



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



LITOMĚŘICE 2024

15th RSC OF EYP CZECH REPUBLIC



LITOMĚŘICE 2024

15th RSC OF EYP CZECH REPUBLIC

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA CZECH REPUBLIC





TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 4 Procedure of the General Assembly
- 7 Programme
- 8 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights (DROI)
- 10 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I (EMPL I)
- 12 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II (EMPL II)
- 14 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)
- 16 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)
- 18 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)
- 20 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Public Health (SANT)
- 22 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee Transport and Tourism (TRAN)



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).
- Proposition speech by proposing Committee (**up to 3 minutes**).
- Position speech – either in favour or against the debated resolution by other committees (**up to 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

Proposition 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, one Committee will be recognised to deliver one Position speech: either in favour or against the proposed resolution. The speech should support/disagree with the goals of the Committee and/or the general direction of the Resolution. It 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 10th of November 2024

Opening of General Assembly	8:00	8:10
DROI Committee	8:10	8:50
EMPL I Committee	8:50	9:30
Coffee Break	9:30	10:00
EMPL I Committee	10:00	10:40
ENVI Committee	10:40	11:20
Session Photo	11:30	11:45
Lunch	11:45	12:30
FEMM Committee	12:30	13:10
ITRE Committee	13:10	13:50
Coffee break	14:00	14:30
SANT Committee	14:30	15:10
TRAN Committee	15:10	15:50
Closing Ceremony	16:00	18:00
Departures	18:00	-



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)

***Climate Change Knows No Borders:* By 2050, an estimated 1.2 billion people worldwide will be forcibly displaced due to the impacts of climate change, yet ‘climate refugees’ are not fully integrated into international refugee law. What measures can the EU implement to prepare for the impending waves of refugees?**

Submitted by: Michal Beránek (CZ), Johana Cupáková (CZ), Václav Klíma (CZ), Valentýna Kučerová (CZ), Magdaléna Ryjáčková (CZ), Daniela Saražynska (CZ), Andrea Slavíčková (CZ), Anna Streblova (CZ), Dušan Zábrodský (CZ), Samuel Zovčák (SK) and Nehir Elsürer (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the standing of climate refugees within the EU’s legal framework by enhancing the living standards of climate refugees who are taking asylum inside the EU. Additionally, we aim to raise awareness and educate European citizens about this issue, while also addressing the varying hosting capacities of each Member State

because,

- A. The countries mostly contributing to climate change are in a [better economic state](#) compared to those [suffering](#) from it, creating a [disparity in the capacity](#) to deal with its consequences,
- B. There is a [lack of understanding and recognition](#) of the situation of climate refugees and their circumstances in the EU population, resulting in prejudice,
- C. That EU law does not acknowledge the term climate refugee, as natural disasters do not qualify as a valid reason to seek asylum and do not classify them as refugees, as stated in the [1951 Geneva Convention](#),
- D. The displaced communities often face [unemployment, overcrowded conditions, limited access to education](#), and [struggle to regain stability in their lives](#) without adequate support.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member States, especially the countries that create the biggest carbon footprint, to collaborate with the [European Development Fund](#) in providing financial and humanitarian aid to countries affected by climate change outside the EU;
2. Welcomes the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs ([DG HOME](#)) to work alongside Member States in ensuring a balanced approach for climate refugees and other displaced groups through EU-supported frameworks such as the [New Pact on Migration and Asylum](#);
3. Supports Member States' Ministries of Education in informing EU citizens about the situation of climate refugees, and how it affects the citizens by raising awareness with educational workshops regarding the topic;
4. Invites DG HOME to collaborate with [Refugees International](#) to modify the EU definition of a refugee by including climate refugees in the definition;
5. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund ([AMIF](#)) to provide infrastructural and financial support to EU states vulnerable to a higher influx of climate refugees;
6. Proposes Member States to help with local refugee adaptation by offering language classes and job-matching services in collaboration with The UN Refugee Agency ([UNHCR](#)).



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL I)

Live To Work: Recent studies have shown that current EU and national efforts do not effectively protect workers from risk of mental health issues. With certain methods being implemented to combat employee burnout and increase productivity, such as the introduction of four-day workweeks, what further steps can the EU take in order to ensure a better work-life balance?

