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13th RSC OF EYP CZECH REPUBLIC

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA CZECH REPUBLIC



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

13th Regional Selection Conference
of EYP CZ Plzeň 2023







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PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

GENERAL RULES

- Each Committee will be afforded two Direct Responses per Debate.
- A Delegate's wish to speak should be communicated to their Chairperson.
- The Chairperson has to raise their placard for their Committee to be recognised.
- All Delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless they have a true moral conflict.
- Resolutions pass if they receive more votes in favour than against, otherwise they fail.
- Delegates should afford equal respect to all Debates as if they were their own.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.

PROCEDURE

- Up to **45 mins** per motion for a resolution and up to **7 Delegates** involved by the proposing Committee.
- Reading out of the topic question (Board).
- Delegates go through the resolution (**1 minute** to silently read through the document).
- Defence speech by proposing committee (**up to 3 minutes**).
- Position speeches – either in favour or against the debated resolution by other committees (**up to 2 x 1.5 minutes**).
- Response to position speeches by the proposing committee (**up to 2 minutes**).
- 3 Rounds of Open Debate – will begin with up to six points from other Committees from the floor for a maximum of forty-five seconds per point. Each round will be responded to by a member of the proposing committee from the floor for a maximum of **2 minutes**.
- Summation speech by one or two members of the proposing committee (**2 minutes**).
- Voting from the floor.



SPEECHES

Defence Speech

This speech is used by the proposing Committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the Committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more factual and logical than emotional.

Position Speech

After the Defence speech, two Committees will be recognised to deliver two Proposition speeches: either in favour or against the proposed resolution. The speeches should support/disagree with the goals of the Committee and/or the general direction of the Resolution. They should not consist of a list of points.

Summation Speech

The Summation speech will be used to convince the Assembly to vote in favour of the proposed Resolution.

ROUNDS OF DEBATE

- There will be three rounds of Debate.
- The Board will recognise a varying number of Committees to ask a question or make a point depending on time before returning to the proposing Committee for a response.
- The Chairperson will raise their Committee placard to indicate that they have a point.
- Committees may use their Direct Responses to jump the queue only in this portion of the Debate.
- The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring the order of speakers within the Committee.
- Delegates are encouraged to propose alternative solutions and enrich the Debate, make it more constructive and help the proposing Committee consider new perspectives rather than simply asking for clarification in the form of a question.

PLACARDS

Direct Response

This placard can only be used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised twice per Debate per Committee. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used.



Point of Personal Privilege

This speech is used by the proposing Committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the Committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more factual and logical than emotional.

Position Speech

This placard is used when a speaker was not audible by the Committee, often due to microphone issues.

Point of Order

This placard is used to when the Board of the session commits a fault in the procedure, usually happens when a Committee or a speech is forgotten. Can only be raised by a Chairperson.

VOTING

- The votes will be collected by the Chairpersons.
- The Chairperson will raise their placard to indicate that all of the Committee's votes have been collected.
- The Board will then call upon the Chairpersons to submit their votes.
- Votes will be submitted in the format: in favour, against, abstaining, absent, e.g., 4, 6, 2, 0.



PROGRAMME

Sunday 12th of December 2023

Opening of General Assembly	8:00	8:30
ENVI II Committee	8:30	9:15
AFET Committee	9:15	10:00
Coffee Break	10:00	10:20
Session Photo	10:20	10:30
ENVI I Committee	10:30	11:15
AFCO Committee	11:15	12:00
ITRE Committee	12:00	12:45
Lunch	12:45	13:45
CULT Committee	13:45	14:30
EMPL Committee	14:30	15:15
Coffee break	15:15	15:45
LIBE II Committee	15:45	16:30
LIBE I Committee	16:30	17:15
Closing Ceremony	17:15	18:00
Departures	18:00	



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II (ENVI II)

