



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



28th National Selection Conference of EYP CZ
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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA CZECH REPUBLIC



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JUDr. Markéta Vaňková

Mayor of Brno



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

What?	How?	Who?	Maximum Duration
Reading of the topic, Introductory video	A short introductory video on each topic by the media team will be shown.	The Board	1-2 minutes
Defence speech	Delegate(s) introduce their topic and the resolution.	1-2 Delegates from the proposing Committee	2.5 minutes
Opposition speeches	Two Delegates present speeches opposing the resolution.	2 individual Delegates from other Committees	1.5 minutes per speech
Open debate	Three rounds where Delegates can raise a point against a specific clause of the resolution.	Delegates from other Committees	5-7 points
Response to open debate	After each round, a member of the proposing Committee responds to all points.	1 Delegate from the proposing Committee	2 minutes



GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

What?	How?	Who?	Maximum Duration
Amendment (optional)	The proposing Committee can choose to make an amendment to one clause of the resolution, and will be given time to write it.	The proposing Committee	2 minutes
Summation speech	Delegate(s) deliver a summation from the podium.	1-2 Delegates from the proposing Committee.	2.5 minutes
Voting	The Committees vote on the resolution	All Committees	5 minutes
Announcement	The Academic Board will announce the results of voting	The Academic Board	1 minute



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)

Fake nEUws: Disinformation spread has long been a threat to democratic European ideals, but the recent rise of generative AI has made it easier than ever to create and spread convincing fake imagery and information, creating further difficulties for the public in distinguishing fact from fiction. How can the EU fight the spread of misinformation while still allowing new technologies and innovations to thrive in its markets?

Submitted by:

David Griffin (IE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to mitigate the threat of disinformation fuelled by generative AI to democratic institutions in the European Union, while still gaining the economic benefits associated with the AI industry. We seek to do so by protecting the EU's sovereignty and the autonomy of its citizens, making it easier to recognise GenAI content, as well as spreading awareness on Generative AI's negative impacts and encouraging the EU to invest in the growth of its domestic AI sector,

Because

- A. Generative AI (GenAI) content online often provides inaccurate or misleading information,¹
- B. AI is being used for bypassing regulations, identity theft through deepfakes, and improving malware,²
- C. An increasing reliance on GenAI in the daily lives of citizens,³ combined with irresponsible use, has led to the mass production of low-quality and often misleading content,⁴
- D. A rapid spread of AI-generated disinformation polarises society⁵ through disinformative political campaigns, with 67% of Europeans expressing concerns about the potential hacking of elections,⁶
- E. AI-generated content is often indistinguishable from human-made content, with GPT-4 passing as human in the Turing Test¹ 54% of the time,⁷
- F. AI misrepresents news 45% of the time, often misattributing sources and hallucinating information,⁸
- G. The EU is heavily dependent on non-domestic AI development companies, with, for example, the European Innovation Council budgeting €256 million to AI development, compared to the USA's allocation of more than \$6 billion;⁹

¹[The Turing test](#): is a test of a machine's ability to exhibit human-like behaviour



To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Urging digital media companies to further push human-made content by
 - a. adjusting algorithms to recommend more human-made content,
 - b. removing the default inclusion of AI overviews on search engines and other websites;
2. Encourage the European AI Office to further strengthen the AI Act by
 - a. Imposing laws on companies to ensure the protection of personal rights,
 - b. Recommending harsher consequences for the creation of deepfakes;
3. Invites Member States to consult with experts in creating educational resources on disinformation and AI;
4. Implores public service broadcasting companies to spread awareness of potential disinformation and encourage the public to focus on fact-checking information during the election period;
5. Calls upon the Directorate General for Communication Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) to regulate the influence of foreign AI monopolies;
6. Advises DG Connect to further enforce The Code of Practice on Disinformation¹⁰ on social media companies;
7. Encourages the European AI Office to allocate funds towards European AI companies.

¹ Murray, C. (2025) '[Why AI 'Hallucinations' Are Worse Than Ever](#)', Forbes

² Amman, P. Ciancaglini, V. Eira, M. Gibson, C. Klayn, A. McCarthy, O. Sancho, D. (no date) '[Malicious Uses and Abuses of Artificial Intelligence](#)', Trend Micro Research

³ DSJP Romania (2026) '[Accelerated increase in the use of AI by individuals in OECD member countries - OECD data](#)'

⁴ Centre For Media Pluralism And Media Freedom (2025) '[Generative AI is reshaping the integrity, economy, and democraticness of the information](#)'

⁵ European Digital Media Observatory (2025) '[AI, Loneliness, and Polarization: How Disinformation Thrives in a Fractured World](#)'

⁶ IE University 2026 (2024) '[European Tech Insights 2024 reveals fears of AI manipulation in elections](#)'

⁷ Nils C. Köbis (202) '[Fooled twice: People cannot detect deepfakes but think they can](#)'

⁸ Steward, B. (2025) '[Largest study of its kind shows AI assistants misinterpret news content 45% of the time, regardless of language or territory](#)'

⁹ European Commission (2025) '[The EU invests in artificial intelligence only 4% of what the U.S. spends on it](#)'

¹⁰ The European Commission (2022) '[A strengthened EU Code of Practice on Disinformation](#)'



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Budgetary Control (CONT)

Good intentions, convenient interpretations: EU funding plays a vital role in supporting public services through Member States, such as health care, education, and social welfare, yet cases such as the recent Motol hospital scandal reveal how money allocated for development can be diverted through inflated contracts and procurement manipulation. How can the EU reinforce transparency, control mechanisms, and cooperation to ensure its funds serve the public interest and protect them from corruption and criminal exploitation across Member States?

Submitted by:

Hana Flašarová (CZ, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to enhance transparency and cross-border cooperation between Member States to prevent the misuse of allocated funding through financial measures, spreading awareness, and establishing security measures against corruption, ensuring EU funds serve the public interest. Furthermore, we aim to ensure the safety of whistleblowers and protect the general public from criminal exploitation by improving protection and reporting mechanisms,

Because

- A. Corruption weakens institutions, erodes public trust and enables undue influence on governance,¹ which poses a serious risk to democratic processes across the EU,
- B. Fragmentation of regulations across Member States and EU bodies diminishes effective data sharing and leads to poor coordination in fighting corruption,²
- C. The EU oversight bodies tend to lag behind fast-evolving criminal networks,³
- D. Over 80% of Europeans who experienced or witnessed a case of fraud did not report it,⁴
- E. Only 11 Member States guarantee full financial compensation and non-financial remedies for whistleblowers,^{1 5}
- F. The European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) framework has not been adopted by all Member States,⁶ which creates difficulties in investigating cross-border crimes,
- G. A lack of financial transparency of EU companies causes obstacles in criminal investigations and diminishes their accountability,⁷

¹ [A whistleblower](#) is a person who reveals information about a person or a group that actively participates in unlawful activities such as fraud, abuse, or corruption.



