



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

16TH REGIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE
OF EYP CZ ČESKÁ TŘEBOVÁ 2024







TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 4 Procedure of the General Assembly
- 7 Programme
- 8 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET I)
- 10 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights (DROI)
- 12 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET II)
- 14 Motion for a Resolution by the Subcommittee on Tax Matters (FISC)
- 16 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT I)
- 18 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)
- 20 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM)
- 22 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT II)
- 24 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on 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 1st of December 2024

Opening of General Assembly	9:00	9:30
AFET I Committee	9:30	10:10
DROI Committee	10:10	10:50
Coffee Break	10:50	11:20
AFET II Committee	11:20	12:00
FISC Committee	12:00	12:40
Session Photo	12:40	12:50
Lunch	12:50	13:20
CULT I Committee	13:20	14:00
AFCO Committee	14:00	14:40
FEMM Committee	14:40	15:20
Coffee Break	15:20	15:50
CULT II Committee	15:50	16:30
TRAN Committee	16:30	17:10
Closing Ceremony	17:10	18:40
Departures	18:40	-



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET I)

Rocking the Border: Following Brexit, issues surrounding the status of Gibraltar have re-emerged. As discussions on Gibraltar's future relationship with the EU linger without resolution, what measures can the EU adopt to avert the establishment of a "hard border" between Spain and Gibraltar?

Submitted by: Kalyani Debock Pollin (BE), Rafael Kubíček (CZ), Kateřina Kučerová (CZ), Anna Maksymchuk (UA), Miriam Plchová (CZ), Jáchym Štěpán (CZ), Pavel Prokop (CZ), Martin Soszka (CZ), Jakub Stiburek (CZ), Libor Šneider (CZ), Anna Výlupková (CZ), Karolína Bejčková (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ease the tensions regarding the legal status of Gibraltar between the UK and Spain, to provide stability in the region and to prevent discrimination. Additionally, we aim to streamline border control via electronic systems (EES), thus averting the establishment of a hard border between the two territories and mitigating potential economic and social issues,

because,

- A. The introduction of a hard border between Gibraltar and Spain raises concerns about a potential decline in tourism,
- B. The most recent referendum on Gibraltar's independence took place prior to Brexit, and the circumstances have since significantly changed,
- C. Cross-border workers encounter challenges, such as border controls and restrictions limiting their stay in Spain to 90 days within a 180-day period,
- D. British passport holders are subject to additional checks by border officials and procedures at the Gibraltar border,
- E. There is a disagreement over which country should be responsible for conducting the border checks at Gibraltar's airport,
- F. Several data concerns have been raised regarding the planned introduction of the Entry/Exit System (EES) at the EU's borders,



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages the UK to hold a referendum in Gibraltar on staying a UK overseas territory;
2. Urges the European Economic and Social Committee ([EESC](#)) to survey daily cross-border commuters on their financial needs to evaluate the feasibility of providing support for commuting costs;
3. Encourages the European External Action Service ([EEAS](#)) to facilitate the completion of negotiations for a lasting agreement that secures Gibraltar's continued participation in the Schengen area;
4. Invites Spain and the UK to adopt bilateral temporary measures, such as the mutual recognition of travel documents and simplified border crossing procedures;
5. Calls on the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs ([DG HOME](#)) to expedite the deployment of modern border technologies including [EES](#), ensuring compliance with fundamental rights and safeguarding personal data;
6. Urges [Schengen Information System](#) to enhance the efficiency of border crossings for residents of Spain and Gibraltar, including cross-border workers;
7. Urges the UK, Spain and Gibraltar to facilitate regular dialogue forums to diplomatically resolve border issues;
8. Recommends [eu-LISA](#) to integrate facial recognition software into the EES system, ensuring the border control becomes more efficient;
9. Encourages the [Council of the European Union](#) to strongly advise against the imposition of a hard border between Spain and Gibraltar without due consideration.



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

Protect Us!: Given the annual 41% increase in the number of people displaced by natural disasters and ecological threats since 2020, the recognition of climate change dangers has significantly grown. Considering the New Pact on Migration and Asylum does not recognise climate stress as grounds to seek refugee status, how can the EU ensure the protection and human rights of refugees displaced by climate change?