Marry The Night: *Approximately one-third of the world's population lives in an area where the Milky Way is no longer visible at night due to artificial light. Keeping in mind its negative effects on wildlife, ecosystems, and citizens' health, as well as the potential benefits associated with increased energy efficiency, what steps can the EU take to reduce light pollution?*

Submitted by: Lucie Gomolová (CZ), Ana Maria Gyurova (BG), Lukáš Klement (CZ), Jakub Kremla (CZ), Šimon Kresta (CZ), Ondřej Kubeš (CZ), Michaela Rybářová (CZ), Tereza Šavlová (CZ), Magdaléna Švecová (CZ), Sarah Benešová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce light pollution. It strives to achieve that by supporting Member States in implementation of technical measures and achievable small steps in this area. It aims to do so by educating the general public, especially the young generation, through media campaigns and workshops. It wishes to preserve the night sky,

because,

- A. Light pollution disturbs the night sky, it has become increasingly more difficult to observe celestial events, which diminishes further research potential,
- B. The stars are hidden beneath a layer of sky glow¹, which lowers the ability of animals to properly navigate themselves, leading to unnatural processes in the ecosystem,
- C. Lighting consumes 15% of total global power use, mainly because of the unnecessary usage of energy and inefficient placement of light sources,
- D. The process of making electricity leads to increased concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere, which has an effect on global warming,
- E. Light pollution disrupts human sleep and the circadian rhythm², leading to health issues such as insomnia, depression, and autoimmune diseases,
- F. The lack of education on light pollution has resulted in an underestimation of the problem,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon Member States to consider placing observatory stations in rural areas;
2. Suggest Member States to replace artificial lighting around roads in rural areas by building reflection bollard

¹ **Sky glow** is a rise in the perceived brightness of the night sky that has the potential to make the observation of stars difficult.

² **Circadian clocks or rhythms** are a part of the body's internal clock. They are running on the "background" of our body and are based on a 24-hour cycle. They are vital for essential functions and processes, the most important being the sleeping and waking schedule.



3. Calls upon Member States to reduce light pollution by:
 - a. installing street lamps with motion sensors,
 - b. eliminating digital billboards and substituting them with non-digital screens,c. replacing led-emitting diode (LED) light bulbs with low-energy yellow-tinted filtered bulbs,
 - c. Invites Member States to introduce tax benefits for cities that meet previously agreed upon light-usage limits, as a way to reduce light pollution;
4. Urges the European Commission to invest in green energy;
5. Calls upon Member States to only use warm light colours for their lighting to stimulate the production of melatonin³ in humans, therefore preventing the disruption of the circadian clock;
6. Encourages Member States to enrich the school curriculum and introduce a media campaign tackling the issue of light pollution.

³ **Melatonin** is a sleep-regulating hormone and supplement with roles in immune function and antioxidation.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

Security risk, humanitarian crisis, or potential for change? For the past decade, Member States such as France and Germany have been present militarily in the Sahel region, emphasising the security and migration risks the regional instability may have for Europe. Keeping in mind Europe's imperialistic history in the region, how can Member States efficiently provide humanitarian aid to the Sahel countries and support the building of strong civic societies in the region?

Submitted by: Sandra Barčanská (CZ), Jan Havel (CZ), Martin Kohoutek (CZ), Jan Tomáš Krčka (CZ), Viktorie Macáková (CZ), Huu Trung Nguyen (CZ), Elena Occhione (IT), Robine Rosenbaumová (CZ), Eva Šuráňová (CZ), Monika Zinková (CZ), Pulato Rakhimov (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to closely cooperate with the Sahelian States in ensuring peace, stability, and prosperity in the region. Furthermore, it aims to minimise civilian casualties in the ongoing conflict, and prevent famine with the help of humanitarian organisations operating in the region,

