

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

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of EYP CZ Olomouc 2023





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14th RSC OF EYP CZECH REPUBLIC

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA CZECH REPUBLIC





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PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL RULES

- Each Committee will be afforded two Direct Responses per Debate.
- A Delegate's wish to speak should be communicated to their Chairperson.
- The Chairperson has to raise their placard for their Committee to be recognised.
- All Delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless they have a true moral conflict.
- Resolutions pass if they receive more votes in favour than against, otherwise they fail.
- Delegates should afford equal respect to all Debates as if they were their own.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.

PROCEDURE

- Up to **45 mins** per motion for a resolution and up to **7 Delegates** involved by the proposing Committee.
- Reading out of the topic question (Board).
- Delegates go through the resolution (**1 minute** to silently read through the document).
- Defence speech by proposing committee (**up to 3 minutes**).
- Position speech – either in favour or against the debated resolution by other committees (**up to 1.5 minutes**).
- Response to position speeches by the proposing committee (**up to 2 minutes**).
- 3 Rounds of Open Debate – will begin with up to six points from other Committees from the floor for a maximum of forty-five seconds per point. Each round will be responded to by a member of the proposing committee from the floor for a maximum of **2 minutes**.
- Summation speech by one or two members of the proposing committee (**2 minutes**).
- Voting from the floor.



SPEECHES

Defence Speech

This speech is used by the proposing Committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the Committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more factual and logical than emotional.

Position Speech

After the Defence speech, one Committee will be recognised to deliver one Proposition speech: either in favour or against the proposed resolution. The speech should support/disagree with the goals of the Committee and/or the general direction of the Resolution. It should not consist of a list of points.

Summation Speech

The Summation speech will be used to convince the Assembly to vote in favour of the proposed Resolution.

ROUNDS OF DEBATE

- There will be three rounds of Debate.
- The Board will recognise a varying number of Committees to ask a question or make a point depending on time before returning to the proposing Committee for a response.
- The Chairperson will raise their Committee placard to indicate that they have a point.
- Committees may use their Direct Responses to jump the queue only in this portion of the Debate.
- The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring the order of speakers within the Committee.
- Delegates are encouraged to propose alternative solutions and enrich the Debate, make it more constructive and help the proposing Committee consider new perspectives rather than simply asking for clarification in the form of a question.

PLACARDS

Direct Response

This placard can only be used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised twice per Debate per Committee. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used.



Point of Personal Privilege

This speech is used by the proposing Committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the Committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more factual and logical than emotional.

Position Speech

This placard is used when a speaker was not audible by the Committee, often due to microphone issues.

Point of Order

This placard is used to when the Board of the session commits a fault in the procedure, usually happens when a Committee or a speech is forgotten. Can only be raised by a Chairperson.

VOTING

- The votes will be collected by the Chairpersons.
- The Chairperson will raise their placard to indicate that all of the Committee's votes have been collected.
- The Board will then call upon the Chairpersons to submit their votes.
- Votes will be submitted in the format: in favour, against, abstaining, absent, e.g., 4, 6, 2, 0.



PROGRAMME

Sunday 3th of December 2023

Opening of General Assembly	8:30	9:00
ECON Committee	9:00	9:45
ITRE Committee	9:45	10:30
Coffee Break	10:30	10:45
DROI Committee	10:45	11:30
AFET Committee	11:30	12:15
Lunch	12:20	13:15
SEDE I Committee	13:15	14:00
FEMM Committee	14:00	14:45
Coffee break	14:45	15:00
SEDE II Committee	15:00	15:45
INGE Committee	15:45	16:30
Closing Ceremony	16:30	18:30
Departures	18:30	-



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (ECON)

Trouble in heaven: With over two thirds of global offshore wealth accumulated in EU tax havens, off-shore tax havens within and outside Europe are a strain to Member States' public budgets. How should the EU and its Member States jointly address the criminal avoidance of taxes while respecting their citizens' right to privacy and foreign states' sovereignty?