Submitted by: Helena Chrástová (CZ), Verča Fitzová (CZ), Terka Kubinová (CZ), Benedikt Kupařowitz (CZ), Ash Pfeiler (CZ), Chris Přibyl (CZ), Amálie Přílučková (CZ), Adam Smetana (CZ), Zdeněk Šubrt (CZ), Verča Surá (CZ), Erin Warren (Chairperson, UK)

The European Youth Parliament aims to provide recognition and support to climate-displaced persons (CDPs). We aim to provide a legal framework for climate-displaced persons in which their specific rights and definitions are clarified. Additionally, we aim to assist climate-displaced persons through enhanced research efforts, public awareness campaigns, and improved access to essential services, including healthcare,

because,

- A. There is a lack of legal framework or recognition of CDPs,
- B. The unequal access to assistance leads to serious human rights violations for CDPs,
- C. There is a lack of governmental support and effective resource allocation for CDPs,
- D. There is insufficient protection against discrimination and violence after displacement occurs,
- E. The lack of research on climate displacement limits understanding of its future scale and consequences,
- F. Inaccessibility to resources is exacerbated by climate change,
- G. Climate-displaced people experience severe psychological stress,



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Urges the European Commission to introduce new legislation to:
 - a. legally recognise climate displaced persons under EU law by defining the term ‘climate displaced persons’;
 - b. establish clear legal rights and protections for them;
2. Encourages Member States to increase accessibility of healthcare by implementing targeted incentives, such as financial bonuses for medical practitioners who specialise in providing comprehensive medical care to CDPs;
3. Invites the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) and Member States to collaborate on measures tailored to each country's specific policies regarding CDPs, including the development of an awareness campaign;
4. Proposes the European External Action Service ([EEAS](#)) to publish an annual report analysing the protection of human rights in the aftermath of climate-related disasters, providing periodic assessments and recommendations for improvement;
5. Urges Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([SANTE](#)) to fund the implementation of specialised training for mental health professionals, focusing on addressing the unique needs and challenges faced by CDPs;
6. Requests the European Research Executive Agency ([REA](#)) to expand and prioritise research initiatives focused on the experiences of CDPs.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON TAX MATTERS (FISC)

Fuelling Change: Despite the significant role carbon taxes play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, they remain a divisive issue politically. With this in mind, what stance should the EU take regarding a possible worldwide fossil fuel tax?

Submitted by: Róza Cieslarová (CZ), Kobe Couvreur (BE), Peter Ivančák (CZ), Petr Klíč (CZ), Tomáš Lang (CZ), Sam Mocková (CZ), Jonáš Ptáček (CZ), Viola Svobodová (CZ), Karel Hynek (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce Greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the EU's climate goals set by the Paris Agreement¹. We want to achieve this by imposing Carbon Pricing, whilst limiting the financial burdens on European companies and households. Furthermore, we seek to iron out the inefficiencies of Carbon Pricing. We endeavour to efficiently implement the proposed EU legislation in order to resolve the issue,

because,

- A. The Greenhouse Gases are negatively affecting the environment,
- B. The differences between Carbon Pricing of the EU and non-EU countries create a disadvantage in the global market competition,
- C. There is a lack of synchronisation between the Carbon Pricing among Member States,
- D. The taxation may incentivise EU companies to relocate their production to countries where such measures are not implemented, undermining the original purpose of Carbon Pricing,
- E. Carbon Pricing results in increased costs for companies, often passing the burden onto households through higher consumer prices,
- F. The carbon taxes remain unpopular with the general public,
- G. The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) covers only certain imported goods, such as steel, cement, aluminium, fertilisers and electricity,

¹The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages Member states to implement, raise and consolidate their Carbon Taxes with the rest of Member States;
2. Asks the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ([UNFCCC](#)) to implement, raise and consolidate their Carbon Taxes, taking example from the EU;
3. Appeals to the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union ([DG TAXUD](#)) to create guidelines concerning the structure of efficient Carbon Taxing;
4. Instructs the [DG TAXUD](#) to improve the current [CBAM](#) system by creating a categorisation system based on the amount of Greenhouse Gases emitted by production and their transportation into the EU;
5. Instructs the Directorate-General for Trade ([DG TRADE](#)) to improve the current [CBAM](#) by broadening the scope of the goods to which it applies;
6. Urges Member States to launch media campaigns and set up informational websites and national broadcasting explaining the environmental and economic benefits of Carbon Pricing;
7. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs ([DG ECFIN](#)) and Member States to utilise revenues from the EU Emissions Trading System ([ETS](#)) and Carbon Taxes to:
 - a. support local companies,
 - b. invest in green technology,
 - c. reimburse low-income households,
 - d. create green spaces.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT I)

Classroom Crisis: A shortage of qualified teachers in EU Member States, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, is negatively impacting education quality and student outcomes, what measures can the EU take to assist Member States in providing high-quality education for future generations?

