

YFG Guidelines for Writing a Resolution

1. Resolution Title:

Describe the aim of the resolution in up to 15 words (shorter titles are generally preferable).

Examples:

In support of a directly elected President of the European Commission
Tackling Youth Unemployment through Youth Entrepreneurship
We Must Work Together to ...

2. Name and location of event where resolution is to be presented and date of presentation:

You may also add in the name of the branch presenting the resolution.

Examples:

Garret FitzGerald Summer School, Kilkenny, 20/07/2013
YFG National Conference, Tullamore, 18/02/2012

3. Recognising/Background:

- Start sentences in this section with the word '*that*,' or if more suitable with '*this*'.
- In this section, give the background for the choice of the resolution - like a recent event, relevant background information, or the catalyst that has prompted that a change is necessary to this area of policy and why specific resolution need to be implemented.
- You must include facts about the current situation and the problems arising to back up the resolution. You may also include statements from reputable people/policy documents to support your resolution.
- Outline the wider implications and importance of the issue explaining why YFG and/or YEPP should address it.
- Include any relevant developments currently occurring that are affecting the issue your resolution is dealing with, including explaining how this resolution has the potential to bring about a favourable outcome if successfully adopted.
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Please see below example of a "recognising" section of a YFG resolution:

Recognising:

- That continued disclosures suggest that child protection systems across the European Union have failed our youth and that the continued evidence that certain cross-border institutions in religious, sporting and educational fields have abused their positions of responsibility and trust in society, thus putting children at risk.
- That the above were not isolated or individual cases, but prolonged and excessive abuses that arose from a culture of neglect within state agencies to develop the required oversight of child protection.
- That, due to agreements in place under current EU law, such as the Schengen travel arrangement, it has never been easier for EU citizens to work and cross borders with only limited controls. This has led to numerous issues in the protection of children from new workers who have not been properly vetted due to the lack of information sharing and information consolidation from previous their countries of work and/or origin.
- That, under the current system, EU citizens may effectively leave criminal pasts behind upon entering a new country and can easily resume working in a role providing them with access to children, thereby potentially endangering children.
- That certain institutions in Europe were historically able to move persons who posed a risk to children across borders, which allowed them continue preying on vulnerable youth, due to the lack of information sharing amongst respective police forces who conduct vetting processes.

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4. Acknowledging:

- Building on the recognising section, mention the factors that you have taken into consideration and the potential consequences of adopting the resolution.
- One by one, outline the arguments supporting the proposal.
- Refer to any current policies that in place relating to the resolution.
- Mention the advantages that this resolution could produce in the short, medium and long term.
- Outline and expand on arguments in favour of the resolution.
- Include figures and statistics from reputable sources to support adoption of the resolution.

Please see below example of an “acknowledging” section of a YFG resolution:

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31	Acknowledging:
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33	• That preventative measures would allow for greater transparency for all citizens
34	in the management of their employment, in addition to reassuring parents of
35	children and all EU citizens that the EU is committed to the welfare of families
36	and children.
37	• That <i>The Convention on the Rights of the Child</i> is the most widely ratified
38	international treaty in history. This is a strong indication of depth of the unified
39	international commitment to provide children with safety and stability in their
40	lives.
41	• The commitments made by the EU in their <i>Guidelines for the Promotion and</i>
42	<i>Protection of the Rights of the Child</i> for the protection of children.
43	• The commitments made by over 140 countries in ratifying <i>The Convention on the</i>
44	<i>Rights of the Child</i> by, notably in Article 3, where it provides that what is in the
45	best interest of the child should be of primary concern.
46	• That, while national police forces have access to limited information held by
47	Interpol and Europol records, they do not have right of access to crimes
48	committed in localities which are recorded by local or regional police forces.
49	This can lead to persons who pose a risk to children using legal and
50	jurisdictional loop-holes to go unnoticed when crossing international borders.
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5. YFG calls on:

- Outline what your specific proposal is, providing information about the steps you believe YFG as an organisation should take to ensure the effective implementation of the resolution.
- Outline any action that YFG recommends outside organisations should take to implement measures relevant to the proposal.
- Outline the effects that should/will follow given the actions outlined above.

Please see below example of a “call on” section of a YFG resolution:

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YFG calls on:

- The establishment of a central EU-wide vetting agency that can be accessed by any official or registered organisation wishing to screen potential staff that may have access to children.
- This agency to be administered by EUROPOL so that it is granted access to criminal records held by other EU police forces and law-enforcement agencies. This will allow for any citations that suggest that a person may be a legitimate danger to children to be made known to the relevant international authorities and dealt with accordingly in vetting those working with or having access to children.
- This agency to be funded through the Freedom, Security and Justice, and Citizenship budget.
- The enshrining into EU law that organisations where staff have access to children must properly vet any new employees coming from outside the jurisdiction. These prospective employees must be vetted through this new EU agency in order to protect the interest of the child.

Numbering:

Resolutions are routinely numbered (by line) so make discussion of a specific point easier to identify. Please feel free to submit your resolution without numbers and we will format them all correctly, and insert line numbers.

Note:

YFG Policy Officers will proofread all resolutions for #GFSS, as they will be formally submitted to YFG National Executive for ratification if they are passed. You may expect minor spelling and grammar changes to your resolution.