Submitted by: Hana Flašarová (CZ), Sophie Chalieux (CZ), Dorota Komoňová (CZ), Radek Mirvald (CZ), Matěj Novotný (CZ), Petr Prudil (CZ), Inna Rud (UA), Alžběta Schejbalová (CZ), Milan Schořovský (CZ), Sofie Vašátková (CZ), Ester Cusumano (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to raise living standards, lower the social and economic gap between European citizens. Furthermore, it plans to ensure that money is prevented from being moved to tax havens while maintaining the economy of the Member States stable, and increase the transparency of money flow throughout the world economy,

because

- The Pandora Papers and other cases helped gain knowledge on the misuse of tax havens,
- Tax avoidance resulted in the loss of around EUR 61 billion in VAT¹ among Member States in 2021 due to tax evasion and avoidance,
- There are various policies that target tax evasion, for example Anti tax avoidance package, but not enough regarding regulation and prevention of tax avoidance,
- The avoidance of large amounts of money by individuals and organisations leads government to increase taxes for the rest of the taxpayers,
- Wealthy individuals tend to react to tax increases, aimed at providing public services, by moving their money to tax havens,
- Tax evasion and avoidance lead to a decrease in the quality of public services, due to the resulting lack of funding,
- Tax havens profit from the lack of surveillance and transparency of the system, thus leading to their misuse,

¹ The **VAT GAP** is an estimate of the overall difference between the expected theoretical VAT revenue and the amount actually collected.



by

1. Suggesting the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to study the possibility of a taxation system based on the location of the customer base of the company, rather than its country of registration;
2. Inviting all Member States to set a lower corporate tax² for start-ups, thus making it advantageous for them to invest and develop in their native country;
3. Encouraging the Directorate General for Taxation and Custom Unions (DG TAXUD) to elaborate on a definition of start-up that is applicable to all Member States;
4. Supporting the Common Reporting Standard (CRS)³ in the task of ensuring transparency by sharing access to documents collected by the tax authorities of Member States;
5. Urging Member States to further harmonise their legislation against tax evasion and avoidance;
6. Advises non-EU states that hold commercial relations with Member States to adapt their framework against tax evasion and avoidance to be as adherent to EU legislation on the matter as possible;
7. Encouraging Member States apply international pressure on non-cooperative States by inserting them on the EU Tax Haven Blacklist;
8. Asking Member States to award, and thus encourage, companies that are paying taxes fairly;
9. Calling upon the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to increase cyber security by creating algorithms and standardised and shared data-structures.

² **Corporate tax** is a type of direct tax levied on the income or capital of corporations and other similar legal entities.

³ **The Common Reporting Standard (CRS)**, developed in response to the G20 request and approved by the OECD Council on 15 July 2014, calls on jurisdictions to obtain information from their financial institutions and automatically exchange that information with other jurisdictions on an annual basis.



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

Power Play: The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change set the goal of "holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below two Degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels". What role, if any, should nuclear power play in reaching this goal and ensuring a sustainable and reliable energy supply for Europe?

Submitted by: Sebastian Beneš (CZ), Nela Davidová (CZ), Emma Družbacká (SK), Antonín Charvát (CZ), Matěj Karásek (CZ), Jerome Kudela (CZ), Denys Pylyp (UA), Sofie Ingrid Storová (CZ), Ester Ševčíková (CZ), Jonáš Tomešek (CZ), Ema Vondrušková (CZ), Baptiste Orteu (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to establish a low-emission, renewable and safe energy source in Europe. It strives to ensure its low-cost and highly efficient production, gain energy independence, and use nuclear power to transition to sustainable sources. At last, it wants to modernise nuclear power and make it more secure and more sustainable,

because

- The location of the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP)¹ and the distribution of its energy is problematic since it cannot be placed too far from power grids to affect power distribution,
- Research on nuclear energy is underdeveloped in the majority of Member States, specifically about the advantages of the production of energy and the treatment of nuclear waste,
- Global warming impacts the NPP's water supply, affecting the amount of naturally occurring water sources such as rivers,
- By the end of the 21st century, the known supplies of uranium are expected to run out, causing nuclear power based on fission² to become unsustainable,
- The proliferation³ of nuclear power technology increases the risks of its usage on military technology,
- The construction or renovation of an NPP is financially demanding and time-consuming,
- NPPs deliver a continuous energy output, thus being unable to effectively cover energy demand fluctuation caused by changes in energy production by renewable sources,
- Most of the European uranium imports come from other continents, particularly from unstable countries such as Niger, which represents 25% of the overall imports,

