



WEBER  
SCHULE

# EUTIN 2019

- RESOLUTION BOOKLET -

## PROCEDURES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### **Reading of the operative clauses**

The assembly will have one minute to read the resolutions **individually**

### **Defense speech (3 min) - from the podium**

A delegate from the proposing committee approaches to the podium and defends the resolution

### **Position speech (2 min) - from podium**

Delegates from opposing committees explain why they fundamentally agree or disagree with the proposing committee.

### **Response to attack speech (1 ½ min) - from the floor**

A delegate from the proposing committee responds to the attack speech

### **Rounds of open debate - from the floor**

This is when the participants of the assembly have the opportunity to ask questions about, propose changes and criticize the resolution. There will be allowed 4-5 points per round, followed by the proposing committee having the chance to respond to the points from the floor.

The proposing committee may use the direct response twice per debate.

### **Answer to 3<sup>rd</sup> round of debate + Summation speech (3 min) - from podium**

One delegate from the proposing committee will approach the podium and **ONLY** summarize the debate. This time is not for answering the round of debate, but questions left unanswered may be answered

### **Voting procedures**

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## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

**With the vegan and vegetarian movement gaining more and more momentum and many people advocating for constitutional animal rights, how should the European Union balance ethical and economic interests?**

Submitted by: Anael Boterf (FR), Jannis Dierks-Oesinghaus (DE), Jeane Gicquel (FR), Evelina Hergert (DE), Maria Morariu (RO), Cecilie Kristina Nielsen (DK), Merle Pauly (DE), Luca Petau (DE), Camilla Svanberg (DK), Annika Voß (DE), Dorothea Weiß (DE), Sophie Welz (DE), Yola Gätje (Chairperson, DE), Emma Langlo (Chairperson, DE).

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

- A. Noting with deep concern the lack of increased prices in meat due to the lack of investment in animal welfare such as:
    - i. Stabling,
    - ii. Transportation and slaughter conditions,
  - B. Deeply concerned about animals being killed with limited anesthesia leading to the animal suffering,
  - C. Noting with regret that the animals are knowingly being fed with too much medicine and protein leading to health issues among animals,
  - D. Alarmed by the possibility of corruption regarding the implementation and surveillance of animal welfare,
  - E. Observing the decline in meat prices due to economic competition so meat is seen as a daily product and receives no appreciation,
  - F. Taking note of labels representing and guaranteeing the welfare of farmed animals leading to unclear and misleading information to consumers,
  - G. Alarmed by the fact that many employees at animal testing laboratories are not educated enough to ensure ethical and humane treatment of the animals;
  - H. Deeply convinced of the fact that imported animal products from non-EU countries have to accomplish equal welfare standards resulting in higher welfare standards within the inner-European market;
1. Asks the European Commission to subsidize the welfare of farmed animals leading to less economical pressure;
  2. Directs the Member States to make anesthesia mandatory before the slaughter of farmed animals;

3. Urges Member State's agricultural institutions to carry out unannounced controls of:
  - a. Animal farms;
  - b. Animal transports and slaughterhouses, where the farmers are obliged to reveal their finances to the responsible institution;
4. Endorses the Member States to educate about animal welfare conditions at schools by:
  - a. creating awareness and knowledge about animal products;
  - b. questioning the necessity of having a daily "meat meal";
5. Supports a unitary declaration and label for animal product packaging in order to inform consumers about welfare conditions through the establishment of:
  - a. one single unitary Ecological label guaranteeing the highest possible welfare conditions;
  - b. the printing of misleading unserious Ecological labels on packaging will be forbidden;
  - c. repulsive images on packaging in order to reveal the substandard living conditions;
6. Appeals the Member States to employ professional veterinarians in order to guarantee humane treatment;
7. Encourages Member States to support farmers that respect animal rights by lowering the taxes.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

**Driving towards the future. With e-mobility becoming ready for more widespread use and a market with an economic potential of hundreds of billions of euros, what measures should the EU take regarding the recent developments?**

Submitted by: Ana-Maria Dumitrescu (RO), Lennard Hamer (DE), Ea Petrea Kreiberg (DK), Amelie Köhler (DE), Matti Lange (DE), Mele Renaudin (FR), Bjarne Sievert (DE), Amelie Warringsholz (DE), Sophie-Elisabeth Weide (DE), Hannah Yassine (DE), *Teresa Meyer (Chairperson, DE), Malte Krüger (Chairperson, DE)*

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

- A. Observes that the charging of electric vehicles is lengthy and inconsistent because of the low range time efficiency of the batteries,
  - B. Acknowledges that electric cars are more costly than cars running on fossil fuel, especially for the end-consumer,
  - C. Keeping in mind that the production of electric vehicles is both resource and energy intensive,
  - D. Concerned that the infrastructure is not developed enough for electric vehicles, seen for example in the lack of appropriate charging stations,
  - E. Convinced that the technical functions have to be revised, such as the fact that:
    - i. the batteries of electric vehicles can catch fire,
    - ii. the batteries have a decreasing lifetime,
    - iii. blind or elderly people are at risk due to the fact that electric cars are silent,
  - F. Expecting the constant evolution of the car and the replacement of vehicles running on fossil fuel by electric-powered vehicles presents a challenge of the disposal of the old vehicles;
1. Calls upon the EU Member States to invest into the development and the expansion of fast charging stations for electronic street vehicles for the end-consumer to recharge not only in urban areas;
  2. Encourages the Automotive Industry and providers to:
    - a. grant an extended guarantee for vehicles;

- b. lower costs for electricity-fuel by putting less taxes on the required energy;
3. Urge the European Commission to use their membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO) to investigate the installation of stricter trade regulations regarding conflict materials such as cobalt;
4. Recommending the Member States to make electric vehicles more attractive by:
  - a. upgrading the existing parking spots to spots where vehicles powered by electricity can recharge, especially in public places,
  - b. equipping large one-way streets such as highways with a grid resulting in electric vehicles being able to run without losing energy during the journey;
5. Endorses the Automotive industry to enhance existing technical functions such as the battery and driving assistances to prevent accidents;
6. Asks the Member States to create incentives by subsidising the process of recycling reusable material for new vehicles to reduce waste.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee of Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL I)

**Demographic shift: With an ever-decreasing net reproduction rate of many native populations in Europe and continuously high reproductive rates of migrants, which measures should the European Union take in order to prevent social and cultural tensions?**

Submitted by: Ana-Maria Bîrză (RU), Lola Blandin (FR), Juline Brach (DE), Nele Dannenberg (DE), Celina Evers (DE), Katharina L. Milera (DE), Nele Mosebach (DE), Maria Plambeck (DE), Michel Plewa (DE), Ioana Oprișiu (RU), Umut-Ali Saydan (DK), Emely Scheidtweiler (DE)  
*Malene Knacke (Chairperson, DE), Melina Raese (Chairperson, DE)*

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

- A. Fully alarmed by the ever-decreasing native population with a reproduction rate of 1.6 children per woman caused by social pressure on women to choose between having children or having a career,
  - B. Concerned about the conditions of integration often hindered by lack of language skills, prejudice and segregation caused by ghettoization,
  - C. Strongly depressed about the declining opportunities for natives and especially migrants in:
    - i) educational systems like kindergartens and schools due to declining numbers of qualified personnel,
    - ii) getting a job of their desired occupation caused by companies not accepting their qualifications,
  - D. Alarmed by the extreme differences in the allocation of migrants to the various EU Member States due to,
    - i) geographical reasons,
    - ii) pull-factors of socioeconomically strong member states,
  - E. Realising the myriad of push factors such as such as low living standards and low tolerance of diversity in underdeveloped countries created by neglecting coordination of social standards between the Member States;
1. Encourages the member states to consider:
    - a. costs for student's school supplies of all sorts will be provided by the governments of the member states,
    - b. institutions like 24-hour day care centers that will be installed in the vicinity of companies and universities and open to all parents attending these,
  2. Requests the EU to establish and advertise for programs similar to;



- a. media campaigns giving the opportunity to deal with foreign forms of culture, values and norms,
- b. free language lessons given to migrants by pensioners, teachers or volunteers,
- c. the convergence of natives and migrants in all kinds of social institutions,

3. Calls upon the EU member states to improve the education system as a whole by:

- a. promoting better wages for social jobs,
- b. media campaigns announcing the importance of social jobs,
- c. setting obligational courses as a standard during the studies of current and future teachers,

4. Invites the Member States to secure workplaces for migrants through tests that are about;

- a. the language of the host country and basic English skills with failure resulting in free lessons,
- b. proving qualifications and knowledge in their desired area of employment with failure resulting in catch-up classes;

5. Encourages the EU to set up a law of organizing fair distribution of migrants, also considering number of inhabitants, financial position of the state and the existing infrastructure;

6. Welcomes the European Parliament to improve the situation of undeveloped countries via:

- a. the support of organisations that try to eliminate disparities between unequally developed countries,
- b. direct financial support to establish schools and scholarships as a base for further education.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)

### **Penalising prostitution? In light of the varied legal practices across the EU, how best should Member States review their legislation in order to minimise the negative consequences of prostitution on gender equality?**

Submitted by: Iulia-Maria Băra (RU), Leah-Madleen Blaschke(DE), Eleanore Boucard (FR), Diana Cosma (RU), Arvid Dähling (DE), Emilie Engel (DE), Zirek Husseln (DK), Osman Karabiber (DE), Sabrina Kock (DE), Alicia Lollivier (FR), Justin Muntau (DE), *Laura Sophie Gradert (Chairperson, DE), Franziska Warringsholz (Chairperson, DE)*

