



SUNYMEU 2023 CONCLUSIONS

Proposed by Member States, submitted by the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union, and finalised by the Swedish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, European Council President, European Commission President, and High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy

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EUROPEAN COUNCIL AGENDA

Recommendations

1. Establish a high-level permanent group, within the European Artificial Intelligence Board, named “EUROFACE” (European Fake/Artificial Accounts Central Enforcer) to study: which AI practices are considered high risk (subject to more stringent regulation) and which should be prohibited, oversight of new AI technology through cost/benefit analysis.
 - a. EUROFACE will be comprised of subject matter experts from Member States to which the following should be considered “high risk” AI
 - b. EUROFACE will make recommendations to the Council regarding which AI systems are safe for European consumers and respect the fundamental rights of Europeans.
 - c. EUROFACE will ensure that transparency will be maintained to ensure rights will not be violated.
 - i. Authorities will expedite external audits testing the performance, predictability, interpretability, corrigibility, safety, and cybersecurity in line with The AI Act’s strictest requirements.
2. All public and private institutions involved in the development and the utilization of AI systems register in a database for the EU
 - a. AI may not be used to promote or engage in discriminatory practices that are in violation of existing EU law.
 - b. AI systems unlikely to infringe on the fundamental rights of EU citizens must be protected.
3. Creation of the European Cybersecurity Competence Centre (ECCC) for utilization by members that opt into the Enhanced Coordination Mechanism.
 - a. Introducing an Enhanced Coordination Mechanism, allowing 9 or more member states to work together concerning cyber security.
 - b. The location of the ECCC will be decided by members following approval
 - c. Funding will be decided through the member’s GNI.
 - d. Firewall encryption of EU governmental and Member State government systems.
4. Strengthening coordinated and joint responses to disinformation.
 - a. Impose stricter enforcement of Article 52 (3) for detecting, preventing, and investigating criminal use of AI systems when ‘freedom of expression’ is used as a cover to destabilize Member State governance.
 - b. Creation of punishments and/or penalties that were not created in Article 71.

- i. These punishments and penalties will be enforced equally among all Member States:
 - 1. Punitive action for independent actors including fines.
 - 2. Punitive actions for commercial entities.
 - c. Targeted victims will be permitted to file a complaint with Europol and/or file suit in the Court of Justice of the European Union against the entity disseminating false and harmful information.
 - i. Europol, working in conjunction with national agencies, will lead these investigations.
 - d. Create dialogue via the EEAS with state-sponsored actors to dissuade them from engaging in disinformation campaigns.
 - e. Work in tandem with NATO and the United States National Security Agency (NSA) and Diplomatic Security Service to share knowledge about misinformation threats.
 - i. EU Member States will endorse and participate in NATO's initiative "Strategy of Emerging and Disruptive Technologies" (EDT).
 - ii. Allows EU member states to opt in/out of coordination efforts.
 - f. If AI/Deep fakes are determined to cause substantial malice and disruption to a Member State, the EU's mutual protection (TEU Article 42.7) can be invoked.
- 5. Digital Services Act extended to AI-generated content
 - a. Establish a set of best practices / guidelines for moderating AI content on social media
 - i. Authorize the European Union to identify and block AI-generated content and 'deep-fake' technologies that violate the European Union Human Rights Guidelines on Freedom of Expression and existing guidelines on hate speech, terroristic threats, inflammatory content, etc.
 - ii. Direct social media companies and other associated businesses or stakeholders to add a watermark to content that is suspected to be created by generative AI
 - iii. Provide incentives to expand detection of bots and fake accounts that may post malicious content with political motives
 - b. Set in place a mechanism for European Union authorities to directly intervene against and remove AI generated content that provides an immediate risk to national security and/or public safety
 - i. Cases where this may be enacted would be the following, amongst more
 - 1. Election interference by foreign actors
 - 2. Terrorism
 - 3. Border security
 - 4. Military action / foreign aggression