because,

- A. Ten million children in the Sahel are in need of humanitarian aid,
- B. Women's rights are being continuously violated, as is evident in the rising rates of female genital mutilation and waning access to reproductive health in the region,
- C. Poor agricultural development and agricultural practices lead to a food crisis, affecting Sahelian children particularly strongly,
- D. Poor living conditions and lack of access to education create a vicious cycle for many in the region, which makes it even harder to tackle the local challenges in the long term,
- E. Almost eight thousand civilians in the Sahel have been killed in 2023 in the context of the crisis,
- F. Governments in the region are not properly equipped to fight off terrorists and other armed groups harming the local population,
- G. Armed militant organisations in the Sahel control large swaths of land and key resources, such as water,
- H. Sahelian States are overly dependent on foreign powers, as is evident in the use of the CFA franc¹ and in the operation of French companies in local resource mining,

¹ **CFA franc** is the term for two currencies used throughout Africa which are directly pegged to the euro.



Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) to expand upon the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa in relation to the Sahel and fund local humanitarian relief efforts like the Sahel Alliance;
2. Encourages Member States to support women in the Sahel in seeking comprehensive education on an institutional level and promote opportunities for their employment learning from the example of the Sahel Alliance;
3. Strongly urges Member States to join the Netherlands in supporting projects like JIGIYA working to improve access to comprehensive sex education and reproductive health services for women in the Sahel;
4. Encourages EU Member States to provide diplomatic and financial support to Sahel States to boost trade;
5. Calls upon Member States to support agriculture in the Sahel by financially contributing to organisations such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), as well as to establish platforms for knowledge-sharing between local and European farmers;
6. Asks Member States to support the Sahel Alliance in terms of funding and practice-sharing, in order to develop the educational system in the Sahel with an emphasis on establishing a peer-2-peer exchange between European and Sahelian educators;
7. Instructs the Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space (DG DEFIS) to provide local militaries with material aid, such as weapons and ammunition, as well as training for personnel;
8. Further instructs the DG DEFIS to support G5 Sahel in their intelligence and counterinsurgency efforts through financial contributions and knowledge-sharing;
9. Directs France to withdraw its remaining troops present in the Sahel and to transfer their properties in the region to local organisations working to improve the crisis.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I (ENVI I)

***Navigating Europe's Highs:** The European Drug Report 2023, shows alarming data on illicit drug use, addiction rates, and availability of substances among Europeans. With 6 out of 166 overdose deaths involving illicit drugs, what steps should the EU take to prevent the widespread “epidemic” of drug abuse?*

Submitted by: Marie Anna Andrejová (CZ), Tereza Lantová (CZ), Kryštof Malý (CZ), Maria Antonia Manno (IT), Ha Trinh Nguyen (VN), Rudolf Ryska (CZ), Patrik Sušič (CZ), Erica Szolovej (UA), Andrea Vymetálková (CZ), Gabriel Gombík (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure a safe environment for drug users, which prioritises systemic aid and education over harsh punishment. Furthermore, in the long-term outlook, it strives to create a destigmatised and mindful society which effectively helps everyone who seeks comfort in drug usage, by providing them with necessary care,

because,

- A. Illicit Drugs are more mass-produced and, as a result, more accessible than ever before,
- B. There is a lack of governmental support for prevention, treatment, and harm reduction activities, especially for women and other vulnerable groups,
- C. Research has found that a lot of acquisitive crimes¹ are committed by dependent users of heroin and cocaine trying to pay for their drugs,
- D. Young people are more vulnerable to the influence of social media, which exposes children and teenagers to risky behaviours involving drugs and alcohol,
- E. Illicit material has become more potent and is often laced with risky or toxic admixtures, which modify the potency of drugs,
- F. Many socially excluded drug addicts experience feelings of shame and worthlessness, which lead them to revert to substance use,
- G. There is a lack of accessibility to psychiatrists and therapists, who play a crucial role in assisting individuals with addictive substance use in overcoming both trauma and addiction,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Encourages Member States to introduce volunteering bonuses for psychology and social work students;

¹ **Acquisitive crime** involves criminal activities driven by the desire to acquire material goods or financial benefits through actions such as theft or burglary.



