Western European MEP VI: Lier

ENVI FACT SHEET: ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is a prominent issue, with activists urging the European Union to adopt significant measures to combat it. Advocates argue that achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 aligns with the goal of improving our daily environment and "saving the planet." It seems logical to support such measures.

However, the path to net-zero and addressing climate change comes with a considerable cost. A well-thought-out plan is essential to ensure a favorable return on investments and prevent economic hardship. Crafting such a plan is challenging due to numerous unknown variables, such as the impact of transitioning to a circular economy on our economic landscape.

A critical concern arises if the rest of the world, including China, (South)-America, Asia, and Africa, does not share this vision. Could our economy face stiff competition from foreign products produced inexpensively due to a lack of "green investments"? And more importantly, will our individual efforts even make a noticeable difference?

While the need to protect our planet is evident, we must also safeguard our economy and competitiveness to avoid becoming a peripheral player in global trade once again, just like before the 19th century. Striking a balance between environmental preservation and economic interests is crucial. The question remains: How can we harmonize the best of both worlds?

TOPIC

TOPIC

The question of which measures the EU should take to decrease the number of negative influences the EU faces due to climate change.

SUBQUESTIONS

1. Which measures should the EU take to combat climate change?
2. To which extends and how can the EU make sure that the rest of the world is also putting in efforts to combat climate change.
3. How can the EU balance economical consideration with environmental goals when implementing measures to combat climate change, and thus minimizing the impact on the industry and its workers?
4. How can we ensure the competitiveness of our economy whilst transitioning to a sustainably economy?

INFORMATION

EXISTING GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

1. **Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)**
   The EU employs a cap-and-trade system to reduce industrial carbon emissions, with a 62% reduction target by 2030.
2. **Fit for 55 Package**
   A comprehensive set of proposals aligning various policies with a 55% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
3. **Social Climate Fund**
   Funded by ETS revenues, it supports vulnerable groups and ensures a fair transition to sustainability.
4. **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**
   Imposes a carbon levy on imports from countries with lax emission standards, gradually implemented from 2026 to 2034.
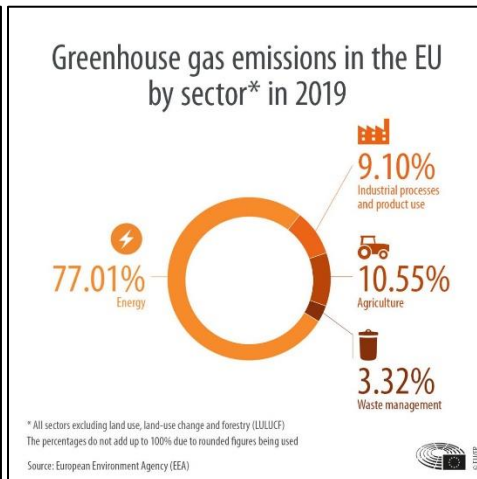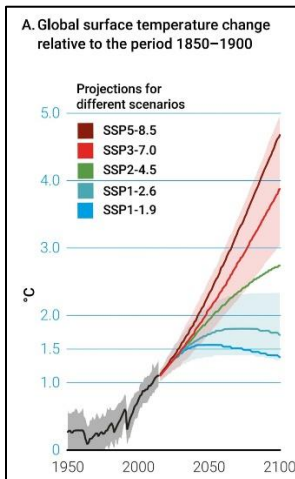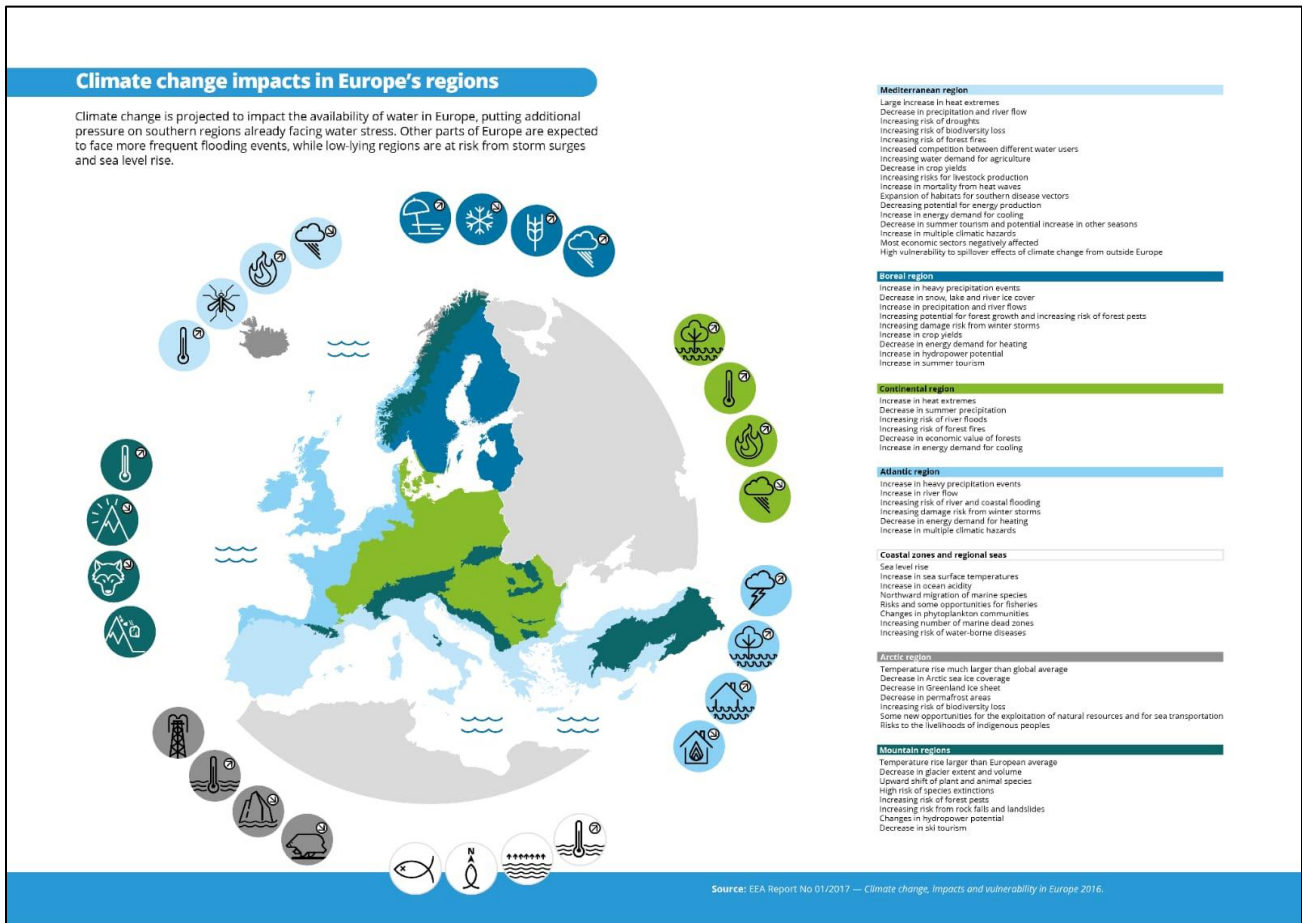
EXISTING REGULATIONS