Submitted by: Jessica Boughen (CZ), Viktorie Dvořáčková (CZ), Jan Hruška (CZ), Lucy Kirschbaum (CZ), Aurèle Lejeune (FR), Barbora Nosková (CZ), Anežka Skalická (CZ), Lea Rút Vítová (CZ), Ivo Nedvěd (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to increase the number of teachers in order to lower the student-to-teacher ratio. Furthermore, it strives to make teaching a well-paid and socially respected profession. It seeks to do this with the purpose of reforming the unhealthy work environment and minimising attrition rates¹. Moreover, it aims to improve education and provide mental support for teachers,

because,

- A. The gap between teachers' salaries is significant in comparison to other tertiary² educated workers,
- B. Up to 15% of teachers in Sweden experience burnout and mental health issues throughout their careers,
- C. 91% of schools in Ireland report having difficulties recruiting teachers,
- D. Teachers' salaries do not align with the work and effort teachers put in, considering the overtime work,
- E. Teachers experiencing a stressful work environment are more likely to change professions within the next 5 years,
- F. More than 50% of teachers don't feel comfortable using technology in the class,
- G. Most of the schools in some Member states have not implemented a mental health policy,

¹Attrition rates refer to leaving of employees either due to retirement or other factors, and not being replaced.

²Tertiary education refers to all formal post-secondary education, including public and private universities, colleges, technical training institutes, and vocational schools.



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Directs Member States to increase the teacher salary to at least 125% of the average salary;
2. Asks the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to create a media campaign focused on promoting the teaching career;
3. Suggests the Member States' Ministries of Education to establish more classes where students are divided into smaller groups, enabling further individualised assistance;
4. Urges Member States to provide psychological help for teachers to prevent burnouts;
5. Encourages the Member States' Ministries of Education to help create a healthier work environment through providing the teachers with opportunities for teambuilding;
6. Suggests Member States' Ministries of Education organise regular mandatory workshops for teachers on the topic of technology and its usage during classes;
7. Further suggests Member States' Ministries of Education provide seminars for teachers on mental health support;
8. Encourages the Member States' Ministries of Education to harmonise rules about overtime payment for teachers in all types of schools.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS (AFCO)

21st Century Disenfranchisement: Recent political movements across Europe and the world suggest that a large proportion of the population no longer feels represented by mainstream politics. How can European countries address citizens' belief that they have been 'left behind', while ensuring governments' accountability?

Submitted by: Lenka Fráňová (CZ), Tess Hanzlíková (CZ), Tobiáš Mano (SK), Adam Mezera (CZ), Vojta Pekárek (CZ), Matouš Pořízek (CZ), Tobias Riessler (CZ), David Šantavý (CZ), Štěpán Šiler (CZ), Natálie Steblová (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to address feelings of underrepresentation in mainstream politics. We seek to expand awareness of the benefits of democracy and the dangers of extremist ideology. Furthermore, we strive to increase the transparency of the current political systems and aim to foster a feeling of representation among citizens, by moving the decision-making process to the most appropriate level of governance,

because,

- A. The public has a **limited understanding** of European political processes and the scope of authorities' political mandates, leading to unrealistic **expectations** among citizens,
- B. Individuals with limited education are more **prone** to vote for populist parties and are more easily manipulated by external influences,
- C. The **majority** of Member States lack a legal framework requiring the transparency of private funding of political parties,
- D. The general public is short of accessible **information** on government progress,
- E. Recent political polarisation causes the public to lean towards more **extremist** or populist political parties and movements,
- F. There is a number of **deficiencies** in the **practical component** of the civic education curricula, resulting in the failure to spark the students' interest in active citizenship,
- G. Over **90%** of EU citizens feel like their voices should be heard more when it comes to the future of the EU,



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Encourages the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) to launch a series of educational content focusing on the EU's internal governance;
2. Requests Member States launch educational campaigns on their own political and electoral systems;
3. Invites the Member States to foster informed debates in the public space through introducing media literacy classes, such as [those currently implemented in Norway](#);
4. Instructs the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers ([DG JUST](#)) to develop a recommendation for a standardised legal framework, ensuring transparent financial reporting of political funding across all Member States;
5. Suggests Member States' governments actively pursue and publicise analysis of government performance via the [OECD's Governments at a Glance reports](#);
6. Invites Member States' governments to require mandatory live fact-checking of broadcasted public debates;
7. Recommends Member States to introduce a programme into schools' civics classes, including realistic education in regards to politics and the promotion of active citizenship;
8. Invites the Member States' Ministries of Education to revise the civic education curricula while considering the importance of students actively discussing democracy and its functioning;
9. Encourages the European Commission to further advocate for fiscal decentralisation by funding local governments;
10. Reiterates to the European Commission the importance of systematically including local authorities in EU-wide discussions.



