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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Benjamin Fievet (IMS); JNC

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Towards a democratic approach to the issue of** 2 **self-determination**

3 The LYMEC Congress,

4 **Considering:**

- 5 • That the EU is committed to observing international law as established by the Charter of
6 United Nations and associated Covenants, which contains the right to self-determination
7 of all peoples to strengthen universal peace;
- 8 • That the legitimacy of democratic systems and of political institutions in the EU is based
9 on political participation through representation as defined by the international standards
10 in democracy and respect for the rule of law;
- 11 • That citizens from all European nations have the right to express their political will by
12 peaceful, legal and democratic means that must be respected by all levels of government;
- 13 • Europe to be founded on the values of freedom, democracy, respect for the rule of law,
14 and respect for human rights, including minorities' rights.

15 **Acknowledging:**

- 16 • That the question of self-determination is a legal issue as well as a political one;
- 17 • That European peoples and nations, due to historical reasons, may have achieved
18 statehood, may have remained divided across different States, or may have formed
19 multicultural States;
- 20 • That the EU is a mosaic of languages, religions, cultures, traditions and history, whose
21 citizens share common values and a common future;
- 22 • That citizens and national minorities have the right to decide their own political future
23 whilst complying with international and European standards on democratic processes, as
24 defined by the guarantees stipulated in the EU Treaties, the 1966 International Covenant
25 on Civil and Political Rights, and the best practices promoted by the Venice Commission
26 of the Council of Europe;
- 27 • That referenda, as the best practice to resolve self-determination issues, should ideally
28 comply with the aforementioned rules;
- 29 • That none of the above provisions should be interpreted as allowing a state to act in bad
30 faith by systematically refusing to dialogue and ignoring the democratic aspirations of a
31 large part of the population in the region that wants to exercise self-determination;

- 32 • That the liberal goal of a stronger EU does not oppose the defence of the particular
33 identity of all European people and nations within the union.

34 **Calls for:**

- 35 • The recognition that the establishment of solid democratic systems founded in the rule of
36 law, the principle of representation in all political institutions without discrimination, and
37 the respect of the rights of national minorities and the competences of regional entities as
38 the best means of progressing to a more integrated European Union;
- 39 • The recognition that issues of self-determination should be resolved through peaceful and
40 democratic means and bona fide dialogue that respects the rule of law, human and
41 fundamental rights (including the rights of national minorities and regional entities)
42 between the parties involved;
- 43 • LYMEC and the EU institutions to firmly stand in defence of the democratic and legitimate
44 rights of European citizens and to condemn any violation of International and European
45 Treaties;
- 46 • The EU to respect the rulings of the relevant authorities and the choice of the people in
47 matters of self-determination;
- 48 • The EU to call for dialogue in those cases where a state and a region clash on
49 self-determination issues, and to act as a facilitator in those cases where dialogue within
50 the legal framework has broken down.

51 **Decides:**

- 52 • To archive resolution 1.37 of the LYMEC Policy Book.

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: JOVD, JD

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 On Reducing the European Commission

2 Considering that:

- 3 • The Treaty of Rome (1957) states in article 17 that the European Commission shall
4 'promote the general interest of the Union' and 'be completely independent', meaning
5 without ties to national governments;
- 6 • The Treaty on European Union (2007), article 17(5), provides that 'the Commission shall
7 consist of a number of members, including its President and the High Representative of
8 the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, corresponding to two thirds of the
9 number of Member States' ;
- 10 • Since its decision of 2013 to overrule article 17(5), the European Union has made
11 considerable steps towards a closer Union, allowing a reconsideration of the vote in the
12 European Council that has counteracted the implementation of abovementioned article ;
- 13 • According to the EU 2017 annual budget on administration, roughly €3.5 Billion went to
14 administrative expenditure of the Commission and it consists of a staff of 33,000 people,
15 making it by far the largest of the three European main institutions ;
- 16 • The current delegation of portfolios has overlap in their responsibilities, meaning that
17 several posts could be merged or have their responsibilities distributed amongst others.
18 Examples include:
 - 19 ◦ The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs & Security, European
20 Neighbourhood Policy & Enlargement, and International Cooperation &
21 Development;
 - 22 ◦ Agriculture, and Health & Food Safety
 - 23 ◦ Digital Single Market, and Digital Economy

24 Believing that:

- 25 • The elections for the European parliament of 2019 present a unique opportunity to
26 streamline and improve the institutions of the EU, amongst which the Commission;
- 27 • The European Commission ought to be continuously evaluating and improving itself to
28 the benefit of the Union, thus calling for a reconsideration of the Council's decision to
29 overrule the Treaty on European Union regarding the size of the Commission;
- 30 • The responsibility of the European Commission lies with the entire European Union and
31 not its members, therefore the argument that it should continuously consist of nationals of
32 every Member State is not sustainable. However, a well-organized rotation system would
33 allow all member states to still be represented by a national for ten years over three
34 five-year terms or, alternatively, for five years over three two-and-a-half-year terms. The

35 latter option would require a rotation in between Parliamentary elections of (at least) half
36 the Commission to allow the 'not represented' members to take seat sooner in the
37 earliest phase of the smaller Commission;

- 38 • Reducing the European Commission is a next logical step towards professionalizing the
39 European institutions and a closer European Union as a whole, because national
40 representation on a permanent basis moves towards a temporary or rotary one, leading
41 by example towards a future in which it will not play a decisive role in European society
42 anymore;
- 43 • Brexit calls for a reconsideration of all budgets and a smaller Commission would require
44 less resources, translating to considerable cutbacks due to less salaries for
45 Commissioners, their staff and additional expenses.

46 **LYMEC calls for:**

- 47 • A task force to be invoked by the President of the European Commission in order to
48 research the possibilities of merging posts and reducing staff as well as the practicality of
49 a shorter terms to allow more frequent rotations;
- 50 • The European Commissioner for Budget and HR to research the financial consequences
51 of a smaller Commission;
- 52 • The European Council to open up the discussion on art. 17(5) and vote again on the
53 reduction of the Commission to two thirds of the number of member states for the term
54 that follows the 2019 Parliamentary elections. The Treaty on European Union should be
55 used as the basis of this vote, requiring a unanimous vote to sustain the Commission in
56 its current size that includes nationals of all EU members.

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: JNC, FEL, JD, Benjamin Fievet (IMS)

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **On the Appointment of Martin Selmayr as Secretary** 2 **General of the European Commission**

3 LYMEC Congress,

- 4 • Taking note of the appointment of Martin Selmayr (previously Chief of Staff to the
5 President of the Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker) as Secretary General of the
6 European Commission;
- 7 • Alarmed by the criticism expressed by numerous MEPs and civil servants regarding
8 Martin Selmayr's appointment;
- 9 • Having examined the circumstances surrounding the aforementioned appointment;
- 10 • Taking note of the important media coverage on this case;
- 11 • Deeply concerned by the European Commission distorted description of events;
- 12 • Recognising that the letter of the law seemed to have been followed;
- 13 • Convinced that no actual intent to consider alternative candidates existed and that the
14 spirit of the law was not respected;
- 15 • Considering that European Union civil service positions should be awarded on the basis
16 of capability, assessed through a proper procedure;
- 17 • Considering that clear criteria for such positions shall be set prior the actual selection
18 (elections, objective nomination,...);
- 19 • Affirming that favoritism should not happen in the European Union civil service
20 whatsoever;
- 21 • Believing that European civil servant should be politically neutral, especially at the highest
22 level;
- 23 • Expecting the European Commission, as the common executive organ of the European
24 Union, to act exemplarily and in a transparent manner;
- 25 • Declaring that by keeping Selmayr in place, the European Commission will harm its
26 credibility when advocating for the rule of law and the application of best practices;

27 Strongly condemns the appointment of Martin Selmayr as Secretary General of the European
28 Commission in such ways;

- 29 1. Is disappointed by the behaviour of the Commission towards journalists in the wake of the
30 revelations;
- 31 2. Calls upon the European Commission to withdraw Martin Selmayr as Secretary General

- 32 of the European Commission and show good example of transparency and accountability
33 in its action;
- 34 3. Calls upon ALDE Party, its member parties and its MEPs to publicly condemn this
35 appointment and exert pressure on the Commission;
- 36 4. Requests the creation and implementation of mechanisms preventing such moves in the
37 future in order to preserve the credibility of the European Commission.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Liberal Youth, Sweden

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 The revised Dublin III Regulation

2 Noting that:

- 3 • On 16 November the European Parliament voted in favor of the reform of the Dublin III
- 4 Regulation
- 5 • The Dublin Regulation provides a mechanism for determining which Dublin State is
- 6 responsible for examining an application for international protection

7 Considering that:

- 8 • In 2015 and 2016 over one million people came to the EU and it has revealed significant
- 9 structural weaknesses in the design and implementation of the Dublin III Regulation
- 10 • Some Member States have avoided to register refugees according to the first country of
- 11 entrance criterion leading to secondary movements and thus an unpredictable shift of
- 12 responsibility
- 13 • Some Member states have decided to close their borders due to the disproportionate
- 14 distribution of applicants
- 15 • The current system threatens the rule of law by lacking predictability and a guarantee of
- 16 safety
- 17 • The right to apply for asylum is laid down in the Geneva Convention, which all EU
- 18 member states have signed
- 19 • The revised Dublin Regulation that the European Parliament has proposed aims to
- 20 correct these shortcomings by establishing a central collection of applications at Union
- 21 level and a distribution based on the population and GDP of each Member State

22 LYMEC calls for:

- 23 • The Council to agree to the revised Dublin Regulation proposed by the European
- 24 Parliament

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Joventut Nacionalista de Catalunya, Junge Liberale, Junos, Venstres Ungdom, Jonge Democraten, John De Coster (IM), Bálint Gyévai (IM) Spokesperson: Alistair Spearing (JNC)

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 No taxation without representation

2 Whereas:

- 3 • democracy is one of the core values of the United Nations;
- 4 • the European Union is founded on the principles of liberty, respect for human rights,
5 fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, and democracy;
- 6 • the right to participate in the democratic life of the society one lives in lies at the heart of
7 European and liberal values; and
- 8 • millions of Europeans live and pay taxes in EU Member States other than that in which
9 they have citizenship, but many of them do not have the right to vote in regional,
10 parliamentary and/or presidential elections.