2. Calls upon the European Commission to financially support non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that address drug related issues;
3. Directs Member States to support drug addiction centres, by providing them with materials and services, such as but not limited to, clean syringes, free blood tests, counselling hours, and temporary housing;
4. Seeks Member States to implement increased penalties for publicly promoting drug use;
5. Requests the European Commission to launch a media campaign featuring celebrities who have undergone rehabilitation from drug use;
6. Calls upon Member States to introduce a minimum tax rate for drugs legal in certain Member States, in order to prevent their consumption by minors;
7. Further calls upon Member States to introduce stricter security measures preventing children and teenagers from accessing drugs from drug vending machines;
8. Strongly encourages Member States to establish more drug abuse rehabilitation centres in prisons, in order to ensure better access to necessary care for inmates struggling with addiction.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

Rule of which law? *Separation of powers is one of the fundamental pillars of Western democracy. However, interference of the political power in the judiciary system is common in EU Member States like Hungary, Poland, or Spain. Keeping this in mind, how should the EU act in order to ensure the rule of law in all its Member States?*

Submitted by: Ema Bartošová (CZ), Florian Timo Dyduch (DE), Veronika (Roni) Havlová (CZ), Jakub Hes (CZ), Dvořák Matyáš (CZ), Alexandra Mundryan (IS), Cajka Oliver (CZ), Magdalena Rudolfová (CZ), David Tobola (CZ), Václav Zdeněk (CZ), Marek Barbuš (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure that the separation of powers is truly and institutionally protected in each Member State, by safeguarding democratic values, with a unique emphasis on the principle of the rule of law. It wishes to do this through transparent governance and appointment and dismissal of judicial personnel. It also strives to achieve this goal, by improving the efficiency of sanctions aimed at an overall stabilisation of the judicial system of all Member States,

because,

- A. The government's method of selecting judges can potentially lead to violations of the right to a fair trial for individuals seeking justice,
- B. The rule of law stagnates, especially in countries such as Poland or Hungary, and thus people are losing respect for the law,
- C. The amount of right-wing populist parties advocating for cutting the relations with or even leaving the EU is increasing due to growing euroscepticism¹ and distrust in national governments,
- D. The EU's system aimed at penalising the Member States which violated the EU law has proven to be ineffective does not have an effective penalising system for violating EU law,
- E. There is a risk of certain Member States become partially or fully non-democratic in the future,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Invites Member States to include EU recommendations in their national legislation;
2. Recommends Member States to create an institutional and informational framework for applying the EU legislation by:
 - a. establishing an office overseeing the legislative process regarding the EU legislature,
 - b. establishing an informative channel for the citizens to improve awareness about the EU and its demands;

¹ **Euroscepticism** is a political ideology that advocates for the boycott of European integration and governance.



3. Calls upon the European Commission to strengthen the sanctions on countries breaching democratic principles by:
 - a. restricting access to EU funds,
 - b. implementing further economic and political sanctions, should the government not react within a set timeframe;
4. Encourages the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to instil measures that prevent government officials from appointing and dismissing judges without a firm legal basis by:
 - a. overseeing and reporting on the processes of appointing and dismissing judges in the Member States,
 - b. supporting the work of the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in its battle with political corruption in the Member States;
5. Asks Member States to organise an EU-wide media campaign aimed at explaining the basic laws of the EU to the broader public through social media campaigns and TV series;
6. Encourages Member States to implement elements of civic and law education, as well as the competencies of the EU in the modern political system in their national school curricula;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to keep cooperating with the ECA in order to ensure that the sanctions-based system operates effectively and fairly.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)

Nuclear. It's pronounced nuclear. Nuclear energy has been labelled as "green" by the EU Green Deal. Being mindful of its key role in the green transition, as well as of its risks and long-lasting negative consequences, how should it be regulated within the EU?