Submitted by: Mario Ander (CZ), Charlie Hrdina (CZ), Veronika Janušková (CZ), Myrto Kasselaki (GR), Nelly Krajčová (CZ), Matěj Říha (CZ), Marek Sikora (CZ), Kristýna Vaňková (CZ), Vladimír Velička (CZ), Lucie Vu (VN), Lukáš Vyhnal (CZ), Azra Kaya Hromić (Chairperson, BA) and Aggelos Vagias (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the mental health of employees who are being overworked and are prone to burnout. We strive to mitigate the effects of psychosocial risks in the workplace on individual well-being, and consequently increase the productivity and the economy of the EU. Our goal is to further enhance the labour conditions for all workers, including marginalised groups, as well as provide them with social and financial safeguards,

because,

- A. Marginalised groups are disproportionately affected by harassment, discrimination, and unequal pay in the workplace, leading to higher levels of burnout and work strain,
- B. Absenteeism and presenteeism represent major issues in the workforce, causing employees to either experience or fear emotional strain, pain, exhaustion, or in some cases the further deterioration of their physical and mental health,
- C. Employees are afraid to ask for help when facing burnout symptoms due to workplace and social pressures,
- D. After the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, an alarming number of workers are developing or deepening their mental health issues,
- E. Overwork can lead to potential injuries and illnesses such as musculoskeletal disorders,
- F. The rise of digitalisation has caused concerns about the maintenance of work-life balance, as it often leads to the merging of work-private life spaces,
- G. The 2022 resolution on improving the EU's health and safety network does not clearly safeguard the right to disconnect.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member States' Ministries of Labour to combat work-related harassment by promoting healthy work environments through collaborations with organisations such as the [European Network For Workplace Health Promotion](#) and their [programmes](#);
2. Calls upon Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to improve their already existing social protection and inclusion legislation by developing their [EU-Wide Minimum Standards](#) to increase social inclusion within the workforce;
3. Supports the European Commission's [strategic framework on health and safety at work 2021-2027](#) to help overcome the harsh work conditions that lead to the erosion of employees' mental wellness;
4. Welcomes Member States' Ministries of Labour to provide financial support to employers who facilitate courses on the importance of mental health, thereby promoting greater awareness and encouraging more widespread discussions on the topic;
5. Instructs [DG EMPL](#) to improve existing labour legislation, such as [Directive 91/533/EEC](#), to ensure job security in case of absence caused by health complications for the time recommended by a medical professional;
6. Encourages the European Labour Authority ([ELA](#)) to offer educational courses to raise awareness of possible physical and mental dangers caused by overworking;
7. Urges the Member States to work closely with the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions ([Eurofound](#)) to safeguard employees' right to a work-life balance by collaborating on national-level reports aimed at improving awareness of employment trends, mental health and work-life balance.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (EMPL II)

Modern Slavery: Nearly half of the interns across EU countries are not compensated for their work, limiting opportunities for those who cannot afford to work without pay. What measures should the EU take to ensure that young people are not exploited as they enter the workforce while also considering the needs of employers?

Submitted by: Barbora Chlupová (CZ), Filip Hájek (CZ), Kristýna Hanáková (CZ), Kóske Kanasugi (CZ), Kateřina Kupková (CZ), Šimon Laurenc (CZ), Karolína Miláčková (CZ), Gia Linh Phạm (VN), Phuong Phạm Thai Mai (CZ), Matěj Procházka (CZ), Darja Rudzinská (CZ), Iman Sijerčić (BA, Chairperson) and Tereza Šavlová (CZ, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament strives to address the continuous exploitation and discrimination of interns and the disregard of their labour rights in the workplace, as well as their interests. Furthermore, it aims to spread awareness about the negative aftermath caused by unpaid internships by suggesting new legislation, implementation of policies and programmes,

because,

- A. The European Parliament [voted upon banning unpaid internships in 2023](#), however, the implementation of the ban is still at the start of its process leaving unpaid internships as an ongoing issue,
- B. The interns are often [placed into toxic environments](#) created by discrimination within the workplace, [affecting their mental health and well-being](#), which is furthermore worsened by long-term periods of inadequately paid internships,
- C. Long-lasting unpaid internships leave interns with a [significant monthly monetary loss](#), leaving them unable to cover their basic needs,
- D. The substantial workload that gets placed on interns which bear no educational value [drastically afflicts](#) unpaid interns,
- E. The [inability of interns to financially support](#) themselves during internships leaves marginalised groups with [fewer chances of getting hired](#), consequently minimising diversity within workplaces,
- F. [45%](#) of EU colleges demand internships before graduation, which many students [cannot afford](#) while simultaneously studying,



- G. The efforts and opinions of interns are often undervalued and overlooked by their superiors because of their lower status in the company for which they face [discrimination](#),
- H. Despite programmes such as [Active Labour Market Policies](#) being in place, the mental well-being, as well as monetary support and social protection of the interns is yet to be secured.