¹ A **Nuclear Power Plant (NPP)** is an energetic central, producing electricity by nuclear power, either through fusion or fission.

² **Fission** is an atomic reaction of breaking an atom to create energy, the inconvenient wastes.

³ **Proliferation** is the rapid spread of a concept, disease or object such as nuclear weapons through the countries.



by

1. Addressing the Directorate-General for Energy (DG-ENER) to coordinate the distribution of NPPs, preventing blackouts and lowering energy-losses caused by energy transport;
2. Asking the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG-RTD) to further fund research on reusage of nuclear waste and finding alternative ways of using nuclear power to generate energy;
3. Encouraging Member States to include Small Modular Reactors (SMR)⁴ in their energetic mix and distribute them evenly without affecting the rivers' water levels;
4. Suggesting the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to develop new ways of extracting uranium from unexploited areas and invest in thorium and fusion reactors instead;
5. Inviting the DG-ENER to fund projects that support the recycling of radioactive waste;
6. Calling upon the EU to focus on sanctions on countries which produce and trade nuclear weapons;
7. Proposing Member States to renovate old power plants into modern NPPs;
8. Recommending Member States, using or planning to use nuclear energy, to create a shared fund for the construction of new NPP;
9. Advising the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) to accelerate the bureaucratic process behind the construction of NPP;
10. Requesting the European network of transmission system operators for electricity (ENTSOE) to involve AI technology to better predict the increase of energy consumption throughout the day and fluctuations in energy production by renewable sources;
11. Urging ENSREG to regulate the purchase of uranium only from countries sharing EU-related values and invest in alternative means of producing energy.

⁴ A **Small Modular Reactor (SMR)** is a small size power plant, creating less power than a regular power plant but made to include in built areas a direct source of electricity.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)

Home, A Place Where I Can Go: With at least 600,000 stateless people present in Europe, what steps should the EU take in order to assist Member States in addressing statelessness determination procedures and ensure the access of stateless people to their fundamental rights?

Submitted by: Dominik Hinov (BG), Michaela Hrušková (CZ), Sam Chvátal (CZ), Marek Kalivoda (CZ), Antonín Kočí (CZ), Viktorie Kopecká (CZ), Ester Piáčková (CZ), David Švejnoha (CZ), Michaela Zaoralová (CZ), Marco Enrietti (Chairperson, IT), David Hynek (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure that every EU resident has access to basic human rights and services, no matter their citizenship status. It wants to prevent children from being stateless and strengthen the existing preventive measures for them. Lastly, it wishes to allow stateless people to be a part of society, equal to everyone else, while keeping the number of stateless people as low as possible,

because

- According to the legislation of several Member States, nationality is acquired through *ius sanguinis*¹,
- State succession² is the cause of many conditions of statelessness,
- In the past three years, the number of underage asylum seekers in the EU has been on the rise,
- Victims of statelessness become minorities, being more vulnerable to discrimination,
- The condition of statelessness increases the susceptibility to psychosocial issues and permanent traumas,
- The condition of statelessness prevents individuals from obtaining legal documents, thus implying their exclusion from public services,
- Obtaining a legal and regular job is inhibited by the condition of statelessness, increasing the risk of participation in illegal activities,
- There is a lack of legal protection for stateless people, resulting in a bigger chance of them becoming a victim of human trafficking,

¹ **'Right of the blood'**, nationality is passed onto the children from a parent.

