



104th International Session of the EYP

PORDENONE 2026

Urbs ad Mensuram Hominis



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



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GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

During the General Assembly (GA), all delegates gather to present, debate and vote on the resolutions each committee has written. All Committees are discussed with breaks in between resolutions. Each Committee takes around 50 minutes. The Academic Board is responsible for ensuring the smooth running as well as fair application of the GA procedure across all debates.

Each Debate on a Motion for Resolution proceeds as follows:

1. **Presentation of the Motion & reading of the Topic Sentence by the Academic Board**
2. **Silent Reading** (1 min.)
3. **Proposition Speech or Video** (3 min.)
4. **Position Speeches** (2 x 2 min.)
5. **Response to Position Speeches** (1.5 min.)
6. **Open Rounds of Debate:**
 - a. Three rounds of Open Debate,
 - b. 3–5 points from the floor per round,
 - c. Response to a round of debate by the proposing committee (1.5 min.)
7. **Amendment Round of Debate:**
 - a. Optional: Ordinary amendment is presented from the floor (1 min. if applicable)
 - i. Response from proposing committee & declaration of endorsement (1 min. if applicable),
 - ii. Vote on the adoption of the ordinary amendment (1 min. if applicable);
 - b. Optional: Friendly amendment is presented by proposing committee (1 min. if applicable)
 - i. Passes without a vote
8. **Summation Speech** (2 min.)
9. **Voting**
10. **Announcement of the Votes by the Academic Board**





General Assembly Placards

Committee Placard

Each Committee has a placard with its committee acronym, which must be raised by the Chairperson, or deputy, at any point the Committee wishes to be recognised to speak during the General Assembly. If the placard is not raised, the committee will not be recognised to speak by the Academic Board. Whenever another point or request is made by use of a placard, this must be done by raising the placard jointly with the committee placard.

Point of Information

A point of information may be raised in order to clarify the terminology or technical contents of the motion for resolution. Should a committee like to raise a point of information, they are kindly asked to do so by the end of the silent reading.

Direct Response

Direct response may be used during the rounds of Open Debate, to make a direct reference or retort to the most recent point made. The content of the direct response must be immediately referring to, answering to and disagreeing with the contents of that preceding point, not just be vague thematically related. Moreover, these responses should be kept short. Should direct responses be used incorrectly, the Board reserved the right to interrupt and disregard it.

Point of Personal Privilege

A point of personal privilege may be raised in order to request for a point or statement to be repeated in case of audibility issues. This only applies when the committee raising the point of personal privilege was not able to hear what was said for technical reasons or because it was spoken at too low a volume. Not having paid attention is not a sufficient grounds for a point of personal preference.

Point of Order

A point of order may be raised to assert that a procedural error has been made, for instance, if the Board has announced the wrong committed or the wrong element of the debate. T

Elements of the Debate

Proposition Speech

<i>Who?</i>	One speaker from the proposing committee
<i>Where?</i>	Podium
<i>How long?</i>	Max. 3 minutes

The proposing committee presents the rationale, context and contents of their motion for resolution. The speech discusses the resolution substantively and serves as a basis for the subsequent debate.

Proposition Video

<i>Who?</i>	Proposing committee, up to three speakers (in the video)
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<i>Where?</i>	Broadcast by the Academic Board
<i>How long?</i>	Max. 3 minutes

Instead of delivering a proposition speech, the proposing committee may opt to submit a proposition video instead. Analogously, the video serves the purpose of giving a substantive insight into the motion for resolution. Additionally, the following requirements apply:

1. The proposition video is an **optional alternative** to the proposition speech. The committee itself gets to decide which one they will present.
2. The proposition video should be a substantive discussion of the Resolution, which explains the purpose of the solutions given.
 - a. With that in mind, the video may take a lighter tone and feature more fun and interactive elements, not unlike a political campaign video.
 - b. The committees are encouraged to explore more creative and fun ways to talk about their topic!
 - c. If the committees use materials subject to copyright (images, music, etc.), they are implored to correctly credit these.
3. The video needs to fulfil a set of formal criteria to ensure fairness and enable seamless presentation:
 - a. The video may be no longer than 3 minutes.
 - b. The video may feature no more than 3 Delegates of that Committee as speakers.
 - c. The video should be shot horizontally.
 - d. The video should contain subtitles wherever there is speaking to ensure a higher degree of accessibility. (Most video editing programs offer automated subtitles.)
4. The Academic Board will make a preliminary check of the proposition video you propose. If the video follows these guidelines, then it will be approved. If it does not, the proposing committee will be notified and will be asked to prepare a proposition speech.
 - a. The video must be submitted to the Academic Board through the committee's Chairperson by **20:00 CET on Culture Day, March 26th**.
 - b. The Academic Board will communicate the result of the check on the same day **by 23:00 CET**.