- H. Some financial instruments of the EU, such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)¹, pay out funds based on qualitative milestones rather than auditing individual transactions,⁸ which introduces risks for budgetary safety;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the European Commission to exclude cases of corruption and other financial fraud from Parliament Members' immunity;
2. Encourages Member States to publish their spending, funds and budgets;
3. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Budgetary Control (DG BUDG) to allocate funding for the improvement of EU oversight bodies to better adapt to today's complex criminal networks;
4. Requests the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) to incentivise reporting of internal fraud by encouraging companies to
 - a. offer targeted initiatives to employees, including internal campaigns, educational seminars, informational posters and interactive workshops,
 - b. inform employees about available reporting channels, such as anonymous hotlines, digital reporting platforms and designated compliance officers,
 - c. ensure access to support resources, including legal guidance and whistleblower protection mechanisms;
5. Encourages the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services, and Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA) to strengthen the protection for whistleblowers through
 - a. the allocation of funding for whistleblowers' financial compensation,
 - b. enhancement of protective mechanisms,
 - c. ensuring the availability of reporting mechanisms in all Member States;
6. Calls upon the Council of the EU to explore the feasibility of new criteria regarding the EPPO in order to join the EU, while applying sanctions to the current Member States who did not yet implement the EPPO framework;
7. Requests the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to further enhance the Financial Transparency System (FTS)² through clear, consistent, and user-friendly overviews of how EU funds are distributed to all recipients, including NGOs, businesses, consultancies, universities, and public bodies;
8. Calls upon DG BUDG to reduce the risks stemming from milestone-based funding by financially supporting the improvement of monitoring and audit follow-ups, while keeping the speed advantage of milestone-based funding systems.

9.

¹ [The Recovery and Resilience Facility \(RRF\)](#) is an instrument of the EU that provides funds to projects that support development in Member States after the COVID-19 pandemic.

² The Financial Transparency System (FTS) is a public database of beneficiaries of funding from the EU budget.



- ¹ European Commission (2025) '[Anti-Corruption](#)'
- ² European Court of Auditors (2025) '[Special Report 26/2025:EU Bodies Fighting Fraud](#)'
- ³ Editorial Staff (2023) '[Annual Report 2023: EPPO Warns that Serious Organised Crime continues to Feast on EU revenue](#)'
- ⁴ European Commission (2025) '[Citizen's Attitudes Towards Corruption in the EU in 2025](#).'
- ⁵ Transparency.org (2024) '[EU Whistleblower Protection: Falling short when it matters most](#)'
- ⁶ Eurocrime (2025) '[History Repeats Itself: Resolving Conflicts of Competence in EPPO Cases](#).'
- ⁷ Tax Justice Network (2023) '[Split among EU Countries over Beneficial Ownership Ruling Mirrors Rankings on Financial Secrecy Index.](#)'
- ⁸ European court of Auditors (2025) '[Review 02/2025: Performance Stability-Orientation, Accountability and Transparency – Lessons to be Learned from the Weaknesses of the RRF Whistleblowers](#)'



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)

Criminals Without Borders: Organised crime networks increasingly operate across national borders, taking advantage of differences in legal systems, policing practices, sentencing rules, and enforcement capacity between European states. Criminal groups exploit gaps in coordination and weak information sharing, making investigations less effective. While people, goods, and capital move freely within the EU, law enforcement largely remains national, creating a clear mismatch. What can the EU do to strengthen cross-border cooperation, close legal and enforcement gaps, and ensure more effective joint action against organised crime in line with shared European standards?

Submitted by:

Maja Tho Hartvigsen (NO, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to decrease the activity of organised crime networks amongst Member States through joint action, whilst respecting Member States' national sovereignty and individual fundamental human rights. Additionally, we strive to maximise the function of existing EU agencies for effective tackling of cross-border crime. Finally, we intend to prevent the exploitation of gaps between varying legal systems, while prioritising freedom of movement for goods, services, people, and capital throughout the EU,

Because,

- A. Terms such as “organised crime” and “criminal network” remain undefined¹ under EU law,
- B. Economically underdeveloped Member States are unable to battle cross-border crime effectively due to uneven resource distribution for justice systems,²
- C. The lack of cooperation and intelligence sharing between Member States leads to poor tackling of transnational crime,³
- D. Criminal networks function in international cyberspace with vaguely defined jurisdiction,⁴ making them more difficult to track and later convict,
- E. Nearly 40% of criminal networks are active in drug trafficking,⁵
- F. More than 80% of the criminal networks active in the EU use legal business structures to facilitate and disguise crimes, as well as launder criminal profits,⁶
- G. Almost 20% of documented criminal organisations currently operate in a country different from the one in which their leadership is based,⁷
- H. Border control agencies are often understaffed and lack qualified personnel,⁸ with insufficient monitoring of external EU borders and hazardous crossings,⁹



- I. There were approximately 178,000 documented irregular border crossings in 2025 at the EU's external borders,¹⁰
- J. Victims of crimes, such as human trafficking, are often afraid to speak out due to fear of repercussion;¹¹

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Urges the European Commission to prioritise the establishment of a formal definition for "organised crime" and "criminal network";
2. Further urges the European Commission to expand the legal definition of "facilitation of unauthorised entry" to include digital service providers and financial intermediaries who knowingly process payments for smuggling services;
3. Calls upon the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) to further allocate substantial resources towards the European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats (EMPACT);
4. Appeals to Member States to work in cooperation with Frontex to provide training to border police, focusing on respecting fundamental human rights established in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights;
5. Requests the European Commission to initiate legislation directing extra funding to Europol's European Cybercrime Centre (EC3);
6. Encourages Europol to create a "European Witness Tokenisation System" (EWTS), where victims of crimes whose official data falls under highly sensitive personal data are assigned a blockchain-verified, encrypted digital identity for all judicial proceedings, accessible only via a "Double-Key" authorisation from both the presiding Judge and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS);
7. Asks Member States to promote the enhancement of cross-border security by strictly adhering to Schengen Information System (SIS) standards and Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA) protocols;
8. Invites the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) to conduct audits to monitor the legitimacy of security measures and safeguard legal evidence used in court and legal procedures;
9. Requests the European Commission to increase funding to Europol's European Serious and Organised Crime Centre (ESOCT) to combat illicit drug trafficking amongst organised crime networks through,
 - a. financial support of undercover operations,
 - b. assistance in the confiscation of said illicit drugs,
 - c. increased monitoring of the black market;
10. Urges the European Financial and Economic Crime Centre (EFECC) to facilitate the implementation of Unexplained Wealth Orders (UWOs), allowing judicial authorities to freeze assets of individuals linked to documented criminal organisations;



11. Requests the Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) of Member States to report business licenses for convicted criminals to the Anti Money-Laundering Authority (AMLA).