1. **Renewable Energy**
   The EU promotes renewable energy projects, expediting permitting processes and engaging the public in site selection.
2. **Packaging Waste**
   New regulations target reusable options, reduced packaging, and clear recycling labels to decrease waste by 15% per capita by 2040.
3. **Transportation**
   Focus on electric charging infrastructure, hydrogen refuelling stations, and alternative fuel vehicles to reduce emissions.
4. **Energy Efficiency Laws**
   Revisions aim to reduce collective energy consumption by at least 11.7% by 2030, emphasizing zero-emission requirements for new buildings.
5. **Battery Industry**
   Comprehensive regulations cover battery life cycles, carbon footprint labels, due diligence for manufacturers, and recycling targets.
6. **Biodiversity Conservation**
   The EU's 2030 Biodiversity Strategy sets targets for protecting and restoring biodiversity, with goals for nature restoration and reduced pesticide use.
7. **Alternative Fuels**
   The EU explores various alternatives, including electricity, ammonia, and hydrogen, recognizing the need for diverse solutions.
8. **Energy Efficiency Laws (II)**
   Currently revising laws to align with the European Green Deal, setting targets for energy consumption reduction and zero-emission requirements for new buildings.
9. **Climate Action Strategy**
   The EU is a global leader in combating climate change, aiming for climate neutrality by 2050.

Want to learn more about all existing governmental bodies and regulations? Check out the annexe which includes way more detail.

STATISTICS

1. The average temperature in the EU has increased by 1.6°C over the past century, which is higher than the global average.
2. Climate-related events in the EU caused economic losses of €453 billion and insured losses of €170 billion between 1980 and 2019.
3. Climate change is expected to decrease crop yields in Southern Europe by up to 50% by 2050.
4. Climate change is impacting biodiversity in the EU, with a 42% decline in common birds and a 70% decline in grassland butterflies since the 1990s.
5. Increased cooling needs due to rising temperatures could lead to a 10% increase in electricity demand in the EU by 2100.
6. The EU's cereals, maize, and sunflower sectors could face annual production losses of up to €19 billion by 2050 due to climate change.
7. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, climate-related disasters caused an estimated $2.97 trillion in economic losses worldwide from 2000 to 2019.
8. A study published in the journal Nature Climate Change estimated that global sea-level rise could put $14 trillion of infrastructure at risk by 2100, including homes, roads, and industrial sites.
9. A report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that global crop yields are projected to decline by up to 25% by 2050 due to climate change, potentially leading to increased food prices.
10. Rising temperatures can reduce labour productivity in various industries. A study published in the journal Nature Climate Change estimated that by 2100, the global economy could lose up to 20% of its productivity due to heat stress in some regions.

GRAPHS ACCOMPANYING THE STATISTICS

Climate change impacts in Europe's regions

Climate change is projected to impact the availability of water in Europe, putting additional pressure on southern regions already facing water stress. Other parts of Europe are expected to face more frequent flooding events, while low-lying regions are at risk from storm surges and sea level rise.

Mediterranean region
- Large increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in precipitation and river flow
- Increasing risk of droughts
- Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
- Increasing risk of forest fires
- Increased competition between different water users
- Increasing water demand for agriculture
- Decrease in crop yields
- Increasing risks for livestock production
- Increase in mortality from heat waves
- Expansion of habitats for southern disease vectors
- Decreasing potential for energy production
- Increase in energy demand for cooling
- Decrease in summer tourism and potential increase in other seasons
- Increase in multiple climatic hazards
- Most economic sectors negatively affected
- High vulnerability to spillover effects of climate change from outside Europe

Boreal region
- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Decrease in snow, lake and river ice cover
- Increase in precipitation and river flows
- Increasing potential for forest growth and increasing risk of forest pests
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Increase in crop yields
- Decrease in energy demand for heating
- Increase in hydropower potential
- Increase in summer tourism

Continental region
- Increase in heat extremes
- Decrease in summer precipitation
- Increasing risk of river floods
- Increasing risk of forest fires
- Decrease in economic value of forests
- Increase in energy demand for cooling

Atlantic region
- Increase in heavy precipitation events
- Increase in river flow
- Increasing risk of river and coastal flooding
- Increasing damage risk from winter storms
- Decrease in energy demand for heating
- Increase in multiple climatic hazards

Coastal zones and regional seas
- Sea level rise
- Increase in sea surface temperatures
- Increase in ocean acidity
- Northward migration of marine species
- Risks and some opportunities for fisheries
- Changes in phytoplankton communities
- Increasing number of marine dead zones
- Increasing risk of water-borne diseases

Arctic region
- Temperature rise much larger than global average
- Decrease in Arctic sea ice coverage
- Decrease in Greenland ice sheet
- Decrease in permafrost areas
- Increasing risk of biodiversity loss
- Some new opportunities for the exploitation of natural resources and for sea transportation
- Risks to the livelihoods of indigenous peoples

Mountain regions
- Temperature rise larger than European average
- Decrease in glacier extent and volume
- Upward shift of plant and animal species
- High risk of species extinctions
- Increasing risk of forest pests
- Increasing risk from rock falls and landslides
- Changes in hydropower potential
- Decrease in ski tourism

Source: EEA Report No 01/2017 — Climate change, impacts and vulnerability in Europe 2016.

A. Global surface temperature change relative to the period 1850–1900

Projections for different scenarios
- SSP5-8.5
- SSP3-7.0
- SSP2-4.5
- SSP1-2.6
- SSP1-1.9

Greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by sector* in 2019

- 9.10% Industrial processes and product use
- 10.55% Agriculture
- 3.32% Waste management
- 77.01% Energy

* All sectors excluding land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF)
The percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounded figures being used

Source: European Environment Agency (EEA)

SOME ARTICLES

- [Reducing carbon emissions: EU targets and measures](#)
- [The net-zero transitions: Its cost and benefits](#)
- [Circular economy: definition, importance, and benefits](#)
- [Europe's green transition impossible without China, says Dutch minister](#)
- [Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit | Net zero: economy and jobs](#)

COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS

XANDER VERNIERS

Nationality	Belgian
Age	17
MEP's	3
Languages	DUTCH, FR, EN
Mail	xander.verniers@gmail.com

ERLANDINO DODA

Nationality	Irish
Age	17
MEP's	1
Languages	IRISH, EN, ALBANIAN
Mail	edoda24@belvederecollege.ie

Western European MEP VI: Lier

CULT FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The last years the EU has worked really hard to motivate youth to participate in politics and to tell us more about their opinions and preferences. But in all member states, the youth still experiences lots of barriers which prevent them from participating. This inactivity among the youth in society has led to a major underrepresentation of our generation.