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

***Equal voices, stronger peace:* Despite the growing recognition of women's contributions to peacekeeping, only 60 out of 193 countries have a woman serving as foreign affairs minister. Given the significant underrepresentation of women in politics, especially in foreign policy and international security, how can the EU expand and enhance non-gendered approaches to peace and security?**

Submitted by: Anne Frýdková (CZ), Adam Hadžić (CZ), Bonifác Heroudek (CZ), Marek Jech (CZ), Tommy Kadlec (CZ), Anna Kucheriava (UA), Anna Němčanská (CZ), Hana A. Rygálová (CZ), Nelly Weidlichová (CZ), Luismi Ossorio (Chairperson, ES/DE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to minimise gender inequality and the current underrepresentation of women in politics and foreign affairs by addressing the systemic barriers and societal biases preventing women and marginalised groups from accessing leadership positions. It further seeks to enhance policies that promote women's empowerment, while also working to elevate public awareness about the pervasive and misleading stereotypes, by advocating for structural reforms, gender parity, and intersectional inclusion,

because,

- A. One in three women experience sexual harassment in their workplace,
- B. Programmes like Feminist Foreign Policy (FFP) and National Action Plans (NAPs) in countries such as Sweden, Germany, and France have proven to be successful,
- C. Women may be discouraged from working in male-dominated industries for reasons related to maternity leave, family, and other aspects related to their gender,
- D. The gender parity in governments is at most times unequal due to the discriminatory bias, despite studies showing otherwise,
- E. Despite the proven success in the safety and democracy of countries under female leadership, such as those in the Scandinavian region, most states still reserve leadership positions for men,
- F. Several Member States have successfully proven that said stereotypes regarding women in leading political roles are not true, given their results reflected on the enhancement, development, and maintenance of peacekeeping processes,
- G. Persisting gaps continue to limit opportunities for many people based solely on their gender, usually favouring men,



- H. Women in leadership positions are often unfairly affected by double standards caused by the deeply ingrained gender stereotypes that undermine their authority and professional credibility,
- I. The gender pay gap in the EU averaged 13% in 2023, undermining financial independence and reinforcing economic inequality,

The European Youth Parliament:

1. Urges Member States to implement mandatory anti-harassment training in workplaces and establish anonymous reporting systems to ensure accountability;
2. Proposes all Member States to follow the example of policies such as FFP and NAPs and attempt to implement similar measures;
3. Urges all Member States to implement a system of shared parental leave where both parties are allowed to spend the parental leave as desired;
4. Further urges Member States to ensure that employers offer flexible working hours and the potential option of home office for parents returning from parental leave;
5. Calls upon Member States' Ministries of Education to raise trust in childcare facilities by improving the quality of staff;
6. Recommends the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) organises awareness campaigns and leadership programmes aimed at increasing women's participation in governance and dismantling biases around leadership capabilities;
7. Urges DG JUST to raise public awareness by allocating resources to supporting NGOs that embrace diversity, intersectionality, freedom of expression and speech;
8. Encourages the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) to conduct comprehensive studies and publish reports highlighting the positive outcomes of women in leadership roles, promoting these findings through public awareness campaigns across Member States;
9. Instructs the European External Action Service (EEAS) to prioritise the inclusion of women in peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives, further ensuring adequate funding and visibility for female-led projects;
10. Requests Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to invest and support think tanks focused on gender disparities to broaden the data collection,



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION (CULT II)

Broaden the Erasmus Vibe!: According to the European Commission's recent report, Spain, Italy, and France top the list for hosting the most Erasmus students and staff, potentially constricting and devaluing the Erasmus motto of cultural exchange. Given that over 30 countries participate in these programmes, how can the EU promote Erasmus to countries with lower levels of cultural mobility and internationalisation to ensure a more balanced exchange?