- ¹ European Parliamentary Research Service (2020) '[Understanding the EU's response to organised crime](#)'
- ² Veld, S. I. (2024) '[REPORT report on the Commission's 2023 Rule of Law report](#)'
- ³ European Commission (2021) '[Police Cooperation Code: Questions and Answers](#)'
- ⁴ European Commission (2025) '[COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS](#)'
- ⁵ European Association For Secure Transactions (2021) '[Europol publishes the EU SOCTA 2021 – Serious Organised Crime is of growing concern](#)'
- ⁶ Eurojust (2024) '[3.11 Organised crime](#)'
- ⁷ Europol (2024) '[DECODING THE EU'S MOST THREATENING CRIMINAL NETWORKS](#)'
- ⁸ Frontex (2021) '[Frontex's support to external border management: not sufficiently effective to date](#)'
- ⁹ European Commission (2025) '[Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: State of the Energy Union 2025](#)'
- ¹⁰ Frontex (2025) '[Frontex: Irregular border crossings down 26% in 2025, Europe must stay prepared](#)'
- ¹¹ Council of Europe (2023) '[13th GENERAL REPORT-GRETA-Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings](#)'



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO II)

Always bet on blue: The European gambling market reached €123.4 billion in gross gaming revenue in 2024, with online platforms accounting for 39% of this total. This fast-growing industry has led to rising addiction rates, mounting personal debt, and increased mental health issues, disproportionately affecting youth and low-income communities. How should the EU address these harms while ensuring responsible regulation of the gambling sector?

Submitted by:

Gayane Terteryan (AM, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to create a safer and healthier society while promoting responsible life choices by promoting regulatory frameworks and public awareness initiatives regarding gambling. We aim to raise awareness of the risks of gambling and prevent its normalisation by implementing stricter rules on marketing practices and public exposure to protect the general public from aggressive gambling advertising and to aid vulnerable individuals and safeguard young people, all while balancing the economic interests of Member States and the public's consumer freedom,

Because

- A. EU regulations are outdated and uncoordinated compared to the digitalisation progress of the gambling industry,¹
- B. Gambling is easily accessible to youth via online games, ads,² and through their family habits,³
- C. There is a lack of education and awareness about the negative effects of gambling among vulnerable people,⁴
- D. Marketing, such as slogans, web design, and themes, incentivises vulnerable people to engage in gambling,⁵
- E. There is an uneven level of supporting mechanisms for people affected by gambling problems across Member States,⁶
- F. Significant differences exist in monitoring problematic gambling¹ across Member States, such as different survey methods and timing, screening tools, and targeted age groups,⁷
- G. Gambling is often positively portrayed in public media, which leads to its normalisation,⁸

¹ [Problem gambling](#) is any type of gambling behaviour that disrupts a person's life, leading to damage in their personal, family, or vocational pursuits.



- H. Problem gambling develops addiction and harmful behaviours by altering the brain's reward system,⁹
- I. VPNs and cryptocurrencies enable users to bypass gambling restrictions, making it harder for governments to regulate activities and protect consumers,¹⁰
- J. Certain games, such as loot boxes¹ or gacha², are not legally considered gambling, thus making it easier for them to bypass laws and restrictions;¹¹

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to safeguard consumers by
 - a. classifying games containing gambling-like mechanics as gambling extensions,
 - b. introducing mandatory labelling systems,
 - c. requiring in-game warnings each time such features are accessed;
2. Requests DG JUST to implement incentives, such as tax benefits to online-gambling companies, for adhering to high standards of consumer protection;
3. Requests the European Commission to introduce financial penalties and legal sanctions for online gambling operators that fail to comply with consumer protection standards;
4. Requires DG JUST to restrict the use of youth-targeted strategies in online gambling advertisements by mandating
 - a. limitations on the use of cartoon imagery,
 - b. warning labels on all online gambling services;
5. Calls upon DG JUST, in cooperation with Member States and the European Association for the Study of Gambling (EASG), to launch a multi-channel public awareness campaign specifically highlighting the long-term psychosocial effects of problematic gambling, identifying behavioural warning signs, and providing localised contact information for national support services;
6. Calling upon the European Gaming and Betting Association (EGBA) to create and implement a support network providing free access to certified treatment services for consumers suffering from gambling addiction;
7. Invokes DG JUST to further support the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR2.0) principles, limiting online gambling companies' access to consumers' personal data for algorithmic targeting.
8. Asks the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to develop a minimum standard for the diagnosis and treatment of problem gambling within national healthcare

¹ [A loot box](#) is a virtual, mystery container in a video game that players can open to receive random rewards

² [Gacha](#) is a game mechanic that involves players spending in-game currency or real money to receive random virtual items



systems across Member States;

9. Encourages the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT), in cooperation with the European Regulators Group for Audiovisual Media Services (ERGA), to propose an amendment to the Audiovisual Media Services Directive¹ (AVMSD) to mandate standardised on-screen warnings for all media content depicting gambling activities, highlighting the risk of addiction and providing information on national support services;
10. Suggests DG CONNECT to collaborate with the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) to develop guidelines for gambling platforms on effective geo-blocking mechanisms that comply with the GDPR while preventing VPN-based circumvention;
11. Requests Member States to implement the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework² (CARF) within gambling platforms by mandating the monitoring and reporting of cryptocurrency transactions to national tax authorities within website infrastructures under their jurisdiction-

¹ European Commission (no date) '[Online gambling in the EU](#)'

² Lombardi, G. (2024) '[The cards they are dealt: Exploring the risk factors of adolescent gambling behavior and the role of online gambling](#)', *Social Science & Medicine*, 363, 117482.