TOPIC

TOPIC

The question of how the EU should act concerning the engagement of youth into politics.

SUBQUESTIONS

1. What are the barriers preventing youth from actively participating in politics in the EU, and what should the EU do with them?

2. What role should social media and technology play in the EU's efforts to engage youth in politics?

3. Should the EU ensure that the voices, opinions and concerns of young people are represented and taken into account in political decision-making processes, and if so, howshould they do that?

4. Should the EU promote civic education and political participation in schools and universities across member states, and if so, how?

INFORMATION

EXISTING GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

1. **European Parliament and Youth Initiatives:** The European Parliament has various initiatives to raise awareness among young people about European politics, including school projects, simulations of parliamentary sessions, and youth conferences. (MEP for example)
2. **Erasmus+ Program:** This program provides opportunities for young people to engage in international exchanges, training, and volunteering, allowing them to broaden their horizons and develop intercultural competencies.
https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/programme-guide/part-a/priorities-of-the-erasmus-programme/objectives-features#:~:text=The%20general%20objective%20of%20the,to%20driving%20innovation%2C%20and%20to
3. **Youth Dialogue:** The EU regularly organizes dialogues with young people, providing them with the opportunity to share their views and concerns with policymakers. These dialogues promote direct engagement of young people in the decision-making process.
https://youth.europa.eu/strategy/euyouthdialogue_en#:~:text=The%20EU%20Youth%20Dialogue%20is,civil%20society%20actors%2C%20as%20appropriate. https://youth.europa.eu/get-involved/eu-youth-dialogue/what-eu-youth-dialogue_en

EXISTING REGULATIONS

1. The European Union official website; European Citizens´ Initiative Forum (ECI Forum)
https://citizens-initiative-forum.europa.eu/_en

2. Resolution 33/22: Equal participation in political and public affairs (European Youth Forum submission)
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/EqualParticipation/DraftGuidelines/EuropeanYouthForum.pdf

3. Fact sheet about youth participation, prepared by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Focal Point on Youth, UNDESA
https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-political-participation.pdf

4. A study on young people's participation in European democratic processes, requested by the AFCO committee of the European Parliament
https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/745820/IPOL_STU(2023)745820_EN.pdf

5. Conference of the future of Europe
https://wayback.archive-it.org/12090/20230417172132/https://futureu.europa.eu/en

6. The European Union, EU Youth Strategy. Here you can find relevant resolutions about our topic
https://youth.europa.eu/strategy/library_en

7. The European Youth Portal, relevant sections to read are the "EU Youth Dialogue" and "Democratic participation".
   https://youth.europa.eu/home_en
   https://youth.europa.eu/eu-youth-dialogue_en
   https://youth.europa.eu/get-involved/democratic-participation_en
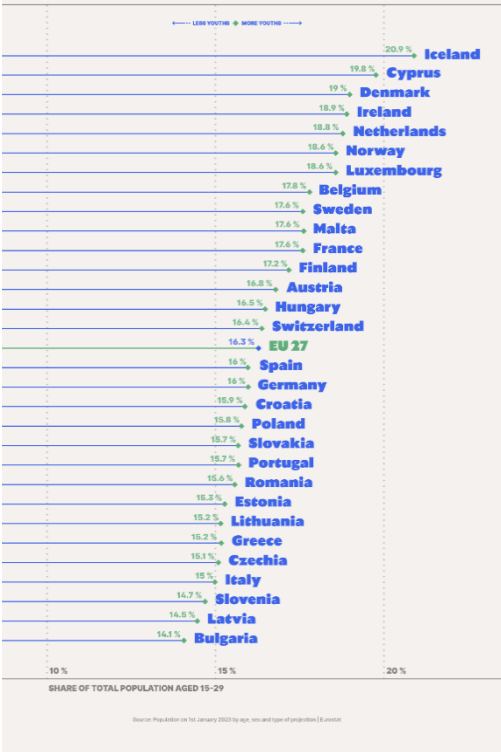
8. The Euroscola program:
   https://youth.europarl.europa.eu/more-information/euroscola.html

9. The Erasmus+ Program:
   The 2021-2027 program is highly relevant here, it focuses on social inclusion, the greentransformation and promoting young people's participation in the democratic life.
   https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/about-erasmus/what-is-erasmus

STATISTICS AND CHARTS

EUROPEAN YOUTH: A DIVERSE LANDSCAPE

Which European countries have a larger group of people between the ages of 15 and 29?
For 2023, Iceland tops the ranking with 20.9% of its population belonging to this age group.

←— LESS YOUTHS ◆ MORE YOUTHS —→

20.9 %	Iceland
19.8 %	Cyprus
19 %	Denmark
18.9 %	Ireland
18.8 %	Netherlands
18.6 %	Norway
18.6 %	Luxembourg
17.8 %	Belgium
17.6 %	Sweden
17.6 %	Malta
17.6 %	France
17.2 %	Finland
16.8 %	Austria
16.5 %	Hungary
16.4 %	Switzerland
16.3 %	EU 27
16 %	Spain
16 %	Germany
15.9 %	Croatia
15.8 %	Poland
15.7 %	Slovakia
15.7 %	Portugal
15.6 %	Romania
15.3 %	Estonia
15.2 %	Lithuania
15.2 %	Greece
15.1 %	Czechia
15 %	Italy
14.7 %	Slovenia
14.5 %	Latvia
14.1 %	Bulgaria

SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15-29

Source: Population on 1st January 2023 by age, sex and type of projection | Eurostat

MORE AND MORE YOUNG PEOPLE VOTE IN EU ELECTIONS

Voting-age youths under 25 are the fastest growing demographic when it comes to participating in EU elections. The share of voters in this age group has grown by 13 percentage points in the last 10 years.