11 Considering that:

- 12 • it is unfair and absurd that European citizens are deprived of their right to vote in the
13 countries where they live, have a family, work, pay taxes and have a direct stake in, while
14 keeping the right to vote in countries where they no longer live, pay taxes or have a direct
15 stake in;
- 16 • having the right to vote would be a powerful engine of integration for EU citizens residing
17 in another Member State and help to strengthen their engagement with the civil society of
18 the country where they live;
- 19 • it is true that Member States offer a path to voting in these elections by acquiring the
20 nationality of the corresponding Member State;
- 21 • however, LYMEC, ALDE and many other pro-European forces are trying to build a
22 Europe in which multiple identities are compatible and in no case mutually exclusive, so
23 people should not be forced to choose between one identity and another to get something
24 as basic as the right to vote where they pay their taxes; and
- 25 • furthermore, many EU Member States still require very long periods of residence (8 years
26 or more) before people born in other Member States can apply for citizenship, leaving
27 them disenfranchised for a significant part of their adult lives.

28 Remembering that:

- 29 • article 22 of the TFEU already grants EU citizens residing in a Member State of which
30 they are not nationals the right to vote and to stand as a candidate in both municipal and
31 European elections.

32 **LYMEC:**

- 33 • calls upon all relevant stakeholders (political parties, public authorities, European
34 institutions, etc.) to redouble their efforts to make EU expats aware of their current right to
35 vote in local and European elections in the Member States where they live;
36 • urges EU Member States to amend their electoral laws and conclude reciprocal
37 agreements so that citizens born in other Member States can vote and stand as
38 candidates in the regional, parliamentary and/or presidential elections of the countries
39 where they have their main residence (instead of, not in addition to, the countries where
40 they were born), starting from the second election of each type following their arrival; and
41 • urges the European Commission to launch a review of Directive 94/80/EC of 19
42 December 1994 with a view to repealing those provisions which allow Member States to
43 reserve certain elected posts in local government to nationals.

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Jonge Democraten

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Resolution on the Istanbul Convention

2 Recognizing that:

- 3 • The Council of Europe has undertaken a series of initiatives to promote the protection of
4 women against violence since the 1990s. Resulting from these initiatives and the
5 following processes and negotiations, the Convention on preventing and combating
6 violence against women and domestic violence (also known as the Istanbul Convention)
7 was adopted by the Council of Europe Committee of Ministers on 7 April 2011.
- 8 • The Convention is the first international treaty containing a definition of "gender" as
9 "social roles, behaviours, activities and characteristics that a particular society considers
10 appropriate for women and men" – according to Art. 3 of the Convention.
- 11 • The Convention focuses on four aspects, including:
 - 12 ◦ Prevention - through training of professionals, regular awareness-raising
13 campaigns; including issues such as gender equality in teaching material; set up
14 treatment programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and for sex
15 offenders, etc.
 - 16 ◦ Protection - including police intervention and protection as well as specialised
17 support services such as shelters, telephone hotlines etc.
 - 18 ◦ Prosecution - as the Convention defines and criminalises the various forms of
19 violence against women as well as domestic violence.
 - 20 ◦ Integrated policies - an effective response to such violence requires concerted
21 action by many different actors, therefore calls for integrated policies involving
22 government agencies, NGOs as well as national, regional and local parliaments
23 and authorities.
- 24 • Since the adoption of the Istanbul Convention, 17 EU members have ratified the
25 Convention, along with non-members Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina,
26 Georgia, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkey. To
27 those countries which ratify the Convention, it becomes a binding treaty.

28 Considering that:

- 29 • It is necessary to set comprehensive standards to prevent and combat violence against
30 women and domestic violence. 1 in 3 women have reported some form of physical or
31 sexual abuse since the age of 15, according to the survey on "the extent of violence
32 against women across the European Union (EU)" carried out by the European Union

33 Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2014. Further, most violence is carried out by a
34 current or former partner, with 22% of women in relationships reporting partner abuse.
35 • Recently a wave of opposition has become visible in Central Europe. Critics of the
36 Convention claim that its definition of "gender" opens the door to legalising gay marriage
37 and promoting homosexuality in school by so-called promoters of "gender ideology".
38 • These criticisms have led Bulgaria on 15 February 2018, and then Slovakia (22 February)
39 to oppose ratifying the Istanbul Convention. While there is no explicit mention of gay
40 marriage in the treaty, its wording is seen as a threat to the traditional family structure.

41 **Therefore, this resolution calls upon:**

- 42 • LYMEC to condemn gender-based violence and domestic violence, and to actively
43 promote and campaign for the Istanbul Convention.
- 44 • Member organisations to push the ALDE group and its member organisations to support
45 and promote the ratification of the Istanbul Convention by the national governments.
- 46 • Member organisations to set up campaigns to inform and raise awareness on preventing
47 and combating violence against women and domestic violence, and where necessary
48 apply fact-checking campaigns.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
204

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Young Liberals UK, Ben Whitlock (YL)

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Associate Citizenship For European's Outside The** 2 **European Union**

3 **Congress recognises:**

4 That commitment to European Values goes beyond the current borders of the European Union;

5 That there are many people, particularly those under 35, who believe in the European project.

6 Including the 75% of young British people who voted to remain in the European Union in 2016;

7 and 70% of young Ukrainians who support a closer relationship with the European Union;

8 That the idea of Associate Citizenship for British citizens has received support from several

9 leading ALDE figures; including ALDE Parliamentary Group Leader Guy Verhofstadt and MEP

10 Charles Goerens;

11 That LYMEC already calls for a special immigration category that recognises the unique position

12 of UK nationals as former citizens after the UK leaves the EU.

13 **Congress further recognises:**

14 That Commission President Juncker has stated that there are unlikely to be any further EU

15 enlargements until at least 2014. This means there is an urgent need to recognise the legitimate

16 aspirations of Europeans outside the EU.

17 **Congress believes:**

18 That creating a category of EU Citizenship that is not dependent on national citizenship has the
19 potential to strengthen individual attachment to the European Union;

20 That allowing individuals to apply for Associate Citizenship strengthens support for European

21 Integration both with and outside of the European Union; weakening nationalist and Eurosceptic

22 forces by clearly show individual citizen's commitment to the European project.

23 **LYMEC therefore calls upon:**

24 The European Commission, European Parliament and European Council to create an Associate

25 Citizenship for Europeans outside of the European Union.

26 **Stressing that:**

27 Associated Citizenship would be regulated by an act on Associate EU Citizenship, adopted by
28 the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union;

29 Only citizens, of officially recognised EU candidate countries; former EU member states; and

30 states which have signed an Association Agreement with the EU will be able to apply for

31 Associate EU Citizenship;

32 Associate Citizens of the European Union would be eligible to receive all the rights and
33 responsibilities of European Union Citizenship, as determined by the domestic law of each EU
34 member state;

35 All applicants must successfully complete a Citizenship Test on European and EU history, and on
36 European Values before Associate Citizenship is granted; and that such a test will be
37 administered by the European Commission;

38 Associate Citizenship will only be granted on the merits of individual applications and individual
39 performance in the Citizenship Test;

40 It is acceptable for other criteria such as length of residency in an EU member state and level of
41 education to be used in determining whether to grant Associate Citizenship;

42 It is appropriate to charge and administration fee for processing Associate Citizenship
43 applications but that this fee should be as low as possible.

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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: European Youth of Ukraine Joventut Nacionalista de Catalunya

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Resolution on ban of artificial intelligence for military use

2 Noting that:

- 3 • The artificial intelligence (*further - AI*) market is rapidly developing as well as AI financing
4 is growing^[1] in the military domain.
- 5 • AI is a complicated invention based on software that can be remotely accessed and
6 controlled by the terrorists, illegal military groups and other actors of such kind for their
7 purposes.^[2]
- 8 • AI requires no costly or rare raw materials, moreover, it faces major commercial price
9 declines over the past few years that will lead to mass-production of AI-based weapons
10 and even if banned after their appearance on a market they will remain on the black
11 market.^[3]
- 12 • AI-based weapon is a new destructive tool that only enlarges the range of arms available
13 for more states that previously were not interested to enter into conflicts.
- 14 • There are many other ways of reaching the objective of a safer battlefield which AI-based
15 weapon is assumed to ensure.
- 16 • The subject of responsibility for flawed actions of AI-equipped machines is almost
17 impossible to define.

18 Believing that:

- 19 • Once developed, AI-based weapons will create prerequisites for large-scale conflicts
20 involving more states as well as non-state actors around the world.
- 21 • There is no guarantee that after using AI-based weapons war will come to an end and
22 there will be no continuation of the war in modern understanding with the involvement of
23 human resources.
- 24 • AI-based weapons admission to the military field will lead to other armed conflicts.
- 25 • AI is designed for human welfare but not warfare.