Position Speeches

<i>Who?</i>	Two speakers, each from a different committee
<i>Where?</i>	Podium
<i>How long?</i>	Max. 2 minutes each

Position speeches may be held by all committees but the one proposing the motion. The Board selects up to two speakers to deliver a position speech, both of whom will be asked to approach the podium together, where they will speak in immediate succession. The purpose of a position speech is to express a position on the resolution as a whole, rather than individual clauses, including a clear rationale for the support or opposition.





Response to Position Speeches

Who?	One speaker from the proposing committee
Where?	Floor
How long?	Max. 1.5 minutes

In their response, the proposing committee acknowledges the points made in the position speeches. In particular, this response serves as an opportunity to address concerns and criticisms raised by the previous speakers.

Open Rounds of Debate

Who?	All committees
Where?	Floor
How long?	3 rounds, including 1.5 minutes to respond each

During the rounds of open debate, all committees take the floor to raise points and questions regarding the motion for a resolution. In particular, delegates are encouraged to raise critical and analytical points, as opposed to purely clarifying questions which could be answered through a point of information. Each round of open debate will consist of 3–5 points; direct responses are permitted in order to respond *directly* to the last point raised in debate. Nonetheless, the Academic Board reserves the right to determine the number of points per round based on the time available.

To conclude each round of open debate, one speaker from the proposing committee will respond to the points raised during the round from the floor. The proposing committee is also generally permitted to make use of direct responses during the debate, so long as it is not the last point of the round.

Ordinary Amendments

Who?	One speaker from a non-proposing committee & one speaker from the proposing committee
Where?	Floor
How long?	Max. 1 minute each

Ordinary amendments may be proposed by all committees but the proposing committee to improve upon the presented resolution. The ordinary amendment may **propose to alter, delete or add one clause**. When altering a clause, specifically, it is important that the overall purpose of the clause is retained and is rewritten in a way that enhances its functioning. The chairperson of the committee suggesting an amendment must submit any friendly amendment to the Academic Board by the following deadlines, for planning purposes:

- Ordinary amendments may be submitted until the end of the last break period preceding the debate of the respective Committee.
- First block of debates - CULT and ECON - would have a deadline of the start of GA, while the second block of debates - ITRE and ENVI - would have until the end of the first Coffee Break. The same logic applies for all other blocks.





If an ordinary amendment is received by the Academic Board, one speaker from the amending committee has one minute to present the amendment and its underlying rationale. Should multiple amendments be submitted for the same resolution, the Academic Board selects the amendment that most reflects the tone of the debate. After the proposed amendment has been presented, the proposing committee has a minute to confer and deliver a brief response, endorsing or opposing the amendment.

Finally, the assembly **votes by show of hands** on the adoption of the ordinary amendment. If the amendment receives a relative majority of votes in favour, it is adopted into the resolution.

Friendly Amendments

<i>Who?</i>	One speaker from the proposing committee
<i>Where?</i>	Floor
<i>How long?</i>	Max. 1 minute

Friendly amendments are an optional tool for the proposing committee to implement feedback from the debate into their motion for resolution. The proposing committee may **propose to alter, delete or add one clause**. When altering a clause, specifically, it is important that the overall purpose of the clause is retained and is rewritten in a way that enhances its functioning. The chairperson of the proposing committee must submit any friendly amendment it wishes to make by the start of the amendment round of debate, following the third round of open debate.

If the friendly amendment is received by the Academic Board, one speaker from the proposing committee has one minute to present the amendment and its underlying rationale. Since the amendment is proposed by the proposing committee itself, it **passes without a vote** and becomes part of the resolution.

Summation Speech

<i>Who?</i>	One or two speakers from the proposing committee
<i>Where?</i>	Podium
<i>How long?</i>	Max. 2 minutes

The proposing committee sums up the debate by restating the larger aims of the resolution and reflecting on what was discussed in a final appeal to the assembly before the motion for resolution moves to a vote. The summation speech may be delivered by one or two speakers from the proposing committee.

Voting

Finally, the assembly votes on whether or not the resolution should be adopted. The resolution passes when it reaches the relative majority of votes in favour. To gather the votes, chairpersons will be asked to tally the votes of the delegates in their committee and announce them at the request of the Academic Board. The Board computes the vote totals and announces the result to the assembly.





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

The place to be: Access to societal third spaces such as youth and community centres, cafés, or public sports grounds is on a long-term decline. Gentrification, rising cost of living, and widespread use of social media all discourage in-person social interaction, depriving communities of vital shared spaces, both within cities and in more remote areas' 'civic deserts'. What can the EU do to support spaces that encourage social and political engagement, combat loneliness, and strengthen local economies?