Examples of YFG Resolution to YEPP are included below, for your reference and more YFG and YEPP resolutions can also be found here:

<http://youthpepp.eu/library>

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Resolution:

The provision of an ECB eurozone-wide banking watchdog

Presented at the YEPP Seminar in Madrid on 29th September 2012

Presented by Young Fine Gael, Ireland

Recognising:

- That membership of the euro area has also provided considerable stability during this crisis period. Most directly, eurozone banks have heavily relied on the liquidity provided by the European Central Bank as a substitute for the loss of access to private wholesale funders. In addition, highly indebted households have benefited from low European Central Bank interest rates during the crisis to allow them to avoid default on borrowings.
- A primary source in a number of European members states banking crises was the failure to regulate the banking sector to guard against systemic risk factors. Overall, it can be argued that the lack of effective action by national regulators was the main source of the recent crisis.
- That banking regulation in many European Union member states failed to correctly and effectively act to prevent a large number of European banks, particularly for banks involved in real estate based lending. This was especially problematic for member states under the EMU, since access to the area-wide financial markets meant that the scope for banks to take on too much risk was amplified.
- That had countries not joined the euro, the foreign liabilities of their respective banking systems would most likely have been in foreign currency (e.g. Sterling or Euro) and the banking crisis would have been amplified by a parallel currency crisis. Moreover, an independent currency would not have offered a guarantee against the onset of the mid-2000s credit boom.

Acknowledging:

- That European Union leaders agreed in June 2012 to set up a single banking supervisor in Europe as a pre-condition to letting the euro zone rescue funds directly inject cash into struggling lenders, without lending to a government first. This is part of a wider EU effort to stop the banking and euro zone debt crisis feeding each other.
- That in recent weeks, The Association of German Banks (BDB), which represents big lenders like Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank, has added its weight to proposals that would place national bank supervisors under ECB authority in each eurozone member state.
- That the introduction of a financial regulator, independent to the political system, in each member state to promote consistent regulation and could be put in place quickly with little difficulty.
- That national banking supervisors in the countries outside the 17-member eurozone could maintain their independence and current structures, while providing the flexibility to allow for an opt-in so that countries would be free to place their banking systems under ECB supervision voluntarily.
- That a number of legal issues would need to be legislated for on a national basis (particularly in common law countries) to overcome the lack of administrative law giving the ECB powers to enforce its decisions over banks, and to draw up a mechanism for banks to appeal ECB rulings they found unfair.

YEPP calls on:

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- The European Central Bank to set up an independent unit for banking supervision with clear separation from its monetary policy duties, such as setting interest rates.
- The establishment of broad regulatory powers to the ECB over all eurozone banks, to eliminate interference by politicians in banking supervision
- Through the above noted mechanism, the ECB to examine taking sole responsibility for supervising all eurozone banks. The ECB could use the former national regulators as "ECB national offices", delegating powers to make checks on smaller banks. It would be necessary to delegate supervisory powers to national level, as there are an estimated 6,000 lenders operating in the eurozone, of which only around twenty would need super-national supervision, as these banks are considered of systemic importance to the currency union. The smaller lenders could have supervision undertaken by ECB-delegated national regulators.
- That the ECB should examine, with caution, possibilities to take over the voting rights of its member countries in organisations such as the European Banking Authority or the Basel Committee of bank supervisors. However, this is a move that would give the ECB extra influence relative to eurozone outsiders such as the UK.

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Resolution:

Creation of a pan-European Union child protection vetting agency

Presented at the YEPP Seminar in Madrid on 29th September 2012

Presented by Young Fine Gael, Ireland**Recognising:**

- That continued disclosures suggest that child protection systems across the European Union have failed our youth and that the continued evidence that certain cross-border institutions in religious, sporting and educational fields have abused their positions of responsibility and trust in society, thus putting children at risk.
- That the above were not isolated or individual cases, but prolonged and excessive abuses that arose from a culture of neglect within state agencies to develop the required oversight of child protection.
- That, due to agreements in place under current EU law, such as the Schengen travel arrangement, it has never been easier for EU citizens to work and cross borders with only limited controls. This has led to numerous issues in the protection of children from new workers who have not been properly vetted due to the lack of information sharing and information consolidation from previous their countries of work and/or origin.
- That, under the current system, EU citizens may effectively leave criminal pasts behind upon entering a new country and can easily resume working in a role providing them with access to children, thereby potentially endangering children.
- That certain institutions in Europe were historically able to move persons who posed a risk to children across borders, which allowed them continue preying on vulnerable youth, due to the lack of information sharing amongst respective police forces who conduct vetting processes.

Acknowledging:

- That preventative measures would allow for greater transparency for all citizens in the management of their employment, in addition to reassuring parents of children and all EU citizens that the EU is committed to the welfare of families and children.
- That *The Convention on the Rights of the Child* is the most widely ratified international treaty in history. This is a strong indication of depth of the unified international commitment to provide children with safety and stability in their lives.
- The commitments made by the EU in their *Guidelines for the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child* for the protection of children.
- The commitments made by over 140 countries in ratifying *The Convention on the Rights of the Child* by, notably in Article 3, where it provides that what is in the best interest of the child should be of primary concern.
- That, while national police forces have access to limited information held by Interpol and Europol records, they do not have right of access to crimes committed in localities which are recorded by local

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or regional police forces. This can lead to persons who pose a risk to children using legal and jurisdictional loop-holes to go unnoticed when crossing international borders.

YFG calls on:

- The establishment of a central EU-wide vetting agency that can be accessed by any official or registered organisation wishing to screen potential staff that may have access to children.
- This agency to be administered by EUROPOL so that it is granted access to criminal records held by other EU police forces and law-enforcement agencies. This will allow for any citations that suggest that a person may be a legitimate danger to children to be made known to the relevant international authorities and dealt with accordingly in vetting those working with or having access to children.
- This agency to be funded through the Freedom, Security and Justice, and Citizenship budget.
- The enshrining into EU law that organisations where staff have access to children must properly vet any new employees coming from outside the jurisdiction. These prospective employees must be vetted through this new EU agency in order to protect the interest of the child.