

4th WESTERN EUROPEAN
MODEL EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

RESOLUTION BOOKLET







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The JURI, ECON and AFET/DROI resolutions passed during the General Assembly; the ITRE and AFET/SEDE resolutions did not.



Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Concerned by the impact of climate change and the total conversion to renewable energy not being an immediate solution, measures can be taken by the EU member states.

How can EU countries secure sustainable energy supplies and which independence from foreign fossil fuel imports? Which policies and reforms should the EU pursue to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions whilst trying to maintain global competitiveness?

The Western European Model European Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that linear economy doesn't cover the cycle from production to consumption to waste management in an efficient manner,
- B. Deeply concerned by the limited resources of our fossil fuels,
- C. Noting with regret the fact that we will not reach the EU and international agreements such as, but not limited to, the Paris Agreement, mainly caused by an inadequate legislative structure,
- D. Taking into consideration that less developed countries might find difficulties in supporting new businesses under the current policies,
- E. Bearing in mind the general lack of knowledge on the subject of energy and emission of greenhouse gases,
- F. Alarmed by high pollution, such as soil contamination and greenhouse emissions, that are contributing to climate change and having negative effects on nature, the environment and biodiversity,
- G. Deeply aware of the fact that the majority of the industrial sector has a very inefficient waste disposal procedure,
- H. Further deploring the lack of research, funding and communication concerning the development and employment of sustainable energy and technology in and between EU-member states,



- I. Acknowledging the fact that agriculture produces 9.8% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions,
 - J. Deeply conscious of the excessive consumption of fossil fuels in mobility transport such as:
 - a. Cars,
 - b. Planes,
 - c. Cargos.
-
1. Authorises a multi-media awareness campaign to point out the negative consequences of overconsumption, including a “beat the meat week” which would encourage restaurants and food vendors to serve vegan/vegetarian food to promote meat free meals;
 2. Proposes measures to ensure that all packaging in the EU is reusable or recyclable by 2030;
 3. Encourages new business models based on licensing certain goods, for example car batteries and household devices, which will help to shift consumption patterns away from single or limited use products;
 4. Supports EU member states to educate the youth in school about overconsumption and recycling whilst also creation new educational facilities for training people to work in the renewable energy industry so the creation of jobs outweighs the loss ;
 5. Declares an increase in the budget of the Just Transition Fund (JTF) to facilitate the transition from fossil to sustainable energy in Member States;
 6. Urges the EU member states to decrease the speed limits at certain times of the day, depending on the speed regulations that are currently in place in each country;



7. Urges the member states to adapt more quickly to the EU legislation and international agreements and calls upon the clarification, simplification and renewal of current legislation;
8. Calls upon a greenhouse gas-emission-tax on products such as but not limited to meat and dairy products and further proclaims that 50% of that income will be given to the LIFE¹, the other 50% to support the less fortunate;
9. Approves of subsidising less developed countries in order to find more sustainable solutions and energy sources through the JTF, such as:
 - i. Solar energy
 - ii. On and offshore wind energy
 - iii. Geothermal energy
 - iv. Green hydrogen;
10. Proclaims the increase of funds for businesses involved with sustainable energy production by using a part of the budget from the Cohesion Fund with experts being consulted on the amount to be invested;
11. Proclaims the introduction of a mandatory certificate for buyable products showing the effect it has on the environment, including:
 - i. Energy required
 - ii. Water used
 - iii. Greenhouse gas emissions;
12. Calls upon the use of media to inform all citizens about what they can do to help solve climate change;

¹ LIFE: EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action



13. Draws the attention to the LULUCF² and enforces it in protecting forests and stopping further deforestation while encouraging countries outside the EU to do the same;
14. Strongly requests the EU to develop and implant more decontamination stations in Europe for chemical waste treatment;
15. Calls upon the EU to take a stand against monocultures so as not to further derange the ecosystems by having a minimum amount of species of plants in places such as:
 - i. Plantations
 - ii. Forests;
16. Urges EU cities to further expand their park areas and plant more trees, especially in streets and avenues;
17. Encourages a No-waste policy, meaning that every business in the European Union should donate their left-over products to voluntary organisations, if not followed they will be fined accordingly for this waste;
18. Calls for the establishment of an agency named ERIA³, which will share information on sustainable solutions and improve the EU's competitive position in the global market;

² LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry): Regulation on the inclusion of green-house emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry.