5. All Personal Rights enshrined in the Digital Services Act
 - ii. Allow the European Commission to fine companies that fail to comply with the following:
 1. Digital Services Act: today, EU governments can ask companies to take down content that is deemed illegal, including material that promotes terrorism and child abuse.
 2. This legislation simply expands the Digital Services Act to cover AI-generated content
6. An EU citizen may dictate who or what is responsible for their data after they die:
 - a. An EU citizen may appoint their respective national government, an individual, or an entity (a company, organization, trust, etc.) to oversee their data after they die,
 - i. If a citizen does not appoint someone or something to oversee their data after they die, oversight must fall to the next beneficiary of the deceased, as decided by national law,
 - ii. Those with authority over a deceased citizen's data must have oversight in the following areas, among others:
 1. Digital depictions of the citizen (eg. photos, videos) on the Web and social media platforms,
 2. Communications made between the citizens and others (eg. text messages, e-mails, etc.),
 3. Access to metadata collected on the citizen through cookies, advertising, and other data tracking policies used by companies.
7. Invest in media literacy and technological citizenship by €250 million.
 - a. The EU member states that approve this proposal have agreed to the following:
 - i. Council approves 9 member states to create a common fund (Enhanced Coordination Mechanism).
 - ii. States can buy in afterwards.
 - b. Existing initiatives already exist in individual states
 - c. Education should take place at all levels - primary and secondary school, university, and targeting the elderly in vocational training programs
 - i. Coordination with ERASMUS, the European Union student exchange programme, as a policy implementer
 - d. Encourage domestic governments to assign government ministries in initiatives to generate awareness via e.g. public messaging campaigns
8. Concerning cooperation with American companies:
 - a. Encourage annual training: "*Interacting Safely with AI Technology*" for employees in all components of the European labour market, including: 1) Administrative and elective officials, including heads of government, and 2) Private and voluntary sectors, via central funding from domestic governments).

- b. The EU Ambassador to the US and Technological Ambassadors coordinate with top AI companies in the U.S. to present orientations and educational forums to both: 1) representatives in EU governance and 2) private sector
 - i. Incentivise member states to liaise with American companies involved with the artificial intelligence community.
 - 1. A company cooperating with a member state government must comply with relevant national and EU law.
 - a. Failure to comply with such law should result in the immediate termination of a member state's agreement with a company, subject to relevant national law,
- c. Training on how to psychologically handle and utilize AI algorithms and their determination whether a task is subjective or objective in nature.
 - i. Eurostat to develop a Eurobarometer survey for AI, including the initiation of longitudinal (panel) study of the impact of AI on the mental well being of Europeans.
- d. Concerning inter-Union cooperation:
 - i. The EU AI Forum will be institutionalized and backed by the EU.
 - ii. The forum must address all of the above issues.
 - iii. When institutionalized, all member states must have more input and influence with existing quarterly meetings supporting expertise cooperation.
 - iv. Incorporating preemptive crisis response meetings to EU member states with crisis-specific education and cooperation when AI related affairs arise.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS AGENDA

Recommendations

1. Constructively dialogue with China over the trade imbalance in goods through a united front titled the European Alliance.
 - a. Direct the Commission to begin legislatively driven high-level talks with Chinese trade officials regarding the imbalance of trade between the EU and China.
 - i. Create an official body of the European Union to represent the interests of member states regarding trade with China. Diplomats will be nominated by all member states and will be appointed semi-annually on a rolling basis to represent all member states.
 - ii. Semi-annual appointments and reports will be held in Brussels and diplomats will then be advanced to Beijing.
 - b. Incentivize states to bring manufacturing to EU territory, we should allow member-states a one year transitional period to formulate a legally binding plan subject to EU approval. Non-complying member-states will be subject to a fine of 1 million euros.
 - i. States will receive monetary aid for use in infrastructure development, determined by a commission.
 - ii. Financed by a 2% raise on all import duties related to Chinese goods, with 60% dedicated to states whose trade deficit with China makes up more than 5% of their total GDP, and whose economy is composed of less than 20% of industry with a priority on post Soviet states, with the exception of the top five EU economies by GDP.
 - iii. Funds shall not be withheld from member states for any political reasons unless a majority (50%+1) of member states agree to do so.
 - iv. Manufacturing plants within Chinese territory will be incentivized to move to industrially underdeveloped member states in efforts to increase EU Production and equity among member states. This will be done in accordance with current EU environmental regulations.
 - v. Develop a mutually beneficial plan to invite successful foreign firms from close trading partners and allies, to set up joint ventures to produce semiconductor chips in the EU. Further the EU's understanding of the global semiconductor supply chain and its human rights implications. Further EU investments through the expansion of the critical minerals sector in nations with access to rare earth minerals aside from China, that are essential to the development of the semiconductor industry.

