

# RESOLUTION BOOKLET



**6<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH  
PARLIAMENT PROJECT**

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

As military tensions rise between global superpowers, the European Union finds itself caught between the strategic interests of Russia and the United States of America. While the EU has historically relied on the U.S. for security via NATO, shifting U.S. foreign policies challenge transatlantic trustworthiness in the long term. Meanwhile, Russian aggressive military involvements and geopolitical actions destabilize Europe. In this multi-dimensional context, the EU is faced with the requirement of demarcating an unified and independent strategic role that coordinates its coalitions to enhance its defense strength for advancing security and sovereignty in increasingly conflicting global competitions.

How can the EU present itself as a geopolitical entity without being under the hegemony of counterbalancing interests of military superpowers?

## Submitted by:

-  Lisa Jünke
-  Noa Sevestre
-  Federica Pettenati
-  Merle Plambeck
-  Alexia Maria Tecioiu
-  Florentine Carlotta von Roth
-  Emma Löwing
-  Maxim Gabriel Budagyan
-  Stefano Visentini
-  Lou-Anne Egea

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Seriously concerned by the undermining EU's role in diplomacy due to a growing loss of trust in international agreements and its exclusion from key negotiations,
- B. Aware of the current war in Ukraine, the lack of a unified stance of the EU could undermine the EU's authority in future negotiations and diplomatic relations

- C. Convinced that the legitimization of Russian aggressions could trigger a domino effect, encouraging other states to commit war crimes and destabilizing the entire international legal system designed to prevent such atrocities,
  - D. Acknowledging the internal division within the EU caused by a number of countries' historical ties with Russia hindering negotiations with Russia could diminish the ability for the EU to respond to security threats in unity, now and in the future,
  - E. Recognizing the will of Ukraine and Europe to reach stability after the beginning of the Russian-Ukrainian war, linked to the annexation of Crimea in 2014,
  - F. Fully alarmed by human rights violations remaining a critical global issue, anti-minority violence, evident in police brutality and political repression
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- 1. Invites the European commission to apply a stricter behaviour towards authoritarian nations and ability to lead and influence globally
  - 2. Requests the EU commission and the Council of the EU to devise and implement a commission
    - a. coordinate the enforcement of coherent sanctions regarding Russia, Joint Military Exercises and Intelligence Sharing
    - b. enable public and centralized access to information regarding the EU to avoid the spreading of Fake News
  - 3. Asks the European Commission to prioritize a diplomatic solution regarding the Russo-Ukrainian War in the negotiation for a peace agreement
    - a. disregard any application towards an EU membership of Ukraine
  - 4. Urges the European Commission to strengthen its position against Russia and prevent any perception of legitimising Russian actions,
    - a. maintain and potentially intensify sanctions against Russia, weakening its economic base and limiting its ability to sustain military operations

- b. damage even more the Russian economy, reducing its dependence on Russian energy sources and trying to invest in alternative energy partnerships and renewable resources,
  - c. enhance military, financial, and humanitarian assistance, reinforcing Ukraine's defensive capabilities while consolidating the EU's resentment to Russian aggressions,
- 5.
  - a) Encourages the EU Commission to impose targeted sanctions regard the USA, including travel bans and asset freezes, on individuals and entities responsible for violence against minority communities, severe police brutality and political repression,
  - b) Urges the EU Commission to expand support for civil society organizations, independent media, and human rights defenders working to document human rights abuses and fight these worldwide,

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

The European Union (EU) has long been criticised for its democratic deficit, inefficient decision making and institutional complexity. As Global Challenges – such as geopolitical instability, economic inequalities and climate change are influencing our everyday life, there is a need for reforms to improve the EU's governance.

A move towards a federal Europe system might improve democracy and efficiency by making decisions more centralised while ensuring citizen participation. However, such changes must find a balance between national sovereignty and EU-wide interests.