² **State succession** means the dissolving of a state (e.g. Yugoslavia) and the following creation of fewer new successor states.



by

1. Urging the Member States to sign the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons;
2. Suggesting the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG-HOME) to establish common legislation regarding the recognition of stateless status and citizenship acquisition process;
3. Proposing the European Commission fund the European Network on Statelessness in order to create education programs focusing on social issues, by covering topics such as statelessness and racial and cultural stereotypes;
4. Asking the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG-SANTE) to protect children of uncertain national status, by ensuring access to psychological care, support groups, and school counsellors;
5. Recommending Member States take example from the Netherlands' legislation on recognition;
6. Asking Member States to provide temporary safe accommodation for stateless people in need, where they can wait for their procedure of recognition³;
7. Calling upon the DG-HOME to guarantee access to basic human rights, such as health and education, as well as financial freedom to stateless people;
8. Inviting Member States to allocate jobs to recognised stateless people;
9. Calling upon Member States to automatically grant citizenship to residents recognised as stateless who have no criminal record and have lived on the territory of that state for a minimum of 10 years, if requested;
10. Directing Member States to ensure that public offices provide support and legal protection to stateless people.

³ About 13.000 people are recognised as stateless and have more facilities to have access to naturalisation.



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

Blood Money: Countries such as Germany, France, or Switzerland are major arms exporters, often trading with governments regularly violating international law or human rights. Taking into account the aforementioned economic interests, what steps can the EU take to ensure no European weapons fall into the wrong hands?

Submitted by: Markéta Bolková (CZ), Hana Doskočilová (CZ), Valérie Grégrová (CZ), Ivan Karpunin (CZ/UA), Hynek Kvinta (CZ), Dominik Majer (CZ), Nil Petřivalský (CZ/ES), Matej Ponížil (CZ), Maryam Shaikh (CZ/PS), Antonie Soukupová (CZ), Marketa Šimková (CZ), Francesco Bertoli (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to prevent the financing of indirect violations of human rights and increase the directness of Member States' arms exports. It wants to decrease the number of weapons falling into the wrong hands through the penalisation of Member States for violating EU agreements and regulations,

because

- Member States violate the agreements and regulations established by the EU on arms exports,
- The EU does not enforce sanctions against Member States who violate common policies,
- Policies on arms exports, such as the Council Common Position (CCP) Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) are outdated,
- The information about trade and arms exports is not transparent enough,
- End-user certificates¹, despite being necessary for arms exports, are often not taken into account either by Member States and the purchaser of weaponry,
- Member States are indirectly financing violations of human rights through the sale of weaponry,

¹ **An end-user certificate (EUC)** is an official document used in the international purchase or transfer of prohibited products like explosives, firearms and ammunition. The EUC certifies that the buyer is the end-user of the products and does not intend to transfer the product to someone else.



by

1. Calling upon the Council of the EU to implement and stricthen sanctions against Member States which are violating the arms exports agreements;
2. Inviting the Council of the EU to control the enforcement of the aforementioned sanctions as well as moderate the Member States' compliance to policies;
3. Endorsing the European Council to periodically review the CCP at least once in their term²;
4. Encouraging the European Commission to include precautions against corruption in the CCP such as:
 - a. Implementing mandatory background checks on each Member State's institutions,
 - b. Ensuring public sector employees act in the public interest and not in their own,
 - c. Improving corruption report systems in each Member State;
5. Requesting the European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI) to apply the CCP to private companies;
6. Requesting the European Commission to form a cabinet within the FPI to overlook and trace arms exports of the Member States;
7. Recommending the European Commission to transfer the control over the European External Action Service (EEAS) database to the newly formed arms control cabinet, while ensuring the database:
 - a. Gets updated after every arms transaction,
 - b. Is based on the SIPRI Arms Transfer Database;
8. Suggesting the European Commission to propose a regulation to include EUC in national arms export laws of each Member State which will limit trading with states that violate EUC.

² A **term** of the European Council is two and a half years long.