	2009	2014	2019
55+ years old	50%	51%	54%
40–54 years old	44%	45%	52%
25–39 years old	36%	35%	47%
16/18–24 years old	29%	28%	42%

YEAR OF EU ELECTIONS

Source: Standard Eurobarometer 91 | data.europa.eu
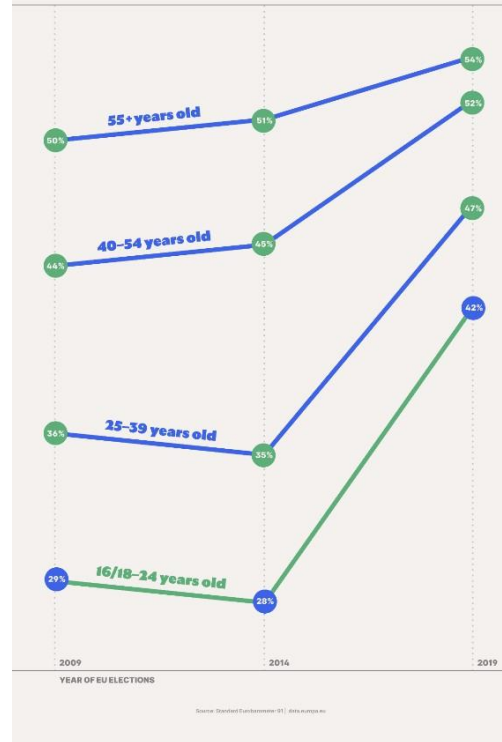
THE GAP BETWEEN 'PERCEPTIONS' AND ACTIONS

There is a gap between what young people perceive is effective and their actions.
For example, 33% believe in street protests, but only 24% have done it. On the other hand, 42% have created or signed petitions, but just 30% perceive it as effective.

VOTE IN ELECTIONS	41%	46%
CREATE OR SIGN PETITION	30%	42%
POST OPINIONS ONLINE	18%	26%
BOYCOTT	18%	25%
PARTICIPATE IN STREET PROTESTS	24%	33%
USE HASHTAGS / CHANGE PROFILE PICTURE	11%	23%
VOLUNTEER	17%	21%
ENGAGE IN PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS	11%	16%
JOIN A YOUTH ORGANISATION	10%	14%
CONTACT A POLITICIAN	10%	19%

SHARE OF YOUTHS WHO PERCEIVE AN ACTION AS EFFECTIVE VERSUS WHO HAVE DONE IT

Source: Flash Eurobarometer European Parliament Youth Survey 2021

ENGAGED YOUTH, BUT NOT EVERYWHERE

The majority of young people in the EU have participated in the activities of youth organisations. There are stark differences between countries. For example, 52% of youths in Malta haven't been involved in any organisations, against 31% in Belgium.


←— LESS PARTICIPATION ◆ MORE PARTICIPATION —→

48%	Malta
49%	Latvia
51%	Cyprus
51%	Hungary
54%	Poland
55%	Sweden
55%	Estonia
57%	France
57%	Slovakia
60%	Italy
61%	Greece
61%	EU 27
61%	Spain
61%	Luxembourg
61%	Lithuania
62%	Portugal
62%	Croatia
62%	Czechia
63%	Denmark
63%	Finland
64%	Romania
64%	Bulgaria
65%	Germany
65%	Netherlands
66%	Slovenia
67%	Austria
69%	Ireland
69%	Belgium

SHARE OF YOUTHS PARTICIPATING IN ANY OF THE TYPES OF ORGANISATIONS SURVEYED

Source: Flash Eurobarometer FL502 : Youth and Democracy in the European Year of Youth | data.europa.eu

https://data.europa.eu/en/publications/datastories/understanding-youth-engagement-europe-through-open-data
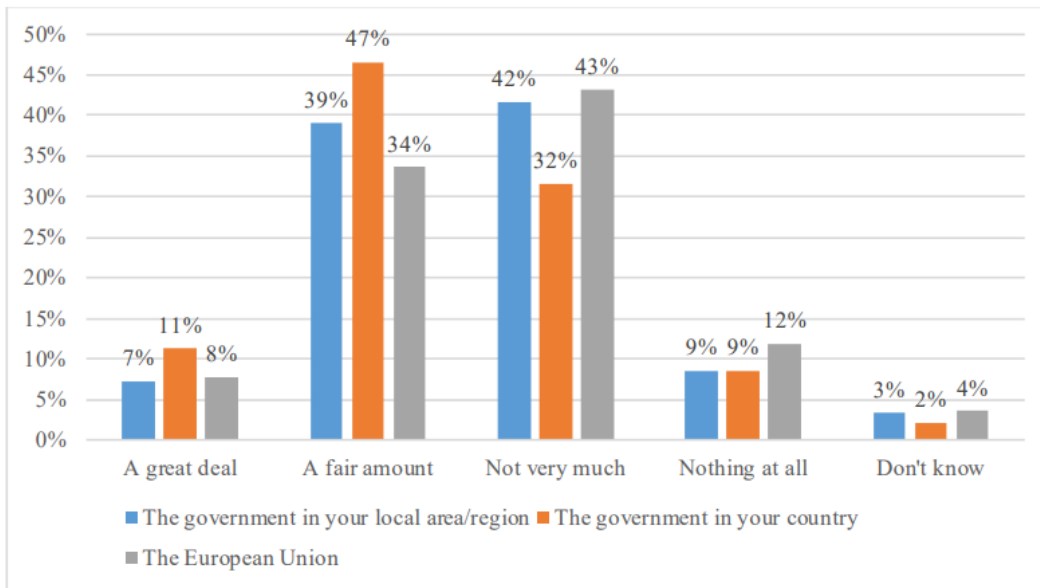
Source:

European Values Study, Wave 7 (2020)