## Submitted by:

-  Lasse Gutzeit
-  Loane Sevestre
-  Benedetta Mirandola
-  Hannes Heinz Hagemann
-  Mihai Alexandru Viddrighin
-  Grischa Kern
-  Lewa Askari
-  Alesia Diaconescu
-  Tjorve Leif van der Meirschen
-  Annika Bernau
-  Lorin Yaoline

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply convinced that the Veto Right needs to be reformed in the EU due to countries which are stopping decisive processes in decision making,
- B. Recognizing that the EU member states lack a certain amount of equality in voting procedures as well as the voting age concerning the of the EU Parliament,
- C. Taking into consideration the long chain of legitimation as a result of the voting system for the European Parliament,
- D. Noting the high bureaucracy in decision making leads to less unification in the EU,

- E. Acknowledging and regretting that the domestic market in the EU still lacks unification which leads to a dependence from the world market,
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- 1. Appeals to the European Parliament to install a qualified majority voting (QMV) instead of a veto right in order to eliminate countries from stopping decision processes.
    - a. The qualified majority voting currently demands 55% percent of member states in the EU to agree on topics and 65% of the EU population, we are proposing to augment the percentages to 65% and 75%.
  - 2. Urges the member states of the EU to adapt the voting procedures to support
    - a. automatic voting registration in order to eliminate inefficient registration processes to vote which are already present in Germany, Finland or Sweden
    - b. unified thresholds (right now: Germany 5%, Sweden 4%, France 12,5%) to maintain EU-wide democracy
    - c. the settlement of the voting age at 18 for EU citizens to vote in European elections
    - d. the installation of compulsory voting
    - e. giving people voting right in their country of residency (not by citizenship)
  - 3. Demands a reduction in steps towards a more efficient decision-making
    - a. Implementing a voting process where EU citizens can vote in for politicians regardless from their nationality (transnational voting list)
  - 4. Suggests constitutional changes to the European democratic system, by
    - a. installing citizen referendums to set a foreign and security policy, matters of citizenship, EU membership and the management of the EU finances
    - b. giving citizens the chance to vote the Commission President directly instead of letting the European Parliament do it

- c. supporting the transparency between the European Commission and EU citizens resulting the elimination of unanimous voting
  - d. setting time limits in decision-making processes to be efficient in law creation
- 5. Strongly demands reducing high taxes for trading in the EU to raise the attractiveness for domestic trade in order to
  - a. promote and invest in renewable energies to ensure the independence from Russia
  - b. motivate non-EU companies by offering reduced taxes to built factories in the EU
  - c. increased taxes deductions for European and Europe-based companies

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

Europe faces critical economic challenges, including financial market volatility, inflationary pressures, and the risk of over-reliance on external powers. How can the EU reinforce the stability of the euro to strengthen its global position and protect its financial independence? What fiscal and taxation policies should be adopted to enhance economic resilience, ensuring fair and sustainable revenue collection across member states? Furthermore, how can a more integrated EU Single Market—with coordinated financial regulations and harmonized tax policies—help protect the EU from external economic shocks while fostering long-term growth and social equity?

## Submitted by:

-  Nele Ballnus
-  Romane Guile
-  Gabriele Vigano
-  Chiara-Luna Koch
-  Zsafia Rádi
-  Alexandra Popa
-  Lasse Zemski
-  Niklas Bjarne Lässig
-  Joliff Nolwenn
-  Daria Maria Danila

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned about the overall shortage of troops in the national armies of the EU member states,
- B. Expressing dissatisfaction with the lack of harmonization and interoperability among the armies of the member states,
- C. Alarmed by the insufficient military spending of EU countries compared to the United States,
- D. Deeply concerned about the increasing number of cyberattacks on military bases, critical infrastructure, government institutions, and the private sector,



- E. Observing the excessive use of the principle of unanimity in the Council of the European Union, particularly in matters driven by national interests,
  - 1. Urges the implementation of a one-year mandatory civil or military service in every EU country, by 2032, with the individual option of completing parts of the service in other EU countries,
  - 2.1 Encourages the Council of the EU to enhance harmonization and interoperability among the armed forces of member states by strengthening existing initiatives like PESCO to support joint arms projects, while also improving coordination of military training, and expanding joint military exercises, all with the aim of fostering a shared European identity
  - 2.2 Endorses the Council of the EU to commit to evolving the existing EU battlegroups with the goal of strengthening collaboration among the armed forces of EU member states, ensuring more robust partnerships in the event of military emergencies,
  - 3. Urges all EU member states to meet a spending target of 2.5% of GDP for security and defense purposes by 2028
  - 4. Proposes the establishment of a European Cyber Force specialized in defending against cyberattacks on member states, as well as enhancing communication between member countries and Europol regarding espionage, sabotage, and interference in state actions from external actors,
  - 5.1 Requests that EU member states amend the European treaties so that a veto on foreign and security affairs in the Council must be justified and supported by at least two other member states; otherwise, the decision will proceed regardless,
  - 5.2 Urges the institutions of the EU as well as its member states to proceed with suspending certain membership rights of Hungary under Article 7 of the Treaty on European Union for a period of six months, allowing the Hungarian government the opportunity to implement sufficient reforms to meet the minimum standards of European values.