³ Chanauria, N. & Abbas, S. (2024) '[Impact of family education on online gambling addiction: An age-structured modelling approach](#)', *Chaos, Solitons & Fractals*, 188, 115456

⁴ European Parliament (no date) '[Vulnerable Consumers](#)'

⁵ McGrane, E., Wardle, H., Clowes, M., Blank, L., Pryce, R., Field, M., Sharpe, C. & Goyder, E. (2023) '[What is the evidence that advertising policies could have an impact on gambling-related harms? A systematic umbrella review of the literature](#)', *Public Health*, 215, 124-130

⁶ Schumacher, J., Puhm, A., Romic, M., Mardešić, M., Petrenko, R., to Lainas, S., Király, O., Valentini, F., Gavriel-Fried, B., Overå, S., Ignjatova, L., Ferreira, E., Kurilla, A. & Markl, M. (2024) '[Risks and Harms associated with Online Gaming and Gambling](#)', *Council of Europe International Co-operation Group on Drugs and Addictions (Pompidou Group)*, P-PG/IT (2024) 2.

⁷ European Gaming and Betting Association (no date) '[Significant differences exist in problem gambling monitoring in Europe – new study](#)'

⁸ Korsakiene, R., Vilkaite-Vaitone, N. & Jeseviciute-Ufartiene, L. (2024) '[Exposed to the Media: Intentions to Gamble and Problem Gambling](#)', *SAGE Open*, 14 (4)

⁹ European Parliament (no date) '[Harmful Internet Use](#)'

¹⁰ Society for Computers and Law (no date) '[Rolling the Dice in the Shadow Realm: Regulatory Challenges of Crypto Casinos](#)'

¹¹ European Parliament(2023) '[European Parliament resolution of 18 January 2023 on consumer protection in online video games: a European single market approach](#)'

¹ The **AVMSD** is an EU law that sets common rules for television and on-demand streaming services (like Netflix or YouTube) across Europe.

² **CARF** is a global tax standard developed by Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ([OECD](#)) for automatic standardised reporting of crypto transactions across borders.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Public Health (SANT)

The Good Stuff: Recently, proof of falsified or counterfeit medication entering the market has surfaced. Such medication bypasses the EU's policies for pharmaceuticals, typically going unnoticed due to the growing demand for medicine and a rising trend of e-pharmacies. Considering the critical profit losses and oftentimes harmful substances used in counterfeit medicine, how can the EU further prevent falsified pharmaceutical products from entering the market and its trade among Member States to protect its citizens, environment, and economy?

Submitted by:

Teres Šavlová (CZ, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to establish a harmonised and secure pharmaceutical system within the European Union, ensuring equal distribution of legitimate medicine throughout the EU to remove consumers' reliance on unsafe, falsified alternatives, while strengthening consumers' trust in the pharmaceutical market. At the same time, we aim to facilitate shared cooperation among Member States to decrease international circulation of falsified medicine, thus alleviating the distribution of substandard and falsified medicine,

Because

- A. The presence of silent killers¹ in substandard and falsified medicine (SFMs)² is linked to numerous casualties of both patients and healthcare workers, as demonstrated by the death of 72,000–169,000 children from pneumonia annually caused by falsified medicine,¹
- B. Up to 3.6 % of EU citizens lack access to legitimate medicines, forcing them to rely on unauthorised alternatives unaligned with the medical standards, leading to health difficulties such as poisoning and treatment failure,^{2 3}
- C. The distribution of SFMs causes significant economic losses to legitimate pharmaceutical companies,⁴ as well as severe job losses, hindering access to treatment and pharmaceutical development,
- D. Mandatory clinical trials³ are often time-consuming and expensive with no guarantee of approval, contributing to higher demand for lower-priced alternatives,^{5 6}
- E. Due to the Common Commercial Policy,⁷ as well as inefficient legal cooperation between Member States, SFMs are distributed across the borders of the EU,⁸

¹ **Silent killers** are harmful substances such as drugs, printer ink, paint etc. used to replace the active pharmaceutical ingredients, linked with major casualties and environmental impact.

² **Substandard and falsified medicines** refer to medicine that deliberately does not meet the quality standard due to incorrect, missing, or diluted ingredients.

³ **Clinical trials** are a phase of the pharmaceutical development process dedicated to ensuring the consumers' safety of the pharmaceutical substances.



- F. There is a lack of harmonisation in the pricing of pharmaceutical products, as well as custodial and financial penalties for the falsification of medicines across Member States, with prison sentences ranging from 1 to 15 years and fines varying from €4,300 to €1 million,⁹
- G. Due to the rise of e-pharmacies and the difficulty in verifying their legitimacy,^{10 11} SFMs are increasing in prevalence in the pharmaceutical market,
- H. A fully comprehensive and reliable assessment of the Falsified Medicine Directive is currently not possible due to incomplete implementation across Member States and a lack of an EU-level reporting system of counterfeit cases,¹²
- I. A lack of consumer awareness about SFMs causes poor purchasing choices due to misleading supplement advertising and limited knowledge of verification methods,¹³ such as the barcode scanning system,¹⁴ exacerbated by the public's general distrust in the pharmaceutical industry;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Urges the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol) to implement digital tools for real-time monitoring of websites promoting suspected falsified medicines, ensuring rapid cross-border intelligence sharing;
2. Asks the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to track physical transportation of pharmaceuticals with real-time data sharing across Member States;
3. Requests the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to conduct regular unannounced checks of pharmaceutical goods transported across the state borders within the EU;
4. Urges the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG-SANTE) to strengthen cooperation with OLAF to trace suspicious financial flows and concealed ownership structures;
5. Urges Member States to harmonise pricing of pharmaceutical goods, prison sentences, and penalties for SFM distribution;
6. Encourages the European Association of E-Pharmacies (EAEP) to introduce stricter verification policies for e-pharmacies;
7. Encourages the EMA to improve upon the current barcode verification system by introducing a photo-identification system of pharmaceutical barcodes, making finding illegitimate medicine easier for the average consumer;
8. Recommends the EAEP, in collaboration with Europol, to establish a legitimacy badge for both physical and electronic pharmacies to ease the detection of SFMs;
9. Asks the EMA to prioritise verification of medicines currently in shortage to prevent the public's need to purchase pharmaceuticals from unverified sources;
10. Urges DG-SANTE to establish an EU-wide digital alert mechanism aimed at informing the public of the circulation of potentially falsified medicinal products within their vicinity;
11. Asks the European Commission to allocate funding towards the expansion of pharmacies in less developed regions to improve accessibility of safe medicines;



12. Further asks the European Commission to allocate funding for clinical trials in order to increase their efficiency and accelerate the authorisation process;

13. Recommends the World Health Organisation to create an educational campaign to ensure consumers make responsible decisions when purchasing medication.

