scheme** (EIS) is a series of tax reliefs, designed to encourage investments in small unquoted companies.

³ **Social license** refers to the ongoing acceptance of a company or industry's business practices and operating procedures by its employees, stakeholders and the general public.



- I. Deeply convinced of the importance of technological innovation and entrepreneurship in the sector of green energy,
- J. Pointing out the lack of a common definition of 'prosumer' and a common EU strategy that addresses this,
- K. Recalling that energy provided to households often comes from a mixture of green and grey sources,
- L. Acknowledging with satisfaction that the Emission Trading System⁴ (ETS) contributes to the reduction of GHG-emissions⁵,
- M. Deeply concerned that 72% of the total energy consumption in the EU still relies on fossil fuels,

Information & Awareness

- 1. Proposes a media campaign involving celebrities to promote citizens' initiatives such as the Citizens for energy transition, regarding environmental awareness and the role of EU citizens in the energy transition process;
- 2. Endorses digitalisation of information about personal energy usage as an important tool for citizens to improve the access to their consumption data;
- 3. Encourages Member States to promote extra-curricular programmes related to the green energy sector,

Economic Framework

- 4. Calls upon Member States for the reduction of long term contracts with countries outside the EU to promote energy independence;
- 5. Invites Member States to follow the EIS strategy of the UK when addressing crowdfunding related to renewable energy projects;

Energy Transition

- 6. Further encourages the decentralisation of large energy networks in smaller aggregator-centered local energy communities;
- 7. Promotes the use of smart grids⁶ by Member States, to reduce the problem of cross-subsidies;
- 8. Supports Member States with Erasmus+ funding for long-life learning projects⁷ regarding the relocation and re-education of employees of grey energy jobs to green energy ones;
- 9. Encourages Member States to implement small scale energy transition strategies for citizens, while planning large scale changes to the energy network;

Active citizenship

- 10. Urges all Member States to continue the development of energy provider comparison tools and suggests the implementation of a social license factor as a new rating criterion;
- 11. Invites the European Commission to simplify EU websites;
- 12. Recommends renewable energy providers to assist consumers in creating suitable energy transition plans;

⁴ **ETS** is a system that tries to regulate the GHG-emissions of Member States in two ways; a "cap" and a "trade" system. The "cap" is a limit imposed on Member States and companies on the amount of GHG they are allowed to emit. This limit is slowly lowered over time, forcing them to decrease their emission every time, with large fines for failing to do so.

⁵ **GHG-emissions** are all gasses that contribute to the greenhouse effect.

⁶ **Smart Grids** better regulate the supply of energy based on demand in order to prevent unnecessary energy production, saving money for both the producer and consumer.

⁷ **Long-life learning projects** aim to include ICT skills in adults' education.



13. Further Calls upon the European Commission to extend the erasmus+ GREENT⁸ project to the secondary schools of all Member States,

Legal Framework

14. Reaffirms the need for a common legal framework through:

- a) the introduction of a legal definition for prosumers in EU legislation,
- b) changing the energy consumption classification system⁹ from domestic, commercial, and industrial to traditional consumers, active consumers and prosumers;

15. Implements a new time limit for the complete transition to green energy on grey energy companies that purchase Guarantees of Origin¹⁰.

⁸ **GREENT** offers a long-term solution to a key pan-European challenge, related to the development of the green mindset of future generations of EU entrepreneurs.

⁹ The **Energy consumption classification system** classifies energy consumers into different group of consumption.

¹⁰ **Guarantee of Origin** is a certificate that an energy producer can receive for the production of green energy. These certificates can be bought and sold afterwards.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTA)

Trading Favours: With Africa set to be a key player in the ever changing geopolitical landscape, how can the EU ensure greater cooperation with Africa when it comes to trade and economic development?