The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member States to further redefine their national legislation by ratifying the decision made to ban unpaid internships;
2. Urges the Directorate-General on Employment and Social Affairs ([DG EMPL](#)) to revise the [legal framework](#) regarding intern workers' rights to:
 - a. clearly state a minimum wage for internships,
 - b. require detailed job descriptions of internships to ensure their educational value;
3. Appeals to Member States' Ministries of Employment to help prevent the exploitation of interns by:
 - a. establishing a policy precisely outlining working conditions for interns,
 - b. limiting the working hours based on their current educational status;
4. Encourages the [European Network of Public Employment Services](#) to implement mandatory programmes to provide interns with internships from which they gain experience for their particular career;
5. Supports Member States in working alongside the International Labour Organization ([ILO](#)) to create and encourage the implementation of an anonymous space for interns to report malpractice and provide feedback after a completed internship;
6. Endorses Member States' Ministries of Education to work collaboratively with the [European Education Area](#) to establish a programme to monetarily aid students of low-income backgrounds in accessing and completing internships;
7. Invites the [Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs](#) of respective Member States to devise a programme for interns, providing a qualified mentor or consultant, ensuring mental support and efficiency in the workplace.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY (ENVI)

#trending: The EU produces 5.8 million tons of discarded clothes per year, effectively making that industry sector one of the biggest sources of water degradation and land use. With the EU introducing its Strategy for Sustainable and Circular Textiles, what steps can Member States take in order to help the EU create a more sustainable and greener textile sector?

Submitted by: Kristina Hampl (CZ), Magdaléna Hájková (CZ), Michal Hričina (CZ), Šimon Nesvadba (CZ), Sofie Magdalena Pleslová (CZ), Erin Ravaomanantena Tata (CZ), Miroslav Slavata (CZ), Veronika Šimková (CZ), Jan Široký (Cz), Nella Šmerdová (CZ) and Ines Gruber (Chairperson, RS)

The European Youth Parliament aims to establish a cleaner and safer environment, alongside reducing waste, water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Furthermore, it strives to raise awareness about this issue to decrease greenwashing, advocate for the adoption of more eco-friendly technologies, and support research on innovative, sustainable recycling systems,

because,

- A. Clothing produced in the textile industry ends up in landfills, putting significant pressure on the environment,
- B. Each year, 5.8 million tonnes of waste, are generated by clothing and footwear alone, while less than 1% of textiles are recycled into new products worldwide,
- C. Greenwashing is continuously prevalent among fast fashion retailers,
- D. There is a lack of adequate and eco-friendly ways to recycle textiles,
- E. The lack of stricter frameworks is allowing for the use of hazardous chemicals and the destruction of unsold goods,
- F. During the industrial processes, substances harmful to human health are released,
- G. The dyeing process releases chemicals into the water, thus contaminating it,
- H. The fashion industry is accountable for 2-8% of global annual greenhouse gas emissions.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the Directorate General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to enhance the [Circular economy action plan](#) to help achieve a more sustainable textile industry;
2. Invites Member States to imply tax benefits on companies that are following the sustainability principles and promoting circular economy principles;
3. Recommends Member States implement the use of the [EU Ecolabel](#) on all textile products that meet its criteria;
4. Proposes Member States' Ministries for Environment work alongside the [Global Recycling Foundation](#) to further research eco-friendly recycling methods and develop a system for their implementation;
5. Encourages Member States to establish extensive educational campaigns, promoting recycling, second-hand shopping, and anti-greenwashing policies through social media;
6. Suggests Member States collaborate with [Better Cotton Initiative](#) to work towards companies using less harmful dyes and colouring methods by providing them with financial support;
7. Seeks Member States' establishment of national-level recycling and emission waste reduction targets;
8. Invites Member States to collaborate with the [Textile Exchange](#) to explore the [waterless dyeing technique](#), further researching its potential use;
9. Encourages [DG ENV](#) to enhance existing frameworks regarding monitoring [CO2 emissions and the use of chemicals](#) for textile companies.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY (FEMM)

No More Fear: One in 10 women in Europe has been sexually harassed since the age of 15; despite various policies, such as the Istanbul Convention, being in place. With the majority of sexual assault incidents either going unreported or not resulting in convictions, what further measures should the EU implement to guarantee safety and justice for the victims of these crimes?