26 LYMEC Calls for:

- 27 1. AI-based weapons to be added to the list of weapons banned under the UN's Convention
28 on Certain Conventional Weapons as a Protocol VI^[4].

- 29 2. To conclude all needed international agreements that achieve this objective.
30 3. To consider other options to reduce losses on the battlefield than AI.
31 4. To establish definitions and domains of civilian and military use of AI at the international
32 level.

33

34 [1] CB Insights. The 2016 AI Recap: Startups See Record High In Deals And Funding.

35 <https://www.cbinsights.com/research/artificial-intelligence-startup-funding>.

36 [2] Allen G., Chan T. Belfer Center Study. Artificial Intelligence and National Security.

37 <https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/files/publication/AI%20NatSec%20-%20final.pdf>.

38 [3] Sander A., Wolfgang M. BCG Perspectives: The Rise of Robotics. August 27, 2014. [https://ww](https://www.bcgperspectives.com/content/articles/business_unit_strategy_innovation_rise_of_robotics/)

39 [w.bcgperspectives.com/content/articles/business_unit_strategy_innovation_rise_of_robotics/](https://www.bcgperspectives.com/content/articles/business_unit_strategy_innovation_rise_of_robotics/).

40 [4] UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (included I - V Protocols).

41 https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0811.pdf.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
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LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Jorge Coelho de Jesus (IMS, Working Group on Minority Rights), Balint Gyevai (IMS), JNC, FEL

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Resolution on Minority Rights

2 Whereas

- 3 • Europe is not, and has never been, a continent of homogeneity, and that it is this diversity
- 4 of human experience that constitutes Europe's greatest wealth;
- 5 • Europe contains within its borders a myriad of different cultures, languages, religions
- 6 beyond the ones officially recognised by the EU and by member states;
- 7 • it is estimated that national minorities make up 8% of the EU's population;
- 8 • aside from the 24 official languages of the EU, there are a further 60 regional and minority
- 9 languages, the total speakers of which is estimated to be at 40 million citizens;
- 10 • Europe remains, as it has been throughout history, a continent of religious plurality;
- 11 • Article 1 of the 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or
- 12 Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities defines a minority as persons belonging to a
- 13 "national or ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic identity";
- 14 • the LYMEC Working Group on Minority Rights considers this definition too narrow, and
- 15 will expand it to include gender, sexuality, and people with disabilities;
- 16 • the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), while not including a provision
- 17 specifically referring to minority rights, includes many provisions that nonetheless ensure
- 18 these rights are protected; these include Article 8 (Right to respect for private and family
- 19 life), Article 9 (Freedom of Thought, Conscience and Religion), Article 10 (Freedom of
- 20 Expression), and importantly Article 14 (Prohibition of Discrimination);
- 21 • the ECHR has been signed and ratified by all member states of the European Union and
- 22 the Council of Europe, and that thereby they have a legal responsibility to protect the
- 23 rights of minorities;
- 24 • Article 21 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights prohibits discrimination based many
- 25 features, including sex, race, colour, language, religion, membership of a national
- 26 minority, and sexual orientation;
- 27 • the Copenhagen Criteria specifically refers to the respect for and protection of minorities;

28 Aware of

- 29 • the fact that the present definition of minority rights might not be shared by all actors; this
- 30 cannot, however, be used as an excuse to curtail fundamental rights as delineated in the
- 31 ECHR and in the aforementioned 1992 Declaration;
- 32 • the fact that cultural, linguistic, religious and ethnic differences can be the source of
- 33 tension between communities;

34 **Considering**

- 35 • that identity is a complex and heterogeneous construct that is formed as a result of a
36 myriad of factors, including history, biology, daily experience and personal choice;

37 **Concerned**

- 38 • by the discrimination being faced by minorities across Europe and beyond;

39 **Believes that**

- 40 • humans are not born discriminatory, that this behaviour is learned, and that it can
41 therefore be unlearned;
42 • the defence of the right of the individual, regardless of any natural or constructed
43 differences, is a fundamental liberal value;
44 • it has always been the duty of the liberal to stand against the tyranny of the majority, and
45 that the protection of the rights of minorities is crucial for the construction of a truly liberal
46 democracy;
47 • the ethnic, cultural, linguistic and religious diversity of Europe constitutes an invaluable
48 asset to European society, that Europe is a product of this diversity;

49 **Stresses that**

- 50 • any attempt by a state to impose a homogeneous identity on any individual in society to
51 the detriment of otherwise held ethnic, cultural, religious, linguistic, gender and sexual
52 affiliations is a violation of fundamental human and civic rights;
53 • a democratic system, constructed without any thought to checks and balances, and
54 without being rooted in the principle of minority right protection, has the potential to be
55 just as oppressive of these rights as any other system;
56 • democratic states in Europe and across the world should not cease their efforts to ensure
57 that all of their citizens have the exact same rights and make sure that such a situation
58 remains overtime;
59 • differences should not in any context be used to justify the oppression of minorities within
60 minorities, and that the respect for fundamental universal human rights must remain a
61 goal in and of itself. Human rights must always take precedence when cultural norms
62 violate these rights;

63 **Condemns**

- 64 • the acts of violence and discrimination that are taking place across Europe fuelled by
65 Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, xenophobia and racism; equally condemns acts of violence
66 and discrimination against LGBT individuals, women and people with disabilities;

67 **Calls on**

- 68 • all member states of the European Union and of the Council of Europe to protect the
69 rights of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, religious, gender and sexual minorities, as well as of
70 people with disabilities, thereby ensuring full equality before the law;
71 • member states of the European Union and Council of Europe to work on establishing a
72 common definition of 'minority';
73 • the European Union to take more active steps to ensure the protection of minority rights

- 74 within its borders, and to actively promote the protection of minorities abroad;
- 75 • the Commission of the European Union to develop a mechanism to monitor the respect
- 76 for minority rights within member states, and to provide recommendations on
- 77 improvements to be made;
- 78 • member states to make topics of human rights in general, and minority rights in particular,
- 79 an important focus of the primary and secondary school curricula;
- 80 • the ALDE Party to make the defence of Minority Rights both in Europe and beyond one of
- 81 its key banners in the upcoming 2019 European elections;

82 **Proposes**

- 83 • making the defence of minority rights in Europe and beyond a key banner in LYMEC's
- 84 work, and to include it in the programme for the upcoming 2019 European elections;
- 85 • developing a campaign with member organisations to ensure the protection of minority
- 86 rights stays on the agenda at both a European and a national level;

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
207

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Jorge Coelho de Jesus (IMS, Working Group on Minority Rights), Balint Gyevai (IMS), Vincent Delhomme (IMS), JNC, FEL

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Resolution on the Rights of Linguistic Minorities

2 Whereas

- 3 • speaking and using one's own language is a basic human right;
- 4 • linguistic diversity makes a society richer, not poorer;
- 5 • this principle is enshrined in article 22 of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and
- 6 article 3(3) of the Treaty on European Union;
- 7 • the European Union has 24 official languages and dozens of regional and minority
- 8 languages;
- 9 • a more multilingual Europe will be a more integrated Europe as language barriers fall
- 10 serving the creation of a common European sphere; and
- 11 • the benefits of multilingualism on the brain also make it easier for people to acquire other,
- 12 linguistic and non-linguistic skills, thereby improving the qualifications of the European
- 13 workforce and its productivity.

14 Considering that

- 15 • the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, a treaty adopted under the
- 16 auspices of the Council of Europe, has been ratified by all EU Member States except
- 17 France and Italy;
- 18 • proceedings in the European Parliament may only be conducted in the official languages
- 19 of the EU, thereby excluding the languages of millions of European citizens and, in some
- 20 cases, languages with many more speakers than some of the official ones;
- 21 • in the past, countries that now make up the EU used to stigmatise speakers of regional
- 22 languages as backward, illiterate or unsophisticated; some continue to do so by subtler
- 23 means, such as repeatedly stressing the differences between these languages and
- 24 "cosmopolitan" languages such as English, French or Spanish; and
- 25 • simply keeping a regional or minority language alive as a folkloric curiosity is not enough;
- 26 protecting a language also involves ensuring speakers can use it in any sphere of life and
- 27 without fear of social or class stigma;
- 28 • languages, especially at local and regional levels are going beyond borders implying the
- 29 development of a framework at European level to deal with them;

30 LYMEC

- 31 • reaffirms its view of language diversity as an asset to European society and a tool for

- 32 European integration;
- 33 • invites ALDE to distance itself from the political, cultural and linguistic centralism of the
- 34 EPP and S&D groups by unambiguously reaffirming its support for regional and minority
- 35 languages all over the EU and beyond through its member organizations;
- 36 • urges France and Italy to carry out the necessary legislative changes to ratify the
- 37 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;
- 38 • urges the members of the Council of Europe who have not yet signed or ratified the
- 39 European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages to do so;
- 40 • calls for the relevant regulations to be amended so that EU languages other than the 24
- 41 official ones can be used in the proceedings of the European Parliament as long as
- 42 qualified translators and interpreters can be found and an EU-based [regional]
- 43 government or organisation bears the translation costs; and
- 44 • urges Member States of the European Union to cease painting regional and minority
- 45 languages as folkloric curiosities, and instead foster a situation in which these languages
- 46 can be used in any sphere of life without any attached stigma.
- 47 • urges the creation of a European framework to protect minority languages and give
- 48 general overview and assessment in this field.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
302

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Lithuanian Liberal Youth (LLJ), Attistibai Youth (AY), Estonian Reform Party Youth (ERP). Speaker: Deimante Rimkute (LLJ)

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **European Leadership in Robotics and Artificial** 2 **Intelligence**

3 **Summary**

4 Robotics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) have become one of the most promising technological
5 trends in the 21st century. It might bring new unseen challenges and it obliges a special attention
6 on EU level in order to seize all opportunities, encourage innovation, productivity and global
7 competitiveness. We, as liberals, need to lead the discussion and create a better Europe.