Submitted by: Giovanni Calabrese, Daniele Castiglia, Angelo Corridori, Luca Drole, Anna Esposito, Tommaso Fiorio, Francesco Iaccarino, Alessandro Mele, Laura Minardi, Gregorio Oldoli, Alessia Reia, Sara Rosaria Di Lauro, Kanan Huseynov (Chairperson, AZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the infrequency of the AU-EU Summits¹,
- B. Pointing out the non-constructive exports in raw materials from Africa to EU²,
- C. Bearing in mind that African producers struggle to meet European Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS)³,
- D. Further noticing that aid has been deemed not to be constructive,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of trade cooperation among African countries,
- F. Aware of the big gap between wealthier and less developed countries,
- G. Fully alarmed by the lack of qualified workforce in the African labour market,
- H. Deeply concerned by the unstable and unfair conditions of African workers,
- I. Taking into account high youth unemployment rate in Africa⁴,
- J. Noting with regret that the high rate of corruption leads to an improper use of funds allocated to African countries⁵,
- K. Noting with deep concern that African leaders tend to prefer China as a trading partner over EU;

¹ Africa-EU Summits is only held once in three years.

² Over 60% of goods imported to EU from Africa were primary good in 2017.

³ **Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)** ensure the safety of production and trade in agri-food products that is of critical importance for the EU.

⁴ According to the World Bank, youth account for 60% of all African unemployed.

⁵ According to Transparency International in 2018, 41 out of 49 African countries have a high rate of corruption.



EU-Africa relations

1. Suggests to increase the frequency of summits between EU and African leaders;
2. Endorses the commercialisation of African industrial products through commercial fairs;
3. Recommends the European Commission to push for the improvement of African industrial products by liberalisation of EU-Africa trade in industrial supplies, machinery and technologies;
4. Request the European Commission to despatch qualified inspectors to:
 - a) monitor the compliance to the SPS,
 - b) provide guidance to meet the SPS;
5. Urges the European Commission to reallocate the aid funds towards constructive help;

Economical

6. Expresses its appreciation for the EU support to the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)⁶;
7. Asks the European Commission to reallocate more External Investment Plan (EIP)⁷ funds to under-developed countries;
8. Invites European Commission to provide assistance in trade, industrial and agricultural sectors through new facilities based on the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)⁸ model;
9. Calls upon European Commission to sign economic agreements with African countries which respect International Labor Organisation Standards (ILOS)⁹;
10. Encourages European Development Fund (EDF)¹⁰ to increase its budget to boost finances of the Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES)¹¹ and the Africa-Europe alliance for sustainable investment and jobs;

Geopolitical

11. Further calls the European Commission to renegotiate the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)¹² with African Union (AU);
12. Further invites European Commission to arrange an inspection body to check the appropriate allocation of European funds.

⁶ The **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)** is a planned free trade area, outlined in the African Free Trade Agreement among 49 of the 55 African Union nations.

⁷ The **External Investment Plan (EIP)** is a new EU initiative, designed to attract more investment, in particular from businesses and private investors, in EU Neighbourhood and Africa.

⁸ The **Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)** provides project promoters the opportunity to work with business, corporate finance and legal experts from leading business advisory firms to improve their business plans and investment readiness of their projects.

⁹ **International Labor Organisation Standards (ILOS)** aim at promoting opportunities for people to obtain decent and productive working conditions.

¹⁰ **European Development Fund (EDF)** is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries and to overseas countries and territories (OCTs).

¹¹ **Joint Africa EU Strategy (JAES)** sets out the intention of both continents to move beyond a donor/recipient relationship towards long-term cooperation on jointly identified, mutual and complementary interests.

¹² **Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)** are trade and development agreements negotiated between EU and ACP countries.



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

Topic: The right to end? Considering the diverse legal framework of Member States on euthanasia, what should, if any, be the response of the EU on this matter?

Submitted by: Onyedikachi Julieth Awurumibe, Sara Buonincontri, Maddalena Celli, Larissa Chiari, Francesca Dian, Gloria Erba, Alessia Gervasio, Anna Andrea Nardo, Iris Panaro, Gaia Rausa, Michele Rivetti, Sofia Sguassero, Heleen Vanagt (BE), Umberto Castello (IT, Chairperson), Edma Gjata (AL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising that public authorities should not interfere with the right to personal and private life, as stated in Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights¹ (ECHR),
- B. Deploring the contrast and ambiguity resulting from the aforementioned Article and Article 2 of the ECHR, which guarantees the right to life,
- C. Acknowledging the different cultural, religious and educational backgrounds of EU Member States and EFTA² countries,
- D. Recalling the non-legally-binding and ethical nature of the Hippocratic oath³, thus making it open to personal interpretation,
- E. Aware of the legal discrepancies in euthanasia regulations within EU and EFTA countries, with euthanasia being completely legal in BENELUX⁴ and physician-assisted suicide⁵ being limited to Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Finland,

¹The **ECHR** is the main piece of legally binding European legislation with concern to human rights.