Submitted by: Kateryna Burkova (UA), Eva Dekastello (CZ), Alicia Dvorničenko (UA), Sara Ghanem (IT), Daniel Hanzalius (CZ), Antonín Kleibl (CZ), Jan Moser (CZ), Natálie Šrámková (CZ), Matyáš Vránek (CZ), Andreas Wolf (CZ), Veronika Vrbová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to transition the energy system within the EU into one based on renewable energy sources. Furthermore, it strives to meet Member States' energy needs by using and developing nuclear energy as a transitional energy source. It finally aims to keep enhancing the technological advancement of nuclear energy as a clean and sufficient energy source, while prioritising safety for the public,

because,

- A. The reliance on nuclear fuel imports from non-EU States jeopardises the energy autonomy and energy safety of the EU,
- B. Over 70% of the nuclear fuel imports come from countries whose policies stand in contradiction with EU values,
- C. The current way of construction of nuclear power plants is expensive, environmentally harmful and inefficient,
- D. Natural habitats are being destroyed, as a consequence of the construction process of nuclear power plants,
- E. Approximately 25% of the material used in the construction becomes non-recyclable waste,
- F. The lack of proper storage and recycling technologies for nuclear waste result in environmental risks and limited resource utilisation,
- G. There is a societal opposition to the construction of nuclear power plants, independent to scientific basis,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Supply Agency of the European Atomic Energy Community (ESA) to establish exclusive trade agreements for nuclear materials with nations whose policies align with the EU values;
2. Asks the European Commission to allocate funds for eco-friendly nuclear waste storage construction projects;



Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Supply Agency of the European Atomic Energy Community (ESA) to establish exclusive trade agreements for nuclear materials with nations whose policies align with the EU values;
2. Asks the European Commission to allocate funds for eco-friendly nuclear waste storage construction projects;
3. Recommends Member States to increase the capacity of existing nuclear power plants;
4. Encourages Member States to restore inactive nuclear power plants to operational status;
5. Strongly encourages Member States to substitute conventional fossil fuel power plants with nuclear alternatives;
6. Recommends the European Commission to further invest in the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) Research and Training Programme (2021-2025)¹;
7. Recommends the EURATOM Research and Training Programme to focus on the development of Generation IV Reactors²;
8. Requests the Directorate General for Energy (DG ENER) to extend the EURATOM Research and Training Programme until the year 2030;
9. Calls upon Member States to launch media campaigns to raise awareness about the potential of nuclear energy within the broader public;
10. Strongly recommends Member States to incorporate educational elements on nuclear energy in their school curriculum.

¹ The funding that is meant here, is a complementary funding programme to Horizon Europe which covers nuclear research and innovation.

² Advanced nuclear reactors which are designed to enhance safety, efficiency, and sustainability by utilising liquid sodium as a coolant, operating with fast neutrons, and incorporating advanced safety features.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)

No history, no future: *Since the fall of authoritarian regimes in Europe, many historical monuments and sites reminiscing about those past periods have been destroyed. How can the EU protect the cultural and historical heritage of its Member States, while ensuring there are no steps back in democracy?*

Submitted by: Hedvika Fundová (CZ), Jan Klier (CZ), Jakub Krpata (CZ), Diana Lukjanova (CZ), Sean O’Keefe (CZ), Michal Soukup (CZ), Jan Široký (CZ), Matyáš Veselka (CZ), Barbora Voráčková (CZ), Maria Inês Folhadela (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to preserve monuments with high historical and cultural value, while keeping an unbiased perspective. It seeks to educate the public and prevent history from repeating itself. It strives to prevent the loss of identity that cities and countries experience following the removal of their historical landmarks.