Figure 5: From which of these sources do you get most information about political and social issues? Please select up to three answers. (in percentages - EU27)
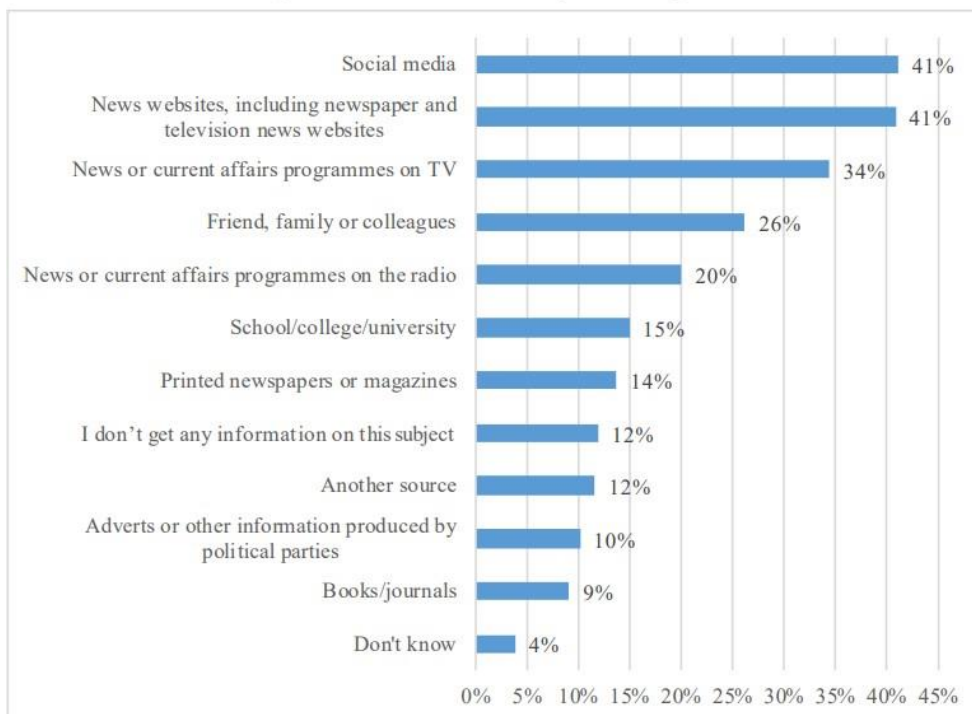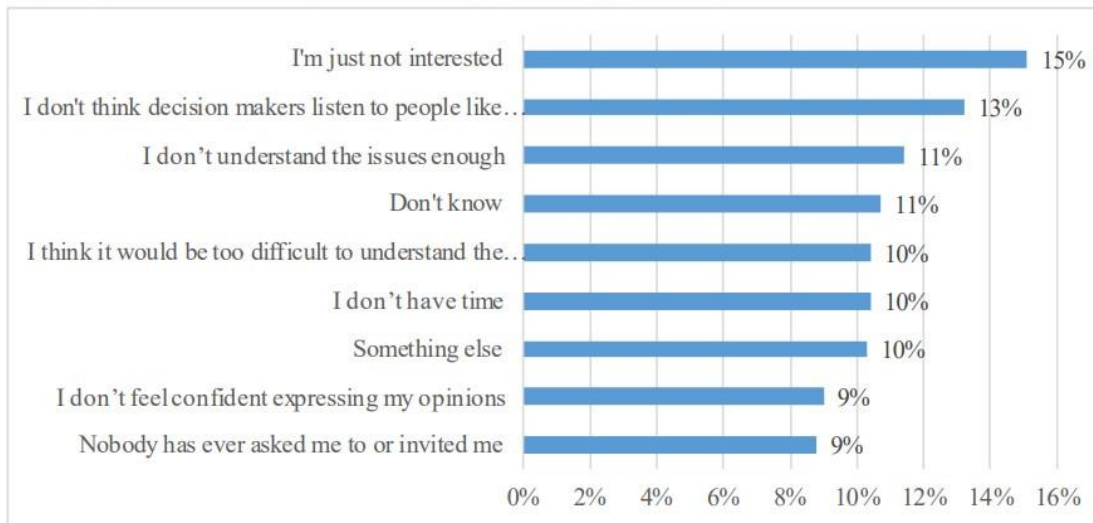

Source:

European Parliament Youth Survey (2021)

Figure 6: How much, if anything, do you feel you understand about…? (in percentages - EU27)

Source: European Parliament Youth Survey (2021)

Figure 10: You said you have not voted in the last local, national or European election. What, if anything, has prevented you from doing this? (in percentages - EU27)

Source: European Parliament Youth Survey (2021)

COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS

SIEN VETS

Nationality	Belgian
MEP's	3
Mail	Sien.vets@leerling.sgclier.be

SARA SABETA

Nationality	Norwegian
MEP's	5
Mail	Sabetasara@gmail.com

Western European MEP VI: Lier

DROI FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

In terms of equal rights, EU member states are among the most equal countries in the world. Yet not every citizen can benefit from this in the same way. For instance, the European Union still faces the situation where men and women are paid unequally for the same work. Also, men and women do not always have equal opportunities in terms of self-development due to stereotypes and prejudices. In addition, within EU member states, there are also major differences in rights for different gender identities. Increasingly, there is even violence and harassment against certain genders. The committee on human rights will address the following main question which can be divided into four sub-questions on this topic:

TOPIC

TOPIC

The question of what the EU should do regarding gender equality within the EU borders:

SUBQUESTIONS

1. The question of what strategies the EU can adopt to combat violence and harassment based on sex and gender identity.
2. The question of what the EU should do with the difference in rights for different sexes and gender identities.
3. The question of how the EU should address the gender pay gap and to what extent the EU should ensure equal pay for equal work within its member states.
4. The question of how and to what extent the EU should reduce gender stereotypes and biases.

KEY WORDS

To avoid misconceptions and ensure that all Members of the European Parliament perceive the issue in the same way, it is important to define some general concepts that are important in this issue:
- Sex: sex is about the sexual characteristics that make one a man or a woman. In this issue, therefore, we define the sexes exclusively as male and female.
- Gender identity: gender identity is about who people are, and how they feel. Because it is about a feeling, we cannot establish all the different gender identities, but the most common ones besides male and female are transgender, non-binary, queer, agender and genderfluid.

INFORMATION

Already existing bodies and organizations

- **European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)**: EIGE is an EU organ dedicated to promoting and advancing gender equality. It provides data and research to help EU member states make informed decisions in this area. Please note that there is a thematic focus on the official website of EIGE. This focus is currently regarding climate change and how gender equality can help us accomplish the European Green Deal. This topic will be handled in ITRE and won't be discussed in DROI.
https://eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/toolkits-guides

- **European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)**: FRA monitors and reports on fundamental rights issues, such as but not limited to:
    - Article 1: Human dignity – everyone has the right to be treated with dignity.
    - Article 11: Freedom of expression and information.
    - Article 21: Non-discrimination – forbids discrimination on grounds of sex, race, color, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or other belief, political opinion, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.
    - Article 23: Equality between men and women
https://european-union.europa.eu/institutions-law-budget/institutions-and-bodies/search- all-eu-institutions-and-bodies/european-union-agency-fundamental-rights-fra_en#:~:text=Overview&text=The%20EU%20Agency%20for%20Fundamental,rights%20bet ter%20informed%20and%20targeted.