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

Peace Signs All Around: Considering the amount of distress, uncertainty, and fear the acts of terrorism in Brussels, Nice, Berlin, and London have caused since the launch of the European Counter Terrorism Centre in January 2016, what further steps should the EU take to prevent acts of terrorism within its borders?

Submitted by: Šimon Černý (CZ), Jan Hruška (CZ), Kristýna Jandlová (CZ), Simona Krahulíková (CZ), Artem Moloshtan (UA), Helena Peléšková (CZ), Štěpán Procházka (CZ), Sophie Ellen Quinn (CZ), Nyasa Srivastava (IN), Hugo Tůma (CZ), Salomé Nogues (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to guarantee a trustworthy environment for its citizens. It strives to foster overall awareness about terrorist attacks, ensure that governments are prepared for them, and encourage communities to coexist in peace. We further aim to value citizens' privacy while simultaneously securing them. Lastly, we suggest effective communication between every stakeholder in order to prevent financial, social, and economic losses from terrorism,

because

- Terrorism provokes several fears and uncertainties to citizens even though it decreased from 119 terrorist attacks in 2019 to 15 terrorist attacks in 2021,
- Security measures in place have proven to be insufficient in the prevention of terrorist threats and attacks,
- Experts have recently stated that terrorist attacks have mainly occurred as a negative effect of globalisation,
- Terrorist attacks tend to increase tensions between cultural groups which can result in further violence,
- Media platforms accelerate the spread of propaganda, therefore encouraging radicalisation of societies, and recruitment of terrorists,
- The struggle to find consensus continues to make cooperation between Member States and EU institutions even more challenging,
- The lack of education exacerbates the fact that individuals are not adequately equipped to prevent the dissemination of inaccurate information, making them more likely to engage in, or attempt terrorist attacks;



by

1. Urging the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG-HOME) to implement a procedure alongside every Member State in order to effectively and jointly respond to terrorist threats;
2. Designating Member States to enforce their security measures by advancing security planning through risk assessments, collaboration with local authorities, and utilisation of technology to monitor and eventually prevent the attack;
3. Asking DG-HOME to acknowledge that preventing terrorism within its borders requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach;
4. Encouraging the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) to cooperate with cultural groups and thus foster community engagement in order to build trust between decision-makers and communities who can report suspicious activities and individuals;
5. Inviting Europol to assist social media companies in analysing social media content by providing them with grants to further improve the algorithms utilised for surveillance, threat detection, and data analysis and therefore identify potential threats;
6. Suggesting DG-HOME to regularly meet other stakeholders in order to avoid misunderstandings and foster long-lasting relationships, thus favouring compromises and facilitating the decision-making process;
7. Designating Member States to conduct workshops in schools on the roots of terrorism and appropriate reactions in case of an attack, aiming to raise global awareness about terrorism.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)

Material Girl: In the wake of economic crises, such as the one triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic, women are disproportionately affected, facing an increasing amount of challenges regarding wealth gaps, living conditions, and gender bias in the job market. What measures can the EU take to uplift women economically and ensure gender equality?

Submitted by: Tadeáš Čech (CZ), Michal Křibík (CZ), Viktorie Krystýnová (CZ), Adéla Lukeszová (CZ), Anastasiia Solina (RO), Jakub Stiburek (CZ), Adéla Šafaříková (CZ), Edita Tesařová (CZ), Jun Tràn (VN), Vojtěch Valouch (CZ), Ritaja Bhattacharjee (Chairperson, CH), Veronika Vrbová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to create more equal workplaces and lessen the gender wage gap. Furthermore, it aims to improve protective rights for women to diminish gender inequality in the workplace. It strives to uplift women economically to prevent further poverty caused by economic crises,

because

- The advancements made in reducing gender inequalities such as addressing unemployment and poverty among women are adversely affected by economic crises,
- The COVID-19 pandemic has shown the vulnerability of overrepresented sectors such as health and service sectors causing an increase in female unemployment rates and thus a higher likelihood of poverty for women in the EU,
- Since the pandemic, the gender pension gap¹ has risen by over 25% leading towards higher female poverty,
- The existing workplace discrimination laws insufficiently address gender bias and stereotypes, resulting in persistent inequalities in opportunities,
- Member States do not prioritise gender mainstreaming², especially in times of crisis,
- Women continue to be underrepresented in politics with the European average for national parliaments being 32.8% for women, limiting their influence on decision-making,
- Lack of statistical data is a major obstacle in decision-making based on gender mainstreaming,
- There is a lack of awareness regarding the disproportionate impact of crises on women;

¹ The **gender pension gap** shows the percentage by which women's average pension income is different in comparison to men.