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

- A. Seriously concerned about the societal lack of acceptance, which makes it difficult for prostitutes to exit the business,
  - B. Emphasising the fact that many prostitutes do not ask for help because they are insecure about their occupation and its reputation,
  - C. Aware of the dangerous work environment of prostitutes, as:
    - i. prostitutes are faced with rape and exploitation,
    - ii. sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancies are potential consequences of their occupation,
  - D. Acknowledging the different law systems within the Member States of the EU, prostitution has a different impact on the country's economy and society, as it leads to:
    - i. an increase of human trafficking when prostitution is legal,
    - ii. exploitation when prostitution is illegal, because it eliminates protection by the state, which makes it harder to control prostitution and protect prostitutes,
  - E. Fully aware of the fact that prostitution is strongly connected to gender inequality,
1. Emphasizing the fact that there is a minority of male prostitutes which is often overlooked in public discourse;
  2. Deeply alarmed about the situation of underaged people working as prostitutes;
  3. Bearing in mind that there are different reasons for prostitutes to get into the business, such as:
    - i. a lack of education;
    - ii. the need to financially support their family;
    - iii. human trafficking, as 84% of trafficked victims in the EU are being trafficked for sexual reasons;

4. Urges Member States to develop educational videos and establish prevention classes in schools to spread awareness about prostitution;
5. Calls upon the Member States to establish a safety network for prostitutes to be able to call an anonymous hotline and organize a meeting with an equally situated prostitute;
6. Encourages Member States to incentivise attractive and safe workplaces for prostitutes by subsidizing brothels with a high standard of security and working standards;
7. Encourages the Member States to declare prostitution as a recognized occupation;
8. Urges the European Commission to legalize prostitution, that is expected to lead to:
  - i. a decrease in human trafficking;
  - ii. further legislation regarding protection and safety;
9. Strongly encourages the European Statistics Office to provide and analyse data regarding male prostitutes;
10. Requests that the European Commission supplies social assistance for underaged prostitutes.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

### **Keeping in mind the attacks on Charlie Hebdo and the reactions to the Mohammed caricatures of Kurt Westergaard, how should the European Union approach the inherent conflict between religious freedom and freedom of speech in Europe?**

Submitted by: Judith Bashige (DK), Ioana Cretu (RO), Alexandra Ghitescu (RO), Vanessa Hantel (DE), Beeke Hons (DE), Kilian Huet (FR), Julia Köble (DE), Hendrik Lehmann (DE), Franca Schwikerath (DE), Linus Vogel (DE), *Joana Froebel (Chairperson, DE), Carla Rathjen (Chairperson, DE).*

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

- A. Keeping in mind people's different opinions, beliefs and emotions regarding their satirical material and content that might be offensive,
  - B. Noticing an imbalance between the two fundamental rights of freedom of speech and religious freedom, resulting in:
    - i. abuse of freedom of speech,
    - ii. abuse of religious freedom,
  - C. Concerned by the risk that freedom of speech can be abused in order to gain political power by:
    - i. using propaganda in their favour before an election and giving them a political advantage,
    - ii. using propaganda in order to discriminate against religious minorities or promote racist beliefs,
  - D. Acknowledging the narrow-mindedness of certain people due to personal reasons such as:
    - i. their environment,
    - ii. their strict religious upbringing and beliefs,
    - iii. their education,
  - E. Pointing out the lack of any laws making a distinction between constructive criticism and satirical approaches towards religion and offensive statements;
- 
1. Suggests the European Journalism Centre to attach disclaimers and explanations to cartoons and other satirical content in order to ensure that it is not misunderstood in its purpose to entertain;
  2. Encourages Member States to support schools in teaching students the differences between humour and discrimination, as well as teaching them to be respectful and tolerant towards various religious beliefs and opinions through:
    - i. lectures and presentations by specially educated mediators;
    - ii. games and interactive learning for younger students;

3. Encourages the creation of a media campaign about other religions, cultures and beliefs;
4. Furthermore, proposes the EU to install a program of “religious exchange” between families with different religious upbringings to enhance communication between people with contrasting cultural backgrounds;
5. Calls upon the European Union to establish an independent working group to further investigate the lack of regulation regarding religious freedom across Member States.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)

**With ever rising international tensions and US president Trump demanding the NATO partners to finally comply with the 2 % agreement, which stance should the European Union take towards an Unified European Army?**

Submitted by: Clara Baigorry (FR), Ecaterina Boboc (RO), Abdulkader Darwish (DE), Maximilian Deuster (DE), Tudor-Constantin Eşan (RO), Christian Iltner (DE), Max Konovalov (DE), Philipp Landgrebe (DE), Axel Pilard (FR), Mark Schlegel (DE), Thayla Sinner (DE), Annika Wende (DE), *Katharina Wandhoff (Chairperson, DE), Tom Düwel (Chairperson, DE).*