because,

- A. The lack of historical context and comprehension leads to the destruction of many monuments and sites,
- B. Decisions about historical monuments are often based on the interests of specific groups,
- C. Maintaining historical monuments serves as a reminder of cultural heritage,
- D. Preserving representations of different ideologies contributes to an objective and factual perspective, avoiding historical revisionism,
- E. Maintaining controversial monuments could be seen as an endorsement of those who built them or who they represent,
- F. Monuments related to authoritarian regimes can serve as a meeting point for extremist groups,
- G. Historical landmarks are an aesthetically important component of cities,
- H. Cultural sites, despite their content, can be a great source of income and tourism,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Discourages Member States from demolishing historical monuments and sites due to political or social pressures;
2. Calls upon Member States to prioritise the preservation of historical and cultural heritage by maintaining its original state whenever possible;
3. Requests Member States to clarify the historical context and meaning of monuments by installing informational signs;



4. Invites Member States to create designated areas displaying monuments which reference authoritarian regimes, following the example of Hungary's Memento Park¹;
5. Further invites Member States to repurpose buildings and structures linked to past regimes;
6. Urges Member States to remove elements of monuments and sites that directly reference anti-democratic ideologies, such as hate speech or hate symbols;
7. Encourages the European Commission to extend funding opportunities in the Creative Europe programme²;
8. Further recommends the European Commission to allocate funding to the promotion of contested historical monuments as tourism landmarks;
9. Suggests Member States to ensure security in sites where extremist groups converge by installing surveillance cameras in high-risk areas;
10. Further suggests Member States to move monuments that are the scene of repeated incidents from public spaces into museums.

¹ **Memento Park** is an open-air exhibition in Budapest, Hungary, showcasing statues and other historical artefacts from the country's past regime.

² The Creative Europe programme finances projects dedicated to cultural diversity. It aims to "safeguard, develop and promote European cultural and linguistic diversity and heritage." is a political ideology that advocates for the boycott of European integration and governance.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)

9 to 5, what a way to make a living, all taking and no giving: Psychosocial risks in the workplace, such as high workload or long working hours, have profound negative impacts on workers, employers and the economy. How should the EU enhance its legal framework to explicitly address and regulate psychosocial risks and mental health issues in the workplace, promoting worker well-being and overall occupational safety and health?

Submitted by: Klára Appeltová (CZ), Debora Caldová (CZ), Veronica Gaspardo (IT), Aneta Křížová (CZ), Jitka Müllerová (CZ), Kateřina Slavíčková (CZ), Simona Staňková (CZ), Viktor Suchý (CZ), Kristýna Vaňková (CZ), Pau Ferrer (Chairperson, ES).

The European Youth Parliament aims to prevent psychosocial risks in the workplace, taking into account that 30% of EU workers report mental health issues due to their work, in order to increase the wellbeing of employees. Furthermore, it also aims to ensure EU-level minimum working quality conditions, to empower workers and to create safe working environments. To achieve this, it focuses on proposing policies and initiatives tackling unhealthy working culture, the new challenges of digitalisation, and the lack of protection of workers towards psychosocial hazards,

because,

- A. The lack of a unanimous definition of psychosocial risks across the EU and the lack of EU-wide regulation specifically tackling this matter obstructs the way towards an equal protection of workers,
- B. The absence of sufficient and proper labour inspections leads to unhealthy occupational practices and labour-related abuses,
- C. Only 36% of companies have procedures aimed at providing psychological support in the workplace, despite the fact that 79% of EU managers are concerned about stress and mental burnout,
- D. The existing national and European legislation fails to successfully address the new challenges brought by the digitalisation of the workplace, leading to the appearance of psychosocial hazards such as hyperconnectivity¹ or screen monitoring²,
- E. Only 51% of EU workers reported having been educated on workers' rights and psychosocial risks prevention with the percentage being even lower for elderly people and groups in risk of exclusion,
- F. Factors such as labour harassment, high workload, or a lack of work-life balance in the workplace may lead to mental burnout³ and absenteeism⁴,

¹ **Hyperconnectivity** refers to the state of being excessively interconnected or linked, often facilitated by advanced technology and digital communication platforms.

