



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
DEUTSCHLAND GERMANY

Resolution Booklet

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Smart phone – smart use: With Europe’s youngsters growing up alongside digital innovations evolving every day, various forms of media consumption have long become part of most EU citizen’s everyday lives. What strategy should the EU propose to fully profit from the media available whilst ensuring that both advantages as well as potential risks are being considered?

Submitted by: Tim Alkenmade (NL), Jarle Austreim (NO), Renée Born (DE), Tabea Burkhart (DE), Elise Holgersson (SE), Amalie Boyter Nielsen (DK), Giulia Rizzato (IT), Maitane Salazar (ES), Judith Stingl (AT), Marlena Tonczyk (PL), Luise Cornelli (Chiarperson)

We realize,

- A. Every EU Member State has a constitution that includes the right of free speech
- B. The national constitution is not necessarily respected by all Member States
- C. Given that the internet is anonymous, abuse is very frequent and extremism and crimes increase
- D. Even if it should be ensured by our constitution, media is neither completely independent nor free. In fact it depends of several things, such as:
 - i) Society in position of buyers who have certain preferences and are responsible for success of media firms
 - ii) Economy, which finances media firms
 - iii) Politicians, who try to push themselves and their career forward
- E. It is difficult to differentiate between true and false or biased and unbiased information
- F. People are not very critical in front of unknown sources
- G. Digital media connects the whole world in different ways, such as:
 - i) Faster exchange of information
 - ii) Creating and maintaining contacts all over the world
 - iii) Bigger audience for new ideas and start-ups
 - iv) Divers discussions about international News
- H. Digital media distract people from real life
- I. „Traditional“ media (newspaper, radio) become more and more digital to reach a larger audience

EYP-Day of the European Youth Parliament in Alzey



We call for,

1. The recommendation for newspapers to publish at least two articles about the same topic so that the readership has different opinions to choose from
2. The implementation of a Law for all member states that forbids political advertisement apart from special editions before elections so that newspapers can spread news without political influence
3. The proclamation of an EU wide law that ensures free press with financial sanctions for those member states who don't respect them
4. The creation of an EU institution that rates and controls sources of research with international criteria
5. The urge for social-media-firms in the Member States to apply certain criteria of security, established by an international commission of ministries dealing with media
6. The creation of a fund for further trainings for teachers in media topics offered by universities in cooperation with ministries and schools
7. The encouragement to introduce a subject dealing with media in primary and secondary schools in every Member States with several topics such as:
 - a. Risks and advantages of media
 - b. Learning how to distinguish between trusted and less reliable media
 - c. Responsibilities and rights while using digital media
 - d. Get children used to inform themselves about actual happenings

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The varying levels of media independence worldwide often make being a journalist a dangerous profession. In many cases, reporters have to risk their job, their freedom or even their life to produce and publish truthful and unbiased documentation. How should the the EU position itself towards political interference in the media both within and outside the EU?

Submitted by: Sarah Arnold (DE), Frida Kristine Brockmann (DK), Noah Eberle (DE), Elena Fabian (IT), Markus Gattermeyer (AU), Julia Grünfeld (SE), Malin Leirnes (NO), Lukas Martinez (ES), Anne Wiersema (NL), Natalia Zawistowska (PL), Sebastian Sander (Chairperson)

We realize,

- A. The unbiased media is dependent on its' readership.
- B. In some Member States of the European Union the government has influence on the media.
- C. Even in countries with freedom of speech and freedom of press people are not always critical enough during the process of creating their opinion.
- D. The reliability of newspaper articles is hard to proof for an average person.
- E. Unbiased media is necessary and strengthens our democratic life.
- F. While freedom of speech is to be practiced freely, the Human Rights have the highest priority.

EYP-Day of the European Youth Parliament in Alzey



We call for,

1. The implementation of a newspaper rating platform that
 - i) Rates the articles before they are published
 - ii) Publishes the ratings in groups of different opinions that would make exchange on different stances possible.
2. The encouragement to publish opinions on social media platforms that are accessible to every EU citizen in every Member State.
3. The establishment of school classes in EU Member States to teach the understanding of political structures and the correct use of the media.
4. The creation of a YouTube channel financed by the EU to show interesting and motivational videos on current political themes, designed for teenagers.
5. The implementation of a so-called source checking website, accessible to everyone, to check articles on reliability.
6. The support for social media communities, who show reactions to harsh critiques.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Shaping the public opinion: As the different types of media coverage have significant impact on consumer behaviour and the public processing of information, the question might be raised, what influences there are on the media. To what extent should the independence between media politics and the economy be managed without manipulating free markets and how much power should national governments have to ensure consumer protection?

Submitted by: Emaja Anikiey (PL), Cassandra Becker (SE), Xabier Franco (ES), Matteo Biacomazzi (IT), Katrine Locke Hübner (DK), Monika Oleszczuk (PL), Aischya van den Oudenalder (NL), Karl Reininger (AU), Annika Thissen (DE), Anders Ulvestad (NO), Leonard Rosen (Chairperson)

We realize,

- A. Digital Media has become an essential part of people's everyday life and thereby influences consumer's behaviour
- B. Digital Media has a lot of advantages for the users such as:
 - i) Fast information supply
 - ii) Low costs or free use
 - iii) Contact with Friends and other citizens
- C. Digital media has a lot of disadvantages for the users such as:
 - i) Being under a lot of group pressure
 - ii) Being targeted by commercials
 - iii) Being confronted with propaganda or inappropriate contents
 - iv) Consuming a lot of untrue information and rumours
- D. Messenger services and social networks are owned by big companies, such as WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook and Twitter who make profit by collecting private data of their users in order to sell them and use them for individualized advertising purposes
- E. Some newspapers are not trustworthy, many just write what their readers want to hear
- F. Many newspapers have a high quality because they take their time to research carefully and prove information, which is not always possible in the fast digital media world

EYP-Day of the European Youth Parliament in Alzey



- G. Public Media has the potential to make investigative Journalism that is independent from the influence of sponsors or Governments
- H. In some Member States public media is controlled by the national governments, which is why it can be used to manipulate the citizens and discredit political enemies

We call for,

1. The promotion and sponsorship of trans-European Journalism and trans-European Media Institutions such as Channels like ARTE in order to
 - i. Ensure that media consumers have the opportunity to receive Information from foreign Journalists if Journalists of their own country are biased
 - ii. Create understanding for other cultures within the EU
 - iii. Give Journalists the opportunity to get different points of view
 - iv. Reduce the influence of one single Government on the program and the contents
2. The creation of a fund for trans-european Journalism only for Institutions who abide strictly on the European values and certain rules
3. The prohibition for messenger and social network companies from selling private data
4. The prohibition for messenger and social network companies from storing private data such as photos or messages for commercial purposes

EYP-Day of the
European Youth Parliament in Alzey



Enabled by:

