

Developing Routes of Europe's future through non-formal learning with Active youth Members (D.R.E.A.M.LAND)



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E-Module

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Part 1: Introduction to the D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation

This section of the module provides participants with the essential processes and skills required for successful engagement in the D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation. It focuses on the practical aspects of parliamentary procedures, including debate rules, position paper writing, and simulation dynamics.

Introduction

The D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation, held from June 6th to June 12th, 2024, in Antalya, Turkey, was a key event designed to empower young people through direct participation in democratic processes. Organized by LIDOSK in collaboration with seven European partners and supported by the EUROPEAN EDUCATION AND CULTURE EXECUTIVE AGENCY (EACEA), was designed to empower young people by immersing them in the democratic process, providing them with hands-on experience in legislative procedures, and encouraging them to actively contribute to the discourse on environmental sustainability and political literacy..

1.1 Overview of the Event: D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation

Event Objectives

The primary objectives of the D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation were:

- **Empowering Youth:** The primary objective of the event was to empower young participants by enhancing their understanding of political systems and decision-making processes, particularly within the European Union. By participating in this simulation, young people gained practical experience that prepared them to become active citizens and future leaders in their communities.
- **Political Literacy:** Another key goal was to improve participants' political literacy. Understanding the intricacies of the EU's political mechanisms and the role of various institutions is crucial for effective participation in democratic processes. The simulation provided a platform for young people to learn about these systems in a structured and engaging way.



- **Environmental Advocacy:** The event also aimed to inspire and equip participants to advocate for environmental sustainability. In alignment with the EU's Green Deal, the simulation encouraged discussions and legislative proposals focused on achieving a carbon-neutral continent by 2050.

Structure of the Event

The event was meticulously planned to ensure that each day built upon the previous one, gradually increasing the participants' understanding and engagement with the simulation.

Day 1: A Grand Opening

The event began with the arrival and registration of participants, followed by a warm welcome address by LIDOSK's president, Mr. Osman Pişirici. As a prominent green activist, Mr. Pişirici set the tone for the event by emphasizing the importance of sustainability and the critical role young people play in shaping a greener future. His speech was a call to action, encouraging participants to think critically about their environmental impact and how they can contribute to global sustainability efforts.

Following the opening address, participants engaged in a series of ice-breaker activities designed to foster a sense of community and collaboration. These activities were essential in helping attendees build connections that would enhance their learning experience throughout the event.

The afternoon sessions featured two distinguished speakers:

- **Ege Erkoçak**, an expert in European Union affairs, provided a comprehensive overview of the EU's history, its decision-making mechanisms, and the dynamics of EU-Turkey relations. His session was instrumental in helping participants understand the complexities of the EU's structure and how it impacts member and candidate countries.
- **EvrİM İşeri**, a young member of the Konyaaltı Municipal Council, discussed the challenges of youth representation in governance. Her personal experiences highlighted the importance of youth involvement in politics and inspired participants to consider roles in public service.



The day concluded with a vibrant intercultural night, where participants shared their cultures and traditions, fostering a deeper sense of unity and understanding among the diverse group.

Day 2: Learning from the Experts

The second day was dedicated to learning from experts in various fields, with sessions designed to provide participants with practical knowledge and insights.

- **Morning Sessions:** The day began with team-building activities, followed by a session with **Ramon Rahangmetan**, an EU lobbyist. Ramon's session focused on the significance of lobbying within the EU and how young people can engage in these activities to influence policy. His practical advice on advocacy and policy change within the EU framework was particularly empowering.
- **Midday Session:** After a short break, **Ersel Erbaş**, a board member of the National Youth Council of Türkiye, led a session on youth activism and youth policies. He emphasized the importance of youth participation in decision-making processes and how active involvement can lead to significant achievements. His session was a motivational call for young people to take a proactive stance in their communities.
- **Afternoon Session:** The final session of the day was conducted by **Zeynep Tuğçe Çiftçibaş Güç**, the Director of International Affairs at Antalya Metropolitan Municipality. Zeynep's interactive session on policy development was highly engaging, guiding participants through creating policy recommendations and papers. Her expertise provided participants with practical tools and skills that they could apply in their advocacy efforts.

Days 3-4: Parliamentary Simulation

The core of the D.R.E.A.M.LAND event was the parliamentary simulation held on Days 3 and 4. These sessions were designed to give participants a hands-on experience in legislative processes and decision-making.

- **Simulation Preparation:** Participants spent time familiarizing themselves with the rules and procedures of parliamentary operations, guided by youth leaders and experts. This preparatory phase included studying the provided documents on writing position papers, understanding parliamentary rules, and

developing policy papers.

- **Simulation Sessions:** Held at the Konyaaltı Municipality, the simulation sessions allowed participants to step into the roles of decision-makers, policy-makers, and policy implementers. They engaged in structured debates, discussions, and voting on proposed bills. The simulations were designed to mimic real parliamentary proceedings, providing participants with an immersive and realistic understanding of legislative work. The debates were lively, and participants demonstrated a deep understanding of the topics, showcasing their dedication and knowledge.

Day 5: Policy Paper Development and Evaluation

Following the simulation, participants transitioned to policy paper development, where they applied the knowledge and skills gained during the event to draft comprehensive policy recommendations.

- **Policy Development:** Guided by LIDOSK's trainer, **Mr. Arda Yılmaz Pişirici**, participants worked in groups to draft policy papers based on the discussions and decisions made during the simulations. This process involved critical thinking, research, and collaborative writing, resulting in well-crafted policy documents that reflected the objectives of the D.R.E.A.M.LAND project.
- **Evaluation and Reflection:** The final sessions of the event focused on evaluating the simulation and the policy papers. Participants reflected on their experiences, shared feedback, and discussed the outcomes of the event. This reflective process was crucial in identifying strengths and areas for improvement, ensuring that future iterations of the D.R.E.A.M.LAND project can be even more impactful.

The event concluded with a certificate ceremony, recognizing the hard work and dedication of the participants. The certificates served as a testament to their commitment to making a difference in their communities and beyond.

Looking Ahead



The D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation was a resounding success, providing young people with invaluable skills, knowledge, and experiences. The event not only enhanced political literacy and advocacy skills but also fostered a sense of community and shared purpose among participants. As the D.R.E.A.M.LAND project continues, the insights gained from this event will empower participants to take active roles in their communities, contribute to policy development, and support the EU's goals for a greener and more inclusive Europe.

1.2 Objectives and Expectations

The D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation was designed with several overarching objectives in mind, each aimed at fostering the development of young leaders who are informed, empowered, and ready to take action on pressing global issues. Below, these objectives are detailed to provide a clear understanding of what the event aimed to achieve and what was expected of the participants.

Primary Objectives:

1. Empowerment of Youth:

- **Goal:** The primary goal of the event was to empower young people by providing them with the tools, knowledge, and confidence to actively engage in political processes. This was not just about teaching them how political systems work, but about instilling a sense of agency—showing them that they can be the change-makers in their communities and on a broader scale.
- **Expected Outcome:** Participants were expected to leave the event with a stronger belief in their ability to influence policy and drive change, equipped with practical skills they could apply in real-world situations.

2. Enhancing Political Literacy:

- **Goal:** Another key objective was to deepen the participants' understanding of political systems, particularly the intricacies of the European Union's legislative processes. By gaining insight into how decisions are made, who the key players are, and what the procedural steps involve, participants were better prepared to engage meaningfully in political discourse.



- **Expected Outcome:** Participants were expected to demonstrate an increased ability to analyze political situations, understand the implications of policy decisions, and articulate informed opinions on issues affecting their communities and the wider European context.

3. Promoting Environmental Advocacy:

- **Goal:** In alignment with the EU's Green Deal and the global push for sustainability, the event placed a strong emphasis on environmental advocacy. Participants were encouraged to think critically about environmental issues and to develop policies that could contribute to the EU's goal of becoming carbon-neutral by 2050.
- **Expected Outcome:** By the end of the event, participants were expected to have developed a nuanced understanding of environmental challenges and to be capable of crafting policy proposals that address these issues effectively.

4. Facilitating Cross-Cultural Collaboration:

- **Goal:** Given the diverse backgrounds of the participants, the event aimed to promote cross-cultural understanding and collaboration. The simulation provided a platform for young people from different countries to work together, share perspectives, and learn from each other.
- **Expected Outcome:** Participants were expected to build strong networks and collaborative relationships that would extend beyond the event, fostering a sense of European solidarity and shared purpose.

Expectations of Participants:

1. Active Engagement:

- Participants were expected to actively engage in all sessions, including the ice-breakers, expert talks, and simulation activities. This active participation was crucial for the success of the event, as it relied heavily on the input and interaction of each individual.

2. Collaboration and Teamwork:

- The event was structured to encourage teamwork, particularly during the parliamentary simulation and policy paper development phases. Participants were expected to collaborate effectively with their peers, respecting diverse viewpoints and working towards common goals.

3. Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving:

- Throughout the event, participants were challenged to think critically about the issues presented, to analyze problems from multiple angles, and to propose innovative solutions. This was particularly important during the simulation, where participants had to navigate complex political scenarios.

4. Reflection and Application:

- After the event, participants were expected to reflect on what they had learned and consider how they could apply these lessons in their own lives and communities. This reflection was a key part of the learning process, helping to solidify the knowledge and skills gained during the event.

1.3 Key Themes

The D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation was centered around three key themes, each of which was integral to the event's objectives and the learning experience of the participants. These themes were carefully chosen to ensure that the event addressed some of the most pressing issues facing young people in Europe today, while also equipping them with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate these challenges.

1. Political Literacy

● Explanation:

- Political literacy was a fundamental theme of the event, as it underpins the ability of young people to engage meaningfully in democratic processes. Political literacy involves not just understanding the structure and function of political institutions, but also being able to critically evaluate political information, understand the implications of policy decisions, and participate in political debates with an informed perspective.
- At the D.R.E.A.M.LAND event, political literacy was developed through a combination of expert talks, practical exercises, and the parliamentary simulation. Participants learned about the legislative process within the European Union, the role of different political

actors, and the importance of civic engagement in maintaining a healthy democracy.

- **Relevance to Participants:**

- For the participants, political literacy was essential for making informed contributions during the simulation. It enabled them to understand the issues at stake, to articulate their positions effectively, and to engage in debates that mirrored real-world political processes. By improving their political literacy, participants were better prepared to become active citizens in their own countries.

2. Environmental Sustainability

- **Explanation:**

- Environmental sustainability was another core theme of the event, reflecting the urgent need to address climate change and environmental degradation. The European Union has set ambitious targets for reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable practices, and young people have a critical role to play in achieving these goals.
- The D.R.E.A.M.LAND event incorporated environmental sustainability into its agenda by focusing on policies and initiatives that support the EU's Green Deal. During the parliamentary simulation, participants were tasked with drafting and debating legislation that could help Europe move towards a more sustainable future.

- **Relevance to Participants:**

- For many participants, the theme of environmental sustainability was not just a policy issue but a personal one. Young people across Europe are increasingly aware of the environmental challenges facing the planet, and the event provided them with an opportunity to develop concrete solutions. By engaging with this theme, participants were able to connect their passion for environmental advocacy with practical policy-making skills.

3. Youth Participation

- **Explanation:**



- Youth participation was the third key theme, emphasizing the importance of involving young people in decision-making processes. Historically, youth voices have often been underrepresented in political arenas, but events like D.R.E.A.M.LAND aim to change that by empowering young leaders and providing them with a platform to influence policy.
- Throughout the event, participants were encouraged to take an active role in discussions, to voice their opinions, and to take ownership of the policy-making process. The parliamentary simulation, in particular, was designed to give participants a taste of what it's like to be a decision-maker, reinforcing the idea that youth participation is not just valuable but essential.
- **Relevance to Participants:**
 - For the young people attending D.R.E.A.M.LAND, the theme of youth participation was both empowering and motivating. It validated their role as stakeholders in the future of Europe and demonstrated that their voices matter. By the end of the event, participants were expected to feel more confident in their ability to contribute to political processes, both at a local and European level.

1.4 Interactive Discussion and Reflection

Engage with the Community:

Participants are encouraged to visit the [D.R.E.A.M.LAND Forum](#) to share their thoughts, insights, and reflections on what they have learned.

Discussion Prompts:

- **Political Literacy:** Discuss how your understanding of political literacy has evolved after participating in the event. What challenges do you foresee in applying this knowledge in your community?
- **Environmental Sustainability:** Share your thoughts on the role of youth in achieving a carbon-neutral Europe by 2050. What policies do you think are most critical?



- **Youth Participation:** Reflect on the importance of youth participation in politics. How can young people ensure their voices are heard in the decision-making process?

Action Steps:

- **Start a New Discussion:** If you have unique insights or questions that haven't been covered, feel free to start a new discussion thread in the forum.
- **Contribute to Existing Discussions:** Engage with ongoing conversations by offering your perspectives, asking questions, or providing feedback to other participants.

By actively participating in these forums, you contribute to a broader community of young leaders committed to making a difference in Europe.

Part 2: Understanding Parliamentary Procedures

In this module, participants will dive into the essential processes and skills required for successful engagement in the D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation. Building on the foundational knowledge gained in Module 1, this module will focus on the practical aspects of parliamentary procedures, including the rules that govern debates, the art of drafting position papers, and the dynamics of real-world simulations.

Participants will learn how to navigate the complexities of legislative processes, from proposing bills to debating and voting, ensuring they are well-prepared to take on active roles in the simulation. By mastering these procedures, participants will enhance their political literacy and develop the confidence needed to contribute effectively to discussions on policy-making and governance.

2.1 Rules of Procedure

This section is designed to provide participants with a detailed understanding of the rules of procedure that governed the parliamentary simulation. Mastering these rules is essential for effective participation, as they ensure that discussions are orderly, decisions are democratic, and every voice is given due consideration.



Key Elements of Parliamentary Procedure:

1. Order of Business:

- **Structure of Sessions:** Each parliamentary session follows a specific structure to maintain order and ensure that all agenda items are addressed efficiently. Typically, the session begins with a roll call to confirm attendance, followed by the approval of the previous session's minutes. The chairperson then presents the agenda, which outlines the topics to be discussed.
- **Agenda Items:** The agenda is crucial as it dictates the flow of the session. Each item on the agenda is addressed in sequence, starting with presentations or reports, followed by debates, and concluding with a vote if required.

2. Debate Rules:

- **Time Limits for Speaking:** To ensure that everyone has an opportunity to contribute, strict time limits are imposed on speakers. For example, a delegate may be allotted 3 minutes to present their position, after which the floor is opened to others. Time limits help maintain a dynamic and equitable discussion.
- **Making Motions:** A motion is a formal proposal made by a member to take a specific action, such as amending a bill, adjourning a session, or calling for a vote. Motions must be seconded by another member to proceed, ensuring that only proposals with some level of support are considered.
- **Handling Amendments:** Amendments are changes proposed to the wording of a bill or motion. These are discussed and voted on before the main proposal. Amendments can be minor, such as correcting a term, or substantial, such as altering the intent of the legislation.

3. Voting Procedures:

- **Majority Voting:** Most decisions during the simulation are made by majority vote, meaning that more than half of the members must support a proposal for it to pass. This is the simplest and most common voting method.
- **Roll-Call Voting:** In some cases, especially for significant or contentious issues, a roll-call vote may be conducted. Each member's vote is recorded individually, ensuring transparency and accountability.

- **Tie-Breaking Procedures:** If a vote results in a tie, the chairperson or a designated tie-breaker casts the deciding vote. This ensures that decisions can still be made even when opinions are evenly split.

Note: For detailed information on the rules of procedure that will govern the simulation, please refer to **Annex 1** at the end of the module.

2.2 How to Write a Position Paper

Writing a position paper is a critical skill in parliamentary simulations. It allows participants to clearly articulate their stance on an issue, supported by research and evidence, and to influence the debate. This section will guide participants through each component of drafting an effective position paper.

Components of a Position Paper:

1. Introduction:

- **Overview of the Issue:** Start by providing a brief introduction to the issue at hand. This section should explain why the issue is significant, what the current situation is, and why it requires action from the parliament.
- **General Stance:** Clearly state your position on the issue. Are you for or against the proposal? What is your primary argument? This sets the tone for the rest of the paper.

2. Position Statement:

- **Argument:** This is the core of your position paper. Present your main argument, supported by relevant facts, statistics, and examples. The goal is to persuade other members of the assembly that your position is the most reasonable and beneficial.
- **Supporting Evidence:** Use data, research findings, expert opinions, and case studies to back up your argument. The stronger your evidence, the more convincing your position will be.

3. Proposed Solutions:

- **Concrete Recommendations:** Offer specific, actionable solutions that align with your position. These might include new policies, amendments to existing laws, or specific actions the parliament should



take. Be as detailed as possible, explaining how your solutions address the issue effectively.

- **Feasibility:** Discuss the practicality of your proposed solutions. Are they realistic given the current political, economic, or social context? Consider potential obstacles and how they can be overcome.

4. **Conclusion:**

- **Summary of Position:** Briefly summarize your position and the key points you've made. Reinforce why your proposed solutions are the best course of action.
- **Call to Action:** End with a strong call to action, urging the assembly to adopt your recommendations. This should leave a lasting impression on your audience, motivating them to support your position.

Structure of a Position Paper

1. **Header:**

- Committee: The name of the committee.
- Country: The name of your country.
- Topic: The issue being addressed.

2. **Introduction:**

- Briefly introduce the issue at hand.
- Explain why the issue is significant to your country and the global community.

3. **Country's Position:**

- Detail your country's stance on the issue.
- Include historical context, relevant policies, and any previous actions taken by your country regarding the issue.

4. **Proposed Solutions:**

- Outline specific solutions your country supports or proposes.
- Explain how these solutions align with your country's policies and interests.
- Suggest ways the international community can cooperate to address the issue.

Sample Position Paper

Header



Committee: *United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)*

Country: *Republic of France*

Topic: *Addressing Climate Change and its Impacts*

Introduction

Climate change poses one of the most significant threats to our planet, affecting ecosystems, economies, and communities worldwide. The Republic of France recognizes the urgent need to address climate change and its multifaceted impacts. As a member of the Paris Agreement, France is committed to leading global efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and promote sustainable development.

Country's Position

France has been at the forefront of international climate action, hosting the pivotal COP21 summit in 2015 where the Paris Agreement was adopted. France has set ambitious targets to reduce carbon emissions by 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Domestically, France has implemented policies such as the Climate and Resilience Law, which aims to reduce fossil fuel consumption and enhance renewable energy use. Internationally, France has supported numerous initiatives to aid developing countries in their climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Through the Green Climate Fund, France has pledged substantial financial resources to assist vulnerable nations in building resilient infrastructures and reducing their carbon footprints.

Proposed Solutions

France proposes the following measures to address climate change and its impacts:

- 1. ****Enhanced International Cooperation****: Strengthen partnerships between developed and developing countries to share technology, knowledge, and financial resources. France supports increasing contributions to the Green Climate Fund and promoting technology transfer to aid developing countries in their climate efforts.*
- 2. ****Promoting Renewable Energy****: Encourage the adoption of renewable energy sources worldwide. France suggests setting up an international framework to facilitate investments in renewable energy projects, particularly in regions heavily dependent on fossil fuels.*

3. **Sustainable Urban Development**: Advocate for the development of sustainable cities that reduce carbon footprints and improve quality of life. France proposes the creation of a EU-led initiative to guide urban planning efforts focused on sustainability and resilience.

4. **Education and Public Awareness**: Enhance global awareness of climate change through education programs. France recommends the establishment of international educational campaigns to inform citizens about the importance of climate action and sustainable practices.

5. **Research and Innovation**: Invest in research and innovation to develop new technologies and strategies for combating climate change. France supports the creation of an international research fund to finance innovative projects aimed at reducing emissions and enhancing climate resilience.

By implementing these solutions, the international community can effectively combat climate change and safeguard our planet for future generations. France stands ready to collaborate with all nations to achieve these critical goals.

Tips for Writing a Position Paper

1. **Research Thoroughly**: Understand the issue, your country's policies, and the international context.
2. **Be Clear and Concise**: Clearly present your country's position and proposed solutions.
3. **Use Formal Language**: Maintain a formal tone appropriate for diplomatic discussions.
4. **Support Your Statements**: Use facts, statistics, and references to international agreements or past actions to back up your position.
5. **Align with Your Country's Interests**: Ensure that your proposed solutions are realistic and align with your country's policies and interests.
6. **Follow Conference Guidelines**: Adhere to any specific format or length requirements provided by the conference organizers.

By following these steps and tips, you can write an effective position paper that clearly articulates your country's stance and contributes to the debate in a meaningful way.

2.3 Simulation Walkthrough

This section provides a step-by-step walkthrough of the parliamentary simulation, helping participants understand how to apply the rules and procedures they've learned in a practical setting. It covers the roles participants played, the challenges they encountered, and the outcomes of their decisions.

Simulation Phases:

1. Preparation:

- **Researching Roles:** Before the simulation begins, participants are assigned specific roles, such as Member of Parliament, Lobbyist, or President of the Assembly. Each role has unique responsibilities and requires specific knowledge. Participants should research their roles thoroughly, understanding the expectations and powers associated with their position.
- **Drafting Position Papers:** Participants are expected to draft position papers outlining their stance on the issues to be debated. This preparation is crucial for effective participation, as it provides a clear framework for their contributions during the simulation.
- **Reviewing Rules of Procedure:** Participants must be familiar with the rules governing the simulation. This includes knowing how to make motions, propose amendments, and engage in debates. Understanding these rules ensures that the simulation runs smoothly and that all participants have an equal opportunity to contribute.

2. Role Assignment:

- **President of the Assembly:** The President is responsible for overseeing the session, ensuring that the rules are followed, and maintaining order. This role requires strong leadership and an in-depth understanding of parliamentary procedures.
- **Members of Parliament:** MPs are the primary decision-makers during the simulation. They engage in debates, propose bills, and vote on

legislation. MPs must be well-prepared, articulate, and ready to defend their positions.

- **Lobbyists and Advisors:** These roles are designed to influence the decision-making process. Lobbyists present arguments on behalf of specific interest groups, while advisors provide expert opinions on complex issues. Both roles require persuasive communication and a deep understanding of the issues at hand.

3. Debates and Decision-Making:

- **Conducting Debates:** Debates are the heart of the parliamentary simulation. Participants must present their arguments clearly and concisely, respond to counterarguments, and persuade others to support their position. Effective debating requires not only strong speaking skills but also the ability to think on one's feet and adapt to new information.
- **Introducing and Amending Proposals:** Throughout the simulation, participants will propose new bills or amendments to existing ones. These proposals must be clearly articulated and supported by strong arguments. Amendments are debated and voted on before the main proposal is considered.
- **Voting on Proposals:** After debates and amendments, the assembly votes on the final proposals. The outcome of these votes determines the direction of the simulation and the policies that are ultimately adopted.

Note: For detailed guidelines and additional insights into the parliamentary simulation, please refer to **Annex 2: Study Guide**, which is included at the end of this module. This guide was specifically developed to equip participants with the knowledge and tools necessary to navigate the simulation effectively.

2.4 Developing and Presenting Policy Papers

After participating in the simulation, participants are tasked with developing policy papers that accurately reflect the discussions, debates, and decisions that took



place. These papers serve as a formalized summary of their proposals, offering well-researched and thoroughly analyzed solutions to the issues addressed during the event. Below is a step-by-step guide on how to conduct research, draft the paper, and present it effectively.

Steps in Policy Paper Development:

1. Research and Analysis:

○ Conducting Thorough Research:

- **Data Collection:** Begin by gathering data from credible sources, such as government reports, academic journals, and reputable news outlets. The data should be relevant to the issue at hand and provide a solid foundation for your arguments.
- **Case Studies:** Analyze case studies that are similar to the problem you're addressing. These case studies offer insights into how similar issues have been tackled in the past, including both successes and failures.
- **Consulting Experts:** Engage with subject matter experts, either through interviews or by reviewing their published work. Their insights can provide valuable perspectives that may not be immediately apparent through other research methods.
- **Statistical Analysis:** Utilize statistical tools to analyze data trends. This might involve comparing historical data to current trends to forecast the potential impact of different policy options.

○ Identifying Key Issues:

- **Issue Prioritization:** From your research, identify the most pressing issues that need to be addressed. Prioritization is crucial as it ensures that the policy paper focuses on the most critical areas that require immediate attention.
- **Impact Assessment:** Assess the potential impact of each issue on various stakeholders, such as communities, governments, and the environment. Understanding the broader implications of the issues will help in formulating more effective policy recommendations.



- **Problem Framing:** Clearly frame the problem by describing its scope, underlying causes, and the challenges it presents. A well-framed problem statement guides the rest of the policy paper and sets the stage for your proposed solutions.

2. Drafting the Policy Paper:

○ Introduction:

- **Purpose Statement:** Begin the policy paper with a clear statement of its purpose. Explain why the paper is being written and what it aims to achieve.
- **Key Issues Overview:** Summarize the key issues that will be addressed in the paper. This overview provides the reader with a snapshot of the main points that will be discussed.
- **Objectives:** State the objectives of your policy recommendations. What outcomes are you aiming to achieve? This could be in terms of policy change, improved governance, or social impact.

○ Policy Context:

- **Historical Background:** Provide a brief history of the issue, highlighting significant developments and previous attempts to address it. This background helps to contextualize your recommendations within the broader policy landscape.
- **Political and Social Context:** Discuss the current political and social environment related to the issue. This includes any relevant laws, regulations, or social movements that could influence the implementation of your policy recommendations.
- **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identify the key stakeholders involved in the issue, such as government agencies, NGOs, businesses, and the affected communities. Understanding the interests and influences of these stakeholders is crucial for crafting realistic and effective policies.

○ Problem Statement:

- **Clear Definition:** Define the specific problem your policy paper addresses. Avoid vague statements and focus on concrete, identifiable issues.
- **Significance of the Problem:** Explain why this problem is important and the potential consequences if it remains



unaddressed. Use evidence from your research to support your claims.

- **Scope of the Problem:** Describe the extent of the problem, including who is affected, where it occurs, and how widespread it is. This helps to convey the urgency of addressing the issue.
- **Policy Options:**
 - **Option 1:** Present the first policy option, outlining its advantages and disadvantages. Discuss the feasibility of implementing this option, including any potential obstacles.
 - **Option 2:** Offer a second policy option, similarly analyzing its pros and cons. Compare this option to the first one, highlighting where it may be more or less effective.
 - **Option 3:** Introduce a third policy option, if applicable. This could be a hybrid approach that combines elements of the first two options or an entirely different strategy. Again, assess its feasibility and potential impact.
- **Recommendation:**
 - **Rationale:** Based on your analysis of the policy options, recommend the one you believe is the most effective. Provide a detailed rationale for your choice, using evidence from your research to support your decision.
 - **Expected Outcomes:** Describe the expected outcomes of implementing your recommended policy. What changes or improvements do you anticipate? How will these outcomes benefit the stakeholders involved?
 - **Risk Assessment:** Acknowledge any risks associated with your recommendation and propose strategies for mitigating them. This shows a comprehensive understanding of the potential challenges and how they can be managed.
- **Implementation Strategy:**
 - **Step-by-Step Plan:** Outline a practical plan for implementing the recommended policy. This should include specific actions to be taken, timelines, and the resources required.
 - **Resource Allocation:** Discuss how resources (financial, human, and technological) will be allocated to support the



implementation. Ensure that your strategy is realistic given the available resources.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Propose a system for monitoring the progress of the policy implementation and evaluating its effectiveness over time. This might include setting benchmarks, regular reporting, and adjustments based on feedback.
- **Conclusion:**
 - **Summary of Key Points:** Recap the main points of your policy paper, including the problem, the options considered, and the recommended solution.
 - **Final Appeal:** End with a strong final appeal to the reader, emphasizing the importance of taking action and adopting your recommendations. Reinforce the benefits of your proposed policy and the positive impact it will have.

3. Presentation and Advocacy:

- **Presenting the Policy Paper:**
 - **Concise Presentation:** When presenting your policy paper, focus on delivering a clear and concise summary of your key points. Highlight the problem, the recommended solution, and the expected outcomes.
 - **Visual Aids:** Use visual aids such as slides, charts, and graphs to enhance your presentation. These tools can help to illustrate complex ideas and make your argument more persuasive.
 - **Engaging the Audience:** Tailor your presentation to engage your audience, whether they are policymakers, stakeholders, or peers. This includes anticipating questions and being prepared to defend your recommendations.
- **Engaging Stakeholders:**
 - **Identifying Stakeholders:** Identify the key stakeholders who have an interest in the policy you are advocating. This could include government officials, community leaders, NGOs, and industry representatives.
 - **Building Relationships:** Establish relationships with stakeholders through meetings, discussions, and

collaborations. Understanding their interests and concerns is crucial for gaining their support.

- **Addressing Concerns:** Be prepared to address any concerns or objections stakeholders may have. This requires a deep understanding of the issue and the ability to explain how your policy will benefit them.
- **Advocacy Techniques:**
 - **Lobbying Efforts:** Lobbying involves directly influencing decision-makers to adopt your policy recommendations. This can be done through meetings, presentations, and providing them with well-researched materials.
 - **Public Campaigns:** Public campaigns raise awareness of the issue and build public support for your policy. This could involve social media campaigns, public speaking events, and media engagement.
 - **Forming Alliances:** Building alliances with other organizations or groups that support your policy can strengthen your advocacy efforts. Collaborating with others can amplify your voice and increase the likelihood of success.

Conclusion

The D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation successfully accomplished its primary goal of fostering youth empowerment, political literacy, and environmental advocacy. This comprehensive event allowed participants to gain hands-on experience in parliamentary procedures, develop policy proposals, and engage in critical debates on pressing global issues such as the European Green Deal and environmental sustainability.

Through interactive sessions and collaborative efforts, the participants not only deepened their understanding of democratic processes but also enhanced their ability to contribute to meaningful change within their communities and beyond. The simulation underscored the importance of cross-cultural collaboration and collective action in addressing global challenges, particularly in achieving a carbon-neutral Europe by 2050.

As participants move forward, the knowledge and skills acquired during the simulation will serve as valuable tools in their continued efforts to advocate for environmental sustainability and political engagement. The module's outcomes will inform future youth-driven initiatives, highlighting the potential for young leaders to drive impactful change on both a local and global scale.

In sum, the D.R.E.A.M.LAND Parliamentary Simulation was not only a learning experience but also a call to action for the next generation of European leaders, equipping them with the tools to navigate and influence the complex political landscapes of today and tomorrow. The module as a whole serves as a comprehensive guide and reference for understanding and participating in parliamentary processes, with a strong emphasis on sustainable development and youth participation in shaping the future of Europe.

Note : Annex 3 contains the detailed official proceedings and resolution papers from the simulation, capturing the essence of the discussions and decisions made during the event. These documents provide valuable insights into the participants' perspectives and the collaborative processes that shaped the event's outcomes.