2. Bolstering Defence and Intelligence Procurement Capabilities of Member States to Enhance European Union Interests
 - a. Keep course with the Strategic Compass and ensure furtherance among all Member States.
 - b. Establishment of a task force ‘Dragon’s Lance’ within the European Union Intelligence and Situation Centre (EU INTCEN) to monitor Chinese influence on Member States and their governance.
 - i. This task force will publish and provide biannual reports on recent influence measures by China.
 - ii. Task force ‘Dragon’s Lance’ will work in conjunction with Member States’ Ministries of Defence to facilitate seamless communication and intelligence sharing. And intelligence sharing on Chinese influence on Member States and their governance.
 - iii. A proposed annual budget of €10 million will be used to fund the establishment of this task force; the member states will fund this budget proportionally to their GDP.
 - iv. Member states will be given the opportunity to provide expertise and subject matter to aid intelligence activities through a panel of selected experts. This panel shall in part be composed of a two part system in which a total maximum of four experts are allowed per member state. Two experts shall be state appointed while two positions shall be open to all national citizens and selected by the current state by application.
 - c. Negotiate with China about TikTok (‘the application’) utilisation by all people working and residing in the EU and for Member State governments.
 - i. The ban on TikTok’s use in EU institutions will continue.
 - ii. The use of TikTok shall be banned on all official devices used by member states.
 - iii. It is recommended that all EU citizens avoid ByteDance applications
 - d. The European Commission will establish a committee to review security risks of any application used on official government devices within the European Union.
 - i. This committee will be made up of a representative from each of the Member States.
 - ii. This committee will review all existing and potential applications on electronic devices and search for security risks that they may pose, along with suggesting a set of guidelines for EU Commission approval, that all applications must follow for permitted usage.

3. Enhanced background screening of any individual with any ties to the government of the People's Republic of China and/or Chinese Communist Party working in sensitive R&D facilities, technical firms/corporations, energy companies, and/or other critical infrastructure
4. Enhancement of advanced early warning satellite systems and RADAR systems to enhance EU Member State defensive capabilities.
 - a. A European Geospatial Security Agency (EGSA) shall be created to research defense satellite systems and conduct satellite surveillance
 - i. An annual budget of €8 billion shall be provided with all member states contributing funds proportionally to GDP
 - b. A grant shall be created to provide support for satellite and radar defense R&D. EGSA shall oversee the dispersal of this grant.
 - i. An initial budget of €2 billion shall be provided with all member states contributing funds proportionally to GDP
 - c. Hardening of data links for the Copernicus, Galileo, European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS), Governmental Satellite Communications (GOVSATCOM).
 - d. Utilisation of European Defence Agency with PESCO backing to develop next-generation RADAR systems, Satellite tracking systems, C4ISR, Surface to Air Missile intercept systems, and Anti-Satellite weapons to protect and intercept identified belligerent foreign satellites and other means of aerial intelligence collection that are in transgression of the Open Skies Agreement and the UN Outer Space Treaty.
 - i. Funding will be provided by €500 million annually via Eurobonds for R&D into these projects.
5. Strengthening of ties with allies for deterrence
 - a. Enhance recognition of Taiwan as a major economic and strategic partner of the European Union
 - i. Direct the director of the EU INTCEN to develop a plan for increasing intelligence sharing with Taiwan
 - ii. Promotion of greater diplomatic presence within Taiwan and increased dialogue for trade.
 - iii. Allow Taiwanese companies to send technical experts to Member States to provide cyber capabilities against foreign threats.