Submitted by: Mubariz Amirl (AZ), Elena Atanasova (BG), Ayden Fernandes (CY), Paula Hallmann (DE), Anneliese Jones (IE), Maša Jović (RS), Lilli Martinjak (NO), Frøya Leth Reigstad (NO), Helena Livaić (HR), Stefan Toma (RO), Nela Weidlichová (CZ), Cornelia Westerling (SE) (Mariana Stošić, RS)

The European Youth Parliament aims to comprehensively address the long-term decline of societal third spaces¹ like community centers, cafés and libraries. This decline has contributed to surging youth loneliness and the growth of civic deserts². It aims to introduce legislation and initiatives which will promote, fund and integrate these spaces back into society. Hence, it aims to encourage social engagement, combat political apathy, and empower local communities to reclaim their prosperity and inclusivity.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Recognising the lack of third spaces contributes to social isolation and disengagement from sociopolitical life, particularly among minority groups,³
- B. Taking into account that third spaces play an important role in providing respite from academic and professional environments, and can positively influence performance in education and the workplace,⁴
- C. Further noting that public spaces are increasingly being privatised and replaced by commercial facilities, rendering them financially inaccessible to many citizens,⁵

¹ **Third spaces** refer to accessible public spaces for social interaction outside of home and work.

² [TheBorgenProject](#), 'The Impact of Losing Third Spaces in Europe.'

³ **Civic deserts** are geographic areas or communities lacking essential infrastructure, organisations, and opportunities for civic engagement and political learning.

⁴ [Gherghina et al.](#), 'The Non-Participation of Ethnic Minorities and Migrants in Representative and Deliberative Democracy.'

⁵ [Ty](#), 'Beyond Home: Third places affect adolescents' social lives.'

⁶ [Leclercq and Pojani](#), 'Public Space Privatisation: Are Users Concerned?'





- D. Bearing in mind that the transition from in-person interaction to digital communication, particularly among young people, contributes to societal polarisation, the creation of echo chambers,⁶ and unequal access to digital resources, and,⁷
- E. Realising that the decline of third spaces reduces opportunities for cultural exchange and the preservation of cultural identity, both within and between communities,⁸
- F. Considering that inequitable allocation of resources between urban and rural areas reduces civic space in the latter, contributing to the emergence of so-called 'civic deserts',⁹
- G. Concerned by the small number of age-appropriate third spaces, which may result in adolescents being exposed to unsafe environments, crime and harmful substances or behaviours,¹⁰
- H. Alarmed by the reduction of third spaces resulting in fewer opportunities for political dialogue and civil participation, which may contribute to political dissatisfaction and democratic backsliding,¹¹
- I. Noting with concern that the issue of declining third spaces is often overlooked by both policymakers and the general public, as responsibility for third spaces is not clearly assigned to a specific governmental body,¹²
- J. Alarmed by increasing levels of loneliness, mental and physical health issues and reduced trust within communities, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, and social media,¹³
- K. Acknowledging that smaller local and informal organisations often struggle to access funding due to complex administrative procedures favouring larger organisations,¹⁴

⁶ An **echo chamber** is a digital or physical environment where individuals are exposed only to information, opinions, and beliefs that reinforce their own, creating a closed loop that excludes opposing views.

⁷ [Thurner et al.](#), 'Why More Social Interactions Lead to More Polarization in Societies';

[König et al.](#), 'Umbrella review of social inequality in digital interventions targeting dietary and physical activity behaviors';

[Proma et al.](#), 'Exploring the Role of Randomization on Belief Rigidity in Online Social Networks'.

⁸ [European Environment Agency](#), 'Urban sustainability in Europe – opportunities for challenging times'.

⁹ [European Social Network](#), 'Social Services for All: Closing the Rural-urban Gap'.

¹⁰ [Ochs](#), 'Offline Oasis: Why Teens Need Non-Digital Third Spaces';

[Gardner and Brooks-Gunn](#), 'Adolescents' exposure to community violence: are neighborhood youth organizations protective'.

¹¹ [DG IPOL](#), 'Resilience of Democracy and European Elections against New Challenges';

[Slavkova et al.](#), 'From 'civic deserts' to civic cohesion'.

[Alemanno](#), 'How NGOs die — Europe's playbook for dismantling democracy'.

¹² [European Commission](#), "'Third Places for Europe", European Dialogue on Third Places'.

¹³ [European Commission](#), 'New Report: Loneliness doubles in Europe during the pandemic'.

¹⁴ [PIEPER](#), 'REPORT on the Transparency and Accountability of Non-Governmental Organisations Funded from the EU Budget'.