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

Europe faces critical economic challenges, including financial market volatility, inflationary pressures, and the risk of over-reliance on external powers. How can the EU reinforce the stability of the euro to strengthen its global position and protect its financial independence? What fiscal and taxation policies should be adopted to enhance economic resilience, ensuring fair and sustainable revenue collection across member states? Furthermore, how can a more integrated EU Single Market—with coordinated financial regulations and harmonized tax policies—help protect the EU from external economic shocks while fostering long-term growth and social equity?

## Submitted by:

-  Wiebke Andreas
-  Sarah Mahe
-  Alwéna Daniel
-  Claudia Scolari
-  Emily Balszunat
-  Noreen Buenang
-  Filip Andrei Purcarea
-  Noah Ben Salem
-  Lena Kienle
-  Marie Berthelot-Lounzo

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned that the USA is no longer a reliable partner in regards of the financial support of the Ukraine,
- B. Recognizing the high dependency on international trade partners, particularly on the USA,
- C. Noticing the one-sided relationship between sending and receiving countries of highly educated and skilled workers due to the free movement within the single market,
- D. Concerned about a still ongoing „race-to-the-bottom“ effect regarding corporate taxes even within the EU (e.g. Ireland),

1. Directs the European Commission to take on a purpose-specific credit to further assist the Ukraine during and after war time
  - a. to secure Ukraine's capability in defending itself
  - b. to eventually enable Ukraine to rebuild the national infrastructure
2. Welcomes the EU Commission to make the EU more attractive to foreign investors by creating a subsidy program that
  - a. subsidises private credits for people who place solar panels on their private houses
  - b. reliefs companies investing in renewable energies by not having to pay the value added tax (VAT)
  - c. reliefs companies producing military products to not have to pay the VAT
3. Urges the EU Commission to encourage engagement in the „talent booster mechanism“
  - a. investing in education, vocational training and lifelong learning in sending countries to increase GDP and overall prosperity
  - b. strengthening legal migration policies to attract global talents
  - c. encourage return migration of skilled workers for periods of time to educate and train upcoming generations
4. Calls upon the EU commission to implement a minimum tax coverage regarding the corporate income tax
  - a. raise the corporate tax to 17,5% in every EU country within 5 years
  - b. if a country is in an economic crisis members can be permitted to exceed the tax level for a short period of time

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The current state of the Global Market and the imposing Tariffs through the Trump administration and the further crumbling relations to Russia pose a Threat/Problem for the EU and its citizens. How is the Eu supposed to answer the Tariffs and the new Trade regulations put up by the US? And how can we dampen the tole these tariffs will have on our economies?

## Submitted by:

-  Falk Aßmann
-  Cecilia Capelli
-  Femke Neef
-  Sofia Ioana Modrescu
-  Lotta Lange
-  Leana Kasch
-  Emma Delzongle
-  Florin May
-  Gindila Alexandra Ioana Maria Eastman
-  Elsa Sundberg

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expecting the implementation of tariffs - based on President Donald Trump's current political course - on EU goods and thus increasing consumer price and a lowered trade volume,
- B. Deeply concerned by the implementation on 25% tariffs on the EU potentially leading to a trade war, resulting in problems like a cycle of tariffs, economic recession, lowering of investor confidence, job loss, market volatility and hyper inflation,
- C. Recognizing the reliance of the EU member states on importing goods from unreliable trading partners (e.g. US, China) especially aspects with regards to military equipment, pharmaceutical and products (the EU exports 605,8 billion dollars in goods a year to the US),
- D. Expressing concern about global enforceability of EU sanctions against Russia - such as asset freezing, financial restrictions and trade prohibition - because of evasive trade routes and payment systems established by third countries such as China, India and Turkey,

- E. Observing issues in finding alternative trading partners, since trade and production capacities might already be at a limit for those trading partner,
  - F. Concerned about trading partners not meeting the EU's values, thus limiting the amount of countries the EU can work with, hence endangering the EU's competitiveness and position on the global market,
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- 1. Calls upon the European Council to recognize the importance of a stable and profitable relationship with the US in the face of the possible 25% tariffs by
    - a. stressing the unity of European member states by speaking in one voice when negotiating trade deals,
    - b. taking caution in not implementing measures leading to a full-scale trade war with the USA,
  - 2. Affirms the need for a plan if the imposed 25% tariffs do come into action to lower the risk of a „trade war” and inflation by
    - a. appealing to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to establish an upper limit for tariffs in world trade to 15%
    - b. diversifying trade partners thus lowering the reliance on US trade goods
  - 3. Strongly urges to deepen trade relations between European member states to lessen the reliance on US trade goods by
    - a. upping the production capacities of the member states (migration of skilled workers, investment in infrastructure)
    - b. encouraging start-up culture and new inventions through subsidies of the EU
    - c. lifting restrictions and lowering bureaucratic requirements for companies producing goods in the EU
    - d. increasing investments in education to foster a new generation with the potential of higher proficiencies