²**The European Free Trade Association** is an international organisation composed of four countries with close ties with the EU (Norway, Iceland, Switzerland and Liechtenstein).

³**The Hippocratic oath** is traditionally taken by physicians. In its classical version, it states that a physician shall not administer lethal drugs.

⁴**BENELUX** is a political union founded in 1944 and comprises of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

⁵**In Physician-assisted suicide** patients are to self-administer the lethal drug provided by the medical personnel.



- F. Alarmed by the lack of cooperation between pro-choice stakeholders, such as the Right to Die Europe Society⁶ (RTD) and more conservative associations e.g. the Pontifical Academy for Life⁷,
- G. Noting with regret the absence of a unified European approach and the lack of information concerning living wills amongst the European population⁸,
- H. Concerned that the lack of strict regulation concerning euthanasia could be a cost-efficient alternative to palliative care for national healthcare systems,
- I. Gravely concerned by patients having to travel and undergo lengthy procedures to receive the desired treatment, further worsening their suffering,
- J. Deeply concerned by the statement of the Belgian Committee on Bioethics that foreign doctors shall not perform euthanasia in Belgium, contradicting what is stated in the Directive 2005/36/EC⁹,
- K. Deploring the inequality in healthcare provision caused by the high costs of euthanasia and the absence of reimbursements for euthanasia practices in Member States¹⁰ that do not consider euthanasia as a basic healthcare service;

The European Convention on Human Rights

1. Encourages the Council of Europe to amend the ECHR, including an article on the right to death;
2. Suggests the Council of Europe to provide specific clarification with concern to Articles 2 and 8 of the ECHR, based upon case law¹¹;

EU and Member States

3. Strongly recommends Member States to hold a referendum on euthanasia and physician-assisted suicide, ensuring the national stance represents the democratic will;
4. Asks the European Commission to create a platform providing information on euthanasia procedures and comparing stances by involved stakeholders, such as the Right To Die Europe and the Pontifical Academy for Life;
5. Urges Member States to follow the example of BENELUX and Switzerland in regards to procedural costs and protocols in the implementation of euthanasia regulation;

⁶**RTD Europe** is an association that seeks to promote freedom of choice in end-of-life matters.

⁷**The Pontifical Academy for Life** represents the stance of the Catholic Church on various living issues, including euthanasia.

⁸Biotestamento un anno dopo: 7 cittadini su 10 non sanno cos'è (*Living will, one year later 7 people out of 10 do not know what it is*), (IT/EN) Il Sole 24 Ore.

⁹ The Directive 2005/36/EC recognises the right of different professionals, including physicians, to practice in every Member State.

¹⁰According to Article 168 Clause 7 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU and the Directive 2011/24/EU, Member States are not to reimburse patients for practices not included in their national healthcare services.

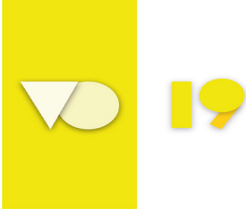
¹¹**Case law** is the law as established by the outcome of previous cases.



6. Calls upon the European Commission to enact a common framework on living wills, including a unitary definition of living will and guidelines for physicians on their collection;

Euthanasia tourism

7. Further proposes Member States to ensure the provision of palliative care during the transport of patients to countries where euthanasia is legal;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to create a training programme providing physicians with a license to perform euthanasia, giving them the necessary instruments to help patients ultimate their legal procedures;
9. Instructs the Belgian Committee on Bioethics to respect the freedom of physicians to practice in every EU Member State, as stated in the EU Directive 2005/36/EC;
10. Proposes Member States to include end-of-life practices in national healthcare services, ensuring the treatment is reimbursable for the public.



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

Healthcare sans-frontieres: in an era of interconnectivity and increased mobility, how can we safeguard patients' rights whilst realising the potential provided by cross-border healthcare?