- b. Direct the director of the EU INTCEN to develop a plan to enhance intelligence, increase dialogue among nations included but not limited to ASEAN, Japan, South Korea, the African Union, Turkey, Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, Brazil, and the UK, New Zealand, United States and increase sharing with Five-Eye (FVEY) members (United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada) and NATO members
 - i. Develop trade plans with the aforementioned actors to set a dialogue for reduction of their trade relations with China and shift their investments into the EU with the majority of these investments being concentrated in less developed regions of the European Union
 - ii. Further invest in dialogue with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States for trade relations and investigate cross transfer of trade of technological, manufacturing, defence, and infrastructure.

ECOFIN AGENDA

Recommendations

Continuing the EU's Commitment to the Green Deal with a Special Focus on Agriculture

1. Establish a European Union Committee of Environmental Experts (EUCEE), a subcommittee under the European Environment Agency (EEA), to implement the Fit for 55 Package.
 - a. Continue studies of environmental changes, the economic impact thereof and the impact on citizens, and other aspects deemed necessary by the committee or requested by Member States. Social justice should be considered.
 - b. The EUCEE will be composed of non-partisan scientists and experts appointed by the EEA.
 - c. The EUCEE should, following the results of the study, recommend agricultural policies regarding carbon dioxide emissions and climate change.
 - d. The EUCEE should further assist in rural and intermediate areas to preserve native ecosystems related to agriculture, with an emphasis on ensuring the generational renewal of resources and maintenance of native biodiversity.
 - e. Each Member State will have one representative who will serve as a liaison between their Member State and the EUCEE. This representative can be appointed as a new role or be in an existing position.
 - f. The results of this study should be made available to Member States and cooperating countries via Eionet.
2. The EUCEE, in conjunction with the ESABCC, will make recommendations to the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) pertaining to the environmental welfare of agricultural plants and animals to help benefit consumers and producers within the European Union.
3. Member States should submit Carbon Reduction Target Plans (CRTPs) to the EEA every 8 months for assessment purposes, outlining their country's short-term and long-term steps to meeting set benchmarks, and how far along they are in implementing these steps.
 - a. Prior to implementation, there will be a three year provision period for states to adjust policies to be in compliance with "standard" or "above standard" or 'below standard' protocols based on the respective country. During this three year period, states will be assisted by experts on the EUCEE to form individual action plans.

- b. The EEA will evaluate all CRTPs, and determine if they are ‘above standard’, ‘standard’, or ‘below standard’. This standard will be based on the respective country’s position before the provision period.
 - c. After the 3-year provision period, for the first assessment, there will be 2 8-months check-in. The check-in is for each respective country to adjust and negotiate with the EEA based on their current situation regarding their upcoming assessment.
 - i. After the first assessment, going forward there will be 8 months between the 1st check-in and assessment.
 - d. After the 2 eight-month check-ins, there will be a final assessment 8 months after the second check in to decide if the countries have made progress. If the standards set for the country are too high, and the country will need a longer time to implement CO2 emission changes, the standards can be reduced. If the country has not made any attempt to follow protocol or work with the EEA on CO2 emission, the EEA can consider a credit fine on the country.
 - i. If the country falls “below-standard” protocol, the respective country will pay the credit. The EEA will make the recommendation and the fund will be reserved by the EU body. The country will get the fund back in the next assessment when they reach the ‘standard’ protocol.
 - ii. The EUCEE will also work alongside Member States to recommend individualised plans for how to best achieve benchmarks.
4. The EUCEE should consult with the AGRI and its Committees for Opinion regarding economic resources for large fertile pastures and regarding agricultural economic policies that do not create negative environmental externalities.

Ensuring the Health of our Farming Sector while Respecting the EU’s Social Justice Goals

- 5. Increase internally-produced agricultural commodities and products from Member States, and wherever possible, decrease reliance on external trade partners.
 - a. Direct funding to the AGRI in order to increase livestock and crop production; request funding from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund of Rural Development (EAFRD).
 - b. In order to prevent greenwashing, AGRI should publish a proposal for a common certification scheme for sustainable agriculture for agricultural products and foodstuffs under the reformed CAP. The deadline for said proposal shall be the 1st of December, 2023.