Annexes

Annex 1: Rules of Procedures

1. **Roll Call:** At the beginning of each session, the Chair will call on each country's name to confirm their presence.
2. **Setting the Agenda:** Delegates must decide the order of topics to be discussed, typically through a motion to set the agenda.
3. **Speakers List:** Once the agenda is set, a speakers list is established. Delegates wishing to speak must be added to this list.
4. **Motions and Points:**
 - **Motion:** A proposal by a delegate for the committee to take a specific action.
 - **Motion to Close Debate:** Ends debate on a topic and moves the discussion to voting procedures.
 - **Motion to Suspend the Meeting:** Temporarily suspends the meeting for a break or adjourns it for the day.
 - **Motion to Adjourn the Meeting:** Ends the meeting until the next session.
 - **Motion to Table the Debate:** Temporarily suspends debate on a topic.
 - **Motion to Resume Debate:** Reopens debate on a previously tabled topic.
 - **Point of Order:** Raised when a delegate believes the rules of procedure are being violated.
 - **Point of Personal Privilege:** Raised when a delegate experiences discomfort that impairs their participation.
 - **Point of Information:** Used to ask questions to the speaker during formal debate (typically after the speaker has finished).
 - **Point of Inquiry:** Used to ask questions about the rules of procedure or the debate flow.
 - **Motion to Open Debate:** Initiates formal debate on a topic.
5. **Debate:**
 - **Formal Debate:** Delegates speak in a structured manner according to the speakers list.
 - **Informal Debate (Moderated Caucus):** The Chair moderates while delegates speak in a less formal setting with shorter speaking times.



- **Unmoderated Caucus:** Delegates freely move around and discuss issues, negotiate, and draft resolutions.
- **General Speakers' List (GSL):** Structures the formal discussion by allowing delegates to present their positions and propose solutions on the agenda topics.

6. Draft Resolutions:

- **Working Papers:** Informal documents to share ideas and draft resolutions.
- **Draft Resolutions:** Formal documents submitted for debate and voting.
- **Amendments:** Changes to draft resolutions, which can be friendly (accepted by the original sponsors) or unfriendly (requiring a vote).

7. Voting:

- **Procedural Voting:** Votes on procedural matters such as setting the agenda; all members present must vote.
- **Substantive Voting:** Votes on draft resolutions and amendments; only member states may vote.

8. **Yielding Time:** When a delegate finishes speaking before their allotted time, they can yield their remaining time to another delegate, to questions, or to the Chair.

9. **Right of Reply:** A delegate may request the right to reply if they feel their country has been directly insulted by another delegate's speech.

10. **Quorum:** The minimum number of delegates required to be present for the meeting to proceed, usually a majority of members.

11. Decision Making:

- **Simple Majority:** More than half of the votes cast.
- **Two-thirds Majority:** At least two-thirds of the votes cast, often required for more significant decisions.

12. Glossary:

- **Abstain:** A vote neither in favor nor against a resolution or amendment.
- **Adjourn:** To suspend the meeting until the next session or indefinitely.
- **Agenda:** The list of topics to be discussed in a committee.
- **Background Guide:** A document provided by conference organizers that outlines topics, provides background information, and poses questions for consideration.
- **Bloc:** A group of countries with similar interests and policies that work together during negotiations.
- **Caucus:** A break in formal debate for informal discussion and negotiation.
 - **Moderated Caucus:** The Chair calls on delegates to speak briefly on a specific topic.



- **Unmoderated Caucus:** Delegates move freely to discuss and draft resolutions.
- **Chair:** The person presiding over committee sessions and ensuring adherence to the rules of procedure.
- **Clause:** A section of a resolution; preambulatory clauses state reasons for action, and operative clauses state the action to be taken.
- **Closed Session:** A meeting not open to the public or press.
- **Delegate:** A participant representing a country, NGO, or other entity.
- **Delegation:** A group of delegates representing a country or organization at a conference.
- **Draft Resolution:** A written proposal for action not yet voted on.
- **Emergency Session:** A session called to address a crisis situation arising during the conference.
- **Expert:** A delegate particularly knowledgeable about a specific topic or issue.
- **Formal Debate:** Structured debate where delegates speak in turn according to the speakers list.
- **Gavel:** A small hammer used by the Chair to maintain order and signify decisions.
- **Intervention:** A formal speech or statement made by a delegate during debate.
- **Lobbying:** Discussing issues and building alliances with other delegates outside of formal debate.
- **Member State:** A country that is a member of the United Nations.
- **Motion:** A proposal by a delegate for the committee to take a specific action.
- **Observer:** A participant without voting rights who can engage in debate and caucusing.
- **Operative Clause:** A resolution section outlining specific actions to be taken.
- **Objection:** Voting against a motion or draft resolution.
- **Preambulatory Clause:** A resolution section outlining reasons for action.
- **Point:** A request or motion raised by a delegate, such as a Point of Order, Point of Personal Privilege, Point of Inquiry, or Point of Information.
- **Quorum:** The minimum number of delegates required for a committee to conduct business, usually a majority.
- **Resolution:** A formal document outlining actions on an issue, representing the committee's collective decision once passed.
- **Right of Reply:** A delegate's right to respond to a direct attack on their country's policy or stance.
- **Second:** Support for a motion, allowing it to be considered by the committee.

- **Signatory:** A country supporting the discussion of a draft resolution without necessarily agreeing with its contents.
- **Table:** To temporarily set aside a topic or resolution for later discussion.
- **Topic:** The subject being debated by the committee.
- **Voting Procedure:** The process by which delegates vote on resolutions and amendments, including Roll Call Vote and Division of the Question.
- **Working Paper:** A precursor to a draft resolution outlining ideas and proposals, not formally introduced.

Annex 2: Study Guide

Youth Participation and Green Transition: Strategies for a Carbon Neutral Europe by 2050

Letter From the Board Members

Dear Meritorious Participants,

We extend our warmest greetings as we embark on the DREAMLAND Parliamentary Simulation together. We are Hasan Akın and Arda Yılmaz Pişirici, and it is our privilege to serve as your board members. Our commitment is to ensure that your experience here is both exceptional and enriching. The agenda before us holds profound significance on a global scale, and we eagerly anticipate hearing a diverse array of perspectives on these pressing matters.

We hope that each of you embodies the collaborative and dedicated spirit of the EU Parliament, working together to formulate robust resolutions. This study guide is designed to assist you in your research and conference preparation, but we strongly encourage you to delve deeper into the subject matter—explore your country's stance and acquire comprehensive knowledge. The more thoroughly you prepare, the more enriching your debates will be with fellow participants!

A special thank you goes out to the hardworking academic and organizational teams of this prestigious conference. Should you have any inquiries, please feel free to reach out to us. We wish you the very best in your preparations and eagerly anticipate your participation.

Kind regards,

Hasan Akın & Arda Yılmaz Pişirici

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE TOPIC

In the light of the pivotal consequences and disasters emerged from climate change, the European Union decided to adopt a developmental strategy that will tackle the environmental degradation and its related challenges. As a response to these concerns, European Commission, on 11 December 2019, set out the 'European Green Deal', an initiative that aims at transforming the European Union into a climate neutral region by 2050, bringing fair and prosperous societies, resource-efficient, sustainable and competitive economies as well as the total reduction of net emissions of greenhouse gases in 2050. In order to make this Deal more productive and engaging for both EU institutions and EU Member States, the European Commission, in the context of the European Green Deal, decided to make a legislative proposal for a -legally binding- European Climate Law. The topic of our institution will pertain to the moderations that can be implemented towards the restoration of a climate-neutral Union through the adoption of the Law, the restrictions that can be conceived as a repressive factor in combating climate change - related risks, especially during the turbulent period of Covid-19 crisis as well as the ways by which the members of the Commission shall be committed to their obligations regarding the achievement of carbon neutrality.

The concept of the "energy" poses a great importance for the people's lives since it is related to the different sectors and segments of everyday life. Building, heating, transport, and industry are the sectors that are closely linked with energy. This concept is also related to other sub notions such as the energy security, the continued access to energy, energy prices, and the distribution of the energy sources to different parts of the world. Therefore, the efficient and effective usage of the energy sources is critical for the qualified social, economic, and political dimensions of a society. It is seen as a fact that to have natural sources as a tool to produce energy is not enough to ensure economic, political, and social stability. Therefore, along with the energy sources, the effective usage of them has a determining role in the multilateral international arena. In order to sustain and develop the access of the energy and effective usage of the sources, the international organizations should propose a guideline for other societies. However, since the past decades, the main agenda for many states and organizations has been revolving around the concept of climate change. As mentioned by the United Nations, climate change refers to the shift in the temperatures and weather patterns in the long run. The main force behind these shifts is seen as human activities. These activities can be classified in the framework of the ineffective usage of the energy sources, which causes the increasing gap between the social costs and marginal costs to the society. Since industrialization, human beings' activities

include the increasing usage of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas. Burning fossil fuels like carbon dioxide and methane causes the unhealthy coverage of the earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising the temperatures. The usage of fossil fuels in building, heat, transport, and industry is more than the other sectors, causing the researchers and multilateral organizations to focus on these areas while pursuing their objectives concerning climate change. Since these sectors also compose the final energy demand and the final energy consumption, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions released from them are more than other sectors. As a result of the increase in the emissions of the GHG, the Earth is now warmer than compared to the 1800s, and the warmest era was seen in the last decade (2011-2021).

The consequences of climate change include different areas. Firstly, as a result of it, the sea level will be rising due to the melting of the glaciers affected by the rising temperatures. This may cause a decrease in biodiversity. Moreover, water scarcity and intense droughts resulting from the changes in the conditions of the weather may cause many societies to migrate from a part of the world to other areas. Therefore, the affecting chain of the greenhouse gas emissions caused by the extreme usage of the fossil fuels may cause separate social, and economical consequences in the world. Climate change also affects the health of the people, ability to grow enough and qualified food, housing, safety, and work. Because of these affects, the multilateral organizations and the individual states should provide necessary and immediate actions on the subject.