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

- A. Notes with concern the European Union (EU) Member States' possible loss of military competences,
  - B. Deeply alarmed by the EU currently only having competences regarding economic and political questions but not concerning military decisions,
  - C. Concerned for the EU's dependency towards the USA in questions of security and defense, especially regarding the magnitude of the USA's' military power,
  - D. Recognises the lack of knowledge regarding the future of nuclear weapons stationed on EU territory by the USA,
  - E. Fully alarmed by an increase in terrorist attacks in Europe and conflicts near the EU borders,
  - F. Pointing out the EU's lack of a collective mean of handling crises and inner conflicts regarding security and defence;
1. Encourages the European Commission to create an European Army in order to:
    - i. give the EU's sanctions towards non-EU Member States more weight,
    - ii. prevent foreign forces from invading EU territory,
    - iii. prohibit terrorists and possible terrorists from entering EU territory;
  2. Urges the European Commission to establish a new branch, that consists of a council to lead the proposed EU army, consisting of a member sent out by every EU Member State government;
  3. Recommends the European Commission that the proposed European Army takes responsibility and control over all nuclear weapons belonging to EU Member States;
  4. Urges the proposed European Army to either defuse foreign nuclear weapons positioned on EU territory or return them to the respective countries;

5. Calls upon the European NATO Member States to comply with NATO's 2% agreement in order to keep the strength of NATO and not lose the USA as an ally;
6. Suggests the European Commission to strengthen Europol to be able to act in prospects of armed conflicts and when human lives are at stake.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee of Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL II)

**Waiting for the AI revolution? With the increase of automation across various different sectors, how should the European Union ensure that Member States can harness the possibilities of the new technologies whilst keeping in mind the negative impacts it may have on the current labour market?**

Submitted by: Simeon Belas (DE), Teodora Maria Boboc (RO), Lara Bögelsack (DE), Alex Breininger (DE), Dilan Cacan (DE), Mathys Depeige (FR), Niklas Dörfling (DE), David Grein (DE), Sonia Igna (RO), Fynn Latendorf (Chairperson, DE), Alissa Milera (Chairperson, DE).

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

- A. Concerned about the threat of artificial intelligence technology being exploited by profit-oriented companies and governmental institutions,
  - B. Noting with appreciation the Horizon 2020 project,
  - C. Fearing the possibility of a singularity overtaking the human race and evolving by itself,
  - D. Alarmed by the inevitable formation of a new crime sector connected to the further advancement of AI,
  - E. Notices the potential increase in unemployment caused by AI-powered machines eventually being more efficient than human labour,
  - F. Bearing in mind the change in the labour market through automatisisation followed by expensive retraining of workers whose jobs have been overtaken by machines,
  - G. Deploring the present lack of expertise and knowledge regarding emerging technologies such as AI amongst especially older generations,
  - H. Stressing the potential danger of heavily relying on AI technology,
  - I. Deeply conscious about the inferior role the EU currently plays in the international competition regarding the advancement of AI;
1. Urges the Member States to establish an educational program and public information courses for all EU citizens that concentrate on providing information regarding the correct handling of AI:
    - i. focusing on teaching methods to secure personal data to guarantee privacy,
    - ii. educating about efficiently implementing AI into personal everyday life;
    - iii. providing information on how the economic sector or government might exploit AI technology so that customers can protect themselves from being victims of data abuse;



2. Stresses the importance of creating an evaluation system for each individual AI technology regarding the amount of data they collect in order to prevent violation of personal freedom rights by:
  - i. implementing inspections of the AI to ensure the functionality of the system,
  - ii. guaranteeing human authority over the AI,
  - iii. further educating law enforcement agencies and executive forces on cybercrimes;
3. Suggests the EU Commission to restrict humanized AI in its capabilities in order to prevent tendencies of violence and other negative human traits by:
  - i. passing new regulations regarding AI programming;
  - ii. controlling computer scientist and their work regularly;
4. Expresses its concerns about self-developing humanoid robots and encourages to solely let them act under human supervision and institute an emergency shutdown being able to get activated manually by a human authority;
5. Calls upon the EU Member States to set up learning courses for workers facing the involvement of AI technology in their job environment;
6. Considers the implementation of a compensation payment to factory workers that get replaced by machines due to automatization from the respective company;
7. Emphasizes the importance of providing IT classes for teachers and parents specifically to enable them to supervise their students and children in the usage of AI-driven programs;
8. Demands the implementation of compulsory IT education in schools of every EU Member State by:
  - i. teaching elementary school students, the usage of computers,
  - ii. providing further knowledge in middle and high school about artificial intelligence and computer sciences;
9. Draws attention to Horizon 2020 and supports further investment of resources into projects following this example.