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Recommends that Member States address the social and educational impacts of the lack of third spaces by:
 - a. implementing educational campaigns on the effects of loneliness and social isolation in secondary schools and workplaces,
 - b. establishing digital-free spaces in universities and municipal hubs,
 - c. promoting cooperation between educational institutions and community-led hubs for long-term civic engagement;
2. Directs Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG Connect), in cooperation with Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), to reduce digital polarisation and increase participation in physical third spaces by:
 - a. expanding the European Youth Portal to include a localised interactive map of certified third spaces,
 - b. introducing a gamified engagement system rewarding participation in community activities, following the example of successful initiatives like the Romanian Zbor app,¹⁵
 - c. providing digital transition grants for local youth centres;
3. Calls for increased support from the Member States for the development of third spaces in rural and remote areas by:
 - a. funding mobile third-space initiatives and pilot projects,
 - b. supporting cooperation between rural communities and existing third spaces,
 - c. improving transport connections to increase accessibility of third spaces;
4. Encourages Member States to ensure access to safe and age-appropriate third spaces by:
 - a. supporting youth-led management of community spaces through volunteering programmes,
 - b. providing mentorship through youth workers following the European Training Strategy competence model¹⁶,

¹⁵ [ZBOR](#), 'BCR lansează ZBOR, cel mai extins ecosistem dedicat tinerilor din România, și anunță deschiderea primelor 7 hub-uri în țară'.

¹⁶ [SALTO](#), 'ETS Competence Model for Trainers'.





- c. recognising skills gained through volunteering through certification systems such as Youthpass and Europass;
5. Recommends that Member States promote open and inclusive dialogue by:
 - a. establishing neighbourhood councils involving community representatives in the design and management of third spaces,
 - b. encouraging participatory decision-making at the local level,
 - c. operating in line with the New Leipzig Charter and the Partnership Principle;¹⁷
 6. Invites Eurostat to develop a standardised indicator system measuring the availability and accessibility of third spaces across Member States in order to support evidence-based policymaking;
 7. Calls upon the European Health and Digital Executive Agency to address the health impacts of social isolation caused by the lack of third spaces by:
 - a. supporting awareness campaigns on the negative effects of social isolation and excessive social media use,
 - b. funding workshops promoting community participation and social interaction;
 8. Requests that Member States simplify access to funding for small and rural organisations by:
 - a. introducing simplified application procedures for small-scale grants,
 - b. allocating funding based on local impact,
 - c. providing local funding advisors to assist organisations with the application process.

LOCAL POLICIES

9. Suggests local governments to improve the accessibility of third spaces by:
 - a. adapting local policy frameworks to support free public services such as libraries and community centres,
 - b. ensuring that publicly-funded third spaces remain free of charge for citizens;
10. Proposes that municipal authorities introduce a public use easement¹⁸ framework requiring new commercial developments to include permanently accessible, non-commercial community spaces by:
 - a. ensuring these spaces are managed by local civic councils or non-profit organisations,

¹⁷ [New Leipzig Charter and the Partnership Principle](#) provides a key policy framework document for sustainable urban development in Europe.

¹⁸ **Public use easement** refers to the right of the public to use certain streets, paths, or other spaces, even though the areas are owned by others.





- b. guaranteeing free access;
11. Encourages civil society organisations to promote cultural exchange and community participation by creating local and intercultural education initiatives in cooperation with local schools and businesses;
 12. Calls upon the City Council of Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany, to expand existing shared community spaces such as community gardens, shared courtyards and neighbourhood activity centres in cooperation with local housing cooperatives and community organisations;
 13. Encourages the city of Helsinki, particularly the Helsinki City Library Network, to expand free public programmes, borrowing services, and community workshops based on the model of the Oodi Central Library;¹⁹
 14. Calls upon the Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development, in cooperation with local schools, adult public education centres, and community centres, to increase the use of existing third spaces by:
 - a. supporting cooperation with local schools, companies and other venues,
 - b. participating in cultural outreach and exchange activities,
 - c. especially promoting local cultural education and ancestral cultural education for immigrants and locals.

¹⁹ The **Oodi Central Library** has designated areas for group work, utilising shared crafts equipment available for free or at subsidised prices.





Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

Take a penny, leave a dollar: Deepening the Savings and Investment Union has been identified as a way to bridge a 750 billion euro yearly gap for defence and climate investment needs. However, according to the 2023 Eurobarometer, less than 20% of the EU population has high financial literacy, and with increasingly diverse assets available for retail investment, how should the EU and Member States aim to support inclusive investment opportunities while safeguarding individual financial well-being?