- ¹ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2020), '[Trade in Counterfeit Pharmaceutical Products](#)'
- ² World Health Organisation. (2024), '[Substandard and falsified medicinal products](#)'
- ³ Eurostat. (2025), '[3.6% experience unmet needs for medical care in 2024](#)'
- ⁴ ECA Academy. (2016), '[Counterfeit of medicines causes 37,000 job losses in EU Pharma Industry](#)'
- ⁵ Intuition Labs. (2026), '[Why Drug Development Takes Decades: Process & Challenges](#)'
- ⁶ N-Side. (2022), '[What's the average time to bring a drug to market in 2022?](#)'
- ⁷ European Union. (no date), '[Common Commercial Policy](#)'
- ⁸ European Parliament. (2011) '[Report - A7-0148/2010](#)'
- ⁹ European Commission. (no date), '[Health and Food Safety e-News" Newsletter Issues](#)'
- ¹⁰ European Medicines Agency. (no date), '[Buying medicines online](#)'
- ¹¹ European Medicines Agency. (2015), '[Staying safe when buying medicines online](#)'
- ¹² European Union. (2011), '[Document 32011L0062](#)'
- ¹³ Cambridge University Press. (2021), '[False and misleading health-related claims in food supplements on Spanish radio: an analysis from a European Regulatory Framework](#)'
- ¹⁴ European Commission. (no date), '[EU logo for online sale of medicines](#)'



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defense (SEDE)

Chain Reaction: Nuclear non-proliferation attempts have yielded few results, with the recent breach of the Budapest Memorandum aggravating concerns about nuclear war. At the same time, deterioration of the transatlantic relationship renews the question of building an independent European Nuclear deterrent. Should the EU change its nuclear approach, both domestically and internationally?

Submitted by:

Mariela Rangelova (BG, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to secure European interests in today's ever-changing geopolitical climate and security situation, which is threatening the freedom and security of Member States and their citizens. Additionally, we aim to create a European alliance focused on nuclear defense and the research and development of nuclear technologies. Lastly, we strive to spread awareness among EU citizens about the potential danger posed by nuclear states, while also educating them about the safe use of nuclear technologies,

Because

- A. The EU is unable to develop an EU-wide nuclear deterrent due to the Member States' exclusive competence regarding nuclear policy¹ and the unanimity principle of the Council of the EU in relation to defense policy decisions,²
- B. The EU is unable to build its own independent nuclear deterrence due to its commitments under the nuclear treaties, such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT),³
- C. The EU lacks sufficient common nuclear infrastructure for creating a unified nuclear deterrent,
- D. Although the EU has the necessary financial resources for advancing research on nuclear weapons,⁴ it would still require extremely high levels of funding for the essential materials and the development of nuclear infrastructure,
- E. France is the only Member State possessing a nuclear arsenal, and an expansion of its nuclear umbrella would place significant strain on its existing capacity,⁵
- F. The largest reserves of materials needed for the manufacturing of additional nuclear weapons are in states which have strained relations with the EU,⁶
- G. Nuclear states are hesitant to sign or ratify UN Treaties such as the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons⁷ or Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁸
- H. Nuclear states such as Russia have threatened non-nuclear states with their own nuclear



deterrents,⁹

- I. The general public's opinion remains largely divided about matters regarding nuclear technology;¹⁰

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Supports Member States in creating a “European Nuclear Deterrent Pact” (ENDP), which will
 - a. provide a nuclear umbrella for its parties, as well as funding to its members to expand their deterrence infrastructure,
 - b. finance research on nuclear technology in collaboration with leading experts in nuclear technology,
 - c. acquire funding through its members' contributions of at least 0.3% proportionate to their GDP;
2. Invites the European Commission and Member States to reconsider their commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)¹ and its feasibility in the current geopolitical climate and security situation;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to allocate a percentage of the EU budget for common defence spending for the purpose of modernising military logistics, nuclear maintenance facilities, uranium enrichment facilities and supply chains;
4. Invites Member States to discuss the possibility of France extending its nuclear umbrella;
5. Recommends Member States discuss the expansion of French military bases across the EU, in collaboration with the European Space Agency;
6. Invites the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) to mediate the conclusion of an international trade agreement between the parties of the ENDP and the states that possess large uranium deposits, such as Australia and Canada;
7. Encourages the Council of the EU to strengthen sanctions against nuclear states, in particular against Russia, in response to its violations of international law;
8. Suggests the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) initiate an information campaign, introducing and explaining the benefits and potential risks of nuclear technology.

¹ European Union, (no date), [Consolidated version of the Treaty on the European Union](#)

² Centre for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation, (no date), [‘France’s nuclear inventory’](#)

³ Office for Disarmament Affairs, Treaties Database, (no date), [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#)

⁴ Sauer, T, (17 March 2025), [‘Towards a eurobomb: The costs of nuclear sovereignty’](#), Toda Peace Institute

⁵ Davidenegri, (5 March 2026), [A step towards the Europeanisation of the French nuclear deterrent](#), Union of European Federalists

¹ The [Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#) focuses on the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and on disarmament.



- ⁶ European Parliament, (19 January 2025), [Review of the EU's foreign, security and defence policies in 2025](#)
- ⁷ United Nations Treaty Collection, (no date), [Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons](#)
- ⁸ Office for Disarmament Affairs, Treaties Database, (no date), [Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons](#)
- ⁹ Dickinson, P. (2025) '[Vladimir Putin's endless nuclear threats are a sign of Russian weakness](#)', Atlantic Council
- ¹⁰ Rosie Frost (13 March 2023), [Europe is divided on nuclear power: Which countries are for and against it?](#)



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Fisheries (PECH)

Go fish: While Europe's fisheries continue to support food production and coastal livelihoods, a recent assessment of the European Environment Agency revealed that only 28% of assessed fish and shellfish stocks in European waters are being harvested at levels considered biologically sustainable. Given that the fisheries sector across the EU generates tens of billions of euros annually, how can the EU balance the economic gain of fisheries with the protection of marine biodiversity in both coastal areas and inland waters?

Submitted by:

Vlad Misterian (RO, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to mitigate overfishing and accelerate sustainable development in European aquacultures and fisheries by banning harmful fishing practices, ameliorating fishing quotas, and implementing protective migration technologies for fish. Furthermore, we aim to increase the efficiency of existing measures by bolstering patrols in cooperation with local fishing communities and redirecting funds towards research initiatives,

Because

- A. Only 28% of fish stocks in the EU are harvested at biologically sustainable levels,¹
- B. Continuous use of harmful fishing practices,¹ such as bottom trawling,² results in a bycatch rate ranging from 60 to 80% of juvenile fish and invertebrates,² as well as a loss in biodiversity,³
- C. Marine Protected Areas are systematically failing to protect juvenile fish,⁴ which are crucial for the recovery of fish populations,
- D. International maritime laws and treaties are often disregarded among Member States, as seen in the 'Mackerel quota disputes',⁵
- E. Some Member States lack the funds necessary to enforce international maritime law,⁶ rendering the Common Fisheries Policy ineffective and fishing quotas to be easily bypassed by the fishermen,⁷
- F. There is an increase in unsustainable fishing methods as a result of decreasing active income in fishing communities,⁸ as demonstrated by fishing-reliant towns and Scottish villages,⁹
- G. Hydropower plants' turbines hinder fish migration and block access to spawning grounds,¹⁰ which prevents fish from completing their reproduction cycle when passing through the inland

¹ [Harmful/Destructive fishing practices](#) use methods that damage habitats and marine life.

² [Bottom trawling](#) is a method of marine fishing that involves one or two boats dragging large, weighted nets across the seabed.



waters;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Urges the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) to ensure that Member States follow sustainable fishing practices by rewarding them through increasing their 'total allowable catches' (TACs)¹;
2. Instructs the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF) to increase funding for scientific research on more sustainable fishing techniques;
3. Designates DG MARE to propose legislation which obligates Member States to follow the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea's (ICES) scientific advice when establishing fishing quotas;
4. Directs DG MARE to work with Member States in increasing the authority of the European Fisheries Control Agency to uniformly enforce the CFP;
5. Trusts the EFCA to monitor the migration of adult fish stock in its waters, allowing quick, relevant quota updates;
6. Calls upon DG MARE to ensure the protection of juvenile fish by tracking their movement and adapting the position of the temporary MPAs following the example of RTC (Real-Time Closure) implemented in Norway;²
7. Urges DG MARE to protect the MPAs by banning bottom trawling;
8. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) to offer fishermen new job opportunities in sea-related fields by constructing fish farms and using their expertise in CFP enforcement patrols;
9. Requests DG MARE, in cooperation with Member States, to ensure that hydropower plants are updated with fish ladders and fish-friendly turbines, making them safer for fish.

¹ Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (2025) ['EU fishing fleet recovers: increased profits expected in 2025'](#)

² Nauen C. E, (2025) ['Bycatch in EU Fisheries: From Awareness to Action'](#)

³ European Environment Agency, (2021) ['Europe's marine biodiversity remains under pressure'](#)

⁴ McCoy K. B, (2024) ['New study a 'wake-up call' for marine protections'](#)

⁵ Kapstein E. B, Maureaud A. , Pinsky M. , Ramsay K. (2023) ['The Fish That Ate an Agreement: How Migrating Mackerel Undermine International Fisheries Cooperation'](#)

⁶ European Court of Auditors (2022) ['EU action to combat illegal fishing - Control systems in place but weakened by uneven checks and sanctions by Member States'](#)

⁷ Pew (2021) ['Lessons From Implementation of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy'](#)

⁸ Donceel H, (2023) ['Plenty more fish in the sea?'](#)

¹ **Total allowable catches (TACs)**, or fishing opportunities, are catch limits (expressed in tonnes or numbers) that are set for most commercial fish stocks.

² **Real time closure** is a system to quickly and temporarily close off certain areas from fishing in order to protect juvenile cod, haddock, saithe, and whiting in the Skagerrak and the North Sea.



⁹ Roy G, McIntyre S, (2021) [‘How is Brexit affecting Scotland’s fishing industry?’](#)

¹⁰ Ranocchiaro M, (2025) [‘Danube delta: saving the sturgeon’](#)



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Regional Development (REGI)

Ad integrum: Post-conflict societies across Europe continue to bear deep social and economic scars long after violence ends. In Northern Ireland, there are elevated Post-traumatic stress disorder rates, and 93% of children attend segregated schools, while Bosnia and Herzegovina has lost a significant amount of its population to brain drain since 1991. While keeping in mind existing peace frameworks, how can the EU support genuine societal healing in post-conflict regions, addressing persistent social and economic challenges?

Submitted by:

Amelie O'Connor (IE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to foster long-term stability, social cohesion, and economic resilience in post-conflict regions by addressing the distrust of representative institutions, targeting the insufficiency of economic opportunities and promoting inclusive governance. Furthermore, we intend to raise awareness about conflict-related mental health issues, ensuring economically sustainable infrastructure development, while emphasising youth contribution in democratic processes. Finally, we strive to achieve these goals while ensuring de-escalation through the European Union's values,

Because

- A. Consequences of conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, such as remaining explosives¹ and poor infrastructure,² inhibit the cohesion in societies³ and discourage investment, resulting in low employment rates,⁴
- B. Due to increasing distrust in representative institutions⁵, some citizens, increasingly including youth,⁶ may turn to paramilitary-style actions⁷ and groups,
- C. Frozen or unresolved conflicts near the borders of the EU, such as in Moldova, are often a result of remaining sociopolitical division,⁸
- D. In some post-conflict societies, many schools are segregated,⁹ deepening existing prejudices and limiting intergroup connections,¹⁰
- E. People in post-conflict areas and areas with frozen conflicts face a higher prevalence of mental health issues,¹¹ including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD),¹²
- F. Oftentimes, post-conflict societies face a notable lack of psychological support, severe shortage of psychiatrists¹³ and limited training opportunities for mental health professionals,¹⁴



- G. Younger people in post-conflict societies feel poorly represented in politics¹⁵ due to brain drain, lack of well-paid job opportunities;¹⁶

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Budget (DG BUDG) to allocate funds for interest-free loans in post-conflict regions for the purpose of restoring and building new infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools, that would be repaid subject to GDP growth;
2. Encourages non-governmental organisations to create tailored media campaigns for post-conflict countries aimed at healing trauma, spreading awareness about mental health illnesses and combating intergenerational trauma;
3. Requests Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) and the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to create a media campaign, which includes youth and educates them on electoral and governmental processes in respective states;
4. Urges DG EAC to increase the funding for integrated schools and integrated educational programs;
5. Recommends the National Departments of Education to urge schools to join the aforementioned programs;
6. Requests the Directorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) to support and promote projects that would reconcile and alleviate tensions between post-conflict countries, such as cross-community schemes in Northern Ireland;
7. Implores the Directorate-General for Structural Reform Support (DG REFORM) to provide incentives and sponsor native and foreign professors of varied academic fields to rebuild academia in post-conflict countries;
8. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) to support new entrepreneurs in post-conflict regions through startup funds, mentoring, legal help, workspace and networking space;
9. Urges DG EAC to fund and support scholarships in post-conflict states contingent on one's remaining in their home country after graduation.

¹ Stelstra, R. (2023) '[The continuous challenge of demining the Bosnian forests](#)'

² World Bank, (2024) '[Investments in Resilience Can Help Protect Bosnia and Herzegovina from Climate Shocks](#)'

³ Le, T. Bui, M. Uddin, G. (2021) '[Economic and social impacts of conflict: A cross-country analysis](#)'

⁴ Eulerpool (2025) '[Bosnia & Herzegovina Employment Rate](#)'

⁵ University of Southampton (2025) '[Democracy in crisis: Trust in democratic institutions declining around the world](#)'

⁶ Gray, A.N. (2023) '[Northern Ireland Peace Monitoring Report](#)'

⁷ Morrison, J.F (2024) '[The Violence of Peace: Post Good Friday Agreement Paramilitary Vigilantism in Northern Ireland](#)'

⁸ Monroy-Santander, (2018) '[Bosnia and Herzegovina: Forever Divided Nation?](#)'

⁹ Bradley, M. (2025) '[93% of Children in Northern Ireland Are Still Kept Separated](#)'



- ¹⁰ Dederichs, K. (2025) '[Ingroup preferences, segregation, and intergroup contact in neighborhoods and civic organizations](#)'
- ¹¹ Broers, T. (2006) '[Prevalence of Mental and Social Disorders in Adults Attending Primary Care Centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)'
- ¹² FactCheckNI (2026) '[Mental health in NI: Do one in 20 people aged over 50 suffer from PTSD?](#)'
- ¹³ Royal College of Psychiatrists (2025) '[Mental health crisis in Northern Ireland cannot be overstated say psychiatrists](#)'
- ¹⁴ Royal College of Psychiatrists (2025) '[RCPsych in Northern Ireland welcomes expansion of core psychiatry training places](#)'
- ¹⁵ Bhaumik, A. (2025) '[International Migration, Brain Drain and the Development of the Third World](#)'
- ¹⁶ Young, J. (2025) '[Understanding Brain Drain: Causes, Effects, and Global Examples](#)'



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transportation and Tourism (TRAN)

On the Right Track? While the EU aims to reduce its emissions, European rail networks are shrinking due to a lack of international coordination, causing higher fees and longer travel times. The EU's TEN-T policy lays out an EU-wide high-speed rail network, but progress on implementing this network has been slow and uneven across Member States. How should the EU act to promote an affordable and climate-neutral transportation system?

Submitted by:

Nadir Luijten (NL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the European railway network by enabling cooperation between Member States and railway operators. We further seek to provide citizens with a network that is accessible and affordable by ensuring the implementation of the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T). Lastly, we strive to bring all cities of the EU closer together, while looking after our environment, guaranteeing a cleaner future together,

Because

- A. The significant disparity between Member States in the investment rates¹ in their railway network has led to insufficient railway electrification,²
- B. Disparities in subsidies between aviation and rail transport have contributed to a decline of the European railway network over the past decades,³
- C. Member States are eligible for funding from the Connecting Europe Facility, but are unable to receive dedicated funding⁴ for the implementation of the TEN-T policy,⁵
- D. The European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)⁶ is seeing very slow implementation,⁷
- E. Most Member States have their own rail signalling systems, severely hampering interoperability,⁸
- F. There are very few major companies operating in the high-speed railroad market in the EU,⁹
- G. Potential passengers are often unaware that the environmental impact of aviation is more severe than that of railway travel;¹⁰

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Requests the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) to enable conditional



- funding¹ for Member States struggling with the modernisation of underdeveloped railway infrastructures;
2. Directs the Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER) to amend the Energy Taxation Directive, reducing tax exemptions on kerosene and other types of aviation fuel;
 3. Urges the Directorate-General for Budget (DG BUDG) to allocate the profit to support the electrification of railways and related infrastructure development;
 4. Further urges DG BUDG to create a separate fund, specifically dedicated to supporting the implementation of TEN-T;
 5. Calls upon the DG MOVE to establish a task force to oversee and review the implementation and funding of TEN-T policies;
 6. Mandates DG MOVE to issue a directive that incorporates ERTMS as the standard signalling system across the entirety of the EU railway network, which the aforementioned task force will monitor;
 7. Proposes the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) to subsidise new and eco-friendly high-speed rail operators that comply with the European Green Deal, following the example of the Modernisation Fund;¹¹
 8. Encourages Member States to promote the usage of high-speed railway by:
 - a. spreading awareness about the sustainability of railway travel through social media,
 - b. financially supporting national railway companies in their marketing and advertising.

¹ Fitzova (2024) '[Why are the railways of Eastern Europe less efficient than those of the West?](#)' Transport Economics and Management

² Eurostat (2026) '[Characteristics of the railway network in Europe](#)', Statistics Explained

³ Zamoja, J. (2025) '[3 Reasons why flights are far cheaper than trains and why that has to change](#)', Greenpeace

⁴ Federal Ministry of Transport of Germany (2026) '[The trans-European transport network \(TEN-T\)](#)', European funding for the TEN transport networks

⁵ European commission, (2026) '[Trans-European Transport Network \(TEN-T\)](#)', mobility and transport website

⁶ European Union Agency for Railways (no date), '[European Rail Traffic Management System \(ERTMS\)](#)'

⁷ Eurostat. (2024) '[Level of equipment with the railway traffic management system](#)', Statistics Explained.