² **Screen monitoring** as a control system for businesses involves the real-time observation and analysis of employees' computer or device screens.

³ **Mental burnout** in the workplace is a state of extreme emotional and physical exhaustion, often caused by prolonged and overwhelming job-related stress.

⁴ **Absenteeism** is the habitual or intentional absence of employees from work, often without a valid reason or prior approval.



G. Minority groups, such as people with disabilities or monoparental families, are more exposed to psychosocial risks like unequal pay and labour harassment,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Member States, and European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) to collaborate in the creation of a common definition of psychosocial risks in the workplace at a European level;
2. Urges the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG-EMPL) to create EU-level minimum health and safety requirements to prevent psychosocial risks in the workplace;
3. Asks Member States to incentivise the inclusion of welfare programmes in companies for their employees by:
 - a. offering fiscal discounts to companies implementing systems such as the four-day work week,
 - b. financially supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which facilitate psychological aid,
 - c. making companies with more than 250 employees offer psychological support to workers;
4. Asks Member States to improve their labour inspection systems by:
 - a. increasing the number of inspectors,
 - b. instructing inspectors under the previously proposed requirements,
 - c. educating inspectors on the special needs and rights of minority groups;
5. Requests Member States to make workers' internal complaint systems more accessible and to ensure their confidentiality;
6. Calls upon Member States to update the current labour legislation, in order to address the increasing challenges of digitalisation by:
 - a. prohibiting the abuse of control systems such as screen monitoring,
 - b. guaranteeing the right to disconnect⁵, following the example of countries like Spain, Belgium, and Portugal,
 - c. promoting the establishment of stable working schedules in online workplaces;
7. Encourages Member States to support already existing projects that spread awareness about psychosocial risks and promote unionisation such as PRIMA-EF;
8. Encourages DG-EMPL to increase the budget for the European Social Fund, in order to further facilitate the proper adaptation and preparation of workplaces towards the needs of minorities.

⁵ The **right to disconnect** refers to a right recognised by countries such as Spain, Belgium, or Portugal, which protects employees from working or doing any labour-related activity out of the set schedule or during holidays.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE II)

Marriage for everyone and everywhere: *While the Charter of Fundamental Rights prohibits discrimination on any grounds, the EU must balance LGBTQIA+ rights with varying Member States' perspectives. As more children grow up with same-sex parents, how can the EU ensure mutual recognition of family relations, especially for same-sex parents, across Member States to uphold their rights and protect their children legally?*

Submitted by: Francesco Balduino (IT), Anežka Bělková (CZ), Evelina Bočková (CZ), Ha Linh Dang (CZ), Gabriela Hyt'ková (CZ), Lucie Kalinová (CZ), Kateřina Pazdírková (CZ), Šimon Poslední (CZ), Julie Smrčková (CZ), Nella Šmerdová (CZ), Petra Pšeničnik (Chairperson, HR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to recognise human, parental, and marital rights for the LGBTQIA+ community by establishing safe, welcoming and supportive environments all around Europe. Additionally, it wants to focus on spreading awareness and encouraging legislative changes in favour of the community,

because,

- A. The role of education and awareness around the LGBTQIA+ community is not recognised,
- B. Individuals in 12 out of 27 Member States do not enjoy the same rights regarding same-sex marriage and civil unions¹,
- C. Only 5 out of 27 Member States recognise parental and adoption rights of transgender individuals,
- D. The status of same-sex couple adoption across the EU is not equal to that of opposite-sex couples,
- E. The migration of LGBTQIA+ individuals in search of better living conditions is at a constant increase,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Advises Member States' Ministries of Education to raise awareness and battle stigma among the youth by implementing the topic into school curricula in subjects like social sciences;
2. Requests Member States to educate the general public about LGBTQIA+ rights issues by:
 - a. creating more LGBTQIA+ non-governmental organisations (NGOs), following the example of the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Queer and Intersex Youth & Student Organisation (IGLYO),
 - b. providing more funding to already existing LGBTQIA+ NGOs in order to create more educational material;

¹ **Civil unions** are legal relationships between two individuals, regardless of gender, which provide some benefits and protection that marriages offer.