Submitted by: Vasil Botushanov (BG), Caroline Cristescu (LU), Thom de Graaff (BE), Duru Gürsoy (TR), Sofiia Konovalenko (UA), Aylin Manafzade (AZ), Jana Manić (RS), Luka Marnitsyn (CY), Miguel Mendes (PT), Carys Meredith (UK), Lena Sender (PL), Antonia Stoian (RO), Hayk Mantashian (Chairperson, LT)]

The European Youth Parliament aims to deepen the Savings and Investment Union as a way to bridge the annual EUR 750 billion gap for defence and climate investment needs by mobilising dormant household savings into productive capital markets. It seeks to transform retail investment from an intimidating process into an inclusive opportunity for all citizens, regardless of their social or national background. To achieve this, it advocates for standardised, lifelong financial education, transparent fee structures, and safeguards against excessive financial risk. Ultimately, it strives to empower individuals to navigate the shift from collective to individual financial responsibility while protecting their wellbeing.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Emphasising the geographical, economic, and social disparities²⁰ in access to investment opportunities,
- B. Aware of market fragmentation remaining²¹ a critical bottleneck preventing a unified and efficient Capital Markets Union (CMU), particularly in emerging economies such as Romania, where the stock market size relative to GDP is significantly below the EU average²²,
- C. Alarmed by the smaller size of investment funds in the EU compared to those in foreign markets²³, reducing EU market liquidity,

²⁰ [World Economic Forum](#), 'More people want to make financial investments than ever before. How do we empower them?'

²¹ [European Investment Bank](#), 'EIB Investment Report 2025/2026'

²² [Government of Romania](#), 'Decision No. 506/2023 approving the National Strategy for the Development of the Romanian Capital Market for the period 2023-2026'

²³ [ESMA](#), 'The scale factor: Impact of size on EU fund cost structures.'





- D. Recognising that bridging the EUR 750 billion²⁴ annual investment gap increasingly relies on mobilisation of retail investments rather than state fiscal mechanisms,
- E. Noting that pension reforms in most developed economies have shifted²⁵ the risk of retirement to the individual,
- F. Bearing in mind that only 18%²⁶ of EU citizens have a high level of financial literacy,
- G. Concerned that insufficient financial literacy correlates to limited participation in investment²⁷,
- H. Taking into account that people of different socioeconomic and geographical statuses receive different levels²⁸ of financial literacy,
- I. Keeping in mind that the lack of early financial education within families prevents²⁹ the gradual development of financial responsibility and independence in adulthood,
- J. Keeping in mind the low risk appetite³⁰ and a lack of institutional trust from the European general public, with EUR 10 trillion³¹ of household savings currently in European low-yield deposits³²,
- K. Observing how misinformation³³ about investing limits individuals' understanding of risks, misrepresenting it as easy to obtain favourable outcomes,
- L. Observing Europeans fall prey to online investment scams, with losses reaching around EUR 4 billion annually,³⁴
- M. Aware that 45%³⁵ of EU citizens believe that financial advice is not in their best interest,
- N. Noting that in 2023, the cost of investment products were 40%³⁶ higher for retail investors compared to institutional investors³⁷.

²⁴ [The Conference Board](#), 'The Draghi Report: Where to Find 800 Billion Euros'.

²⁵ [Roberta Adami](#), [Liam Foster](#), 'Normalising individual responsibility? A genmarketsdred study of retirement planning in a financialised system'

²⁶ [European Commission](#), 'Eurobarometer survey reveals low levels of financial literacy across the EU'.

²⁷ [PwC Legal Germany](#), 'European Commission publishes its 2025 Financial Literacy Strategy'

²⁸ [European Commission](#), 'Eurobarometer survey reveals low levels of financial literacy across the EU'.

²⁹ [OECD](#), 'Student financial literacy'.

³⁰ [Eurobarometer](#), 'Monitoring the level of financial literacy in the EU'.

³¹ [European Commission](#), 'Savings and investments union: better financial opportunities for EU citizens and businesses'.

³² A **low-yield** deposit, often referred to as a traditional savings account, is a deposit account held at a bank that offers a relatively low interest rate, prioritizing capital security and liquidity over investment growth.

³³ [World Economic Forum](#), 'Are 'finfluencers' the future of financial advice?'

³⁴ Investigate Europe, 'Investment scammers slip through cracks in EU Big Tech law'.

³⁵ [Better Finance](#), 'Don't Be Misled: The Value of Independent Financial Advice'.

³⁶ [European Commission](#), 'Retail investment strategy'.

³⁷ **Institutional investors** refer to organisations such as pension funds, insurance companies, and investment firms that invest large pools of capital on behalf of clients or members.