- c. A common verification scheme should be created. We must ensure that the goals we set in regard to developing production techniques, seed technologies, modern farming technologies, and other relevant advances within the industry should be promoted across the EU.
 - d. AGRI, EAGF, and EAFRD will be required to consult with an EEA liaison on sustainable agriculture policies and practices as development in the agricultural sector progresses. This is to ensure that all agricultural practices that are implemented are in line with the larger goals of the EU to reduce negative side effects on the climate.
6. Incentivize agri-tech careers to encourage young people and interested individuals to participate in the agricultural sector, and assist in the training of these individuals and include current farmers to facilitate a stronger environment for agricultural workers in the EU.
- a. Encourage marginalised individuals to work in the agricultural sector in EU Member States through a focus on educating and offering opportunities to those who otherwise could not receive said opportunities by marketing agricultural careers as modern, technical careers. Incentivize agri-tech careers to encourage young people and interested individuals to participate in the agricultural sector, and assist in the training of these individuals and include current farmers to facilitate a stronger environment for agricultural workers in the EU
 - b. Create an EU-wide Agricultural Extension Programme as part of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This extension programme will conduct research on sustainable agricultural practices, provide specialised training for farmers in technological knowledge, entrepreneurial skills (marketing, communication), preservation of soil fertility, climate awareness, Carbon-reduction or net-zero emission farming practices, and resource/environment management.
 - i. Training programmes should be made available through e-learning platforms. Recognizing that this e-learning platform resources are most needed by people with low resources. Computer and internet access will be funded through the EAFRD funding.
 - ii. Provide grants to national regulatory authorities to ensure broadband connection in those rural areas that do not yet have access to the internet per the Universal Service Directive.
 - c. Fund an exchange scheme for young farmers to gain experience in a farm in their own country, another EU Member State, or additional partnerships outside of the EU. The purpose of this exchange is to facilitate the collaboration between farmers across key sectors within the EU and with key partners, or additional partnerships outside of the EU. The purpose of this exchange is to facilitate the

collaboration between farmers across key sectors within the EU and with key partners

- i. There should be a parallel program in which we send our experts overseas so that we can contribute to sustainable agriculture internationally.
- ii. The partnered countries outside of the EU will be determined based on our other standards, such as human rights, democracy, and stability.
- d. Develop schemes for more joint ventures between existing farmers and newcomers.
- e. Develop pilot projects to enable migrants with farming experience to establish new farms.
- f. Incentivize women to join the agricultural sector.
 - i. Offer bonuses for firms that invest in women-focused groups for knowledge transfer.
- g. Create a subsidy based program for farmers who participate within environmental-friendly agriculture transitions and practices to further incentivize farmer support in climate-friendly agriculture using funding from AGRI.

Improving Energy Security through Diversification of Energy Sources

As the natural gas reserves began to dry up in the North Sea, the EU became more dependent on Russian sources. Today, the largest reserves of natural gas can be found in Norway, the UK, the Netherlands, and Romania. Romania has substantial untapped gas reserves both in the Black Sea and onshore that could substantially alleviate CEEC dependence on Russian natural gas, particularly in southern Ukraine and in Moldova. However, Romania is poor compared to other EU countries - in 2021, the median annual income of the EU was PPS (purchasing power standard) 18,019 per capita, ranging from PPS 8,703 in Romania and PPS 32,132 in Luxembourg. Romania needs financial assistance from the EU to develop a gas distribution network both within Romania and to neighbouring Moldova and southern Ukraine. Furthermore, about one half of Romanian households use firewood for heating (compared to a 20 percent average for Europe) and 93 per cent of villages and rural communities lack connections to a gas network. The inability of so many Romanians to access natural gas leads to both legal and illegal deforestation, further contributing to global warming.

7. Earmark funds from NextGenerationEU for all EU member states with exploitable natural gas to participate in public-private partnerships for building the necessary infrastructure for onshore and offshore natural gas extraction and to build gas delivery infrastructure in these member states

- a. The EU aims to reduce its reliance on natural gas sourced in Russia by exploring alternative markets for the commodity. To achieve this, the EU intends to increase its expenditure and broaden its scope of countries from which it sources natural

resources. Potential markets to explore include Norway, Algeria, and the United States. The objective is to establish sustainable outsourcing arrangements by 2030.