² **Gender mainstreaming** is defined as the incorporation of a gender-equality perspective in policy processes by the actors normally involved in policy-making.



by

1. Encouraging Member States to reduce poverty among individuals disproportionately affected by economic crises by providing additional financial compensation;
2. Recommending Member States to diversify gender representation in the labour market by including voluntary seminars in the school curriculum presenting various career opportunities;
3. Calling upon the European Women's Lobby (EWL) to raise awareness about gender bias in the workplace by initiating educational conferences and organising workshops for employers;
4. Requesting the European Parliament to prevent discrimination in the workplace by adopting stricter minimum requirements, keeping in mind the Diversity, Equity³ and Inclusion (DEI) approach;
5. Encouraging Member States to ensure gender mainstreaming in decision-making processes by establishing educational programs for government officials, thus safeguarding the implementation of these policies through existing regulatory bodies and highlighting the significance of gender mainstreaming;
6. Suggesting Member States to combat the underrepresentation of women in politics by allocating funding and incentives to parties that plan and execute strategies aimed at increasing the representation of women;
7. Requesting the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to allocate funds towards research by NGOs such as the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) and EWL which combat gender inequality;
8. Calling upon EIGE to spread awareness about gender inequality and the mistreatment of women in the labour market by organising education programmes in schools.

² **Equity** is the distribution of resources based on needs. Equity tries to correct the imbalance of a disproportionate society by creating more opportunities for people who have historically had less access.



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

Phishing Emails: With the Norwegian and Finnish parliaments recently facing cyber attacks, and rampant misinformation campaigns being spread on social media, what can the EU do to protect Europeans from disinformation and data theft by third countries?

Submitted by: Jáchym Baudin (CZ), Julie Doležalová (CZ), Jakub Drozd (CZ), Arnošt Matěj Nimrichtr (CZ), Anna Řezníčková (CZ), Nicole Somerová (CZ), Karolína Šenková (CZ), Julie Tabašková (CZ), Lucie Teuberová (CZ), Tomáš Vobr (CZ), Nikita Jetmarová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the cybersecurity of Member States by finding the most efficient and sustainable strategy to protect themselves. It encourages educating citizens about disinformation to make sure they are able to distinguish it from reliable sources. Moreover, it strives to ensure the security of sensitive data of both governments and citizens to prevent any cyber breaches,

because

- In the Nordic countries, the majority of citizens rely on public media outlets such as news platforms or radio broadcasters for truthful information, making them more susceptible to possible disinformation,
- Member States are affected by cyber-attacks which cause database breaches and lead to data theft, further resulting in significant reputational damage to governmental authorities,
- More than 50% of Norwegian citizens come into contact with disinformation at least once a month,
- The knowledge gap regarding cyber security information levels between professionals and citizens has doubled since 2016,
- The number of cyber security workers with sufficient skills has decreased by 28% in just two years, causing shortages in the cyber security work field,
- Usage of software which lacks proper security, such as Windows XP, can lead to increased vulnerability to attacks by hackers from third parties,
- In the past 5 years, more than 6,8 million EU citizens had their personal data stolen, including credit card details, bank passwords and other sensitive information;