Submitted by: Alessandra Sattin , Alessia Bomba , Alfredo Conte , Chiara Cesario ,
Consuelo Cambi , Eleonora Munaro , Emanuele Risica , Francesca O'shea
, Giulia Nuzzo , Inva Muco , Maria Pisano , Micaela Lai , Anna trost
(Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that the cost of cross-border treatment consists a burden for patients not able to pay in advance,
- B. Observing that reimbursements under the Directive 2011/24/EU ¹ could only be eligible if a treatment is covered by the affiliated healthcare system,
- C. Nothing with regret that some patients could be denied cross-border healthcare due to difficulties for their relatives in paying accommodation costs,
- D. Recognising the language barrier as an obstacle for cross-border healthcare as it could lead to:
 - i) misunderstandings between patients and doctors,
 - ii) unnecessary stress to patients and their families,
 - iii) decreasing of patients' mobility,
- E. Conscious of the lack of awareness of cross-border healthcare rights among over 80% of citizens, which may result in unmet care in other Member States,
- F. Pointing out that only 10% of EU citizens are aware of the existence of National Contact Points²,
- G. Bearing in mind that 71% of EU cross-border patients seek treatment abroad due to the fact that the needed treatments are not provided by their national healthcare system,
- H. Taking into account the lack of cooperation between Member States in terms of sharing of patients' data and therapy methods,
- I. Concerned by Member States' dishomogeneous policy in terms or refundable and non refundable medicines, thus causing extra payments for patients buying medicine in foreign countries,

¹The **Directive on Patients' Rights in Cross-border Healthcare** sets out the right for patients to access safe and high-quality healthcare, also across national borders within the EU, as well as the right to be reimbursed for the treatments received.

²**National Contact Points** (NPC) consist of a centre present in every Member State, aimed at providing citizens with relevant information on their rights to cross-border healthcare and on the relevant procedures, also throughout its own multilingual website.



- J. Alarmed by the long waiting time, as well as the high costs of Prior Authorisation (PA)³, thus reducing the full benefit of cross-border healthcare;

Economic aspect

1. Invites the affiliated Member States to replace the reimbursement system by paying directly for the treatments in advance;
2. Requests the European Reference Network⁴ to list treatments which are not available in all Member States' healthcare system;
3. Urges Member States to recognise the treatments in the aforementioned list as refundable, provided their compliance with respective national legislation;
4. Directs the European Commission, through the EU health program, to cover costs for patients' relatives by paying for accommodation provided by care infrastructures or external facilities;

Outreach and Inclusion

5. Appeals to all Member States to provide:
 - a) every health centre with efficient translating software,
 - b) hospitals' emergency rooms with interpreters;
6. Suggests Member States to raise awareness regarding cross border healthcare throughout targeted advertising campaigns which consist of:
 - a) manifests in travel locations such as airports and stations,
 - b) brochures, especially as supplements for travel tickets;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to allocate funds from the European Structural and Investment Funds⁵ for the creation of more NCPs;
8. Encourages the NCPs to improve their websites, by including more precise and specific information about cross-border healthcare procedures;

Cooperation among international actors

³ **Prior Authorization (PA)**, in place among 21 out of 28 European countries, is required for treatments' reimbursement up to certain conditions, such as the involvement of overnight hospital accommodation or the requirement of highly specialized and cost intensive medical infrastructure and equipment.

⁴ **The European Reference Networks (ERNs)** are virtual, voluntary cross-border networks, accessible to healthcare providers across Europe with a view to helping diagnose and treat patients suffering from rare and complex diseases that require highly specialised healthcare and a concentration of knowledge, as well as resources.

⁵ **The European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)** includes five main funds working together to support economic development across all EU countries. It is managed by Member States in collaboration with the European Commission.



9. Asks to the European References Networks (ERNs) to list all the european centres of excellence for each specific serious disease;
10. Invites Member States to implement a new PA system, valid for a certain amount of time and renewable periodically;
11. Asks the European Commission to include in all European Health Insurance Cards⁶ a digital list of all tax-deductible medicines in the Member States of affiliation that can be refundable, also if bought in the country of treatment⁷;

⁶The **European Health Insurance Card (EHIC)** is a free card that gives access to the healthcare system during a temporary stay in any of the 28 EU countries, under the same conditions and at the same cost (free in some countries) as people insured in that country.