- b. All EU countries that purchase European oil will simultaneously be required to actively pursue a plan to replace their oil dependence with renewable energy. In 2040, All EU members extracting natural gas will begin to decrease the amount of oil being extracted as renewables will begin to replace natural gas, with the ultimate goal to be running on 100% renewable energy by 2050, with a re-evaluation on the 2050 date in 2030.

Nuclear reactors generate 25.2 per cent of the total electricity produced in the EU and 50 per cent of low-carbon electricity. There are 103 reactors operating in 13 Member States. As with other energy supplies, nuclear power does not fall under EU competence, but is governed by the Euratom Treaty. Eleven EU Member States signed *The Alliance for Nuclear Power* on 28 February 2023 in order to ‘cooperate more closely’ across the entire nuclear supply chain and promote ‘common industrial projects’ in new generation capacity and new technologies like small reactors. This inaugural meeting was organised by Sweden and signed in a side meeting of the EU energy ministers. The signatories are Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia with the EU Commissioner for Energy, Kadri Simson, taking part in the meeting.

8. The heads of government of the EU should approve the Alliance for Nuclear Power to build a nuclear power agreement at the EU level through the [enhanced cooperation](#) mechanism, specifically permitting these EU Member States to work within EU institutions to:

- a. Develop a uniform set of safety rules for operating nuclear reactors in accordance with best international practice.
- b. Develop a regulatory/legal framework within the EU for nuclear power generation that will be fully integrated into the GD’s carbon reduction strategy.
- c. Prepare a budgetary proposal for the EU to fund SMRs from NextGenerationEU.
- d. While recognizing the necessity for the currently active nuclear power plants, the ENEF will recommend a plan of action regarding the nuclear power plants currently under construction.
 - i. The plan of action can be decided with the aid of experts from The European Nuclear Energy Forum (ENEf) for the respective countries going forward on the best plan-of-strategy.

9. Establish a panel of experts who specialise in researching best practices regarding nuclear energy: the Safe Nuclear Analytic Panel (SNAP), which will report findings and recommendations to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).

- a. The SNAP will coordinate with the IAEA, and Euratom in order to determine the best practice standards for all Member States.
 - i. The SNAP will engage in ongoing analysis of safety risks related to nuclear technology, including the risk of accidents, nuclear proliferation, and nuclear terrorism.
 - ii. Each Member State will be responsible for the maintenance and security of disposal sites per their national regulatory authorities following recommendations made by Euratom.

10. Under the auspices of Euratom, SNAP will assess the potential environmental impacts of nuclear technology, including risks related to nuclear waste disposal, emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants, and potential impact on biodiversity and ecosystem services.

- a. Germany and Luxembourg will provide seed funding of \$200 million regarding their concern on complex safety and security features. This fund allows countries to transition into other sources of renewable energy, such as wind, solar, biomass, hydro, etc. This will be seed funding that the EU will govern going forward with the existing funding of the EU Cohesion Fund, which aims to reduce economic and social disparity between EU countries and promote sustainable development.
 - i. Administrative check: administrators of environmental experts from EUCCEE(European Union Committee of Environmental Experts) will come in for audits every 6 months. Credit will be approved for the following term.
 - ii. This funding will be based on GDP/capita.
- b. Following this assessment, an emergency fund, the Nuclear Emergency Relief Fund (NERF), will be created in order to provide aid specific to nuclear emergencies. Any nation who consumes & imports energy via nuclear fission will be taxed 0.5% for consumption and/or importation of nuclear energy per kilowatt hour. This contribution will go directly towards the NERF fund. This amount will be revisited via a 5 year clause.