by

1. Urging the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to:
 - a. Improve the verification of news media outlets to provide easily and safely accessible sources of reliable information,
 - b. Support further research of the project by the Community Research and Development Information Service (CORDIS) to grant a certificate to verified information resources;
2. Calling upon Member States to update their national cyber defence policies to:
 - a. Prevent reputational damage to governmental authorities,
 - b. Avoid data theft from governmental databases;
3. Calling upon the ENISA to introduce a policy containing public release of cyberspace updates, which would further reduce the knowledge gap between the professionals and laics in the cyber security field;
4. Requesting the Network of Universities from the Capitals of Europe (UNICA) to expand cyber security programmes in universities in order to:
 - a. Support the upstart cyber security workers,
 - b. Equip the workers with sufficient skills regarding cyber security;
5. Calling upon the European Commission to implement the usage of updated software, such as Linux, based on the Operating System, to prevent cyber attacks due to weakened defence systems;
6. Recommending Member States to strengthen their cyber strategies by separating storages with sensitive information and layering levels of defence;
7. Inviting Multinational Organisations, such as the European Cyber Security Organisation (ECSO) and Nordic Cooperation, to implement regional mutual cyber security strategy, which would contain a large number of resources and defence systems to sufficiently protect all of its members from third party attackers.

¹ **Operative System** is a program that acts as an interface between the computer user and computer hardware, and controls the execution of programs.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INTERFERENCE IN ALL DEMOCRATIC PROCESSES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, INCLUDING DISINFORMATION (INGE)

Truth Amidst Noise: Given the rise of sophisticated attempts at election interference, the integrity of European Parliament elections in June 2024 is considered to be at risk due to disinformation, cyberattacks, covert funding and many more. What steps can the EU take to ensure its resilience to foreign interference and protect the 2024 European elections?

Submitted by: Jaromír Bobál (CZ), Tereza Bůžková (CZ), Oliver Dalziel (CZ/UK), Jonáš Hrmo (CZ), Petr Klíč (CZ), Petr Nováček (CZ), Anastasiia Scherbyna (UA), Vojtěch Vaníček (CZ), Lucie Vočadlova (CZ), Nataly Kranou (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament aims to create a reliable environment for voters at the upcoming 2024 European Parliament elections, while lessening the impact of disinformation. Additionally, it aims to spread awareness and educate EU citizens on the positive and negative factors of artificial intelligence as well as emphasise the importance of media literacy and critical thinking,

because

- The example of the 2023 Czech presidential elections shows deceptive messages were sent under the name of a potential candidate,
- The substantial number of deepfake¹ videos on social media proves the lack of efficiency in fact-checking social media moderators,
- 71% of German and 57% of French people are deeply concerned about the impact of AI and deep fakes in the upcoming European Parliament elections,
- There is a rise of the trend "disinformation-for-hire", where providers offer disinformation services to both government and non-government entities, often via the dark web, with the intent of disrupting electoral cycles,
- The existence of softwares like the "Advanced Impact Media Solutions" can create automated profiles on social media platforms,

¹ **Deepfake** is a video or a photo of a person in which their face or body has been digitally altered so that they appear to be someone else, typically used maliciously or to spread disinformation.



- Members of the European Parliament are concerned about the resilience against cyberattacks and the risks of interference during electoral procedures by covert funding of political activities by foreign entities,

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to audit the 2022 Code of Practice on Disinformation, providing an updated overview of the implemented actions that strengthen the Code before the European Parliament elections in 2024;
2. Urging the European External Action Service (EEAS) to collaborate with social media platforms in order to monitor content containing disinformation, under the penalty of removing uncooperative platforms from the EU market;
3. Encouraging all Member States to implement the practice of election silence 48 hours prior to the European Parliament elections, which includes abstinence from any public meetings and the removal of any advertisements and other media outputs relating to the elections;
4. Implementing the EU Cybersecurity Act to ensure the inclusion of metadata on AI-generated content, which would be irremovable and identifiable by social media platforms as AI-created;
5. Further encouraging Member States to enrich educational plans with subjects about critical thinking and media literacy;
6. Advising Member States to create a government website open to the public with information about politicians' income and properties;
7. Further urging the European Commission to promote partnership between EU and civil societies, to support transparent and accountable political debates and campaigns.

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