8 **Taking into account:**

- 9 • Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
- 10 • The Product Liability Directive 85/374/EEC;
- 11 • Recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics (2015/2103(INL)).

12 **Considering that:**

- 13 • In the future robots and AI will have the capacity to make decisions independently and
14 learn individually. Due to technologies implementation, labor market may be transformed
15 and this shows the need to reflect on the future of education, employment, and social
16 policies accordingly;
- 17 • Research has demonstrated that employment grows significantly faster in occupations
18 that use computers more;
- 19 • The automation of jobs has the potential to liberate people from manual monotone labor
20 allowing them to shift direction towards more creative and meaningful tasks;
- 21 • Ultimately there is a possibility that in the long-term, AI could surpass human intellectual
22 capacity;
- 23 • The development of data-driven AI systems implies adaptation of legal frameworks on the
24 collection, use, and storage of data, due to privacy and other issues.
- 25 • AI has a great potential for predicting economic development, which could help to make a
26 more efficient use of resources.
- 27 • In the future, AI could help the government with different tasks. It's possible that AI will
28 draft reports submitted to the parliament. For example, the Japanese Government
29 already is trialing AI which help officials draft responses submitted to the parliament.
- 30 • Whereas the development of robotics and AI may have the potential to increase safety in
31 areas such as transport, rescue, farming, mining, military, ensuring avoid exposing

- 32 humans to dangerous conditions;
33 • Artificial intelligence will require a different set of skills and talents not currently taught in
34 middle and higher education curriculums within the EU.

35 **Concluding that:**

- 36 • The development of robotics and AI have significant potential to transform lives. It might
37 benefit both public and private sector by raising efficiency, providing an enhanced level of
38 services, bringing new innovative solutions from areas like public transport, medical care
39 and education to various private initiatives, businesses;
40 • AI and robotics might bring new unseen challenges on labor and social affairs and liberals
41 must lead the discussion on this and prepare to seize the opportunities;
42 • AI and robotics need special attention and on EU level in order to encourage innovation,
43 productivity and global competitiveness in robotics and AI and become leading power in
44 AI.

45 **Asks:**

- 46 • To create AI and robotics Agency on EU level with a proper budget and professional staff,
47 who would do monitoring development, analyze potential policies and regulations in terms
48 of technology, citizens rights, and ethics;
49 • To create Quadripartite AI and Robotics Advisory Council on EU level, which would
50 consist of governmental representatives, scientists and business, non-governmental
51 organizations. It would fulfill the demand of constructive dialogue and ensure inclusion of
52 all interest groups, calls it to write a proper strategy on AI and robotics in order to ensure
53 global leadership and sustainable development;
54 • To create a comprehensive system with a registration of advanced robotics in EU internal
55 market. Calls to establish criteria for the classification of robots which need to register.
56 • To engage cooperation between different political groups and political youth
57 organizations.
58 • To create and promote an open environment, from open standards and innovative
59 licensing models for initiatives connected to AI and robotics;
60 • LYMEC and ALDE to open a dialogue on AI and robotics by organizing educational
61 activities and discussions and hearings in EP;
62 • LYMEC to launch a political campaign with MO and IMS on AI and Robotics in 2018 and
63 submit the resolution to ALDE Party Council, present ideas in ALDE Manifesto group.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
303

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Junge Liberale (JuLis), Speaker: Kilian Karger

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **5G wireless — let's start the future**

2 **Noting that:**

- 3 • Digitisation is the mega-topic of the 21st century. Thanks to mobile networks, people are
4 not only connected throughout Europe but also worldwide.
- 5 • The successor of 4G (LTE) is called 5G. It enables completely new possibilities of
6 connectivity between people and machines and will change our daily life in a positive
7 way.
- 8 • The main intention in the development of 4G was to massively increase the bandwidth
9 (up to 600Mbps). This enables the users to send high-resolution images and videos,
10 among other things, in the shortest possible time.
- 11 • The focus of the 5G development is on low latency of under 1ms and fast-reaction data
12 transfer of up to 10G/bits.

13 **Considering that:**

- 14 • Fast data transmission is important for many fields of the future. This is the only way to
15 ensure that consecutive processes in automation in industry 4.0 and 5.0 can function in a
16 coordinated manner.
- 17 • Thanks to 5G, hospital operations can be performed remotely, cars communicate with
18 each other and warning of traffic jams, dangers or other obstacles, robots in the industry
19 can be better and faster controlled and linked, interactive 360-degree live broadcasts can
20 be streamed on VR glasses, and so on.
- 21 • The connection quality of 5G is the same as that of fibre optics - and this is achieved via
22 wireless transmission.
- 23 • With the introduction of 5G, 500 billion devices are now available instead of 7 billion
24 devices. This will be connected to mass Internet of Things devices.

25 **Believing that:**

- 26 • Network operators do their business primarily with high data rates. But the industry needs
27 short latency times, high reliability, high security and high availability.
- 28 • The new mobile communications standard will drastically change the way we deal with
29 technical products in the future.

30 **LYMEC calls for:**

- 31
- 32
- 33
- 34
- 35
- 36
- 5G must become the new mobile phone standard and its research and upcoming expansion from 2020 should become the goal of the countries in Europe.
 - The expansion must be performed much more quickly and comprehensively than with previous mobile phone standards.
 - Europe's competitiveness depends heavily on digitalisation. European countries must continue to invest in research and become pioneers in new technologies such as 5G.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
304

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Junge Liberale (JuLis), Speaker: Alexander Hampo

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Industry 5.0 - A European Initiative

2 Noting that:

- 3 • The European Institutions, especially the national states, are interested in promoting
4 digitization. However, there are over 30 regional and national initiatives to the fourth
5 industrial revolution. The European Commission only took action on this topic in April
6 2016, with the aim of presenting an attractive location for the digitized industry. The EU
7 serves as a networking platform for national initiatives that meet twice a year in Brussels
8 for a pan-European exchange, with the aim of creating a single digital single market.
- 9 • The Member States of the European Union have taken high risks as a result of the large
10 number of initiatives and had only a limited exchange of experience. As a result, the
11 potential of digitization was only partially exploited by the European Union.
- 12 • Digitization would have been much more successful and much more effective for the
13 digital economy of all Member States, if there was one single European initiative, this
14 mistake should be avoided for future developments.

15 Considering that:

- 16 • Digitization is accelerating and bringing Industry 5.0 closer, a European initiative is
17 essential, as it creates challenges that the European Union must prepare to take on a
18 pioneering role.
- 19 • Artificial intelligence, which is the cornerstone of the move to Industry 5.0, is creating new
20 privacy requirements, European standards will become necessary.
- 21 • It is highly questionable whether further national initiatives can form these indispensable
22 European standards, much more will this be possible through a single initiative of the
23 European Union.

24 Believing that:

- 25 • Due to increasing global competition, higher pressures are needed on the digital single
26 market.
- 27 • The privacy of EU citizens must be a top priority. The European Union is the right contact
28 when it comes to the digital rights of citizens.
- 29 • The European Union must work out solutions for global challenges for and with the
30 member states.
- 31 • Europe needs an Industry 5.0 strategy. These include future challenges, but also
32 eliminating omissions. This requires stronger support for the creation of a sound digital

33 infrastructure, not only in major cities, but especially in rural areas.

34 **LYMEC calls for:**

- 35 • The European Institutions to establish a joint initiative to tackle the challenges of Industry
36 5.0.
- 37 • Among other things, the nation states should provide more money for the expansion of
38 the digital infrastructure. The promotion of private initiatives must be a conceivable option.
- 39 • The European institutions should create a concept that keeps an eye on opportunities
40 and risks for member states and EU citizens.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
305

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: European Liberal Students' Network

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **A liberal way for European education**

2 European Parliament elections are coming up. We, as young liberals, need to make sure that a
3 focus is made on education. This resolution on a manifesto tries to bring forward the main points
4 of the education policies adopted by LYMEC but also adds new elements that are missing and
5 updates elements that are going to be relevant in the upcoming 2018.

6 **More competences in education for the EU**

7

- 8 • Leave parts of the competence in education policies to the EU while ensuring an equal
9 access to education all over the Union.
- 10 • Converge the different education systems without leveling down.
- 11 • Harmonize the different educational systems in the EU with regard to same starting
12 points, exam periods and the whole bureaucracy and institutional procedure. Cross
13 border exchange can only happen when there are equal procedures and systems.

14 **Budget**

15

- 16 • Creation of a specific budget line for education in the EU budget.
- 17 • Increase investment in national educational systems with a new investment plan at
18 European level available in/for the Members States.
- 19 • Member States should increase spendings and interest in policies related to Education
20 and avoid cuts in this field putting at risk next generations.
- 21 • Member States should develop specific and comprehensive financial strategies for all
22 levels of their educational systems.
- 23 • Creation of a benchmarking system regarding education with an EU educational
24 scoreboard to point out namely financial and structural weaknesses and propose
25 improvements.

26

27

28

29 **Digitalisation (3.26 Improving technology in favor of education)**

- 30
- Provide students and teachers with modern hardware and software, and to show teachers how to use these resources effectively.
- 31
- Promoting distance learning and massive open online courses (MOOCs).
- 32
- Use technology to interconnect and interlink educational structures throughout the EU in order to enhance students mobility and improve exchanges across the EU.
- 33
- 34

35

36 **Brexit**

37

- Keep an active exchange in teaching and research with the universities in the UK.
- EU should call upon the governments in the UK to keep teaching European and liberal values at schools.
- Erasmus+ should remain between the UK and the EU.