³ ERIA (European Research and Information Agency): This agency funds research on sustainable solutions and exchanges the newly-discovered information between the European member states. This will lead to the discovery of alternative sustainable energy sources which will reduce the emission of greenhouse gasses and give the EU economic advantages.



19. Draws the attention to the method of generating renewable energy from heating animal waste in agriculture, as well as other sustainable solutions;
20. Requests a change in the system of the EU subsidies for agriculture which would make the subsidies for agriculture dependent on the amount of greenhouse gases produced per square meter (GHG/m²) as opposed to the amount of land used for agriculture;
21. Strongly recommends the EU to fund and increase the research into enterprises which are developing and finishing shipping projects, for example the half wind cargos projects and solar projects;
22. Requests the EU to give funding to countries with less developed transport sectors, in order to help their transition to greener public transport systems;
23. Further supports the development and production of electric and hydrogen cars;
24. Endorses the stopping of subsidies to, while introducing taxes on kerosene;
25. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.





Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)

A new directive on copyright in the digital single market has recently been passed, which consists, among other elements, of the controversial Draft Article 11, known as the “link tax”, and Draft Article 15. It requires social media companies to take more responsibility for copyrighted material being illegally shared on their platforms. Many critics fear the introduction of these articles will lead to the implementation of strict upload filters, which may limit and ultimately censor the Internet. Which measures could be taken to counter a restraint in social media use?

The Western European Model European Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of awareness portrayed in society about the new EU directives on copyright, specifically Directive 2019/790,
- B. Having considered the lack of uniformity in interpreting the copyright legislations between different EU member states,
- C. Noting with deep concern that the power that comes with managing algorithms, such as but not limited to upload filters, may lead to censorship in general and/or the possibility of manipulation of the public opinion through selective censorship of the news,
- D. Noting further that algorithms, such as but not limited to upload filters, may not be able to judge whether a work, derived from copyrighted content, falls under Permitted Use,
- E. Alarmed by the unspecific language used in article 15 and 17 of the Copyright Directive 2019/790,
- F. Deeply concerned by the unfair liability put on online platforms by the Copyright Directive 2019/790,
- G. Bearing in mind the fact that the application of article 15 has failed twice, both in Germany and Spain, and that it could happen again,



H. Taking into account how, due to the link tax, big platforms⁴ have the monopoly on the news' distribution and might be choosing cheaper channels of information which would be less reliable.

1. Encourages the introduction of CIP⁵, which is a programme that is focused on informing companies and society about copyright and European policy, especially targeting the youth through:
 - i. Social media campaigns,
 - ii. EU-funded educational programmes, for instance Erasmus+;
2. Urges the organisation of a meeting which would be held every 3 months⁶ with all the EU member-states to discuss the disparity between existing laws, new developments and issues concerning copyright;
3. Authorises the to-be created HIPPIE⁷ to review any new algorithms used to enforce copyright laws on social media, requiring their approval before implementation:
 - i. HIPPIE will be a panel of independent experts on algorithms and copyright enforcement,
 - ii. HIPPIE will confirm that algorithms function as required and have proper protection against misuse;

⁴ e.g. Google and Facebook

⁵ Copyright Information Programme : See Appendix A

⁶ After three meetings there will be an evaluation discussing whether more meetings are needed or not

⁷ Holistic Intellectual Property Protection Institution of Europe



4. Emphasises that any algorithm with a margin of error greater than the maximum set by the experts on HIPPIE is not to be implemented;
5. Requests HIPPIE to be more specific about the meaning of “best efforts” in the Copyright Directive 2019/790 and propose any required changes⁸;
6. Further requests that the European Commission redefines article 17 as accurately as possible such as, but not limited to,
 - i. a clarification of the “best efforts” that should be made by the platforms to protect and control copyrighted material,
 - ii. setting down criteria to differentiate whether the content is to be considered as a quotation, criticism, review, parody, caricature or pastiche or not;
7. Draws the attention to the fact that both parties, users and online platforms, should carry part of the liability of copyrighted content which has been published;
8. Further recommends news aggregators like Google to sign contracts with collective management organisations, which would grant them licenses to feature articles of all the news outlets registered in such a collective management organisation;
9. Subsidises minor companies for developing algorithms in order to control the copyright, managed by HIPPIE;
10. Urges social media platforms to warn their users when uploading an image so as not to infringe copyright law;