Submitted by: Marie Hudečková (CZ), Max Ježek (CZ), Dorota Komoňová (CZ), Alexander Krobot (SK), Daniel Mana (CZ), Dominik Obadal (CZ), Marie Rundtová (CZ), Tereza Štěpánková (CZ), Valérie Šubrtová (CZ), Klára Veigendová (CZ), Eylül Eren (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure equitable participation in Erasmus+ opportunities by promoting better cooperation among European higher education institutions, encouraging participation from and to less-visited countries, and improving the support and information provided to students. To achieve this, it seeks to address financial disparities faced by students from disadvantaged regions, institutional barriers, and structural challenges, such as visa processes and the formal recognition of academic achievements, during Erasmus+,
because,

- A. Students from Eastern and South-Eastern Europe cited a lack of information and support about the availability of Erasmus+ compared to their peers in Northern and Western Europe,
- B. During Erasmus exchanges, many students find themselves 'stranded' due to the lack of support and guidance in the host country and local institutions,
- C. Non-EU/Schengen citizens face barriers such as stricter financial and documentation requirements, longer processing times and higher visa costs,
- D. There are issues with formal recognition of Erasmus+ mobility experiences and credit transfers,
- E. The Erasmus+ grant system, divided into tiers based on living costs, creates inequalities, failing to reflect actual financial disparities between countries,
- F. The Erasmus+ grant does not fully cover basic living expenses for students, especially in high-cost countries, such as Belgium, forcing some students to cancel their semesters abroad,
- G. There is an unfair distribution of the Erasmus+ grant set,
- H. National agencies don't take into consideration the conditions of each student and country,
- I. Safety concerns influence mobility choices, with countries like Spain, Italy, and France attracting more participants due to their higher perceived safety levels,



J. Eastern and South-Eastern European countries do not have as many opportunities to participate in Erasmus+ projects as their higher-ranked Western European counterparts,

The European Youth Parliament:

1. Calls upon the Erasmus+ Students and Alumni Alliance to recruit alumni and provide workshops in higher education institutions in Eastern Europe, raising awareness about the availability of Erasmus+ projects;
2. Requests the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) creates a beneficiary programme improving the cooperation between schools, institutions, and the Erasmus+ programmes, extending the Capacity Building in Higher Education projects;
3. Endorses the Erasmus Student Network to establish local coordinator teams to provide regional support and guidance to Erasmus+ participants, also enhancing online assistance tools, such as informative applications, student service frontlines, and experience-sharing platforms;
4. Suggests National Erasmus+ Agencies of non-EU/Schengen countries to collaborate with visa consultancy firms and provide targeted documentation and visa support for Erasmus+ students;
5. Calls upon the Member States of the Erasmus+ programme to accept the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System standardising accreditation requirements;
6. Requests European Commission recalculates and adjusts the Erasmus+ grant by revising the existing three-tier system to better reflect the living expenses in different countries;
7. Recommends the DG EAC supports projects like Erasmus for All, providing increased financial assistance to economically disadvantaged countries;
8. Calls upon the National Erasmus+ agencies to create a more detailed and viable scholarship scheme for financially disadvantaged students;
9. Encourages National Erasmus+ Agencies and Higher Education Institutions in Southern and Eastern European countries to enhance student safety by implementing comprehensive crime-prevention programmes by:
 - a. strengthening security measures on campuses,
 - b. including safety awareness workshops,
 - c. establishing dedicated safety resources for international students;
10. Calls upon the European Education and Culture Executive Agency to support Erasmus+ Programme Member States in allocating additional funding to lower-ranked educational institutions as well as providing guidance on enhancing their educational capacities.



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

***Railways for Future:* Recognising the potential of railways as a sustainable alternative for cross-border travel, what further steps can the EU take to promote carbon-neutral transport options, and improve the high-speed trains network across the continent?**

Submitted by: Běla Horáková (CZ), Sebastian Jati (CZ), Vojta Kalina (CZ), Valerie Koutníková (CZ), Eli Michaličková (CZ), Alex Šebek (CZ), Jo Seinerová (CZ), Lukas Srny (CZ), Daniel Staník (CZ), Leonard Vrška (CZ), Emily Reynolds (Chairperson, UK)

The European Youth Parliament aims to make European train travel more accessible, affordable, and environmentally friendly. We seek to provide clearer guidelines on how best to implement High Speed Rail alongside conventional passenger rail, while also developing the Trans-European Transport Network and Single European Rail Area. Additionally, we wish to support and further explore the sustainable development of future alternatives to fossil fuels. Building on this, we intend to make passenger rail safer and more comfortable and improve train services where possible,

because,

- A. There is no universal high-speed rail network in Europe, even though it would bring the continent significant benefits,
- B. Roads are often significantly better funded than railways, despite rail travel being more eco-friendly,
- C. Only 56.9% of railroads in EU are electrified,
- D. There is a common perception that cars are more reliable, comfortable, and adapted to people's needs,
- E. Hydrogen trains are insufficiently developed to be in use on a large scale,
- F. There are significant challenges to ensuring compatibility between high-speed rails and conventional railway systems,
- G. Substantial expenses are associated with maintaining the railway network, with the EU spending EUR 15 to 25 billion annually,