42

43

44 **Reaching excellence in higher education (3.04 Resolution for a Competitive University)**

45

- Use the potential of private funding of the academic world while never forgetting that universities should never become a for-profit structure. Private-public partnerships must therefore be promoted.
- Reform the way our higher education system allows our students to compose their curriculum: give the possibility to pick additional and optional classes that are not necessarily related to their degree but that however triggers their curiosity.
- Allow scholarships based on sport talents since sports are a good way to advocate team spirit, a healthy competition among individuals and is a way of remaining healthy. This is common practice in the USA, the EU is lagging behind.

55

56 **Fight against youth unemployment (3.23 Resolution on youth unemployment; 3.24 The role of education in the fight against youth unemployment)**

57

- Mutual recognition of vocational and academic degrees, changing priority rules, apprenticeships, reformed employment services and better support in the transition
- Remove protectionist policies and supporting a single European Job Market
- Bring long-term reforms in the field of education allowing the reconnection between studies and the labour market

64

65

66 **Promoting exchange programs (3.27 Joint degree Programs integration in Erasmus)**

67

- Transform our current "exchange program" into a real and ambitious European academic

69
70
71

framework.

- EU agreements with third countries regulating the non-discriminatory access of EU students to their education facilities, effectively replacing existing bilateral agreements.

72 **Pan-European universities (3.31 Free trade for education)**

73

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- Freedom for universities within the EU to establish branches in other EU member states.
- Reducing bureaucracy to be able to expand the university in another EU country.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
306

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: European Liberal Students' Network

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Facilitating the academic cooperation with the EU in** 2 **higher education**

3 **Considering:**

- 4 • A deeper academic cooperation between the EU and countries with academic relevance
5 would help ending the prejudices and discriminations imposed on some people, opening
6 the minds of others, improve the exchange in research and technology, promote
7 globalism, cosmopolitanism and peace.

8 **Noting:**

- 9 • There is only little deep cooperation with the EU in the field of higher education
- 10 • Cooperation in this area can only really be improved globally through national level and
11 politics. The universities should be able to decide for themselves what kind of exchanges
12 they want to have.

13 **Calling for:**

14 Improvement for students:

- 15 • More funding regarding exchange programs abroad
- 16 • A recognition of diplomas
- 17 • Less bureaucracy and cheaper visas when travelling
- 18 • More possibilities and destinations
- 19 • Continuity in their studies despite university change
- 20 • Better connection with the labour market

21

22 Improvement for universities:

- 23 • More sharing of best practices
- 24 • An online platform of interaction in the academic field
- 25 • Non-EU universities to be able to have campuses in the EU and vice-versa (ex: CEU)
- 26 • New partnerships and strengthening of existing ones by providing the necessary funds.

27 Improvement for staff:

- 28 • Less bureaucracy and cheaper visas when travelling
- 29 • Common trainings
- 30 • Common broad educational schemes

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
307

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Centerstudenter

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Academic freedom in a time of populism and political** 2 **volatility**

3 Academic freedom is a cornerstone for open and inclusive education and research in Europe.
4 The populism the politicians cling to around Europe is threatening the freedom and autonomy of
5 education institutions. Politicians want to close universities because of they do not like or
6 disagree with the management of the university, as the Central European University dispute.
7 Another example is the campaign by China to censor more than 300 politically sensitive articles
8 in Cambridge University Press in 2017.

9 Universities need to be the voice for freedom of expression where new ideas grow and progress
10 in research makes for new innovations. Entrepreneurship and innovations should be fostered at
11 the universities to strengthen the ability to build a stronger and better society.

12 Critical thinking is how new ideas grow and curiosity a way of challenging preconceived ideas.
13 Governments set the framework for universities but should not control the education and
14 research performed at universities and the academia.

15 **Noting that**

- 16 • Politicians want to influence what literature to be used in teaching in university courses.
- 17 • Politicians want to influence research performed at universities
- 18 • Foreign governments interest in influence education and research performed in Europe

19 **LYMEC calls for**

- 20 • LYMEC member organisation to stand up for the freedom of academia
- 21 • Freedom of speech, write and thought to be safeguarded by all European states
- 22 • EU to support and respect the freedom of ethically acceptable research
- 23 • Science to be safeguarded from any religious, political and ideological interference.
- 24 • All European universities to stop partnering with Confucius Institutes
- 25 • Real autonomy in the management of universities.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
402

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Aurian Delli Pizzi

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Motion for a resolution against new taxes on innovation** 2 **(especially taxes on automation)**

3 **Having regard to:**

- 4 • The Europe 2020 Strategy where: "[...] R&D/innovation and more efficient energy use
- 5 makes us more competitive and creates jobs"
- 6 • The propositions from more and more political parties to implement taxes on robots and
- 7 therefore on the potential of innovation which they represent
- 8 • LYMEC supports the freedom of Scientific Research and underlines that:
 - 9 ◦ Science represents an opportunity to individuals, enhancing their economic and
 - 10 social conditions.
 - 11 ◦ Science is an occasion for creating new jobs and economic growth.

12 **And LYMEC concludes that:**

- 13 • The EU should support and respect the freedom of ethically acceptable research,
- 14 considering that science must be safeguarded from any religious, political and ideological
- 15 interference.
- 16 • Science must represent an opportunity for any individual that aim to enhance and
- 17 improve his or her life, bringing a general benefit for the entire human beings that could
- 18 enjoy as result of his or her work.

19 **Considering that:**

- 20 • Digital revolution is the 4th industrial revolution.
- 21 • Like every other industrial revolution, it is driven by progress and new technologies.
- 22 These technologies are deeply disruptive. They affect every aspect of our society and our
- 23 economy.
- 24 • If the benefits brought by the digital technologies are innumerable, they also have
- 25 controversial impacts, as it is the case for any other industrial revolutions,
- 26 • The role of politics is always to deal with these negative impacts, i.e. try to contain them
- 27 but also and foremost anticipate them.
- 28 • The negative impacts on jobs are real, especially for the jobs that can be automated or
- 29 replaced by Artificial Intelligence.

30 **Believing that:**

- 31 • Progress cannot be impeded with taxes.
- 32 • It is costly to implement taxes and subsidies designed specifically to help condemned
- 33 economic sectors survive. More than the economic cost, it is devastating for the human
- 34 workforce concerned. For example, in Belgium, the different government subsidized coal
- 35 mines and the heavy steel industries for decades. It did not prevent the industries from
- 36 finally closing, with the consequence that thousands of workers were put out of their jobs.
- 37 • The Creative destruction concept, developed by Schumpeter, has proved to be true with
- 38 the previous industrial revolutions.
- 39 • Various studies indicate that up to 85% of the jobs in 2030 do not even exist yet
- 40 • Innovation will be the key of new jobs creation
- 41 • To be able to fulfill these new jobs the EU will need, not to tax robots, but invest in
- 42 Education to create a skillful workforce for the digital industry

43 **Calls on:**

- 44 • The European institutions to discourage Members State to implement fiscal barriers that
- 45 would go against innovations and could put the EU at an economic disadvantage.
- 46 • The European Institutions and the Member States to invest in Education, to develop the
- 47 skills needed to cope with the Digital Revolution.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
403

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: JUNOS - Junge liberale NEOS (JUNOS), Jongeren Organisatie Vrijheid en Democratie (JOVD), Jonge Democraten (JD), Speaker: Andre Eduard Gruber (JUNOS)

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 European Digitalisation Accelerated

2 Digitalisation is not some factor in the distant future, for which we might prepare, it is already part
3 of contemporary life. And LYMEC sees the liberal responsibility to leverage this potential to the
4 fullest and use technologies to our advantage. By increasing competitiveness, and e-government
5 whilst protecting citizens' privacy and ensuring appropriate education, the European Union can
6 progress to the benefit of the whole society across the continent.

7 Whereas:

8

- 9 • The process of engaged policymaking towards a digital society is often met with anxiety
10 and scepticism driven by the lack of active policymaking in the past
- 11 • Most successful tech companies are founded in, or move, to the United States of
12 America, and a great reliance on American investors exists
- 13 • The mechanisms of matching markets and networking effects often in place in the digital
14 sphere lead to the creation of oligopolies and monopolies
- 15 • Newest technological achievements, like Blockchain, often question the state's gate
16 keeping and administrative role in certain policy areas (monetary policy, processing of
17 contracts)
- 18 • The abolishment of roaming charges in the EU and improvements in technologies make
19 mobile internet more accessible than ever

20

21 Considering that:

22

- 23 • A digital society is democratic and liberal per se
- 24 • The state needs to set themes and act, actively
- 25 • Modern and reliable infrastructure is the basis for a digital society, thus cohesion also
26 includes the access to fast and reliable internet everywhere in Europe, including in the
27 remote, outermost and rural areas of the EU
- 28 • The possibilities of companies to scale up are seriously hampered by the fragmented
29 digital and capital markets

- 30 • To leverage the full potential of digitalisation education is key, and even though most
31 digital natives are capable of passively using modern technology they often lack technical
32 understanding of ICT and its impact on the social fabric of our societies
- 33 • Public services seem to be overly reluctant in adapting to changes in some member
34 state, whereas other member states go ahead. Despite the possibilities in making
35 government leaner, more transparent, accountable, and foremost less cumbersome for
36 citizens.
- 37 • The labour market is already one of the most affected areas, with software being at the
38 core of almost all businesses.
- 39 • The European Commission already is engaged in the active Digitalization process, with
40 the support of the creation of free Wi-Fi hot-spots across Europe ("WiFi4EU"), and Digital
41 Innovation Hubs