⁸ See Appendix B



11. Further requests the European Commission and all EU member states to strictly apply the EU Copyright Directive 2019/790 on a national level;
12. Supports the fact that there is a friendly label⁹ available which indicates websites which might not be fully trustworthy and encourages the introduction of these labels to all European news aggregators;
13. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Appendix A:

The CIP (Copyright Information Programme) is a programme providing factual and objective copyright information to every company and every EU citizen. This will ensure a rise in awareness about the EU copyright legislation and will make sure the younger generation is prepared for the future. Furthermore, this programme will hold a forum, which is called REINDEER inspired by the animal which symbolizes wit, cleverness and resourcefulness. It must be noted that this forum will be available in all EU Member State's national languages.

Appendix B:

Currently, "best efforts" is poorly defined in Article 17(5) of the Copyright Directive 2019/790. Some fear that this definition is too vague. HIPPIE (Holistic Intellectual Property Protection Institution of Europe) will consider these concerns and propose any required changes to address them, taking into account the annual turnover of the companies among other factors.

⁹ Managed by independent experts



Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

Cryptocurrency and especially the use of blockchain technologies as a means of decentralized public transaction ledgers are currently booming with many saying it could decrease institutional weaknesses and increase financial inclusion in developing countries. Facebook's newly announced cryptocurrency Libra has faced many critics, and tech giants such as Amazon and Google are yet to follow in their footsteps. Which precautions can be taken by the EU in order to benefit from Blockchain technology without harming the European economy? How will these decentralised platforms be able to offer the same services and infrastructure without a central database?

The Western European Model European Parliament,

- A. Affirming the positive facets of blockchain technologies for companies, finance and administration such as but not limited to:
 - a. Security,
 - b. Transparency,
 - c. Absence of intermediary,
 - d. Speed of transaction,
 - e. Pseudonymity or anonymity,
- B. Deeply concerned by the endangerment of certain job fields in regards to societal change and the increased use of blockchain within companies,
- C. Expecting an uncertain future regarding the safety of blockchain technologies and risks posed to the storage methods of private keys due to advancements in technology,
- D. Alarmed by the general public's lack of understanding and knowledge regarding blockchain technologies and cryptocurrencies as well as their application,
- E. Giving devoted attention to the lack of governmental control to be exercised over cryptocurrencies and as its result a potential stop to inflation,



- F. Fully aware of transaction issues between members and non-members of the EU, because of the cross-border nature of blockchain technologies and a lack of common international regulations,
 - G. Concluding current GDPR¹⁰ and other EU legislations are not adapted to the use of blockchain technologies and therefore causing uncertainty for companies and vulnerability for the public's private data,
 - H. Bearing in mind that the ECB¹¹ could lose its ability to manage the money supply following the widespread adoption of cryptocurrencies,
 - I. Taking into consideration the different possible applications and systems that can be developed with blockchain technology,
 - J. Desiring a focus on the environmental impact mining for cryptocurrencies pose,
 - K. Takes note of the volatile aspect of price and instability of cryptocurrencies and draws the attention to the possibility of price manipulation,
 - L. Noting with deep concern that the EU lacks infrastructural integrity for an effective and broad adoption of cryptocurrencies.
-
- 1. Encourages further research and usage of the technology by increasing monetary support for research entities such as but not limited to institutions and firms;
 - 2. Requesting that the EU creates a training program¹² for people who want to increase their knowledge about cryptocurrencies and blockchain;

¹⁰ General Data Protection Regulation

¹¹ European Central Bank

¹² General European Training Program Regarding Investment Coin Help G.E.T. R.I.C.H. will be put together by professionals in the Blockchain and Crypto field and didactically trained professors. It will consist of a more advanced course in facultative succession to the aforementioned multimedia campaign (OC 13) as well as a safe training ground where Blockchain technology can be used without the risks of having to invest with real money.