In the next decade, climate change will affect every aspect of the energy systems in the world. The changing conditions challenge the stability and predictability of the demand and supply of the energy sources, which is seen as a precondition for sustainable development. To prevent the destructive effects of climate change, the increase in the energy source categories and options are seen as a solution. As stated by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the poor energy sources, being attached to the one categorical energy source while not putting enough importance and investment to other types of the energy, will lead to the business cycles, and structural stagnation in the economy causing the slow-growth rate in long run. The past years have shown the weakness and the vulnerability of a system depending on fossil fuels in the 20th century. Depending on a centralized energy source may lead to the unpreventable increase in the greenhouse gas emissions and decrease the sustainable development of underdeveloped countries. During the Covid-19 process, followed by the energy crisis in the European countries, increasing demand and urgent need for the energy from the developing and underdeveloped countries, and finally the Ukrainian-Russian war have shown the critical

importance of the transition to sustainable and independent energy sources in the market as a substitution of the fossil fuels.

The effects of climate change, and relatively the energy sources, has shown a difference for the developed and developing countries. In recent years, due to the unpredictable changes after the Covid-19, the energy prices have increased fast compared to the previous years. This challenging factor not only shows itself in the prices, but additionally in related sectors such as transport, heating, and building. The sharp increase in the energy prices has caused reflections in the political arena. Inside the developed countries, people started to protest the energy prices. The authoritarian regimes have used this increase in the prices to strengthen the dependence of the developed and democratic countries to themselves. After the Covid-19 process, developed countries and international organizations started to find solutions to the energy crises for short-run and long-run, and to diversificate the energy sources, making them more sustainably green sources, to decrease the dependence on authoritarian regimes.

On the contrary, developing and underdeveloped countries have been dealing with the problem of access to energy sources. With the increase in the energy prices, many countries have been exposed to a scarcity in providing enough energy for the sustainable and continuous implementation to the related sectors. In addition to this fact, countries having not enough energy and natural sources have been challenging in the framework of finding sources to implement and use in sectors. Considering the continuous relation of the developed countries with developing countries, it can be said that the financing of the renewable sources in the ground of diversification of the sources poses a critical importance since this can support the sustainable access of other countries, as well as the decrease in the greenhouse gas emission rates.

What is Carbon and Climate Neutrality?

Carbon neutrality means net zero carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, that is to say when there is a balance between CO₂ emissions and the removal of carbon from the atmosphere over a specified period. There are two different ways to achieve carbon neutrality, which work in tandem: reducing anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and actively removing CO₂ emissions. Similarly, becoming 'climate neutral' means achieving a net-zero emissions balance, i.e. reducing greenhouse gas emissions as much as possible, and compensating for any remaining emissions. Fully eliminating emissions is not realistic, however, the lower the emissions the easier it is to ensure that emissions produced are fully offset, for example through natural carbon sinks such as soil, forests and oceans. On the

other hand, as the carbon stored in natural sinks can be released back into the atmosphere through forest fires, changes in land use or logging, it is essential to focus on reducing carbon emissions to reach climate neutrality.

Why Go Carbon Neutral?

The impact of climate change on the environment, ecosystems, and humans is already evident. Extreme weather events, such as drought, heatwaves, heavy rain, forest fires, floods and landslides are becoming more frequent around the world. Other related impacts include melting ice and rising sea levels, ocean acidification, and loss of biodiversity. Humans are also directly affected, for example from extreme weather that leads to injury and loss of life, and indirectly (e.g. from reduced crop yields, damage to crops and losses in livestock, damages in infrastructure). These impacts are expected to intensify in the future, with devastating consequences. From the recent Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) special report, it is evident that the global temperature increase must be kept below 1,5°C compared to pre-industrial levels to avoid some of the worst climate impacts and reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events. Carbon neutrality by the mid21st century is essential to achieve this, and in turn limit further the catastrophic impacts of climate change. Therefore, immediate and decisive action on climate change is necessary.

2. DEFINITIONS OF KEY-TERMS

1. **Carbon neutrality:** Carbon neutrality according to the explanation given by the European Parliament is "...having a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere in carbon sinks. Removing carbon oxide from the atmosphere and then storing it is known as carbon sequestration. In order to achieve net zero emissions, all worldwide greenhouse gas emissions will have to be counterbalanced by carbon sequestration"⁷
2. **Carbon Offset:** According to the Merriam – Webster dictionary, carbon offset is "an action or activity (such as the planting of trees or carbon sequestration) that compensates for the emission of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases to the atmosphere".
3. **Climate change:** Climate change is conceived, according to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods."

4. **Emission:** It is defined as “the act of sending out gas, heat, lights etc.” provoking environmental pollution.
5. **Sustainability:** Through the climate related perspective, sustainability refers to “the quality of causing little or no damage to the environment and therefore able to continue for a long time”. It can, also, be interpreted as process that assures the resilience of natural and human systems in a just manner.
6. **Decarbonization:** According to the Merriam – Webster dictionary, decarbonization is “the action of decarbonizing” which translates into the removal if the carbon molecules.
7. **Climate-neutral:** When an initiative, an activity, a perception, a strategy or a decision is characterized as climateneutral, it means that they do not put a strain on the climate. In order to achieve that we should proceed with “balancing of residual emissions with emission (carbon dioxide) removal as well as accounting for regional or local biogeophysical effects of human activities that, for example, affect surface albedo or local climate”.
8. **Green transition:** Green transition’ activities are initiatives that contribute to the protection of the environment and to a gradual transition into just, resilient and climate-friendly societies.
9. **Just transition:** Just transition is perceived as the mechanism aiming at promoting sustainable development that is socially just, environmentally friendly, and economically efficient, with an emphasis on governance and management changes. This procedure guarantees that “people and regions that need to make bigger efforts in this transformation will be supported and no one is left behind in the green transition from fossil fuels like coal, lignite, peat and oil shale”.
10. **Adaptation:** This term is defined, in general, as “the process of changing to suit different conditions”, however, through a climate perspective it is conceived as a process of adjustment to actual or expected future climate conditions or shifts, in ecological, social, or economic systems.
11. **Mitigation:** “The act of reducing how harmful, unpleasant, or bad something is”. 19 In the context of climate change, mitigation processes are measures that reduce the climate change –related risks such as emissions or enhance the sinks of greenhouse gases (including carbon dioxide removal-CDR options).

3.LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK



3.1.1 The UNFCCC: The Convention, being adopted on the 5th of June 1992, recognized that there was a serious problem in the earth's climate, which was remarkable for its time, as there was far less scientific evidence in comparison to now regarding climate change. The UNFCCC establishes a framework with broad principles and general obligations, which aims, to an intergovernmental process that will "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". This is achieved through the Conference of the Parties (COP), the universal decision-making body of the Convention, which reviews the implementation of Convention and takes decisions to promote the effective implementation of it. Recognizing that even with efficient mitigation efforts, climate change impacts will be unavoidable, the Convention focuses on adaptation to climate change and provides overall guidance on its assessment, planning and implementation. Moreover, the Convention requires Parties to develop a national inventory of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and to report on their mitigation policies and measures. The UNFCCC entered into force in 1994, and it has a near-universal membership with 197 ratifications; participating countries are called Parties to the Convention.

3.1.2 The Kyoto Protocol: Adopted in December 1997 (entered into force in 2005), the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC focuses on the international community's attitude towards the phenomenon of climate change. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and its main scope is to implement operationalize the UNFCCC by, inter alia, obligating only developed countries to reduce their emissions of 6 greenhouse gases, since they are recognized responsible for the highest levels of current and historical GHG emissions in the atmosphere.

3.1.3 The Paris Agreement: On 12 December 2015, during the twenty-first session of the COP in Paris, Parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement for combatting climate change. The agreement was adopted in 2015 and entered into legal force in November 2016, having been ratified by 187 countries. The Paris Agreement's main objective is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by limiting global temperature rise below 2 degrees Celsius, while also pursuing to limit the increase by 1.5 degrees Celsius (Art. 2). Additionally, it focuses on mitigation by establishing



“Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)” (Art. 4). NDCs basically embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change, and to do so through international cooperation (Art. 7), while developing countries should receive enhanced support. However, the important phrase for our topic, which appears in the preamble of the Paris Agreement, is that the Nationally Determined Contributions must “take into account the imperative of the just transition of the workforce, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs”. Furthermore, the Paris Agreement, stresses the importance of climate change education, training, public awareness, and public participation (Art. 12). Despite the above-mentioned, the proper implementation of the Paris Agreement was at risk until recently, as the United States of America (USA), one of the top four emitters, had announced its withdrawal of it, under the Trump Presidency. However, the Biden administration announced the return of the USA to the Paris Agreement.

3.1.4 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations: In 2015, all UN member states adopted the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, having set a common plan for peace and prosperity in the entire world. Particularly, the 2030 Agenda aims at achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), provided that all -developed and developing- countries will take action immediately. The objectives of SDGs have set as a priority the adoption of strategies that will improve different sectors such as health, education as well as practices that reduce inequality and promote economic growth, in combination with poverty reduction and other deprivations.

3.1.5 SDG No.13 “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”: Important for our topic area, is particularly Goal 13. “Sustainable Development Goal No.13 - Climate Action” has been introduced by the UN with a view to protect the environment, confront the dimensions of climate change through the regulations of emissions and renewable energy . With this goal, UN endeavor to inform and inspire people and institutions to take actions against Climate Change, while trying to innovate and adopt technological solutions towards mitigation and adaptation to global climate change. Moreover, setting this goal, the UN aim to protect the most vulnerable against climate change as well as promote the improvement of

education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

3.2 EUROPEAN FRAMEWORK

3.2.1 Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU): In articles 11 and 191 to 193 of the TFEU the responsibilities of the EU in issues regarding the environment and energy are being presented. According to these articles, the EU is competent to act in all areas of environment policy, such as air and water pollution, waste management, protecting human health, use of natural resources and climate change, while “the environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union's policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development”.

3.2.2 Communication from The Commission “The European Green Deal”: In the light of climate change and environmental-related challenges, the European Commission, on 11 December 2019, introduced a Communication, to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee as well as the Committee of the Regions, that sets out a European Green Deal (EGD) EU and its citizens. More precisely, the Communication presents the environmental vision of the EU built on a roadmap of policy responses and measures towards economic growth, resilience, prosperity, and sustainability. After the European Parliament's and Council's approval of the Resolution on the European Green Deal, the EDG becomes one of the most important priorities of the European Union.