42

43 **Recalling:**

44

- 45 • LYMEC resolution on "Completing the Digital Single Market"
- 46 • LYMEC resolution on "Improving technology in favour of education"

47

48 **LYMEC:**

49

- 50 • Reiterates and strengthens its call for the completion of the Digital Single Market, in
51 conjunction with easements for European Venture Capital, and a free flow of data within
52 the Economic Area and with credible trade partners
- 53 • Supports the commitment of the Commission to provide for a well-established network of
54 Digital Innovation Hubs, and believes that harnessing their full potential would bring
55 added value to the digitalis action of Europe and the promotion of R&I activities in the
56 digital sphere
- 57 • Calls for the creation FTTH (fiber to the home) across Europe, where feasible, and
58 equivalent wireless technologies where it is not
- 59 • Calls for the stop of supporting free wifi in the EU, and focus on the technology neutral
60 support of technological developments
- 61 • Calls for acceleration in introducing new technologies like 5G, with a unified spectrum
62 distribution procedure in all bands
- 63 • Calls for measures supporting schools in educating pupils in ICT skills, especially with the
64 aim to increase pupils' knowledge of programming and of the threats to privacy a digital
65 society may create, and focused retraining efforts for those negatively affected by the
66 shift
- 67 • Encourages its member organisations to push for the creation of Chief Digital Officers at
68 school level and Chief Innovation Officers in their jurisdiction
- 69 • Calls for replacing the Official Secrecy by Freedom of Information in the process of the
70 extension of Open Data initiatives, starting with the EU institutions itself
- 71 • Calls for the creation of new types of enterprises which make it easier to do digital
72 business across the Union

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
602

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Venstres Ungdom, spokesperson: Nicolai Løvgret

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 The future is nuclear

2 Considering that:

- 3 • According to the United Nations climate panel, the worlds medium temperature has
- 4 increased by 2-4 degrees (Celsius) in the last 100 years.
- 5 • The world's population has grown by 2 billion people the last 20 years, and the UN expect
- 6 the population to have expanded to 10,9 billion in 2100.
- 7 • Almost every scientific result on nuclear energy has proven it to be the most effective,
- 8 clean and safe way to produce big amounts of energy.
- 9 • Other energy sources, like wind energy, can be more harmful for peoples' lives than
- 10 nuclear energy.
- 11 • Newer reactors all over Europe are running on other reactors nuclear waste instead of
- 12 new raw materials, and we are able to storage the rest of the waste in depots.

13 Believing that:

- 14 • A bigger population will lead to a bigger energy production, which will affect the global
- 15 warming. - Wind and solar power is too expensive and unreliable.
- 16 • European countries, in the coming 17 years, will be able to produce nuclear energy using
- 17 thorium.
- 18 • Thorium is more effective than Uranium, can't be used to explosives, and leaves the half
- 19 of the radioactive waste as Uranium does.
- 20 • European companies, specializing in fusion energy, has turned on the first test reactors,
- 21 and is predicting the nuclear energy type will be ready in 40 years.
- 22 • The risk of earthquake and other natural disaster is low in Europe.
- 23 • We, as liberals, have to be frontrunners on openness to facts and science.

24 LYMEC calls on:

- 25 • The removing of legislation that's restricts the scientific investigations in nuclear energy
- 26 beyond reasonable. Every issues regarding this should be solved before 2030.
- 27 • More international collaboration in nuclear science, so we together, in the most effective,
- 28 clean and safe way, can produce energy enough to the growing population.
- 29 • The need to build a platform for liberal organizations, big enough to compare with the
- 30 alternative facts on energy solutions.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
603

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Centerstudenter

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Resolution for a common container deposit scheme in the** 2 **European Union**

3 **Notes that:**

- 4 • A deposit scheme will increase the number of beverage containers being recycled each
5 year.
- 6 • large amounts of aluminium cans and plastic bottles are disappearing from national
7 deposit schemes as they are purchased in a different country than the intended country
8 for consumption;
- 9 • beverage cans and bottles imported have a much lower recycling rate and generally
10 becomes residual waste instead;
- 11 • the energy needed for manufacturing a new aluminium can is 20 times higher than using
12 aluminium from a recycled can;
- 13 • the environment, industry and trade would benefit from a common beverage container
14 deposit scheme in the European Union;
- 15 • all the European Union increasing level of recycling of beverage cans, and with more
16 cross border trade the need for a common deposit scheme will only grow.

17 **Considers that:**

- 18 • Movement between the European Union is at record high and therefore the need for a
19 common container deposit scheme is increasing.
- 20 • In order to work for a less polluted world, new and innovative solutions that cross borders
21 is very much needed.
- 22 • A common deposit scheme will increase cross border trade.
- 23 • The amount of aluminium and plastics being recycled will increase when the containers
24 are included in a deposit scheme.

25 **Calls on:**

- 26 •
27 LYMEC member parties to actively work to unite the different deposit schemes in the

European countries into one common scheme.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
701

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Joventut Nacionalista de Catalunya (JNC), Radikal Ungdom (RU), Jonge Democraten (JD), Junge Liberale (JuLis) Spokesperson: Víctor Solé

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 On the need for a blue economy

2 Considering that:

- 3 • Oceans, seas, lakes and rivers cover more than 70% of the Earth's surface, generate an
4 increasing share of economic growth and development and are at the heart of
5 globalisation, as 90% of global trade is conducted via seas and oceans and 95% of global
6 communications use submarine cable networks;
- 7 • OECD is expecting sustained growth in maritime tourism, which, by 2030, is expected to
8 account for 26% of the blue economy;
- 9 • one fifth of the annual fishing worldwide is illegal overfishing, which compromises the
10 regeneration of fish stocks and leads to significant economic losses;
- 11 • marine pollution comes in large part from terrestrial sources, such as the accumulation of
12 nutrients from agriculture, industrial and plastic waste, and marine pollution from
13 hydrocarbons endangers economic activities, biodiversity and human health;
- 14 • Climate change and the acidification of the oceans are causing a rise in sea levels and
15 disrupting ocean ecosystems.

16 Believing that:

- 17 • the blue economy makes a significant contribution to economic growth in many areas of
18 the world, such as Africa or Asia;
- 19 • fishing is of strategic importance in terms of economic development, participation in
20 international trade and food and supply;
- 21 • the desire for an energy transition offers new prospects for the development of marine
22 energy and offshore wind power;
- 23 • Blue economy must be sustainable and take account of ecological environmental
24 concerns, the fragile nature of the marine environment and the exhaustible or limited
25 nature of available resources.

26 IFLRY calls for:

- 27 • Protection and assistance to be provided by the United Nations to less developed
28 countries (LDC), insular as well as coastal, in Africa, Asia, America and the Pacific,

- 29 stamping out unsustainable overfishing practices by either domestic or foreign vessels;
- 30 • the International Development Association (IDA) and the Green Climate Fund to fully
- 31 deploy their programmes with the help of the UN;
- 32 • the United Nations to review the status of fish stocks in international waters and promote
- 33 measures that ensure their sustainability for the years to come;
- 34 • the responsible development of aquaculture to provide an alternative to overfishing and
- 35 respond to the growing demand for food;
- 36 • the conditions to be put into place for people living in places with severely depleted fish
- 37 stocks to be able to transition towards other sources of income, such as maritime tourism;
- 38 • The International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to embrace the blue economy as part of its
- 39 programmes for economic and societal development.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
901

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: LUF, JD

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Break the Turkish Olive Branch in Afrin

2 Noting:

- 3 • Turkey launched a new air and ground operation, called 'Operation Olive Branch', in
4 Afrin in Syria on 19 January to oust the Kurdish People's Protection Units (YPG) from the
5 border regions;
- 6 • there has been a worrying pattern of imprisonment of a large number of members of the
7 democratic opposition, journalists, human rights defenders, lawyers, civil society
8 representatives and academics in Turkey speaking out against the ongoing Olive Branch
9 Operation in North West Syria;
- 10 • that a quarter of judges and prosecutors, a tenth of the police force, 110 000 officials and
11 nearly 5 000 academics have been dismissed since July 2016, which is impeding the
12 running of the administration, daily civil services and universities;

13 Believing that:

- 14 • that freedom of expression and freedom of assembly and association are fundamental
15 pillars of a democratic society, and that fundamental freedoms must be fully respected;
- 16 • that the failed military takeover 2016 cannot be used as an excuse for the Turkish
17 Government to stifle legitimate and peaceful opposition and to prevent journalists and the
18 media in their peaceful exercise of freedom of expression through disproportionate and
19 illegal actions and measures;
- 20 • Turkey while conducting the Olive Branch Operation violates international law;
- 21 • Ensuring the security of Turkey's borders does not mean killing civilians in the border
22 regions;

23 LYMEC calls for:

- 24 • The condemnation by the international community, of the Olive Branch Operation
25 conducted by Turkey in Afrin;
- 26 • The European Union to initiate peace talks including the fighting sides in the North
27 Western parts of Syria;
- 28 • Turkish Government to lift the state of emergency immediately;
- 29 • Turkish authorities to immediately release and stop the prosecution of human rights
30 defenders and journalists and the media speaking out against the Olive Branch
31 Operation.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
902

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: European Youth of Ukraine

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **On the inadmissibility of mitigating or cancelling political**
2 **and economic sanctions against the Russian Federation,**
3 **Russians or Russian companies or goods and services,**
4 **established due to neglect of main principles of**
5 **international law and human right**

6 **Recognizing** the fact of the Russian-Ukrainian war as an international armed conflict initiated by
7 Russia,^{[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6]}

8 **Remembering** the horrors of totalitarian regimes in the history, the consequences of their
9 activities on the fundamental human rights^[7] and following implications for humanity,

10 **Emphasizing** the important role of the OSCE and their call to support Ukraine politically and by
11 other necessary means,^[8]

12 **Recalling** aggressive actions of the Russian Federation towards the European community and a
13 world as a whole,^{[9] [10]}

14

15 **LYMEC calls for:**

16 the international community of political leaders to continue the exertion of comprehensive
17 pressure on the political leadership of the Russian Federation in order to make it follow the main
18 principles and obligations under the international law, and not to mitigate or cancel sanctions
19 against Russia, individuals and entities affiliated with the Russian Federation, as well as their
20 goods and services, for such reasons:

21 1) the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine;

22 2) violation of the fundamental human rights on the territory of the Russian Federation, including
23 the illegally annexed Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the Russian invasion in the Donetsk
24 and Luhansk regions of Ukraine.