3. Proposing to install a safety net for people who can prove they experienced direct job loss due to the rise of blockchain in the form of subsidies for re-education courses to different job fields;
4. Requests an expert panel Committee of Crypto-Knowledge (COCK) to be assembled for researching the possible applications of stable coin¹³ for banks, to aid them in adapting to the blockchain era which will increase the chances of banks staying relevant and minimise job loss in fields such as but not limited to the banking sector;
5. Strongly recommends that subsidies are provided towards the cost of hardware storage which provide higher security for private keys than online storage methods;
6. Calls upon the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE) to start research seeking for safer storage of private keys;
7. Urges the ECB to finish the development of their official stable cryptocurrency and to promote it with the objective of making other non-official cryptocurrencies¹⁴ less attractive with the aim of not devaluing the Euro and other fiat currencies;
8. Calls upon a UN summit to be held in order to reach an agreement about the principles of blockchain technologies;
9. Authorizes Eurostat¹⁵ to annually set up a list of countries fulfilling the internationally agreed upon principles;
10. Requests that the EU makes an exception for blockchain technologies concerning the GDPR so that these technologies do not have to adhere to this

¹³ cryptocurrencies where token values are connected to a fiat currency

¹⁴ non-official cryptocurrencies are the ones that aren't backed by national governments or the EU

¹⁵ EU directive which provides statistical information for the EU institutions



legislation due to their special properties such as but not limited to the irreversibility of transactions and the absence of a central responsible data set;

11. Authorizes a board of experts to develop the General Blockchain Technology Directive (GBTD) according to given regulations with the focus on private blockchains in order to clarify subjects such as but not limited to

- i. the definition of private and public blockchains;
- ii. the definition and the regulations regarding to the controller and its joint controllers;
- iii. the limitations of the processed data;

12. Calls upon the creation of an expert committee Unified Group High-Grade Policy (UGH) that

- i. researches the effect cryptocurrencies will have on the E.C.B. and fiat
- ii. currencies;
- iii. develops a new monetary policy to implement with a new European cryptocurrency;

13. Authorizes the establishment of an EU-wide multimedia awareness campaign which informs the general public about

- i. the use and security of cryptocurrencies;
- ii. economic benefits from blockchain;
- iii. the blockchain technology and its application;

14. Trusts that the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) will treat the environmental issues of the mining process¹⁶;

15. Expresses its hope regarding the adoption of blockchain systems into EU

¹⁶ Cryptocurrency mining, or cryptomining, is a process in which transactions for various forms of cryptocurrency are verified and added to the blockchain digital ledger.



administration in order to use and show its benefits to the public and companies;

16. Emphasises that the volatile facet of cryptocurrency may act as an alternative to the forex market for speculators, preventing the loss of their income should fiat currencies cease to exist;
17. Strongly recommends the prohibition of stable cryptocurrencies, whose value is connected to fiat currencies, under the authority of private companies, as a medium for payments to guarantee monetary policy by public authorities and thus to be able to prevent price manipulation;
18. Requests subsidies for a wider implementation of fast and stable internet connection in areas of the EU with a lack of broadband and cellular network and the needed infrastructure for citizens in order to use cryptocurrencies as a medium of payment and exchange to enable the usage of cryptocurrencies and blockchain technologies on a multinational level;
19. Considers giving EU member states the freedom of developing their own cryptocurrency, with the same regulations as for the proposed EU-cryptocurrency;
20. Further invites the countries of the E.E.A.¹⁷ to cooperate on anti-money laundering directives;
21. Establishes the fund PEGGING¹⁸ to finance all of the above-mentioned measures;
22. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

¹⁷ European Economic Area

¹⁸ Professional Economic General Governmental Investment Navigation Group





Committee on Foreign Affairs / Security and Defence (AFET/SEDE)

The question of an EU army and EU foreign policy: should the EU play an important and intervening role in international conflicts only after the cessation of hostilities, or should the EU assume a prominent role in situations whilst violence continues, not leaving that task to individual member states or other international players?

The Western European Model European Parliament,

- A. Observing the inefficient use of the European Defence Fund in regards to military spending,
- B. Deeply concerned by emerging foreign threats,
- C. Alarmed by the overreliance on support of the USA within NATO¹⁹,
- D. Aware of the overall threat that nuclear weapons pose to peacekeeping between the EU and other international players,
- E. Alarmed by the wars in fragile and war-prone countries and regions,
- F. Alarmed by international cyber warfare,
- G. Realising the lack of cooperation between EU member states, especially in regard to a joint foreign policy concerning military aims and strategies,
- H. Realising a need for a common European peacekeeping force,
- I. Deeply concerned about the dangers civilians are facing due to armed conflicts.

¹⁹ North Atlantic Treaty Organisation



1. Encourages the creation of an EU peacekeeping/peace-enforcement force that:
 - i. Integrates all willing EU member states' defence forces;
 - ii. Is regulated by the EU parliament and supervised by a European Security Council;
2. Solemnly supports the founding of the European Security Council consisting of:
 - i. The commander in chief of every willing EU military;
 - ii. The President of the ESC;
 - in order to:
 - a. coordinate peacekeeping force actions;
 - b. give every participant of the ESC a voice in military actions.
3. Supports the use of joint European military forces in order to:
 - i. prevent or manage international crisis;
 - ii. protect civilians from armed conflict and humanitarian threats;
 - iii. conduct peacekeeping missions in order to reinforce countries in the European neighbourhood that are under severe pressure from regional crises and to promote security, stability and prosperity;
 - iv. further collaborate with UN peacekeeping operations;
4. Reaffirms the necessity of creating a solid arms policy towards nuclear weapons and supports transnational European diplomatic cooperation which should lead to international negotiations on global denuclearisation.



5. Is convinced the EU should be more engaged in de-escalatory diplomacy, in order to advance the protection of human rights, the promotion of democracy, the rule of law & good governance, and peaceful conflict prevention & resolution;
6. Calls for greater EU funds to be designated to existing cybersecurity institutions, such as, but not limited to, ENISA²⁰ and ECCSA²¹;
7. Urges the EU to enhance coherent and structured synergy and cooperation on defence research, the industrial base, pooling of weapons systems and tactical equipment, and intelligence exchanges in order to use national defence budgets more efficiently;
8. Reminds member states of the existence of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)²²;
9. Invites the ESC to have an advisory role to the European Parliament concerning military actions so the Members of the European Parliament can take more educated decisions with the help of military officials;
10. Calls upon ESC member states to centralise the purchase of weapons and armoury after the introduction of the joint European defence force, in order to:
 - i. create uniform standards of equipment;
 - ii. save money on purchases;
 - iii. create a large industrial base with broadly distributed responsibilities;
 - iv. create a common standard of weapons systems;
 - v. increase the number of training exercise between member states in order to improve interoperability;

²⁰ European Union Agency for Cyber Security

²¹ European Centre for Cyber Security in Aviation

²² An international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.



11. Approves the oversight by the European Court of Justice to prevent:
 - i. Any abuse of combined military forces;
 - ii. Any mission that is against European law;
12. Reminds Europe that the United States is the EU's key strategic partner, noting that the member states must be more united and prepared to take greater responsibility for their collective security, relying less on the United States;
13. Supports the intervention by the EU peacekeeping force, in order to restore and maintain law and order, in ongoing conflicts such as, but not limited to:
 - i. civil wars;
 - ii. international armed conflicts that pose a threat to European security;
14. Pleasurably establishes the SUGMA²³ fund to finance all above measures;
15. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

²³ Security Union Grants for Military Action



Committee on Foreign Affairs/ Human Rights (AFET/DROI)

With gender equality being a fundamental human right, there should be equal ease of access to resources and opportunities to provide for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. However, citizens with other sexual orientations and gender identities are still not treated equally as trafficking and violence, hostility at the workplace, and underrepresentation in decision-making still prevail. How can these issues be addressed within the European Union and should the latter intervene when human rights are violated on both a national and international level?