Submitted by: Veronika Burianová (CZ), Agáta Thea Cepníková (CZ), Eliška Čivrná (CZ), Barbora Drozenová (CZ), Veronika Humlová (CZ), Amélie Kadeřávková (CZ), Timur Kaspar (CZ), ViVi Nguyen (CZ), Michal Richter (CZ), Maryam Shaikh (CZ), Anna Urbanová (CZ) and Alina Lianova (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament aims to uphold key EU values such as equality and safety by working to remove the stigma surrounding gender-based violence (GBV) and raising awareness about the issue in society. It strives to implement reforms for certain laws and sentences regarding cases of sexual and disproportionate violence,

because,

- A. Rape culture, which includes associated behaviours like the trivialisation of rape, sexual objectification, and denying of widespread rape, is still normalised,
- B. Due to inadequate and insufficient laws surrounding digital crimes, perpetrators cannot be effectively prosecuted,
- C. The lack of education and awareness about GBV violence in European society makes it difficult for victims and witnesses to report the crime effectively,
- D. The high number of unreported cases of GBV, is caused by the fear of the perpetrators, underestimating the seriousness of the incident, and lack of trust in the effectiveness reporting process,
- E. There's a lack of detail in the legislative definition of the EU on the crime of rape, resulting in selective criminalisation amongst Member States,
- F. Victims are frequently blamed for the harm they endure, causing the offence to go unreported, and when reported, the process can re-traumatise them, leading to secondary victimisation,
- G. There is insufficient punishment in the legislature, with offenders receiving light sentences or none at all, leaving victims feeling unsafe, invalidated, and discouraged from pursuing further legal action.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member States to launch an awareness-raising media campaign aiming to deconstruct the normalisation of rape culture;
2. Supports the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers ([DG JUST](#)) to introduce a guideline for the definition and prosecution of digital crimes, such as [doxxing](#) and sending unsolicited pictures;
3. Invites Member States to collaborate with the European Institute for Gender Equality ([EIGE](#)) to help minimise the lack of reporting of GBV crimes by facilitating school workshops aimed at raising awareness of GBV cases and reporting processes;
4. Suggests Member States Ministries of Justice work towards setting a standard for their national judicial system in maintaining the confidentiality of all GBV trials, unless consent is provided by the victims to make the records public;
5. Urges Member States to modify the definition of rape, emphasising not only the use of physical force, but also manipulation tactics, such as blackmailing, to gain consent, in their definition;
6. Suggests Member States' Ministries of Education create an informative programme on how to approach a victim of sexual abuse, educating professionals in social services about the stigma surrounding the crime;
7. Proposes Member States collaborate with [DG JUST](#) with the aim of harmonising criminal offensive laws regarding GBV, thus standardising national practices of prosecution, in special regard to the crimes of [femicide](#).



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY (ITRE)

Don't You Know That You're Toxic?: Even though nuclear energy provides half of Europe's CO₂-free electricity, the discourse on whether the environmental benefits outweigh the toxic waste produced due to its usage remains. How can the EU balance both the benefits and harmful risks usage that nuclear energy leaves behind?

Submitted by: Matyáš Dvořák (CZ), Klára Kludská (CZ), Lucie Konrádová (CZ), Radovan Kosík (CZ), Aneta Křížová (CZ), Laura Lávičková (CZ), Arya Půlpánů (CZ), Milan Schořovský (CZ), Josefína E. Smítková (CZ), František Tuka (CZ), Petr Vaško (CZ) and Flavio Pio Fiaccabrino (IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to enhance the safety, efficiency, cost-effectiveness, and environmental sustainability of the nuclear energy production process. Furthermore, it strives to ensure the safety of existing nuclear waste, while also promoting future developments. It aims to foster a Europe which harnesses the benefits from the positives of nuclear energy, safely deals with the negatives and achieves carbon neutrality by 2050,

because,

- A. The current toxic waste disposal programme entails [a sizeable budget](#) for its upkeep,
- B. Loopholes existing in the legal framework are being exploited by third parties, leading to serious law infringements, such as the [illegal dumping of toxic waste](#) in unsuitable and unprotected locations,
- C. The [current safety measures](#) do not safeguard the workers entirely from toxic waste incidents, especially since radiation exposure has caused [serious consequences for many workers](#),
- D. A [significant number](#) of Member States do not view nuclear energy as a viable solution due to the potential risks associated with nuclear power generation,
- E. Most renewable sources depend on weather conditions, which put their [grid stability](#) at risk, lowering their [reliability](#),
- F. Almost all of the uranium supplied to the EU [comes from countries](#) whose policies stand in contradiction to the EU values, such as Kazakhstan, Russia and Niger,
- G. A percentage of European nuclear waste is [stored in cooperation](#) with other countries but the scope of the cooperation does not [ensure](#) coverage of the EU's needs,
- H. The percentage of generated nuclear energy in EU countries has dropped by [16.7% in 2022](#), as Member States [slowly lose interest](#) in nuclear energy.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages the Directorate-General for Energy ([DG ENER](#)) to collaborate with Member States on creating a new European Joint Programme on Radioactive Management's ([EURAD](#)) [deployment plan](#) for the purpose of enhancing current national waste disposal systems;
2. Supports the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to amend the legislation concerning workers' rights in the nuclear industry to better address workplace accidents;
3. Strongly encourages Member States' Ministries of Energy to work toward synchronising national legislation to the level of safety standards outlined in the [European Commission's Nuclear Safety Directive](#);
4. Suggests Member States' respective Ministries of Energy evaluate the potential of including nuclear energy in their energy mix to support grid stability and facilitate transition to renewable energy sources;
5. Invites Member States to work with the Joint Research Centre ([DG JRC](#)) to further research the development of alternative fuel power plants, such as [thorium power plants](#);
6. Proposes Member States diversify uranium imports by negotiating trade deals with countries which share the EU values, such as Canada;
7. Recommends the [European Nuclear Energy Forum](#) to further raise awareness about the emerging technologies increasing nuclear power plant's efficiency and safety by organising public debates with experts;
8. Welcomes Member States equipped with the resources to recycle or properly dispose of radioactive waste, such as France, to cooperate with Member States that are resource-constrained for the purpose of future knowledge sharing and waste reduction.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH (SANT)

Help to prevent: Drug use represents a major social and health issue in Member States, affecting millions of citizens, with 74% of opioid overdoses in the EU resulting in a fatal outcome. With the EU rolling out its Drug Strategy until 2025, what steps can Member States take to help implement this strategy and ensure the protection of its citizens from the harms of drug abuse?

Submitted by: Tomáš Brajer (CZ), Matěj Florian (CZ), Daniel Georgiev (CZ), Rozálie Makalová (CZ), Polina Mochlan (UA), Kristýna Plechatá (CZ), Ellen Růžková (CZ), Petr Sedláček (CZ), Nyaska Srivastava (IN), Hugo Tůma (CZ) Anna Voborská (CZ) and Ema Bartošová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to combat the dangers of drug abuse and its associated consequences. It addresses problems such as drug addiction, violence, and poverty by focusing on reducing healthcare costs, implementing stronger border security, and improving the overall quality of life for citizens. Furthermore, these efforts aim to enhance public health, boost the economy, and create safer communities,

because,

- A. Organised crime driven by drug abuse presents a serious problem for both the citizens' and the Member States' security,
- B. Drug trafficking generates vast amounts of illegal funds, which are then 'cleaned' through elaborate schemes concealing their true origins,
- C. Drug abuse causes addiction by disrupting physical and mental health, thereby causing organ damage, anxiety, depression and cognitive dysfunction,
- D. There is a personnel shortage in areas that deal with drug abuse and related crime such as special law enforcement units and healthcare staff,
- E. The financial situation of people abusing drugs is getting worse, leading to financial problems, such as homelessness or poverty,
- F. Citizens increasingly turn to drug abuse as a form of escape from stress caused by everyday life obstacles.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages [Europol](#) to support Member States' national law enforcement agencies in conducting legal raids with proper warrants and due process to help reduce the amount of drug-related organised crime, thus deterring criminal behaviour and enhancing public safety;
2. Welcomes Member States' Ministries of Justice to collaborate on creating comprehensive and standardised conviction guidelines in order to ensure proper sentencing for perpetrators of money laundering;
3. Encourages [Europol](#) to work alongside Member States' national authorities to prevent corruption connected to money laundering;
4. Suggests Member States work alongside the Directorate-General for Trade ([DG TRADE](#)) in enhancing existing national monitoring laws to help combat and break up drug trafficking routes;
5. Urges Member States' Ministries of Labour to help mitigate the lack of personnel in law enforcement and health sectors working in drug-related fields by incentivising the population through better working conditions;
6. Proposes Member States' Ministries of Health mitigate the issue of access to healthcare by lower economically standing citizens' by allocating additional funding to quality rehabilitation centres;
7. Additionally proposes Member States' Ministries of Employment to help reduce the recidivism of the homeless population's addiction occurrence by improving the status of national homeless shelters;
8. Suggest the Member States' Ministries of Education implement workshops led by psychologists covering the consequences of drug abuse and raising awareness.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

***All Aboard!:* Western Europe contains some of the world's densest and most efficient railways. Taking into account that more than half of the Member States do not share the same level of efficiency, as well as the overall lack of connectivity and interoperability, what steps can the EU take to enhance its railway networks?**

Submitted by: Anna Hlavatá (CZ), Nel Míka (CZ), Anne Nguyen (CZ), Madeline Rail (CZ/US), Klára Julia Stránská (CZ), Klárka Špičáková (CZ), Linda Štěrbáková (CZ), Lukáš Tomášek (CZ), Marian Videka (CZ), Tomáš Vilímek (CZ), Nicholas Waller (US) and Doğukan Şavk (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve seamless cross-border travel across the EU. Moreover, it seeks to further improve passenger comfort by initiating more connections and uninterrupted routes. In addition, it aims to introduce carbon-neutral alternatives to air and road transport by putting necessary regulations and implementing new monetary policies,

because,

- A. There are no standardised railway norms, making border crossings complicated for passengers,
- B. There are different types of railway gauges within Europe, hindering cross-border rail and compatibility,
- C. There are rail capacity issues with certain rail lines continually being overcrowded,
- D. The lack of interoperability in cross-border rail systems among Member States complicates railway travel for passengers,
- E. The train industry stands disadvantaged by having to pay taxes for fuel, whereas it is not taxed in the aviation industry, resulting in a price gap between air and rail travel,
- F. There is a lack of a unified, comprehensive ticketing and purchasing system, covering all essential information for all train rides.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Recommends the Member States' Ministries of Transportation collaborate on the harmonisation and standardisation of signalling systems, gauge, and voltage outputs across borders to improve interoperability, safety, and operational efficiency;
2. Suggests the Member States' Ministries of Transportation support railway companies in increasing the number of lanes in overcrowded rail lines by providing monetary support for railway construction;
3. Invites the Member States to increase the use of sustainable transportation by proposing the implementation of aviation fuel tax across the Member States;
4. Encourages the European Railway Research Advisory Council ([ERRAC](#)) to support research on designing interoperable trains compatible with more different gauge types;
5. Asks the European Union Agency for Railways ([ERA](#)) to create a platform to increase rail capacity efficiency by providing the space for companies to share their ticketing, timetable and live running data.

PROJECT PARTNERS



Co-funded by
the European Union

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Financováno Evropskou unií. Názory vyjádřené jsou názory autora a neodráží nutně oficiální stanovisko Evropské unie či Evropské výkonné agentury pro vzdělávání a kulturu (EACEA). Evropská unie ani EACEA za vyjádřené názory nenesou odpovědnost.



Ministry of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
IN PRAGUE



Ústecký kraj

The project is implemented with the financial support of the Ústí nad Labem Region.

Projekt je realizován s finanční podporou Ústeckého kraje.



Zdravé
město
Litoměřice

The project is implemented with the financial support of the city of Litoměřice.

Projekt je realizován s finanční podporou města Litoměřice.

IN COOPERATION WITH



Evropský parlament
Kancelář v České republice

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

Ing. Petr Pavel

President of the Czech Republic



Bc. Jan Lipavský

Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Czech Republic



Ing. Jindra Zalabáková

Member of the Council of the Ústí
nad Labem Region



Ing. Radek Löwy

Mayor of Litoměřice