25 3) the issue of lifting or mitigating sanctions would be appropriate only after Russia's
26 unconditional compliance with the international law and the signing of peace agreements with all
27 affected sides.

28

29 [1] "On ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens
30 and legal regime in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine". Law of Ukraine, adopted at
31

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
903

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Finnish Center Youth, Union of the Centre Students; Speaker: Noora Hammar, FCY

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Transparency and human rights led approach to EU deals** 2 **with other countries on irregular migration**

3 **Whereas Lymec has previously called for:**

- 4 • A common European policy concerning refugees and other irregular migrants;
- 5 • Strengthening the partnership and co-operation with countries of origin, transit and final
- 6 destination;
- 7 • Developing and implementing co-operation programmes focusing on local and regional
- 8 development in order to deal with the root causes of irregular migration;
- 9 • An open and transparent immigration policy, which is accompanied by the strengthening
- 10 of efforts to combat smuggling and trafficking.

11 **Considering that:**

- 12 • The European Union requires a democratic, federal, open and transparent
- 13 decision-making process which is accountable to its citizens in order to strengthen and
- 14 maintain the relationship between the European Union and the people it serves;
- 15 • The European Union is financially supporting a number of countries with the objective of
- 16 curbing irregular migration into Europe;
- 17 • The aim of the financial support is to improve the means by which countries of origin and
- 18 transit can better control irregular migration and to address its root causes;
- 19 • Financial support has been provided to states that are fundamentally corrupt and are
- 20 noted serial human rights abusers, including Sudan where the Head of State is indicted
- 21 by the International Criminal Court;
- 22 • At present there is little to no transparency concerning the use of funds and the specific
- 23 projects that have been approved, in addition to the relevant risks relating to such
- 24 projects such as the possibility of dual use technology and/or training that can be used for
- 25 internal repression and to assist the country in question perpetrating further human rights
- 26 abuses;
- 27 • There is an overemphasis on the financial root causes of irregular migration and not on
- 28 the political or security motivations that prompt civilians to leave their homes.

29 **Calls for:**

- 30 • Transparency in the use of European Union funds in relation to support for countries of
31 origin and transit in stemming irregular migration and combatting human trafficking and
32 people smuggling, including projects approved;
- 33 • The European Union to only fund projects that are compatible with the core values of the
34 European Union, including the respect of human rights;
- 35 • A human rights centered approach to dealing with irregular migration;The European
36 Union to ensure that no dual purpose technology or training is provided to countries that
37 are at risk of utilizing such technology or training to perpetrate human rights abuses.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
904

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: Radikal Ungdom, Venstre Ungdom, Unge Venstre, Jonge Democraten and Svensk Ungdom

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 Support student activism internationally

2 Considering

- 3 • In over 65 countries, students are exposed to threats, violence and other assaults when
4 they engage themselves politically to promote democracy, human rights, and academic
5 freedom.
- 6 • Since being established in 2014, the Norwegian student at risk program has had
7 remarkable success in helping international student activist get a degree at a Norwegian
8 university.

9 Believing that

- 10 • Young activists are the key to democratic reforms and social change.
- 11 • Education is a tremendous tool in improving political activist's agency
- 12 • Europe as a wealthy continent has a moral obligation to promote human rights and
13 academic freedom internationally

14 LYMEC calls on

- 15 • European countries and the European Union to adopt the students at risk program from
16 Norway by giving a certain amount of international student activists the opportunity to
17 finish their studies in Europe. The purpose of the program is to give young activists an
18 opportunity to finish their studies, strengthen their academic and organizational skills and
19 build an international network of other activists. Afterwards, the students are intended to
20 return to their country of origin and continue their fight for social change with greater
21 knowledge and experience.

22 LYMEC proposes

- 23 • The selection of students, who will be offered a spot in the program should ideally follow
24 the Norwegian approach. The candidates are appointed by different organizations and
25 institutions who are given the right to nominate. Then candidates will then be judged by
26 different criteria – how threatened they are in their homeland, the character of their
27 political work as well as academic and language abilities. This is done to find the
28 candidates with the largest potential and greatest need.
- 29 • The offer should only be targeted at activists who make use of nonviolent means in their

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political affairs.

- The students at risk program should be implemented through the EU whereby a substantial number of student activists can come to various parts of Europe to embetter themselves. However, until this can be realized we urge able European countries to adopt the program nationally to support the fight for academic freedom and human rights.

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
001

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: European Youth of Ukraine, JNC, Lithuanian Liberal Youth (LLJ), Attistibai Youth (AY), Estonian Reform Party Youth (ERPY).

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Rise of the machines — bringing the Macron AI plan to the** 2 **European level**

3 Whereas:

- 4 • on 29 March 2018, French president Emmanuel Macron announced an ambitious plan to catapult
5 France and Europe into a position of global leadership in the sector of artificial intelligence (AI);
- 6 • with an investment of nearly €1.5 billion over the next four years, Macron’s plan has the potential to be
7 a game changer for European AI;
- 8 • the European Commission has just launched a group to tackle AI-related technological and ethical
9 issues, but European policy on the matter so far has been lacking in ambition and coordination;
- 10 • a Europe-wide parallel to Macron’s plan would have the potential to boost growth in a high-added
11 value sector of the economy, generate jobs, reverse the brain drain that causes many European AI experts
12 to leave for other countries, and lead to many gains in quality of life for European citizens;

9 European Leadership in Robotics and Artificial Intelligence

10 Summary

11 Macron’s announcement of an ambitious artificial intelligence (AI) strategy for France and Europe has put
12 the spotlight on the lacklustre performance of the European Union in this sector. Robotics and Artificial
13 Intelligence have become one of the most promising technological trends in the 21st century. It might bring
14 new unseen challenges and it obliges a special attention on EU level in order to seize all opportunities,
15 encourage innovation, productivity and global competitiveness. We, as liberals, need to lead the discussion
16 and create a better Europe in the times of technological revolution.

17 Taking into account:

- 18 • Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
- 19 • The Product Liability Directive 85/374/EEC;
- 20 • Recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics (2015/2103(INL)).

21 Considering that:

- 22 • In the future robots and AI will have the capacity to make decisions independently and learn
23 individually. Due to technologies implementation, labor market may be transformed and this
24 shows the need to reflect on the future of education, employment, and social policies accordingly;

- 25 • Research has demonstrated that employment grows significantly faster in occupations that use
26 computers more;
- 27 • The automation of jobs has the potential to liberate people from manual monotone labor allowing
28 them to shift direction towards more creative and meaningful tasks;
- 29 • Ultimately there is a possibility that in the long-term, AI could surpass human intellectual
30 capacity;
- 31 • The development of data-driven AI systems implies adaptation of legal frameworks on the
32 collection, use, and storage of data, due to privacy and other issues.
- 33 • AI has a great potential for predicting economic development, which could help to make a more
34 efficient use of resources.
- 35 • In the future, AI could help the government with different tasks. It's possible that AI will draft
36 reports submitted to the parliament. For example, the Japanese Government already is trialing AI
37 which help officials draft responses submitted to the parliament.
- 38 • Whereas the development of robotics and AI may have the potential to increase safety in areas
39 such as transport, rescue, farming, mining, military, ensuring avoid exposing humans to dangerous
40 conditions;
- 41 • Artificial intelligence will require a different set of skills and talents not currently taught in middle
42 and higher education curriculums within the EU.

43 Concluding that:

- 44 • The development of robotics and AI have significant potential to transform lives. It might benefit
45 both public and private sector by raising efficiency, providing an enhanced level of services,
46 bringing new innovative solutions from areas like public transport, medical care and education to
47 various private initiatives, businesses;
- 48 • AI and robotics might bring new unseen challenges on labour and social affairs and liberals must
49 lead the discussion on this and prepare to seize the opportunities and create a better world;
- 50 • AI and robotics need special attention and on EU level in order to encourage innovation,
51 productivity and global competitiveness in robotics and AI and become leading power in AI.