- **LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025**: The LGBTIQ Equality Strategy 2020-2025 is a strategy developed by the EU to promote equality and inclusion for LGBTIQ individuals within the EU. It shows a framework of actions and initiatives aimed at combating discrimination and advancing the rights of LGBTIQ people in various areas.
https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental- rights/combatting-discrimination/lesbian-gay-bi-trans-and-intersex-equality/lgbtiq-equality-strategy-2020-2025_en

- **Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025**: The Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025 is a plan by the EU to promote gender equality and combat gender-based discrimination and inequalities within its member states. This strategy was introduced to address the persistent challenges and disparities that exist between men and women in various aspects of life.
https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/policies/justice-and-fundamental- rights/gender-equality/gender-equality-strategy_en
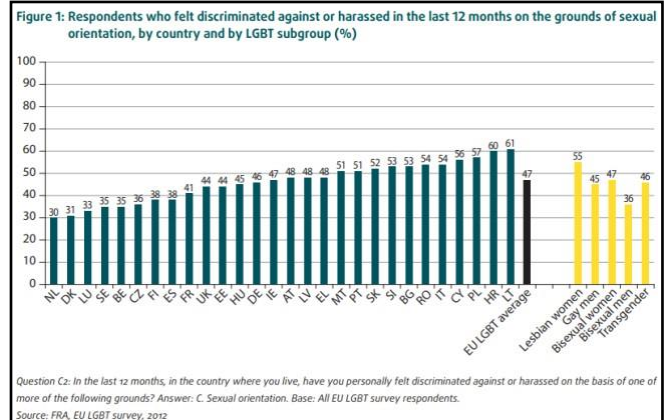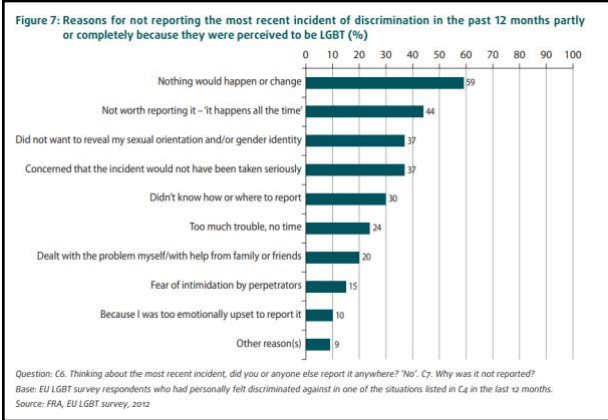
Measures

- **Gender equality index**: The Gender Equality Index gives the EU and the Member States a score from 1 to 100. A score of one hundred would mean that a country had reached full equality between women and men. This website provides a wide variety of different other useful statistics. https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2023
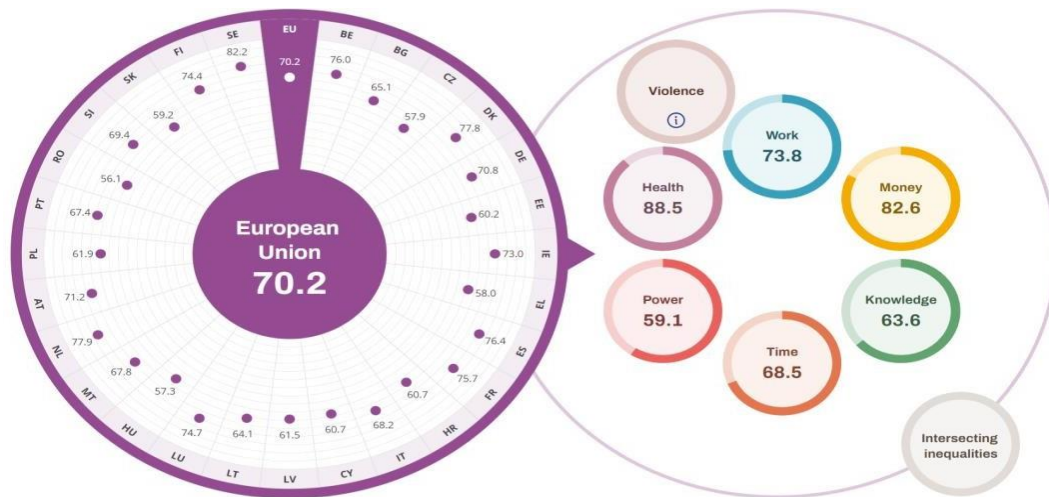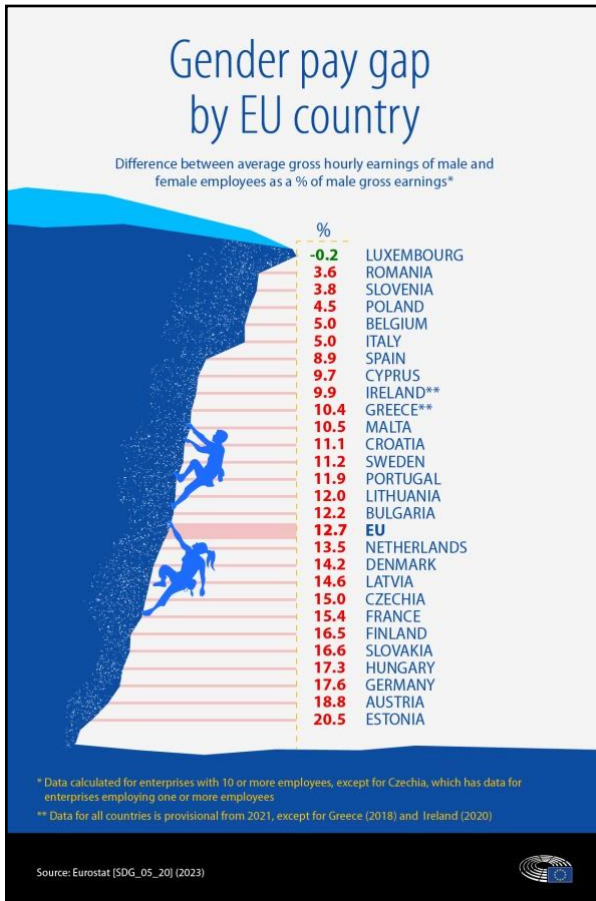

Convergence analysis shows a mean improvement in gender equality, accompanied by a decline in disparities between Member States for the period 2010-2021. Despite their different starting points, 15 Member States (BE, BG, DK, IE, EL, HR, IT, CY, LT, MT, NL, PT, SI, FI, and SE) have come closer to the EU average over time. The remaining 12 Member States (CZ, DE, EE, ES, FR, LV, LU, HU, AT, PL, RO, and SK) have increased their distance from the EU average. In detail:

- *Catching up* – Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Croatia, Italy, Lithuania, Malta, and Portugal have Index scores lower than the EU average but are making faster improvements over time, reducing the gap between them and the EU.
- *Flattening* – Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Slovenia have improved their Index scores. Their gender equality levels are higher than the EU average, but their progress has been slower than the EU average. As a result, the gaps between these countries and the EU have narrowed over time.
- *Outperforming* – Austria, Germany, Spain, France, and Luxembourg perform better than the EU average on gender equality and progress more rapidly. Consequently, the gap between these countries and the EU is widening.
- *Slower pace* – Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia have all improved their Gender Equality Index scores, but are consistently and significantly lower than the EU average. In addition, their progress in gender equality is slower, leading to growing disparities over time compared with the EU.
  - https://eige.europa.eu/

Statistics

Figure 7: Reasons for not reporting the most recent incident of discrimination in the past 12 months partly or completely because they were perceived to be LGBT (%)

Question: C6. Thinking about the most recent incident, did you or anyone else report it anywhere? 'No'. C7. Why was it not reported?
Base: EU LGBT survey respondents who had personally felt discriminated against in one of the situations listed in C4 in the last 12 months.
Source: FRA, EU LGBT survey, 2012

Figure 1: Respondents who felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months on the grounds of sexual orientation, by country and by LGBT subgroup (%)

Question C2: In the last 12 months, in the country where you live, have you personally felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of one of more of the following grounds? Answer: C. Sexual orientation. Base: All EU LGBT survey respondents.
Source: FRA, EU LGBT survey, 2012

https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/eu-lgbt-survey-results-at-a-glance_en.pdf (2x)

https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/society/20200227STO73519/gender-pay-gap-in-europe-facts-and-figures-infographic

https://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index/2023/domain/work

COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS

Gijs Groote	Name	Ruben Smet
Netherlands	Nationality	Belgium
Gjgroote06@gmail.com	E-mail	Rubensmet1@hotmail.com

Western European MEP VI: Lier

JUST FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the rise of extremism has spurred critical conversations within the EU member states. Addressing the complex dynamics of this multifaceted issue requires a comprehensive examination of boths preventative and reactive measures. Which matters should the EU take concerning the rising popularity of extremist parties within the EU?

TOPIC

TOPIC
Which matters should the EU take concerning the rising popularity of extremist parties within the EU?

SUBQUESTIONS

1. How can we protect democracy within the EU?
2. The question regarding the protection of diversity within the EU.
3. What about the expression of extremism ideologies, because of the parties right to freedom of speech?
4. The question regarding the protection of minorities targeted by extremist parties.

KEY TERMS

Right wing: The section of a political party or system that espouses conservative or socially traditional ideologies, prioritizing national sovereignty, traditional values, free enterprise and potentially supporting stricter immigration controls.

Extremism: The holding of extreme political or religious views and beliefs that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable; fanaticism.

Freedom of speech: The power or right to express one's opinions without censorship, restraint, or legal penalty. With all its limits.

Immigration: The action of coming to live in a foreign country.

INFORMATION

Bodies already in place

Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN): An EU-wide network established by the European Commission that aims to prevent and counter violent extremism, including right-wing extremism. It brings together practitioners, policymakers, and experts.

EUROPOL: EUROPOL is the European police agency that collaborates with law enforcement agencies in the member states of the European Union. It has a special unit for counterterrorism and is involved in countering extremist threats, including right-wing extremism.

EU list of terrorist organizations: The European Union maintains a list of banned terrorist organizations, including extremist groups. Member states take steps to monitor and combat these groups.

European Commission and EU Anti-Terrorism Coordinator: The European Commission collaborates with member states to develop policies and provide funding for programs aimed at preventing radicalization and countering extremism. The EU also has an anti-terrorism coordinator.

International organizations: European countries work with international organizations such as the United Nations and the Council of Europe to address extremist threats and promote human rights

Useful links

- Right-wing extremism in EU, https://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/en/document/IPOL_STU(2021)700953
- Right-wing extremism in EU, https://www.iemed.org/publication/the-rise-of-the-far-right-in-europe/
- Freedom of speech, https://www.unia.be/en/areas-of-action/media-and-internet/internet/the-limits-of-free-speech
- Percentage of far-right parties, https://www.statista.com/chart/6852/right-wing-populisms-enormous-potential-across-europe/
- Right-wing terrorism, https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/countering-radical-right/western-europe-right-wing-terrorism-rise/
- EU's reaction to terrorism, https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/#prevention%20of%20 radicalisation
- Counter terrorism and violent extremism https://www.epc.eu/en/Projects/Counter-Terrorism-and-Violent-Extremism~10ff90
- Left-wing extremism in EU https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2021-11/ran_vlwae_in_the_eu_analysing_threats_potential_for_p-cve_112021_en.pdf
- Left-wing extremism in EU https://www.statewatch.org/media/2615/eu-europol-violent-left-wing-anarchist-extremism-presentation-7-7-21.pdf
- Left-wing violence https://www.statewatch.org/media/2555/eu-council-violent-left-wing-extremism-ctc-paper-10101-21.pdf

- Preventing and counterintering violent extremism https://fpi.ec.europa.eu/news-1/preventing-and-countering-violent-extremism-stories-around-globe-2021-03-18_en

- Terrorism cost

https://www.statista.com/chart/14198/terrorism-cost-the-eu-euro180-billion-between-2004-2016/
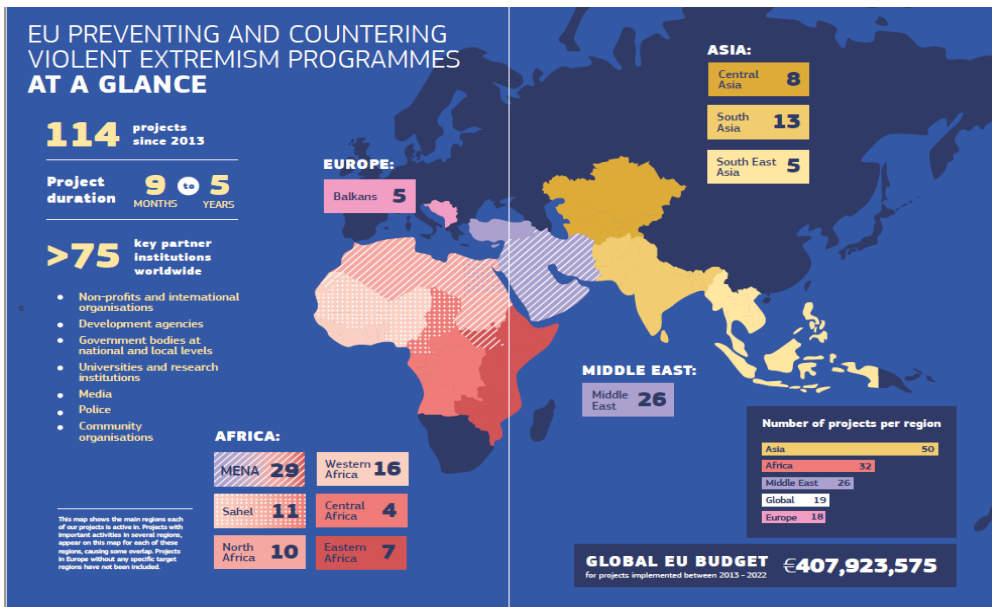
COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS

Belgium (F) – Chloé Sylverans	Luxembourg (F) – Isidora Rilak
chloe.sylverans@leerling.sgclier.be	ir2491@elaml.lu

Western European MEP VI: Lier

LIBE FACT SHEET: COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

INTRODUCTION

Migration to the European Union has notably surged due to multifaceted conflicts across various regions. This surge raises alarm bells as the spectre of a new refugee crisis looms. The EU has steadfastly committed itself to the noble objective of extending aid and ensuring the safety of as many displaced individuals as possible. However, navigating this humanitarian mission is beset by great challenges.

While the EU remains dedicated to its humanitarian mission, the path forward demands an all-round approach. It necessitates not only increased collaboration among member states but also comprehensive measures to address the root causes of migration, promoting stability and peace in regions plagued by conflict. Balancing this imperative with the practical constraints and societal sentiments requires a nuanced and adaptive approach.

The European Committee LIBE recognizes the urgency of this situation and remains committed to advocating for policies that ensure the protection and well-being of migrants while addressing the legitimate concerns of host communities.

TOPIC

TOPIC
The question of how the EU should handle migration within its borders:

SUBQUESTIONS

1. How will the EU handle upon upcoming migration, primarily caused by international conflict.
2. How can the EU ensure legal migration and corresponding mindsets among migrants?
3. How can the EU ensure swift status-checks and how will it follow up on migrant whereabouts?
4. How can the EU act upon the fact that denied asylum seekers remain to reside within its borders?

INFORMATION

You will be able to find some useful links underneath. These will be necessary for your preparation. The preparation work will not be limited to this, but by carefully going to links listed down below, you will have an idea of current statistics, issues, organisations… In conclusion a great deal of things related to your committee.

GENERAL EU MIGRATION POLICY
- ❖ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/

STATISTICS ON MIGRATION FLOW

- ❖ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-life/statistics-migration-europe_en
- ❖ https://dtm.iom.int/europe/arrivals

HOW TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM

- ❖ https://www.government.se/articles/2023/06/eu-member-states-agree-on-key-parts-of-pact-on-migration-and-asylum/ (migration pact between member states)
- ❖ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/eu-migration-asylum-reform-pact/

HOW DOES THE EU HANDLE MIGRATION NOW

- ❖ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-migration-policy/managing-migration-flows/ (**How the EU manages migration flows**)
- ❖ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_16_2434 (**EU Resettlement Framework** to establish a common European policy on resettlement)
- ❖ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/10/07/legal-migration-council-adopts-blue-card-directive-to-attract-highly-qualified-workers/ (**The EU Blue card Directive, the Eu initiative to attain highly-qualified workers**)
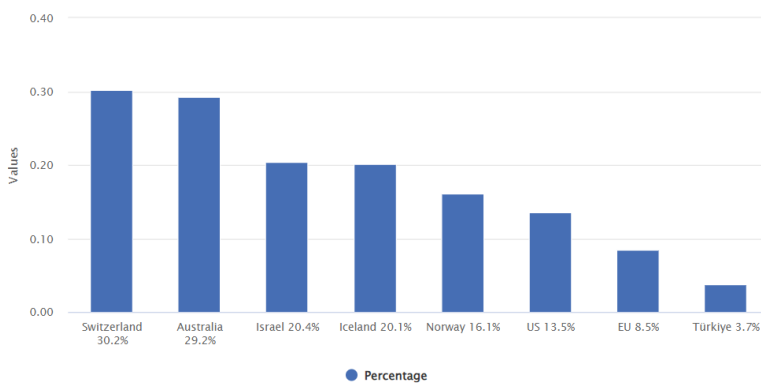
SOME USEFUL CHARTS
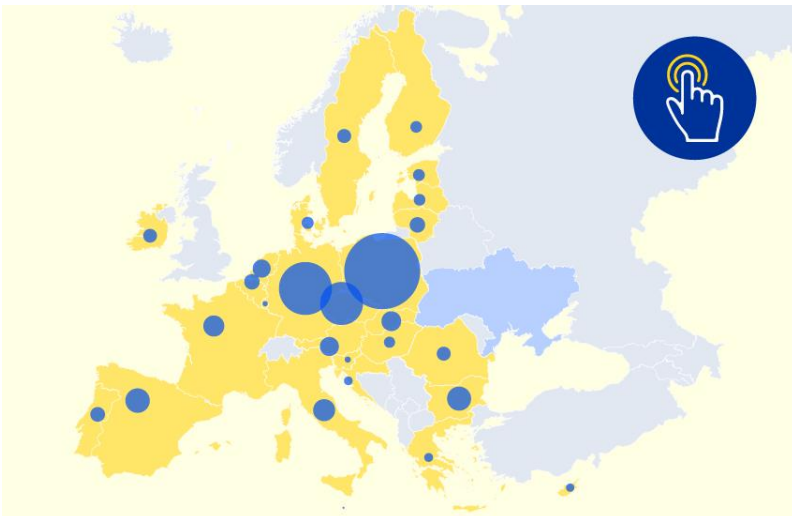
A map shows the number of refugees from Ukraine registered for temporary protection or similar national schemes in the 27 countries of the EU.
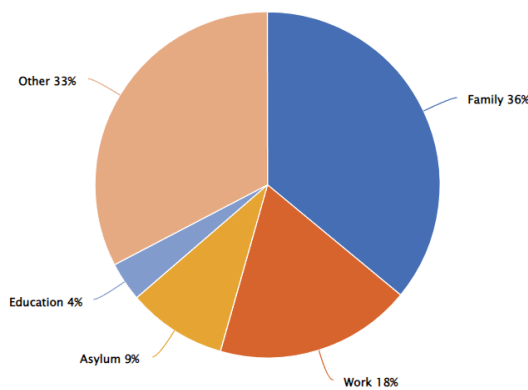
Reasons to stay in Europe

Foreign born residents per country

COMMITTEE PRESIDENTS

ROMAN DIETZE

Nationality	German
Phone	+49 157 37882637
Mail	roman.dietze27@gmail.com

LUCA MAESSEN

Nationality	Belgian
Phone	+32 478 50 17 59
Mail	luca.maessen1@gmail.com

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