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Encourages European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)³⁸ to develop a kitemark system³⁹, by introducing a mandatory EU-wide endorsement badge for investment advertisements;
2. Encourages the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets (DG FISMA) to introduce EU-wide management, advisory, and transaction fee caps, adjusted for GDP per capita;
3. Recommends the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to develop and manage a website offering clear, beginner-friendly retail investment information;
4. Reminds Member States to apply and implement the blueprint⁴⁰ on Savings and Investment Accounts (SIAs)⁴¹;
5. Urges Member States to newly introduce ‘National Prosperity Accounts’ that offer tax-free returns for retail investors, providing a free first consultation session with financial advisors;
6. Requests ESMA to create and enforce strict ‘Value-for-Money’ benchmarks under the Retail Investment Strategy (RIS)⁴² by:
 - a. requiring financial providers to justify fees,
 - b. banning products that do not meet minimum performance-to-cost ratios for retail clients;
7. Recommends Member States to mitigate market risk by establishing a public-private co-investment scheme, whereby governments complement individuals and investments;
8. Requests the ESMA to develop a centralised EU-wide reporting system for investment scams, aimed at improving prevention, detection, and public awareness;
9. Proposes DG FISMA to explore the progressive harmonisation of EU capital market regulations toward a unified compliance framework, as proposed by the Letta Report⁴³;

³⁸ **ESMA** is an EU-level agency responsible for supervising securities markets, protecting investors, ensuring market stability, and promoting harmonised regulation across Member States’ financial markets.

³⁹ **Kitemark system** is a certification scheme operated by the British Standards Institution used to show that a product or service meets recognised standards of quality, safety, and performance.

⁴⁰ **Taxation and Customs Union**, ‘Making Europe’s savings work: Better investment opportunities for European citizens to strengthen the European economy’.

⁴¹ **SIAs** are a type of financial account that combine traditional savings features with investment opportunities.

⁴² **RIS** is a comprehensive EU policy package that aims to increase retail investor participation in capital markets, enhance consumer protection, boost trust and transparency, and harmonize rules across Member States by revising and updating existing financial regulation (e.g., PRIIPs, MiFID, UCITS).

⁴³ **Enrico Letta**, ‘Much more than a market – Speed, Security, Solidarity’.





10. Urges the Member States to reduce individual vulnerability to pension inadequacy by implementing hybrid pension systems, as has been done in Switzerland⁴⁴;
11. Welcomes the EU's Financial Literacy Strategy⁴⁵ and its planned network of financial literacy ambassadors⁴⁶, encouraging its full implementation by 2026;
12. Welcomes DG EAC to support initiatives that promote experiential learning, such as simulation platforms and gamified applications, allowing individuals to paper trade⁴⁷.

LOCAL POLICIES

13. Requests Ministries of Education to incorporate measurable literacy indicators into existing national education benchmarking frameworks, in line with INFE methodology⁴⁸;
14. Strongly encourages municipalities, in cooperation with organisations such as the Global Shapers Lisbon Hub, to create youth engagement programs, such as peer-to-peer financial literacy programmes for secondary school students, and develop educational materials such as books or games for younger children;
15. Urges Ministries of Education to implement comprehensive financial literacy initiatives grounded in the 2025 EU Strategy on Financial Literacy, by integrating:
 - a. financial literacy courses into the school curriculum,
 - b. financial literacy resources, such as educational playing cards and storybooks developed by Global Shapers Lisbon Hub⁴⁹, into pre-existing parent-teacher interaction frameworks.

⁴⁴ [Swiss Federation](#), '2nd pillar'.

⁴⁵ [European Commission](#), 'Factsheet: The EU financial literacy strategy'.

⁴⁶ [Financial literacy ambassadors](#) are an EU initiative under its Union-wide financial literacy strategy to create a network of trusted public figures appointed by Member States who champion financial and investment literacy at both national and European level; [European Commission](#), 'Commissioner Albuquerque convenes first meeting of financial literacy ambassadors'.

⁴⁷ [Paper trade](#) is a simulation practice where learners buy and sell financial instruments on paper without risking real money, used to test strategies, learn market mechanics, and track performance in a risk-free environment.

⁴⁸ International Network on Financial Education ([INFE](#)) **methodology** refers to a set of guidelines developed under the OECD, providing standardized approaches to assess financial literacy, including measurable indicators for knowledge, skills, attitudes, and behaviors.

⁴⁹ [World Economic Forum](#), 'How storytelling is teaching children around the world financial literacy'.





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

Digital Tiger: *Four years onwards from the start of the full-scale Russian invasion, Ukraine's technology sector is providing vital support to the defence effort, developing drone, AI, and cybersecurity capabilities.*

How can the EU support Ukraine in implementing the WINWIN plan to become a European digital powerhouse by 2030 and therefore reaping the broader economic benefits of its defence-orientated tech development?