52 Asks:

- 53 • the European Union to urgently adopt a solid strategy for artificial intelligence, co-opting the
54 ambitious plan announced by Emmanuel Macron to the extent possible;
- 55 • public research funds to be combined with private seed money to foster the development of
56 technological and ethical standards relating to AI;
- 57 • To create AI and robotics Agency on EU level with a proper budget and professional staff, who
58 would do monitoring development, analyze potential policies and regulations in terms of
59 technology, citizens rights, and ethics;
- 60 • To create Quadripartite AI and Robotics Advisory Council on EU level, which would consist of
61 governmental representatives, scientists and business, non-governmental organizations. It would
62 fulfill the demand of constructive dialogue and ensure inclusion of all interest groups, calls it to
63 write a proper strategy on AI and robotics in order to ensure global leadership and sustainable
64 development;

- 65 • To create a comprehensive system with a registration of advanced robotics in EU internal market.
66 Calls to establish criteria for the classification of robots which need to register.
- 67 • To engage cooperation between different political groups and political youth organizations.
- 68 • To create and promote an open environment, from open standards and innovative licensing models
69 for initiatives connected to AI and robotics;
- 70 • To leverage the potential of big data owned by the public sector to train AI and, in the other sense,
71 to tap the potential of AI to improve the management of these big data;
- 72 • LYMEC and ALDE to open a dialogue on AI and robotics by organising educational activities and
73 discussions and hearings in EP;
- 74 • LYMEC to launch a political campaign with MO and IMS on AI and Robotics in 2018 and submit
75 the resolution to ALDE Party Council, present ideas in ALDE Manifesto group.

76 Resolution on ban of artificial intelligence for military use

77 *EYU, JNC (Resolution for LYMEC Congress in Berlin 6-8 of April)*

78 NOTING THAT:

- 79 • The artificial intelligence (*further - AI*) market is rapidly developing as well as AI financing is
80 growing[1]in military domain.
- 81 • AI is a complicated invention based on software that can be remotely accessed and controlled by the
82 terrorists, illegal military groups and other actors of such kind for their purposes.[2]
- 83 • AI requires no costly or rare raw materials, moreover, it faces major commercial price declines over the
84 past few years that will lead to mass-production of AI-based weapons and even if banned after their
85 appearance on market they will remain on black market.[3]
- 86 • AI-based weapon is a new destructive tool that only enlarges the range of arms available for more states
87 that previously were not interested to enter into conflicts.
- 88 • There are many other ways of reaching objective of a safer battlefield which AI-based weapon is
89 assumed to ensure.
- 90 • The subject of responsibility for flawed actions of AI-equipped machines is almost impossible to define.

91 BELIEVING THAT:

- 92 • Once developed, AI-based weapons will create prerequisites for large-scaled conflicts involving more
93 states as well as non-state actors around the world.
 - 94 • There is no guarantee that after using AI-based weapons war will come to an end and there will be no
95 continuation of war in modern understanding with involvement of human resources.
 - 96 • AI-based weapons admission to military field will lead to another armed conflicts.
 - 97 • AI is designed for human welfare but not war fare.
- 98 LYMEC CALLS FOR:
- 99 • AI-based weapons to be added to the list of weapons banned under the UN's convention on Certain
100 Conventional Weapons as a Protocol VI[4].
 - 101 • To conclude all needed international agreements that achieve this objective.
 - 102 • To consider other options to reduce losses at the battlefield than AI.
 - 103 • To establish definitions and domains of civilian and military use of AI at the international level.

104

105 CB Insights. The 2016 AI Recap: Startups See Record High In Deals And Funding.

106 <https://www.cbinsights.com/research/artificial-intelligence-startup-funding>

107 [2]Allen G., Chan T. Belfer Center Study. Artificial Intelligence and National Security.

108 <https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/files/publication/AI%20NatSec%20-%20final.pdf>

109 [3]Sander A., Wolfgang M. BCG Perspectives: The Rise of Robotics. August 27, 2014.

110 https://www.bcgperspectives.com/content/articles/business_unit_strategy_innovation_rise_of_robotics/.

111 [4]UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (included I - V

112 Protocols).https://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/icrc_002_0811.pdf

113

114

115

116 **Summary:**

- 117 • Robotics and Artificial Intelligence (AI) have become one of the most promising technological trends in the 21st century.
- 118 • It might bring new unseen challenges and it obliges a special attention worldwide as well as on EU level in order to seize all opportunities, encourage innovation, productivity and global competitiveness in civil domain and at least to improve state of affairs in military one.

Having found legal ground in:

- Article 225 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
- The Product Liability Directive 85/374/EEC;
- Recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics (2015/2103(INL)).

Noting that:

- 120 • The AI market is rapidly developing(<https://www.politico.eu/article/macron-france-to-invest-nearly-e1-5-billion-for-ai-until-2022/>) as well as AI financing is growing in the military domain.
- 121 • AI could totally dismantle the way we live together and this huge technological revolution has the greatest impact on further EU citizen rights that are in core of it .

123 *When considering civil significance of AI following point should be clear:*• Due to technologies implementation, labor market may be transformed and this shows the need to reflect on the future of education, employment, and social policies accordingly;

- 124 • Research has demonstrated that employment grows significantly faster in occupations that use computers more;
- 125 • The automation of jobs has the potential to liberate people from manual monotone labor allowing them to shift direction towards more creative and meaningful tasks;
- 126 • Ultimately there is a possibility that in the long-term, AI could surpass human intellectual capacity;
- 127 • The development of data-driven AI systems implies adaptation of legal frameworks on the collection, use, and storage of data, due to privacy and other issues.
- 128 • AI has a great potential for predicting economic development, which could help to make a more efficient use of resources.
- 129 • In the future, AI could help the government with different tasks. It's possible that AI will draft reports submitted to the parliament.(Japanese Government already is trialing AI which help officials draft responses submitted to the parliament.
- 130

131 ***In military sphere such provisions should be considered***• AI is a complicated invention based on software
132 that can be remotely accessed and controlled by the terrorists, illegal military groups and other actors of
such kind for their purposes.

• AI requires no costly or rare raw materials, moreover, it faces major commercial price declines over the
133 past few years that will lead to mass-production of AI-based weapons and even if banned after their
134 appearance on a market they will remain on the black market.

• AI-based weapon is a new destructive tool that only enlarges the range of arms available for more states
135 that previously were not interested to enter into conflicts.

• There are many other ways of reaching the objective of a safer battlefield which AI-based weapon is
136 assumed to ensure.

• The subject of responsibility for flawed actions of AI-equipped machines is almost impossible to define.

• There is no guarantee that after using AI-based weapons war will come to an end and there will be no
137 continuation of the war in modern understanding with the involvement of human resources.

138 LYMEC Calls for:

• To create a comprehensive system with a registration of advanced robotics in EU internal market.

• Calls to establish criteria for the classification of robots which need to register.

• To engage cooperation between different political groups and political youth organizations.

• To create and promote an open environment, from open standards and innovative licensing models for
139 initiatives connected to AI and robotics;

• To leverage the potential of big data owned by the public sector to train AI and, in the other sense, to tap
140 the potential of AI to improve the management of these big data;

• the European Union to urgently adopt a solid strategy for artificial intelligence, co-opting the ambitious
141 plan announced by Emmanuel Macron to the extent possible;

• public research funds to be combined with private seed money to foster the development of technological
142 and ethical standards relating to AI

144 - ***For aims of effective and secure AI usage in civil domain***• AI-based weapons to be added to the list of
145 weapons banned under the UN's Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons as a Protocol VI

• To conclude all needed international agreements that achieve this objective.

• To consider other options to reduce losses on the battlefield than AI.

• To establish definitions and domains of civilian and military use of AI at the international level.

146 - ***for aims of securing military usage of AI***

• LYMEC and ALDE to open a dialogue on AI and robotics by organizing educational activities and
147 discussions and hearings in EP;

• LYMEC to launch a political campaign with MO and IMS on AI and Robotics in 2018 and submit the
148 resolution to ALDE Party Council, present ideas in ALDE Manifesto group

• To create AI and robotics Agency on EU level with a proper budget and professional staff, who would do
149 monitoring development, analyze potential policies and regulations in terms of technology, citizens rights,
150 and ethics;

• To create Quadripartite AI and Robotics Advisory Council on EU level, which would consist of
151 governmental representatives, scientists and business, non-governmental organizations.

152 - ***For aims of securing sustainable usage of AI in both domains through creating platforms for further***
153 ***discussion***

Proposal for Spring Congress 2018

Proposal
106

LYMEC Spring Congress, April 06 - 08, 2018 in Berlin

Author: LUF

Status: accepted rejected transferred to _____

The Spring Congress 2018 may decide:

1 **Shame on you President Juncker!**

2 **Considering:**

- 3 • The elections in Russia in 2018 were conducted in an undemocratic way and that
- 4 extensive electoral rigging took place.
- 5 • The opposition was pursued and oppressed by the Russian state.
- 6 • the illegal annexation of Crimea and other parts of Ukraine.
- 7 • Vladimir Putin has abolished Russian democracy and prevent human rights.
- 8 • That the Russian state ordered the neurotoxin attack on Sergei Skripal and Juliet Skripal.

9 **Believing that:**

- 10 • the EU stands for freedom and democracy.
- 11 • the EU should have a clear foreign policy.
- 12 • the EU should should have solidarity with all its member states.
- 13 • the EU should work for free elections in Russia.
- 14 • That the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker should not
- 15 legitimize the Russian elections in 2018.
- 16 • the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker should not have
- 17 congratulated President Valdemir Putin on his election victory.
- 18 • the President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker's action splits the EU's
- 19 foreign policy.

20 **LYMEC calls for:**

- 21 • Calls upon ALDE Party, its member parties and its MEPs to publicly condemn the
- 22 statement from the President of European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, about the
- 23 Russian election and congratulations to Vladimir Putin

- 24 • Calls upon the President of European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker to explain and
- 25 clarify the EU's position on the Russian elections in 2018 and to clarify the Union's foreign
- 26 policy on the subject.