COREPER AGENDA

Recommendations

1. **The maritime component of Frontex (EBCGA) and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) will be merged into a new European Coast Guard Agency (ECGA), to act in cooperation with national coast guards.**
 - a. The European Coast Guard's mission shall include SAR, maritime law enforcement, protection of maritime borders, protection of marine resources, enforcement of maritime pollution regulations, safety of navigation, vessel safety, and coordination and assistance of member state coast guard operations.
 - b. Authorize ECGA to purchase and commission vessels to assist ongoing SAR and interdiction operations in the Central Mediterranean.
 - c. The European Contact Group on Search and Rescue (ECGSR), currently housed in the European Commission, will be integrated into the ECGA's SAR mission. (Refer to Recommendation 4.)
 - d. All maritime SAR assets, and any other maritime assets currently possessed by Frontex, will be transferred to the ECGA.
 - e. The maritime component of Frontex's mission shall be transferred to the ECGA. Frontex will focus on protection of land borders, maintenance of EUROSUR, and information sharing.
 - f. **ECGA will be authorized to conduct and direct its own independent operations, in addition to assisting Member State coast guard agencies.**
 - g. When engaged in independent SAR operations, any migrants rescued will be processed according to the mechanisms laid out elsewhere in the document
 - h. Independent ECGA operations shall not be construed to limit the ability of member state coast guards to conduct their own independent operations
 - i. ECGA will be authorized to expand its fleet, assets, and personnel to meet future operational needs
 - i. Expansion of ECGA fleet and assets will be conducted according to the budget approved by the European Parliament
 1. The ECGA will be funded by diverting the existing budget of EMSA and the maritime budget of FRONTEX to the ECGA. Any additional funds to be raised by a loan. Germany will be the lender of that loan with 2% interest rate and will be paid back along with willing countries that will aid in the repayment after the budget decision of 2027. Any funding via borrowing shall be strictly temporary until a permanent budget can be established by the Parliament in 2027.

- j. Recommend ECGA to be headquartered in a major Mediterranean port to ensure proximity to the primary operational area.
 - k. The remaining role of FRONTEX shall be the following:
 - i. Frontex will maintain responsibility for protection of land borders only
 - ii. Frontex will maintain responsibility for the EUROSUR surveillance network
 - iii. Frontex will coordinate information sharing efforts concerning migration and border security between member states
 - iv. Information sharing will be open access to the EU member states and public
 - l. An oversight board will be established to assure both agencies' adherence to international and EU law
 - i. An audit of Frontex will be conducted by an agency originating outside Europe concerning treatment of migrants
 - ii. The oversight board will contain members of willing EU representatives that will ensure the correct actions by new Frontex and the ECGA
 - m. Establishment of a Security committee within the ECGA to ensure that EU security concerns are properly addressed
 - a. Will conduct interviews and assist migrants with applications for asylum.
 - b. Applications from migrants with documentation from their home country will be subject to communications by the EU and the country they fled from
 - c. Migrants without documentation will be granted a 45-day grace period by a country willing to accept them to await approval of citizenship or temporary residency status.
 - i. If a migrant is not placed in a country by the 45-day grace period, they will be relocated to a different country OTHER THAN THE MED 5, for another 45 days until they are permanently placed.
 - d. The committee will report potential threats to the member-states coast guards and the EU
2. Establishment of a FRONTEX, EUROSUR, and ECGA crisis committee in light of the recent influx of migrants:
- a. The crisis committee will deal with humanitarian crises

1. Once a quota of asylum seekers proportionate to population leave a country is reached on an annual basis, that country is determined to be in a state of crisis
 - b. Brief security council, oversight board, and FRONTEX, EUROSUR, and ECGA committees on impending crises as they occur globally
 - c. Establish a discretionary emergency fund in anticipation for future crises
 - i. countries that will aid in the support of the Discretionary Security Fund: France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Cyprus, Poland, Spain, Hungary, Portugal, Austria, Germany, Romania
3. Support efforts by EU Member States for enhanced cooperation in Voluntary Solidarity Mechanism (VSM) to relocate asylum seekers from those nations most affected by irregular migration. Member States must honor their pledges to relocate Ensure that the VSM is in place by the agreed deadline of July 2023.
- a. These efforts shall be funded via the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund established as part of the 2021-2027 EU budget.
 - b. Set up relocation hubs in Greece, Italy, and Malta where EUAA officials will process applicants.
 - c. Frontex or ECGA officials will be responsible for the physical transfers of asylum seekers from the Med5 to the member state.
 - d. Family members should be transferred as a unit.
 - e. The relocation hubs will be located at Mediterranean ports and operated under the joint auspices of ECGA and the European Union Asylum Agency (EUAA). These will be EU funded and operated with national authorities on site to assist with transfers and other national regulations.
 - f. Relocation interviews must take place in-person at the relocation centers.
 - g. There should be no preference by Member States who will take responsibility for relocated asylum seekers in terms of national origin.
 - h. The EUAA, ECGA, and Frontex should agree to Standard Operating Procedures for physical transfer of migrants, which will be approved by the European Commission.
 - i. The EUAA must conduct a study regarding the feasibility of transferring unaccompanied minors under the VSM. This report should be delivered to the European Commission, Migration and Home Affairs by July 2023.
 - j. The Commission (Migration and Home Affairs) should publish a relocation key (based on Member State capacity to relocate and process asylum seekers). Member States will receive Euro 30,000 for each asylum seeker relocated. Moreover, the countries that will be the first to willingly take on the migrants will receive an additional compensation of 22% of the original amount.
 - k. Cyprus, Luxembourg, Ireland, Hungary, France, Poland, Spain, Romania, Portugal shall participate in the enhanced coordination Voluntary Solidarity