⁸ Eurostat. (2026) '[Characteristics of the railway network in Europe](#)', Statistics Explained.

⁹ Eurostat. (2026) '[Characteristics of the railway network in Europe](#)', Statistics Explained.

¹⁰ European Environment Agency. (2024) '[Climate](#)', Sustainability of Europe's mobility systems 2024.

¹¹ European commission (no date) '[Modernisation fund](#)', Climate action

¹ [Conditional funding](#) is a type of funding used to induce certain reactions on the part of the grantee in order to bring the lower-level government into line with the higher-level government's policy objectives.



Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade (INTA)

A Material World: The trade of critical raw materials, such as Lithium or Cobalt, is vital for enabling the technologies necessary for the EU's transition to an efficient and environmentally friendly economy. However, 95% of the EU's rare-earth imports originate from three countries, among them Russia and China. How can the EU ensure a resilient supply of critical raw materials while safeguarding its environmental and ethical standards?

Submitted by:

Adam Hadžić (CZ, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen the EU's supply chains for Critical Raw Materials (CRMs) and manage their growing demand due to their use in technologies, in view of recent crises. Moreover, we strive to address the issues associated with mining and processing of Critical Raw Materials, such as humanitarian and environmental concerns, by ensuring the targets of the Critical Raw Materials Act (CRMA) are met. Lastly, we aim to raise awareness about Critical Raw Materials by debunking misinformation spread about their mining,

Because

- A. 100% of rare-earth processing is done outside the EU,¹
- B. The EU lacks any strategic reserve of CRMs, using entirely imported minerals,²
- C. The CRMA's fast-tracking of mining projects undermines environmental safeguards and public participation, risking irreversible ecological damage and the violation of local community rights in the pursuit of strategic autonomy,³
- D. EU demand for lithium could increase up to 21 times by 2050,⁴ and the demand for rare-earth elements could grow six- to sevenfold,⁵
- E. There have been many documented instances of environmental pollution caused by mining operations,⁶
- F. Some Member States block new mines due to the aforementioned environmental concerns, perpetuating dependence on outside exports,⁷
- G. International partnerships for critical raw materials are weakened by corruption, secret deals, and powerful cartels, putting EU companies at legal and reputational risk,⁸
- H. Harsh conditions in CRM mines outside Europe contribute to disease outbreaks, child labour and worker exploitation,⁹



- I. Long and unpredictable permit processes and needs for major investments for new CRM projects within Europe slow down the establishment of new mines, weakening domestic processing and refinement capacities,¹⁰
- J. The general public has a misinformed and outdated conception of mining, which leads to an undermining of public trust,¹¹
- K. The EU's supply of CRMs depends on a limited number of foreign countries, exposing it to supply disruptions and geopolitical crises,¹²
- L. EU recycling rates of CRMs remain low and insufficient,¹³ creating bottlenecks in production and limiting the EU's ability to meet rising demand;

To that end, the European Youth Parliament

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW) to ensure that the CRMA regulations and 2030 target are met;
2. Urges the European Commission to encourage domestic mining of CRMs by streamlining permitting processes under the strategic project designation in the CRMA;
3. Requests Member States to establish strategic reserves of CRMs;
4. Asks DG GROW to encourage mining companies to utilise eco-friendly equipment and establish phytomining¹ and biomining² technologies;
5. Proposes DG GROW to mandate ethical supply chain certificates from mining companies, verified through independent audits;
6. Calls upon the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) to prevent the spread of misinformation about CRM by analysing online information in collaboration with third-party fact checkers;
7. Asks the European Commission to mitigate the risks of human rights violations and corruption by supporting the implementation of the OECD standards for companies;
8. Calls upon the European Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to improve the efficiency of transport, diversify suppliers and resolve the ecological burden of CRMs by researching and implementing alternatives to CRMs;
9. Encourages the European Commission to allocate funding to the Fair Cobalt Alliance³ to help victims of worker exploitation and child labour;
10. Requests the European Commission to strengthen the EU's Critical Raw Materials supply by diversifying external sources through strategic partnerships and existing agreements, such as

¹ **Phytomining** is the production of a crop of a metal by growing high-biomass plants that accumulate high metal concentrations.

² **Biomining** is defined as a bio-extractive technique that utilises microorganisms to extract metals from ores and concentrates, offering an environmentally benign alternative to traditional methods like smelting.

³ The **Fair Cobalt Alliance** brings together actors across the cobalt supply chain, mobilising investment to strengthen and professionalise the artisanal cobalt mining sector.



EU-Mercosur¹ and EU-Canada²;

11. Encourages the European Investment Bank to invest in new, low-impact projects in the EU and abroad under the EU's partnership agreements with other countries;

12. Requests the European Commission to support the creation of domestic processing and refining capacities by establishing a dedicated EU funding source for CRM projects.

¹ European Court of Auditors (2026), '[Special report 04/2026](#)'

² E. Righetti, Vasileios R. (2024) '[Reducing supply risks for critical raw materials](#)'

³ European Environmental Bureau (2024), '[The risks of fast-tracking mining projects under the CRMA](#)'

⁴ European Commission (2023), '[JRC Publications Repository](#)'

⁵ C. Klein (2025), Inside Climate News, '[UN Scientists Propose a Plan to Meet Global Demand for Critical Minerals](#)'

⁶ Client Earth (2025) '[NGOs challenge EU Commission backing of controversial lithium mine in Portugal](#)'

⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2016) '[OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas](#)'

⁸ European Parliament (2016), Official Journal of the European Union, '[Official Journal C 316/30 A](#)'

⁹ Olivier, Humanium (2016), '[Child labor in the mines of the Democratic Republic of Congo](#)'

¹⁰ Andersson L. (2025), Pappers Politique, '[The impact of the EU Critical Raw Materials Act on environmental criteria and the treatment of protected areas](#)'

¹¹ The Guardian (2025) '[Climate misinformation turning crisis into catastrophe, report says](#)'

¹² EU-RENEW (2025), '[From the Free Markets to Geoeconomics: Recalibrating the EU Governance of Critical Raw Materials](#)'

¹³ Institute European Environmental Policy (2024), '[Circularity strategies and sustainable resource management to safeguard the clean energy transition](#)'

¹ The European Union and four Mercosur countries – Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay – reached a political agreement on 6 December 2024 for a ground-breaking [partnership agreement](#).

² The EU-Canada Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement ([CETA](#)) is a trade agreement between the EU and Canada.