3. Calls upon Member States to encourage the establishment of safe environments for members of the LGBTQIA+ community on a local, state and international level;
4. Proposes the European Commission to recommend Member States that have not yet allowed same-sex marriage, parenthood and adoption for LGBTQIA+ couples to follow the example of other Member States that have already recognised their rights;
5. Proposes Member States to support the establishment of organisations that follow the example of Transgender Europe in improving the living conditions for transgender individuals;
6. Advises Member States to implement research about the negative economic and social consequences of the emigration of LGBTQIA+ individuals.

² **IGLYO** is a member-based network dedicated to LGBTQIA+ rights for students and youth, with the main goal of further bettering programmes and initiatives to meet the needs of the community.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I (LIBE I)

Doxx the messenger: In 2021, 9 out of 10 fact-checking outlets in Europe were targeted with online harassment and smear campaigns, including stalking and doxxing. What steps should the EU take to enhance media freedoms and protect journalists, media workers and their families from these intrusive and abusive practices?

Submitted by: Karolína Bejčková (CZ), Klára Benešová (CZ), Jone Brunello (IT), Václav Čiverný (CZ), Kai Jasmine Dedina (CZ), Anabela Golovko (UA), Antonín Nádoba (CZ), Róza Políčková (CZ), Markéta Šichová (CZ), Natálie Tučková (CZ), Luca Gaurieder (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the safety of journalists and their families by providing them with help and shelter in case of danger. It aims to preserve the freedom of press and therefore the freedom of speech, which is a pillar of our democracy,

because,

- A. The media can easily be influenced by those with resources and political power, such as high-profile politicians and oligarchs,
- B. The freedom of the press has even been impaired in Member States, especially Hungary and Poland,
- C. A legal framework providing sufficient protection for journalists from harassment – which has been exacerbated by the Internet – does not currently exist,
- D. Journalists receiving low wages might be easily influenced by bribes in exchange for covering certain stories,
- E. The general public is mostly unaware of the hostilities journalists have to face in their day to day life, such as smear campaigns¹,
- F. Employers are not required to provide psychological support to the journalists they employ,
- G. Journalists who belong to vulnerable groups such as women, people of colour (POC), or LGBTQIA+ people are targeted overproportionally, with perpetrators utilising widely unknown hate symbols,
- H. There is a lack of protection for journalists' families, who often become targets of harassment,

Therefore, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the EU to incentivise Member States to follow existing laws by increasing fines for member states that are not following them;

¹A **smear campaign** is a concentrated effort to damage someone's reputation..



1. Urges the European Parliament to move forward the application of the law to stop Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participations (SLAPPs) and intensify punishments for online harassment by higher fees and longer jail times;
2. Further urges Member States and Europol to collect mandatory yearly transparency reports from large media conglomerates, as well as to install special forces in case of suspicious behaviour towards smaller independent media outlets;
3. Further calls on the Member States to minimise corruption in the media by expanding their responsible agencies, such as the Czech Supreme Audit Office;
4. Asks the European Commission to introduce legislation that prohibits authorities from censoring the publication of articles merely due to their association with the authorities themselves;
5. Recommends the European Commission to organise expert talks targeted at less experienced journalists, in order to spread awareness the risks that come with the job;
6. Recommends Member States to use artificial intelligence (AI) to identify hate symbols used against minority groups, as well as to dismantle the groups using them by special forces;
7. Urges the European Parliament to allocate funds to national governments, in order to protect journalists and their families from physical harm and consecutive mental support.

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