The European Youth Parliament:

1. Asks Member States to consider the national benefits of building or developing high-speed rail lines;
2. Instructs the Connecting Europe Facility ([CEF](#)) to support the expansion of railroad infrastructure by subsidising further construction and renovation;
3. Encourages Member States to lower energy and maintenance taxes for train operating companies;
4. Directs the CEF to fund railway electrification projects in Member States with insufficient electric rail infrastructure;
5. Requests Member States to incentivise rail travel by:
 - a. taking appropriate care of the trains, in terms of safety and sanitisation,
 - b. lowering ticket prices,
 - c. upgrading station facilities;
6. Encourages the CEF to support projects researching sustainable fuel alternatives and the integration of hydrogen-powered trains;
7. Urges [Horizon Europe](#) to financially support scientific researchers working on developing and implementing hydrogen fuel in the transport industry;
8. Calls upon Member States to implement [mixed high-speed](#) railways to integrate pre-existing rail tracks with high-speed trains;
9. Urges Member States to adopt an EU-wide European Train Control System ([ETCS](#)) to make European rail transport safer and better connected;
10. Prompts Member States to support the development of the Single European Rail Area ([SERA](#)) project.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET II)

Shape For All: International conflicts like those in Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Palestine have exposed the fragmented and ineffective foreign policies of EU Member States, revealing their inability to form a unified response to critical events. How can European governments become a force that protects human rights and ensures security in the most vulnerable countries in need of assistance?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to address the challenges of international conflicts by promoting peace, reducing EU vulnerabilities, and mitigating the impacts on civilians and refugees. Furthermore, it aims to advocate for decisive actions against aggressor supporters, investments in renewable energy, education on coexistence, and stronger defense capabilities. Lastly, through coordinated policies, it strives to protect human rights, uphold international law, and foster global stability,

because,

- A. Some nations share similar values and beliefs with the wartime aggressors as they provide political and financial support to such entities,
- B. The hazardous and impoverished living conditions persist in war-torn countries, citizens are compelled to flee, leading to a refugee crisis around Europe,
- C. The EU's dependence on Russian energy has made it more difficult to respond decisively to Russian actions due to vulnerabilities like limited impact in diplomacy, fears of internal strife, energy shortages, and economic repercussions,
- D. Israeli politics have shifted further to the right, increasingly displaying hostility towards the Palestinian population,
- E. The destruction of civilian hospitals prompts serious concerns regarding the safety of civilian life, infrastructure, and healthcare access in conflict areas,
- F. Citizens with lower levels of education are disproportionately more susceptible to false information and propaganda,
- G. Religious, ethnic and other diversity in general, is a contributing factor in current and upcoming international conflicts,



H. The EU relies on the USA for military help in times of war, struggling to protect itself if the USA ceases to provide assistance,

The European Youth Parliament:

1. Urges Member States to impose penalties on nations who aid warring aggressors;
2. Demands the European Asylum Support Office (EASO):
 - a. establishes a secure environment for refugees and notify European governments about ongoing refugee transfers,
 - b. encourages Member States to further support the new EU Pact on Asylum and Migration;
3. Asks the Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER) to invest in domestic renewable energy sources and develop shared energy networks between Member States;
4. Calls upon Member States' National Ministries of Education to start an educational programme focusing on human rights and the coexistence of Palestine and Israel;
5. Encourages the European Court of Justice to advocate in strengthening adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) by establishing protected zones for hospitals and medical facilities, deploying neutral monitors, and conducting independent investigations of violations;
6. Asks the United Nations (UN) to limit damage of civilian infrastructure and ensure access to essential resources by initiating a War Impact Mitigation Framework (WIMF) in coordination with the EU;
7. Encourages the European Youth Foundation (EYF) to invest in Member States' National Ministries of Education programmes regarding education of teachers and the general public on misinformation;
8. Demands the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) invests in the World Food Programme (WFP), sustaining war zone countries lacking adequate food supply;
9. Recommends the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) to encourage a dialogue between countries at war;
10. Calls upon Member States to allocate financial aid towards defence according to their individual economic capabilities

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