3.2.3 European Council Conclusions: During the European Council's meeting, that took place on 12 December 2019, EU leaders came to an agreement over the achievement of a climate-neutral EU by 2050, in line with the Paris Agreement. According to their arguments, this proposal constitutes a significant opportunity that will bring economic growth, new markets, jobs, technological development, preserve EU's competitiveness and confront carbon leakage. Furthermore, the European Council highlighted that all relevant EU policies need to be in line with the climate-neutrality objective and, thus, invited the Commission to examine whether the existing rules, including on state aid and public procurement, require adjustment. It also



called the Commission to report regularly on the environmental and socio-economic impact of the transition to climate neutrality. Finally, among others, the European Council acknowledged and endorsed the Commission's intention to propose a carbon border adjustment mechanism concerning carbonintensive sectors as well as the need to protect energy security with all due respect to member states' right to decide on their energy mix and to choose the most appropriate technologies.

3.2.4 2020 Climate & Energy Package (20-20-20 targets): The climate and energy package constitutes a complementary legislation which ensures that EU meets its ambitious climate and energy targets for 2020. Particularly, the package stipulated three (3) key targets:

1. 20% cut in greenhouse gas emissions (from 1990 levels)
2. 20% of EU energy from renewables
3. 20% improvement in energy efficiency

The targets were set by EU leaders in 2007 and enacted in legislation in 2009. They comprised, at the same time, the headline targets of the Europe 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable, and inclusive growth. The EU takes action in several areas to meet the targets such as innovation and financing, non-ETS (Emissions Trading System) industry, housing, agriculture, as well transport (excluding aviation).

3.2.5 2030 Climate and Energy Framework Under the 2030 climate and energy framework (2014) which also represents its commitment under the Paris Agreement, the EU has committed itself to the following goals, to be reached by 2030⁴²: reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% below 1990 levels, improving energy efficiency by 27%, and increasing the share of renewable energy sources to 27% of final consumption⁴³. The 2030 framework comes as a follow-up to the '20-20-20 targets' decided, in 2007, by EU leaders for 2020, all translated into binding legislative measures. The EU roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy by 2050 formulates a long-term GHG reduction target of 80%, while its most recent long-term strategy advocates a climate-neutral economy by 2050.

4. MAIN ANALYSIS OF THE TOPIC AREA

4.1 The EGD: The world is currently facing the biggest environmental challenges our species have ever seen. Climate change and global warming are having serious impacts on the ecosystems and forecasts show that the situation is only going to get worse, if no drastic and immediate measures are taken. Sea levels are rising 3.2 millimeters a year globally at a faster rate in this past decade and freshwater is likely to get more limited, as glaciers contain about three-quarters of the world's freshwater. Extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and heavy rainfalls are becoming more frequent. More specifically, the central and southern/Mediterranean part of Europe are noticing constant heat waves and general drought that augment the chances for the breakout of possible wildfires. In the other hand, the Northern part of Europe is clearly becoming wetter, which makes the region more vulnerable to floods and the decrease of water quality. Last but not least, climate change has serious consequences on both the economy and society, as it affects people's health and jobs, particularly the ones of those working in sectors, such as agriculture, energy and tourism. As a response to the aforementioned challenges the European Commission presented on the 11th of December 2019 the EGD. It is an innovative action plan that is focusing on reforming the already existing model of society into a more prosperous and fairer one, with a sustainable economy that will be competitive and yet free of greenhouse gases emissions by 2050. This growth strategy is providing the measures with the implementation of which, the EU will be able to transform the current climate and environmental changes into new opportunities existing throughout all policy areas, as well as to protect and enhance its natural habitat. At the same time, it is just and inclusive, as it ensures the well-being and the protection of rights of the workers, who are affected by this transition. It puts people first and it is making sure that "no one is left behind". In addition, the Deal refers to the important investments that have to be implemented, as well as the financing tools available in order to establish a coherent economic system that supports sustainable solutions, as it also reflects the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Moreover, the EGD is comprised by three main pillar-initiatives; the European Climate Pact "to engage citizens and all parts of society in climate action", the 2030 Climate Target Plan "to further reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030" as well as the European Climate Law "to enshrine the 2050 climate-neutrality objective into EU law", which will be further analyzed in an upcoming section. Following the presentation of the EGD, the European Commission announced on the 14th of January 2020 the launch of two projects that are parts of the green growth strategy, the European Green Deal

Investment Plan and the Just Transition Mechanism. The first one is aiming to facilitate the mobilization of public investment and private funds through the financial EU organs. Consequently, as multiple regions will be transformed both socially and economically, the second project is focusing on providing financial and technical support to the workers affected by the transition.

4.2 The EU long - term strategy: Climate change and global warming are transforming gradually the lives of every living being on the planet, including the lives of the European citizens. More specifically, the last two decades, they are faced with extreme weather conditions; extreme weather events that are plaguing the continent. One of the main visions of the EU is the development of a strategy towards a sustainable future of the climate, leading into the preservation or even the improvement of the current living conditions of the Europeans, as long as climate is concerned. Climate change doesn't have a negative direct impact on the lives of the people. It also affects the economy of the countries and for this reason, the Union has developed a longterm strategy that is founded on four main pillars:

4.2.1 Emissions: After extensive research, the EU was led into the fact that, 93% of the European people believe that climate change is a result of human activities and 85% of Europeans agree that economic growth can be achieved through the fight against climate change. Furthermore, the EU has achieved the decoupling of gas emissions from economic growth. More specifically, during the chronicle period 1990-2017, the greenhouse gas emissions were decreased by 22% and the European GDP has increased by 58%. Although, that decoupling is beneficial, it is not sufficient for a sustainable future in order to achieve a climate neutral economy by 2050. In order to achieve such a climate neutrality, the EU has planned seven different steps to achieve such an undertaking:

a. Fully decarbonizing energy supply, by establishing the electrification of the energy system on a large scale, accompanied by the use of renewable energy sources, the energy supply will be decarbonized, and it will reduce its dependency on supply by third countries.

b. Clean, safe and connected mobility, by the decarbonization of the transport sector, which will be achieved by the use of alternative means of transport, such as automatic driving and electric vehicles, accompanied by the use of alternative fuels

c. Industrial modernization, by the modernization of the existing installations and by the investment in new carbon neutral circular economy-compatible technologies and systems. Energy efficiency, by the reduction of energy consumption by 50% between 2005-2050.

d. Smart network infrastructure and interconnections, by ensuring the optimization of the sector and the regional cooperation.

e. Bioeconomy and creation of essential carbon skins.

f. Carbon capture and storage.

4.3 Industry: The eco-friendly modernization of the industrial sector is an important step towards a climate neutral economy. In order to achieve that, the EU has already received 136 billion euros, from the European Structural and Investment Funds in order to shift all industrial sectors towards a low carbon economy which will be achieved by the protection of the environment, by the increase in the efficiency of the resources, by the climate change adaptation and the prevention of risks. One of the main industrial sectors that has to be modernized is transport. The transports, both on a personal and on a business level, should be characterized by their connectivity, their safety and their cleanness. Nowadays, arounds 20% of all the European greenhouse gas emissions are developed by the road transport. For this reason, the EU has already implemented stricter tests concerning the automobiles gas emissions, in order to minimize the defected or less ecofriendly cars that are placed on the EU market. Although the aforementioned implementation was a necessary move, the achievement of the reduction of gas, will require a more integrated system approach. More specifically, this can be achieved through the following;

- a.** Promotion of overall vehicle efficiency via low and zero emission automobiles and supporting infrastructure
- b.** Use of alternative -renewable- and climate neutral fuels
- c.** Increase of the efficiency of the transports via the use of digital technologies and smart pricing

5. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The EGD reflects the commitment of the European Commission to tackle climate and environmental-related challenges. Besides its salient objective which is the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions for 2030 to at least 50%, the Deal visions a just strategy that

encompasses the development in different fields such as energy, sustainable industry and mobility, biodiversity and ecosystems, food, and agriculture as well as environmental pollution, living no one behind. In the framework of the Deal, the European Climate Law introduces a new initiative that aims at engaging EU member states and EU institutions to productively confront climate-related challenges. However, the efficiency of this target does not depend only on the Commission but also on national governments. Both of them must guarantee that related policies and legislation are enforced and delivered effectively. Since the issue of climate change constitutes a delicate and provocative challenge for the 21st century, a multidimensional approach should be implemented by each EU member considering its available natural resources, capacities and the restrictions that may derive from the consequences of the climate change both in socioeconomic and political sectors. Last but not least, the EGD and, by extension, the European Climate Law, has been threatened by the global pandemic of Covid-19 for the last year and, thus, the EU countries and the European policy makers should take various actions in order to relaunch the European economy and the European green future.

6. POINTS TO BE ADRESSED (Potential Motions)

1. In what ways can the EU member states be committed to the principles and the climateneutral instructions introduced by the European Climate Law?
2. How can the growth potentials of the EGD be enhanced in the light of the increasing challenges arisen from climate change?
3. What are the restrictions towards carbon neutrality and, thus, the efficient implementation of the European Climate Law, in local, national, and European level?
4. What further actions can assure the consistency of EU institutions and member states in terms of carbon neutrality? Do existing rules, including on state aid and public procurement, require adjustment?
5. What measures can be taken in order to better implement the long-term strategy of the EU, both in national and European level?
6. How can societies and economies be better incorporated in the national climate agendas in the context of the European Climate Law?
7. What are the restrictions towards the efficient implementation of the European Green Deal, especially, during the Covid-19 crisis, in local, national, and European level? What more could the EU do for the green recovery from the pandemic?

Annex 3: Official Proceedings and Resolutions from the Dreamland Parliamentary Simulation

This annex includes the recorded speeches and the official resolution papers from the Dreamland Parliamentary Simulation event. These materials provide a detailed account of the discussions, debates, and decisions made during the simulation, capturing the essence of the participants' contributions and the outcomes of the parliamentary sessions.

09/06/2024 - 10/06/2024

Opening Speeches

Finland: Climate change affects the economics and well-being of the community. The environment that we depend on is under threat. Urgent action is needed to address this crisis. Finland calls every nation to international cooperation and solidarity.

France: Climate change is the most significant threat affecting ecosystems, economics, and communities worldwide. France recognizes the urgent need to address climate change and its effects. France proposes to stop importing nuclear energy. France has plans to increase energy efficiency within their country and new R&D programs to increase the usage of renewable energy. France offers 65 billion Euros to underdeveloped countries to increase their green energy usage.

Germany: Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 55% by 2030. Abolishing the usage of coal for electricity production. CO2 balance will be reviewed annually.