4. Suggests forming a more streamlined European monitoring institution to better track Russia's ongoing sanction evasion practices and help law enforcement by
  - a. forming joint operations performed by EU Members intelligence agencies
  - b. mapping private sector trade routes to prevent sanctioned trades with Russia
5. Proposes a lasting strengthening of Europe's trade agreements to cement Europe's position in the market and a minimising of the impact of US trade policies through solidifying and implementing support agreements and systems such as:
  - a. increasing the investment volume in trade agreements
  - b. lowering customs and offering needed products to trade partners willing to increase trade volume
  - c. offering a long-term trading partnership with the EU as incentive
6. Directs its member states to open up new trade opportunities by convincing foreign countries to adapt European standards of human rights by setting incentives, by
  - a. agreeing on a blacklist with countries prohibited from trading with members states
  - b. offering profitable trade terms e.g. lower tariffs (short-term)
  - c. financing education programs to promote human rights in schools (long-term)

# MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

The EU faces the challenge of achieving its climate goals while ensuring a stable and affordable energy supply. The transition to renewable energy carries the risk of price increases and supply gaps, which is especially problematic given the geopolitical tensions. Opposite strategies among the members of the EU have caused a deep separation and weakened stability.

Political tensions with Russia, particularly following the Ukraine conflict, have made the EU's dependence on Russian energy supplies increasingly precarious. At the same time, the US is playing a larger role as an energy supplier through the export of liquified natural gas (LNG), but this comes with higher prices.

## Submitted by:

-  Ida Frenzel
-  Beatrice Battistoni
-  Raphael Henry Flaschke
-  Radu Mihai Cercel
-  Dajana Schlichtemaier
-  Clotilde Duran
-  Chico Schäfer
-  Karl Christian Schmidt
-  Sanna Jansson
-  Julian Hermes

## The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging the European Union's reliance on external energy suppliers, particularly Russia and the United States, and the need to achieve energy independence,
- B. Concerned by rising energy demands and supply shortages, which have contributed to high energy costs and the risk of an energy crisis,

- C. Recognising the significant disparity in renewable energy usage among EU Member States, exemplified by the Netherlands utilising only 9% renewable energy sources compared to Germany with approximately 60%,
  - D. Observing the uneven distribution of investments in renewable energy across Member States, which hinders Europe's energy production alignment,
  - E. Strongly opposing the classification of gas and nuclear energy as "green" energy sources and thus emphasizing that sustainable energy should only originate from renewable and environmentally friendly sources,
  - F. Noting that reliance on renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power result in price volatility due to changing weather conditions;
1. Seeks to reduce geopolitical energy dependency by preventing an energy market overly reliant on any single nation, ensuring fair access to resources and equitable energy distribution among EU Member States.
  2.
    - a) Urges all EU Member States to strengthen its commitment to energy security while adhering to the Paris Climate Agreement, ensuring a balance between sustainability and immediate energy needs,
    - b) Recommends improvements to the EU's energy infrastructure to enhance energy exports and facilitate cross-border electricity distribution, ensuring that countries with surplus renewable energy, such as Germany, can supply underdeveloped markets;
    - c) Strongly affirms the EU Commission to introduce tax incentives and discounted resources for countries contributing effectively to solving the energy crisis, establishing sustainability as a competitive economic factor;
  3. Encourages the EU Commission and the Council of the EU to establish a legally binding target for renewable energy usage within EU Member States, specifying a minimum percentage by 2030 and 2050,
  4. Instructs all EU Member States to allocate an equal percentage of their GDP towards renewable energy investments to promote balanced development;



- a. invest in renewable energy projects to bridge the gap in energy production capabilities between Member States
  - b. invest in a common research and development fund in order to advance innovative energy solutions and enhance energy stability
- 5. Declares green energy strictly as power derived from renewable and environmentally friendly sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and biomass,
- 6. Calls upon all EU Member States for the expansion of domestic renewable energy resources to increase the supply of relatively cheap energy,