Submitted by: **Aram Abou Sada (CY), Bianca Audemard Arnell (SE), Batu Bolukemini (TR), Sigurd Eide (NO), Valeriia Fabianska (UA), Tessa Guikema (NL), Nadiia Kravchuk (FI), Alexa Lerner (ES), Mika Mammadov (AZ), Mara Moraru (RO), Konstantin Podhorsky (AT), Livia Serra (IT), Adam Smetana (CZ), Pilvi Kilpeläinen (Chairperson, FI)**

The European Youth Parliament aims to support Ukraine comprehensively in order to, in the future, reap the benefits of a stable economy and a leading-quality defence-oriented technology sector. It aims to facilitate streamlining Ukrainian data regulations to further align with the EU's legal standards and make Ukrainian technology innovations easily accessible in the European market. It aims to further enhance the development of Ukraine's military technologies and digital resilience. Finally, it aims to decentralise innovation to areas further away from the frontline, fostering local job creation and international cooperation as well as establishing training platforms for hands-on expertise exchange between Ukrainian and European entities.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Aware that the full-scale Russian invasion is causing disruptions on critical infrastructure⁵⁰ and limiting Ukraine's ability to trade,⁵¹
- B. Drawing attention to the relative lack of public investment in Ukraine's military technologies compared to its productivity,⁵²
- C. Emphasising that Ukraine has received EUR 60 billion from the EU to support advancements in defence technology,⁵³

⁵⁰ [Amnesty International](#), 'Russia/Ukraine: Russian attacks causing catastrophic damage to critical energy infrastructure in Ukraine'.

⁵¹ [German Economic Team](#), 'Changes in Ukraine's trade structure since the invasion'.

⁵² [Forbes](#), 'Ukraine Looks Abroad For Joint Ventures To Boost Its Defense Industry'.

⁵³ [Council of the EU](#), 'EU financial assistance to Ukraine'.





- D. Bearing in mind that the Ukrainian government suffers from a dependence on EU funding in the energy sector,⁵⁴
- E. Acknowledging that the current ban on arms exports from Ukraine impedes the Ukrainian government and businesses' ability to be competitive in the international market,⁵⁵
- F. Recognising that the misalignment of Ukrainian data⁵⁶ and intellectual property⁵⁷ legislation with EU standards hinders technology companies' access to the EU Single Market,⁵⁸
- G. Aware that in 2025, Ukraine was ranked 104th on the global corruption scale⁵⁹, indicating that the risk of misplaced EU funds in Ukraine is prevalent,⁶⁰
- H. Realising that constant shelling of Ukraine's military production facilities hinders advancements in its technological and economic development,⁶¹
- I. Noting that the Russian full-scale invasion has eroded state and private sector funding for scientific institutions, whilst destroying research facilities,⁶²
- J. Bearing in mind that as of early 2024, 20% of Ukrainian technology professionals are estimated to be living outside the country,⁶³
- K. Aware that the lack of educated human capital causes a staffing crisis in the defence sector, especially lacking high-skill expertise.⁶⁴

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Reaffirms the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology to strengthen regulatory sandboxes⁶⁵ for testing the compatibility between EU and Ukrainian data regulations;

⁵⁴ [Council of the EU](#), 'EU assistance to Ukraine: energy security and infrastructure'.

⁵⁵ [Deloitte](#), 'M&A in Ukraine's defence sector: battlefield innovation meets investment reality'.

⁵⁶ [DLA Piper](#), 'Data Protection in Ukraine'.

⁵⁷ [Ukrainian National Office for Intellectual Property and Innovations](#), 'Ukraine continues harmonization of IP legislation: information session with the European Commission was held'.

⁵⁸ [European Commission](#), 'A simpler and faster Europe: communication on implementation and simplification'.

⁵⁹ [Transparency International](#), 'Corruption Perceptions Index 2025: Ukraine'.

⁶⁰ [The Kyiv Independent](#), 'Why Ukraine could start losing Western aid for the first time'.

⁶¹ [Forbes](#), 'Failure to end Russia's war in Ukraine costs more each day'.

⁶² [UNESCO](#), 'Analysis of war damage to the Ukrainian science sector and its consequences'.

⁶³ [TAdviser](#), 'IT market of Ukraine'.

⁶⁴ [Center for Strategic and International Studies](#), 'Ukraine's future rests on its people'.

⁶⁵ A **regulatory sandbox** is a controlled environment, established to understand the opportunities and risks associated with specific innovations.





2. Recommends European Defence Agency (EDA) to focus its support efforts regarding the development of Ukrainian defence technologies on working equipment, humanitarian supplies, and technical expertise, instead of exclusively on financial support;
3. Supports technology companies in facilitating multi-stakeholder fora for investors interested in defence and technology innovations, focused on the multilateral benefits of investing in Ukraine's technology industry;
4. Encourages European defence technology companies to prioritise the employment of Ukrainian experts on Ukrainian low-risk areas;
5. Urges the EDA to further support the development of electronic warfare technology such as EMS jammers⁶⁶;
6. Asks the Directorate-General for Trade to work towards expanding and liberalising trade between Ukraine and Member States, especially in military and defence technology;
7. Urges the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs to further expand the Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration (ERA)⁶⁷ mechanism by diverting windfall profits from immobilised Russian Central Bank assets to the Ukraine Reconstruction Fund;