Greece: Environmental issues are significant for Greece. How can we prevent wildfires when it's not possible, how can we reduce the damage? How can we reduce the pollution caused by motorboats for fishing? How can we reduce waste disposal and increase recycling? In 2001 the European Commission created the "Mechanism of Civil Protection of Fire" with 27 members and 9 participants which Greece is one of them. In 2022 Greece adopted a national climate law to decrease greenhouse gases by %55 before 2030 and %100 before 2050. Solutions that Greece proposes forbid camps and fires in protected forests, decreasing the number of greenhouses, banning fishing in marine protected areas, and reduce waste by %20 in every European nation.

Italy: Italy recognizes the critical importance of climate change. In alignment with the objective set by the European Green Deal, Italy has implemented a national ecological transition plan that aims to guide the country to achieve carbon neutrality. Data indicates Italy achieved significant progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions which has decreased by %32 between 2005 to 2022. Additionally, the use of renewable energy has increased by %19 which is in line with the European average %22. Italy suggests increasing R&D, education, monitoring, implementing collaboration programs, and sharing skills and knowledge while developing sustainable transport.

Macedonia: Like other EU countries Macedonia is committed to reduce its carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy and green energy. Macedonia is willing to participate in international climate agreements. In 2024, Macedonia aims to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency programs, climate politics, and regulations.

Netherlands: The Netherlands is highly alarmed by the state of the air quality, specifically the effect of agriculture on air quality. The Dutch government has implemented several policies aims reducing greenhouse gas emissions such as promoting sustainable farming practices and reducing livestock numbers.

Poland: Poland is an important member of the EU and international agreements. However, Poland believes that achieving carbon neutrality by 2050 is unrealistic. Poland aims to achieve %13 by 2050. The main problem Poland suffers from is air pollution. Covid-19 and the war between Russia and Ukraine caused this issue to grow. Poland believes in extending the carbon-neutral Europe strategy to 2070 from 2050. Secondly, creating a European financial center for countries dependent on oil and coal for energy to transition into renewable and green energy.

Portugal: Portugal takes tremendous actions toward climate change like transitioning into wind, solar, and hydropower. As a nation situated on the frontlines of climate change, we understand the urgency of confronting this existential challenge. Portugal will take a more active role in international efforts to combat climate change and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Slovenia: As a signatory of the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement, Slovenia supports the committee addressing the radical and swift action against climate change. Slovenia has been successful in reducing its fossil fuel emissions to the point where ranked 9th in the 2023 sustainability rankings. As a recognized developed country, Slovenia helped developing and underdeveloped countries to reduce their carbon emissions. Slovenia proposes to restructure the economy for less fossil fuel-dependent economies, promotion of renewable energy, especially nuclear energy, reduce transit, and increase adaptability.

Spain: Spain recognizes the urgency and severity of the climate crisis, and we are fully committed to taking decisive action to combat it. Spain faces unique challenges due to its geography and Mediterranean climate from drought, desertification, and forest fires, our nation feeling the effects of climate change acutely. In response to these challenges, Spain has implemented robust policies aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting renewable energy, increasing energy efficiency, and adapting to climate change. However, Spain acknowledges that there is still plenty to be done.

Sweden: The Kingdom of Sweden recognizes the urgent challenges caused by climate change impacting ecosystems, societies, and economies across the globe. Sweden is fully committed to addressing this issue. Sweden has actively engaged in global climate initiatives and hosted the Stockholm Conference in 1972, Sweden has demonstrated a long-standing dedication to sustainability. We aim to cut carbon emissions by %40 by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2045. Sweden proposes the following measures to address climate change and its impacts, advancement of renewable energy, carbon pricing, energy efficiency, electrification of public transportation, and more international cooperation.

Türkiye: The Republic of Türkiye acknowledges the urgent need for collective action on this pressing issue. As a country located crossroads of Europe and Asia, Türkiye aims to achieve carbon neutrality by 2053. However, it must be affirmed that Türkiye faces unique challenges in achieving carbon neutrality by 2053, as a developing country with a rapidly growing population and economy. While Türkiye acknowledges the necessity of reducing greenhouse gas emissions it emphasizes the need for a balanced approach and considers its socio-economic priorities. We will discuss our opinions and solution ideas in General Speakers' List.

GENERAL SPEAKERS' LIST #1

Türkiye: As the delegate of Türkiye, we will talk about the main problem, our economy, and our collective fight against climate change. Our economy is robust and diverse driven by innovations, investments, and strategic location. However economic difficulties such as global uncertainty can delay our ability to invest in clean energy and sustainable practices. These economic challenges not only hinder our progress in reducing emissions but also widen the gap in social and economic inequalities leaving vulnerable communities at risk. Türkiye remains committed to its climate objectives, we understand the importance of transitioning to a low-carbon economy and have taken steps to reduce carbon emissions. Yet we urge for international solidarity and support to overcome the economic hurdles hindering our climate efforts.

*Delegate has yielded his remaining time back to the chairboard.

Netherlands: We would like to focus on air quality, especially on the agriculture part. Absence of the agriculture reforms as highlighted in previous discussions and difficulties in balancing the economy, viability, environmental sustainability, and social acceptancy. Despite those challenges, the Netherlands continues to explore innovative solutions and collaborative approaches to drive agricultural sustainability and improve air quality. The Netherlands can offer solutions to these challenges; Firstly, the Netherlands has "25 regulations" which put more strict regulations on the farmers but provide them financial initiatives and subsidies for farmers who adopt sustainable practices. Secondly, promoting innovations to try to develop new ways of farming. Lastly international corporation with the lines of EU Parliament.

*Delegate's time has elapsed.

Spain: While Spain is fully committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and transitioning to renewable energy sources, we believe that nuclear energy should not be considered as green energy. While nuclear power generation does produce relatively low carbon emissions compared to fossil fuels, but it is a safety risk. The disposal of nuclear wastes remains as a major challenge with long-term consequences for the environment and human health. In light of this considerations, Spain opposes the classification of nuclear energy as green energy.

*Delegate has opened themselves for questions.

Question from Netherlands: You stated that sustainable energy is more viable than nuclear energy, do you know how many wind turbines and solar panels you need to replace one nuclear central?

Spain: Do you know how many can be killed by one nuclear power plant and how many people can be killed by one wind turbine?

Netherlands: Zero basically you can't get killed by a nuclear power plant.

Spain: Chernobyl, more than 10.000 people.

Netherlands: But thanks to new regulations, it cannot happen again.

Spain: Fukushima, 13 years ago.

Netherlands: But we are in Europe, we have different regulations. There is no risk, it's impossible.

Spain: It's still not green.

Netherlands: It has zero gas emissions, zero.

Spain: But the waste? We still don't know what to do with the waste. Also, it is a problem to move the waste to someplace else. We want to focus on more solar, wind, and hydropower rather than unpredictable, expensive nuclear power plants.

Netherlands: You can't only use sustainable energy that's not enough.

Spain: In Spain we have a lot of sun.

MOTIONS #1:

Netherlands: Enhancing educational support for more compressive training programs for farmers.

*This motion has failed

Italy: Leading countries for energy utilization can assist underdeveloped countries.

*This motion has passed.

Italy: We believe that it's important to share experience and knowledge to create a guideline for countries which has challenges with sustainable energy, like economic challenges as Türkiye mentioned before. We want to create a green Europe.

Netherlands: We think it's a good idea that stay together and help each other but we need to find proper ways to do that. Is it only financial if it is we can give money for the required systems for sustainable energy but what will we get in return? Depending on how much money we spend.

Spain: Spain is in favor of Italy and to defeat the climate change we all need to work together. We are ready to share our expertise to create a guideline.

Türkiye: Firstly, thank you for your help we are not that poor. If you don't know we can tell you. In renewable energy systems, you can invest directly in those systems.

Portugal: We are in favor of this motion we think it will promote international corporations and a future which is greener we believe this Europe's spirit and we should help every country.

Poland: We agree with Italy, we understand every nation's economy is not the same. Also, we need help as well for our future plans for transitioning to green energy.

Italy: Just to be clear we were not talking about giving money to countries that are in difficulties. Because Italy doesn't have the money too. We just want to share experience from countries that know how to use. Not economics.

Türkiye: We want to add that the renewable energy sector is a private sector so you can send your engineers, and your experts still we also have experience, but we still need money to implement power plants.

Germany: Thank you Italy for this motion. As the delegate of Germany, we kind of agree with Italy about sharing expertise and experience about renewable energy. Also, we understand Turkey and Greece's economic crisis. So, we suggest that a committee should



be founded to raise funds for underdeveloped and developing countries also to share valuable experiences.

MOTIONS #2:

France: Creation of a new tax for EU countries which import energy from non-EU country.

*This motion has failed.

Slovenia: Reaffirm nuclear energy as green energy.

*This motion has passed.

Netherlands: We totally agree with Slovenia about this motion. We think the nuclear energy is the only way right now to turn green as soon as possible and it's the better way to do it. We would like to add that we must continue our research about nuclear fusion to make it more efficient.

Italy: Italy is not completely against to nuclear energy but for us the problem is the price because it is too high to construct and maintain a nuclear reactors also the of nuclear waste disposal is very high and there is also a problem of public opinion, our citizens are against to nuclear energy so maybe in future if we get an opportunity we can build one but at the moment we don't have any intentions regarding to nuclear energy.

Sweden: Sweden agrees with Slovenia's motion. We want to support the energy that has low greenhouse gas emissions also reacting to the prices that Italy mentioned the initial costs are high, but they have long operational lifespans and it's more important to think of long-term benefits to the planet and our mission for carbon neutral Europe than the short-term setbacks perhaps we could create a financial plan to help other countries to manage the financial costs of these.

Finland: Delegate of Finland does not exactly dispute that the nuclear energy is a clean energy, but we believe that it is not the most appropriate energy to use because we are skeptical of certain environmental issues such as water discharge damage. We also believe that there may be radioactive wastes which are harmful will remain for long years so we will not be taking a step forward with the nuclear energy because we are skeptical of the overall conclusion.

Germany: As the delegate of Germany, we are shocked that no one addressed the risks of nuclear energy. As you know Germany passed a law to shut down its nuclear powerplants. The risk is basically too high to ignore. Let's talk about the greenness of the nuclear energy. What will we do with the nuclear waste? Okay we might not pollute the air but what about the ground or water. Products we grow, eat, drink and all those other essential things. Nuclear energy doesn't make any sense for us, and we are highly motivated to vote against this issue. Thank you.