Mechanism. These nations and any others who choose to participate will voluntarily take in migrants suffering from crisis and these are the criteria that will be met:

1. Members will provide the lists of rights for beneficiaries of temporary protection
2. Each of these states will work towards training these new migrants so that they can learn a new skill but along the lines give back to the economy.
3. Based on the location the voluntary countries will be working with Frontex or the ECGA.
4. Each state can evaluate applications with their own discretion
5. Member states may opt out of the program at their own discretion at any point in time
6. Requirement for the migrants to be relocated with lodging, healthcare, and food compensation for at LEAST 6 months for the 30,000 Euro compensation.

1. The EUAA shall streamline the asylum application process through these means:

1. Address the inefficiency in asylum seeker relocation that demands relocating states to implement swifter and efficient standardized procedures
 - a. Institutes the European Asylum Seeker Application (EASA) amongst all member nations
2. The EASA application will be free of charge and available to every asylum seeker regardless of gender, race, or cultural background.
 - a. To ensure that the application is free of charge for these migrants, France has donated 100,000 Euros to aid the process of providing asylum seekers with the means to apply equally.
 - b. Make sure that the relocation is based on the willingness of the countries
 - c. Acceptance is up to the discretion of the country receiving applications

Commission (Migration and Home Affairs): Continue to work with Member States and the EUAA to increase the number of migrant transfers from point of debarkation to other Member States.

3. New Central Mediterranean Action Plan

- a. The ECGA, working with the International Maritime Organisation, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), will convene a 'wise person's group' to coordinate SAR activities, between ECGA, member-state, and third-nations national coastguards in order to establish a framework and guidelines for vessels engaged in SAR
 - i. Establish training modules that would collaborate with the Libyan and other willing partners with a focus on enhancing human rights and correct handling procedures towards migrants on the occasion of search and rescue missions
- b. A new EUNAVFOR Med SAR programme, named Operation Nathan, will be instated in the Central Mediterranean, under the direction of ECGA in time for the busy spring and summer crossing season. Participation in Nathan-will become a permanent security programme under PESCO (permanent structured cooperation).

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- 4. The European Contact Group on Search and Rescue (ECGSR) will be used to coordinate search and rescue activities between NGOs, the ECGA, and national coast guard agencies.
 - a. The ECGSR will be integrated into the new ECGA's Search and Rescue mission.
 - b. Agree and implement an SAR alert system for NGOs to inform the ECGA, Member State coast guards, and commercial ships to engage in an SAR operation and bring the migrants for disembarkation in the EU rather than return them to Libya or Tunisia (or any other country) where they are at grave risk of human rights abuses.
 - c. NGOs will be required to maintain communication with ECGA and to alert the agency of any sighting of vessels in distress. NGOs must not insert themselves into SAR missions in the Mediterranean when the ECGA is able and ready to do so.
 - i. In accordance with the ECGA and ECGSR regulations, it encourages NGOs to take part in the alert system but further encourages NGOs to undertake humanitarian efforts in origin states of migrants attempting to flee.
 - d. If engaged in a SAR operation, NGOs must immediately inform the ECGA as to the location, number of migrants, and port of destination.