⁷ The **Member State of treatment** is the Member State responsible for providing access to the requested healthcare, whilst **Member State of affiliation** is the one ensuring that the relevant costs are reimbursed.



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

Workforce of the future: with 15% of youth unemployed in Europe and the rise in technological change, future employers find innovation skills more valuable and suitable employers harder to find. How can Member States prepare the youth to meet the demands of the future labour markets?

Submitted by: Rosa Cerbone, Alice Chessa, Michela Fontana, Arianna Granchi, Linda Leonzini, Elisabetta Maiwald, Elisa Maroni, Asia Pecile, Manuel Piccioni, Greta Quadranti, Ilaria Santacatterina, Edoardo Tola, Sara Facelli (Chairperson, IT), Leonor Rodrigues (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the fact that, in the EU, in 2018, more than 5.5 million young people were 'Neither in Employment nor in Education and Training' (NEETs),
- B. Realising that job requirements are rapidly changing, with 27% of jobs being newly existing in 2020,
- C. Stressing that 50% of current jobs could potentially be automatised in non-routine, complex and cognitive tasks, resulting in increased unemployment rates,
- D. Further realising that 18.2% of employees aged 18 to 24 declared that they had experienced discrimination due to their "young age",
- E. Alarmed by the great disparity concerning the money that the EU is planning to invest in the Informations Communications Technology (ICT) sector, in comparison to countries such as the USA or China,
- F. Noting with deep concern that school curricula are not providing young people with the technical and innovative skills required by modern and future labour markets,
- G. Taking into consideration that 60% of employers have found that new graduates applying for jobs were not adequately educated nor skilled enough,
- H. Fully aware of the high emigration rates of highly qualified youth looking for better-paying conditions within the EU, resulting in brain drain¹,
- I. Bearing in mind the absence of a common framework within the EU regarding emerging technological fields might cause legal and moral complications;

Employment

¹ **Brain drain:** emigration of highly trained and qualified people from a particular country.



1. Proposes Member States set a minimum quota of employees aged between 18 and 25 with public companies;
2. Suggests Member States make available more part-time jobs in the public sector;
3. Further requests Member States to establish a database focused on the innovative skills required in the labour market;

Technology

4. Recommends Member States to promote advanced technologies and automation as an auxiliary tool to the work structure, and not as a replacement of human labour;
5. Further recommends Member States and the European Commission to allocate more funds to ICT and technological research fields;
6. Invites the European Commission to set up a specialised team of technicians to improve the safety on web platforms regarding emerging technologies;
7. Welcomes initiatives such as the Digital Education Action Plan² and the Youth Guarantee³, which provide financial aid and support to Member States;

Education

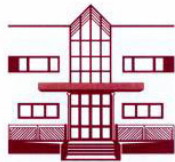
8. Requests Member States to reform their national education systems by introducing:
 - i. changes in curricula focusing on the practical and innovative skills currently required by the labour market,
 - ii. periodical tests on the above-mentioned skills,
 - iii. periodical visits of professionals aimed at suggesting improvements,
 - iv. lower tuition fees in public universities;
9. Further requests Member States to establish compulsory orientation courses at a European level informing and updating NEETs about:
 - i. new job opportunities,
 - ii. emerging technological fields,
 - iii. rising working sectors;
10. Encourages Member States to strengthen the communication between the educational system and enterprises establishing guided internships during high school, following the Italian example⁴;
11. Endorses lifelong-learning approach⁵ of Member States in order to keep pace with current and future demands of the labour market.

² **Digital Education Plan:** 11 actions to support technology-use and digital competence development in education, with one specific action regarding the ICT sector (action 9).

³ **Youth Guarantee:** European program aimed at ensuring that all young people under the age of 25 years receive a good quality offer of employment, continued education, apprenticeship and traineeship within a period of four months of becoming unemployed or leaving formal education.

⁴ **“Alternanza scuola-lavoro”:** program involving compulsory internships for students of the last 3 years of high school, aimed at stimulating informal learning and building work experience.

⁵ **Lifelong Learning:** Ongoing, voluntary and self-motivated education.



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