Slovenia: Yes, we all know the story about Angela Merkel in 2010 when she said in political campaign that she will close all the nuclear plants, and it almost happened they have like 3 plants remaining and it's about 1% of their energy sources and majority of the physicians in Slovenia support the nuclear energy as good and safe. Also, we have good examples like France, Finland, Sweden and Belgium that have very good nuclear plants, and we don't know why Netherlands if it's really supporting then why you don't have any plants.



Portugal: We oppose classifying nuclear energy as green despite its low CO2 emission it involves significant risks like radioactive waste management, nuclear accidents and high costs which conflict with the sustainable and safe renewable energy principles that Portugal approves. And we agree with Germany on the matter. Thank you.

* Motion to suspend the meeting.

*This motion has passed by the President.

General Speakers' List #2

Türkiye: We must reduce consumption to reduce carbon emissions. We need every nation's attention because this is very important situation. China is the most air polluted country in the world, second is USA and the third is India. This is our problem as well because we demand from them, and they supply. This is an endless cycle which is not sustainable for our world.

*Delegate has yielded his remaining time back to the chairboard.

Spain: Spain is dedicated to becoming a carbon neutral country by 2050 through a comprehensive strategy that include expanding renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, promoting sustainable transportation, implementing carbon pricing and continue with R&D. By taking these measures Spain aims to be an example in the global effort to combat climate change and achieve sustainable future for all.

*Delegate has opened herself for questions.

*No questions received.

Italy: We are trying to do our best to achieve the goals that we set and in 2021 we only used carbon as our electric unit only for the 5% of the total energy we need. We are trying to reduce it. We hope that all together we can cooperate. Thank you.

*Delegate has yielded her remaining time back to the chairboard.

Netherlands: As you may know we already made improvements in Holland. We want to focus on agriculture because it's a huge subject for us in Netherlands. The agriculture sector, particularly intensive farming, is significant source of nitrogen emission contributing to the air pollution and environmental degradation. Transitioning to more sustainable agriculture practices are proven challenging, farmers face economic pressure including high cost of adopting new technology and practices and potential loss of income during these transition period.

*Delegate has opened himself for questions.

*No questions received.

Motions #3

France: Raising awareness in schools about climate change and importance of human involvement in the climate transition.

*This motion has passed.

France: Children are our future decision makers and leaders of our world. By making them aware of climate transition at a young age, we prepare them to understand environmental

issues and act responsibly, so school programs related to climate transition helps to raise awareness among youth.

Italy: Italy agrees with the motion moved by France. We believe that it's really important for youth to be involved in the process of ecological transition and they need to be engaged with this problem they need to take action to reduce carbon emission and at the same time we can say that that in 2019, Italy announced they became the first country in the world to make climate change a compulsory subject in schools. Students take 33 hours of climate change education every year.

Spain: The earlier we start to aware the kids the better it is. Spain will implement same measurements that Italy used. Thank you.

Portugal: Portugal agrees with France, Italy and Spain. Youth is our future, so they have to learn, formal or nonformal, education and understand the climate issues and problematics and be sensible about what happened in our world and it's important to have an active youth motivated to act in their society and life.

Motions #4

Portugal: In the increasing digital world our motion is the reduction of carbon footprint through sensibilization of the people with education and training.

*This motion has failed.

Denmark: Our motion is to invest into more sustainable transport to reduce carbon emissions.

*This motion has passed.

Netherlands: We should increase the amount of the public transport usage and to do that we need to encourage people to use them. One of the ways we could do it is like by making them free. We know in some cities and countries have done it. We can use their experiences.

Spain: Spain agrees with Netherlands, but the problem is we need to replace all buses and taxis and vehicles in our cities. We need financial support for this and Spain especially after pandemic our economy is struggling. It's a good idea but realistically we don't see a way to achieve it for this moment. Thank you.

Türkiye: We don't support Netherlands suggestion because of economy we need money that's why we can't make it free. But we use some electric buses we can try to implement this nationwide. Thank you.

Italy: We are on the same page with Türkiye and Spain we need money and unfortunately, we cannot afford it, so we are planning to create a unique ticket to move all around the Italy and we think this is the best solution and affordable for everyone. We are trying to improve our driveways from north to south unfortunately now is not perfectly connected. We also want to underline that we are taking action like Türkiye because we have problem with air pollution. Thank you.

*Meeting has been suspended for 15 minutes.

Motions #5

Spain: Delay the ban on the production cars with combustion engines from 2035 to 2040.



*This motion has passed.

Spain: Automobile industry is vital for Europe as well as Spain and we think our economies cannot adapt so fast to this change. We will open our doors to import electric cars from China as well as the USA that will weaken our economy. CO2 emissions around the world, Europe only has 7% of this we need to pressure other nations, but we cannot do this if our economy is weak.

Slovenia: We do agree with Spain. We would even delay it for 10 years because not all countries are in the same position for example Croatia, Slovenia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechia, Spain and Greece are right now using less than 3% of electric cars while Denmark, Netherlands and Sweden are using more than 20%. This ban would be harsh for us not as much as to others.

Denmark: We don't agree with the motion because if we postpone this law, we will begin to show the mindset that climate change is not our highest priority right now. We might as well start postponing other proposals related to sustainable future. We think that is not acceptable to move the ban further because that is one of the important steps to move towards a carbon free future. Thank you.

Türkiye: We agree with Spain. We have to delay it maybe 10 years maybe more because we are not in the best situation economically. We started to produce our first electrical car last year and it's increasing rapidly but usage of electrical vehicles in Türkiye is under 1% so it's very challenging for us.

Italy: We believe that that electric vehicles cannot be the only solution for the future. We think that hybrid usage of electric vehicles and combustion engine cars with renewable fuels can be the solution. We cannot accept this law because 20% of our GDP is based on production cars.

Belgium: We agree with Spain because it doesn't seem realistic, we should focus on problems that are easier to accomplish also we should be careful with spending since current state of our economy is weak therefore, we should delay it as much as possible.

General Speakers' List #3

Spain: Spain thinks that with the certain policies, implementing "carbon tax" to provide economic incentives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions across the various sectors and providing financial incentives for businesses and households to adopt green technologies.

*Delegate has opened herself for questions.

*No questions received.

Netherlands: We agree with Spain about taxes on the companies. To achieve global carbon neutrality, we first have to produce less greenhouse gases because those are the main problem. Also to comment on what Türkiye said earlier about over consumption, we have to consume less to produce less and then less carbon footprint.

*Delegate has opened himself for questions.

Question from Spain: Do you have one concrete example what we can do to produce less or consume less?



Netherlands: Yes, one concrete measure that we could do for example is phone companies strict consumers to buy new phone in every 3 years.

Portugal: Portugal wanted to put another subject on the table that Mediterranean countries witness, Portugal confronts a dual challenge mitigating the impacts of forest fires while addressing climate change induced factors that exacerbate these events. These fires not only devastated landscapes and biodiversity but also emitted significant amounts of carbon dioxide intensifying global warming. Recognizing the urgency of combating climate change, we place this great importance on transitioning towards renewable energy and alternatives of fossil fuel not only reduce carbon emissions but also mitigate environmental impacts fostering sustainability.

*Delegate has yielded her remaining time back to the chairboard.

Greece: We agree with Portugal on this issue. But we believe that they forgot the problems about the sea, agriculture, production of food. We have to speak about those especially because most of European countries have coasts to the sea.

*Delegate has yielded her remaining time back to the chairboard.

Motions #6

Finland: Motion to promote sustainable agriculture practices by providing subsidies for organic farming.

*This motion has failed.

Belgium: Motion to work with international partners to get our focus on energy finances.

*This motion has failed.

Greece: Motion to implement new fishing regulations.

*This motion has passed.

Greece: We would like to add biological resting area, we have capture limits, and we use money for new monitoring technologies to reserve the sea and to control fishermen boats, if the fishermen respect the law.

Sweden: Sweden agrees with Greece's motion. Sweden also has a large fishing industry as we are by the sea. We recognize the importance of protecting our waters.

Spain: We agree with the motion of Greece. As a Mediterranean country, we believe that it's important to protect our sea. And we would like to have an agreement with the other EU countries.

*90 minutes to work on resolution papers on unmoderated caucus.

Resolution Paper#1 (Agriculture)

Sponsors: Spain, Turkey

Signatories: Italy, Netherlands

Recognizing the urgent needs to address climate change and its negative impact on the environment in terms of air pollution, carbon emission and greenhouse gas effect.

Alarmed by over consumption increasing effect on climate change.

Recognizing all nations suffer from excessive consumption.

Nothing with the deep concern all EU nations have old cars and buses which causes even using public transportation isn't nature friendly.

Aware of the fact that agriculture is one of the most polluting sections.

To establish results, we need to develop a multi-tiered funding system to support farms in their transition to the sustainable practices. This includes short-term grants and long-term financial assistance.

Calls upon all nations to offer grants that cover the initial cost of adapting sustainable farming techniques. These grants can be used for purchasing eco-friendly equipment, organic seeds, and sustainable fertilizers.

Calls upon all nations to offer tax breaks and incentives for farms that meet certain sustainability criteria. This could include reduced property taxes or tax credits for energy efficient upgrades.

Resolution Paper#2 (Transportation)

Sponsors: Sweden, Denmark, Slovenia, Macedonia

Signatories: Poland, Belgium, Finland

Recognizing the needs of decarbonized public transportation in an attempt to reduce CO2 emissions, we put forward a proposal to changing public transportation in EU member states and partners.

Alarmed by the old vehicles that are used in the countries that emits a lot of CO2 we call for members to modernize the public transportation by replacing old vehicles with the new sustainable vehicles.

Taking into account that inefficient public transportation routes influence people to opt for private transportation causing congestions and more CO2 emissions.

Realizing that public transportation especially trains are neglected and don't get enough funding causing them to be inefficient and unpopular.

We propose more investments in public transports like buses and trains, urges members to close city center to private transports and expanded reach for public transportation to make it more available for everyone.

Resolution Paper#3

Sponsors: France, Portugal

Signatories: Greece

Recognizing the lack of information about environment issues among youth.

Alarmed by the fact that people are not aware of the issues of the climate change especially youth.

Calling each EU government, their ministry of education, and the UNFCCC, many countries where people don't have enough information environmental issues.

Affirming the importance of Europe Cooperation in addressing a solution to this problem which concerns youth and people in general about the climate change and their consequences.

Education is key to having a better world and greener world, so we propose solutions to lack of education and information about environmental issues.

Proposing ecological activities to encourage people especially young people to participate.

***All 3 resolution papers have passed unanimously by the committee.**

This conference has been suspended by the chairboard.



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