- A. Fully aware of the fact that legal recognition of same- sex partnerships is still considered incomplete amongst some member states of the EU,
- B. Noting with regret that same-sex couples face difficulties when moving within the EU, as their partnership status may not be recognised in all countries,
- C. Deeply concerned about the fact that same-sex couples are not allowed to adopt in all member states of the EU and the difficulty some couples face in doing so in states where it is legal,
- D. Emphasizing that some states do not provide equal access to goods and services for the LGBT+ community, such as but not limited to, healthcare as well as reproduction assistance,
- E. Noting with regret that certain member states have infringed upon the right to freedom of speech, including the freedom to peacefully campaign in support of LGBT+ rights including but not limited to 'Pride Marches'²⁴,

²⁴ Pride festivals/marches take many forms, but the goal is the celebration of the LGBT+ community.



- F. Noting with deep concern the prevalent discrimination against the LGBT+ community on several online platforms and the underrepresentation of the LGBT+ community in mainstream media,
- G. Alarmed by the violence that the LGBT+ community suffers,
- H. Deeply concerned by the fear the LGBT+ community experiences when reporting harrassment, discrimination or violence because of their sexuality or gender identity,
- I. Alarmed by the lack of knowledge on LGBT+ topics such as but not limited to:
 - i. self-acceptance,
 - ii. society's tolerance for the LGBT+ community,
 - iii. prejudice and stereotypes,
- J. Deeply disturbed by the existence of conversion therapies in some member states of the EU,
- K. Deeply conscious of the criminalisation of same-sex relations and transgenderism in countries outside of the EU.

1. Recommends the EU to create a fund called EULLGBT+25;
2. Urges the EU member states to recognize all sexual and gender identities, legalise marriage for and between all genders and grant the same legal recognition to civil partnerships regardless of their gender.
3. Encourages all the member states of the EU to recognise and implement the decision of the CJEU²⁶ in the Coman case²⁷ to ensure the free movement of LGBT+ spouses;

²⁵ European Union LOVES LESBIANS GAYS BISEXUALS TRANSGENDERS +

²⁶ Court of Justice of the European Union

²⁷ Coman Case from 2018 concerning the right to freedom of movement and residence for married same-sex couples



4. Endorses the EU member states to sign a directive allowing same-sex couples to adopt under the same conditions as heterosexual couples, as any restrictions to do so are considered discriminatory under Article 21²⁸ of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU;
5. Urges all member states to make it a criminal offence to deny people access to goods and services on account of being part of the LGBT+ Community;
6. Encourages the EU to provide funds to support member states to take into account the individual needs of the LGBT+ community when being imprisoned or in detention facilities;
7. Calls upon member states of the EU to increase representation of the LGBT+ community in mainstream culture by means such as, but not limited to, media subsidising by the member states to be more inclusive and representative;
8. Urges the European Commission to sanction companies operating in the EU who do not comply with Article.21 from the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU on their platforms;
9. Further requests member states to respect their citizens' freedom of expression and assembly, as stated in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU including events such as, but not limited to, Pride Marches;
10. Authorises ILGA Europe²⁹ to investigate the upholding of the rule of law in the EU member states;

²⁸ The 21st article guarantees the right to non-discrimination, including those motivated by sexual orientation.

²⁹ ILGA Europe is an advocacy group promoting the interests of the LGBT+ community



11. Calls upon ILGA Europe to start a campaign which especially supports members of the LGBT+ community to report harassment, discrimination or violence based on their sexuality or gender identity;
12. Supports organising an event called VIAGRA^{30 31};
13. Further encourages its member states to introduce harsher punishments regarding hate crimes such as, but not limited to, violence against LGBT+ members;
14. Strongly condemns the practice of conversion therapies and urges member states to ban them;
15. Calls upon non-EU states where homosexuality and transgenderism are criminalized, to ban the death penalty by implementing suitable economic sanctions;
16. Endorses the funding of an awareness-raising social media campaign to inform EU citizens on LGBT+ matters in order to break down stereotypes;
17. Encourages member states of the EU to include the following topics in their school curricula:
 - i. general information about the LGBT+ community;
 - ii. the normality and equality of all sexual orientation and genders;
18. Instructs the President to forward the resolution to the European Parliament, the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

³⁰ Vigilance Integrity Acceptance Gender Recognition Acknowledgment

³¹ The event V.I.A.G.R.A being an annual exhibition employees can attend and which companies are strongly urged to participate by the government in order to educate their staff and bring attention to the discrimination towards the LGBT+ members. Companies as well as the employees will receive recognition for participating at this event.



Notes