LOCAL POLICIES

8. Encourages the Ministry of Digital Transformation of Ukraine (MDT) to facilitate training events on advanced defence technologies for EU and Ukrainian military and defence technology experts, with the support of the European Innovation Council;
9. Recommends the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to offer qualified workforce specialised on transparent financial monitoring mechanisms, and international cooperation to the the National Anti-corruption Bureau of Ukraine;
10. Further recommends the Ukrainian government to request OLAF to conduct independent audits on the Ukrainian state spending;
11. Endorses Ukraine to become a member of the European Patent Organisation by signing the European Patent convention;
12. Suggests the Ukrainian Ministry of Education to include a study programme focused on IT, innovations and applied sciences in high school curricula;
13. Endorses the MDT align with existing EU regulations in the digital sector related to companies' registration, policy enforcement processes, and data utilisation processes;
14. Recommends municipalities near the Ukrainian frontline to assist in relocating military production facilities to lower-risk areas in Ukraine.

⁶⁶ **Electromagnetic spectrum (EMS) jammers** (or jamming antennas) are used to disrupt radio noise or signals by blocking the enemy's receiver with highly concentrated energy signals which interferes with wireless communication.

⁶⁷ The **ERA Loan Initiative** is an initiative led by the G7 which aims to provide nearly €45 billion in financial aid for Ukraine through bilateral loans from G7 members.





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

Hot in Here: 2023, 2024, and 2025 have broken records for the hottest temperatures recorded in Europe, with European cities averaging 4–6 degrees hotter than rural areas. Urban overheating poses detrimental health risks—especially to children, the elderly, and homeless people—and increases energy consumption due to the use of cooling technology. With extreme heat stressing both public health and energy infrastructure, what steps can the EU and Member States take to mitigate the Urban Heat Island effect?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to create long-term solutions to prevent the Urban Heat Island Effect (UHI)⁶⁸ by focusing on heat-resilient urban planning, which encompasses green,⁶⁹ blue,⁷⁰ and grey⁷¹ infrastructure. Furthermore, it intends to mitigate the short-term consequences of the UHI effect, such as high stress on health infrastructures, by strengthening the crisis response of local actors. It also aims to diminish the disproportionate impact the UHI effect has on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. Finally, it intends to incentivise local stakeholders to tackle the issue on the local level.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Alarmed by more frequent, severe, and persistent heatwaves⁷² caused by the climate crisis,
- B. Taking note that the UHI effect makes temperatures in urban areas up to 6°C hotter than in surrounding rural areas,⁷³
- C. Acknowledging that 83% of European citizens will live in urban areas by 2050⁷⁴, which will further drive the UHI effect,⁷⁵

⁶⁸ **UHI effect** causes the temperature in cities to be up to 6 degrees hotter than in rural areas.

⁶⁹ **Green infrastructure** describes solutions that incorporate vegetation into the urban landscape, e.g. green roofs and walls, or parks.

⁷⁰ **Blue infrastructure** describes solutions that incorporate water into the landscape and improve permeability and drainage.

⁷¹ **Grey infrastructure** describes solutions that redesign urban infrastructure, e.g. changing building materials to those with high albedo and permeability.

⁷² [Ziese et al.](#), 'The GPCC Drought Index – a New, Combined and Gridded Global Drought Index'.

⁷³ [NASA](#), 'Urban Heat Islands'.

⁷⁴ [Climate ADAPT](#), 'Adaptation in EU Policy Sectors'.

⁷⁵ [Wei et al.](#), 'The effect of population size on urban heat island and NO2 air pollution: Review and meta-analysis.'





- D. Concerned that a lack of green spaces intensifies the UHI effect, with 62% of the European population living in areas with less green space than recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO),⁷⁶
- E. Affirming that the usage of highly heat-absorbent materials with low albedo⁷⁷ and low permeability⁷⁸ in urban construction deepens the UHI effect,⁷⁹
- F. Aware that road traffic accounts for up to 30% of anthropogenic heat emissions in cities,⁸⁰
- G. Stressing that typical urban planning, including narrow streets, tall and dense building designs, and grid layouts, traps heat in cities by blocking airflow,⁸¹
- H. Having found that electricity usage for cooling systems in Europe is increasing, projected to grow from 2% total share of electricity used in 2012 to 9% in 2050, further contributing to greenhouse gas emissions,⁸²
- I. Emphasising that heat stress provokes health risks,⁸³ increases mortality rates,⁸⁴ and overwhelms health infrastructure,⁸⁵
- J. Noting with regret that urban heat disproportionately affects vulnerable groups, such as children and the elderly, due to higher heat sensitivity, as well as outdoor workers, given longer heat exposure,⁸⁶
- K. Noting with concern that 66% of Europeans with financial struggles are unable to cool their homes adequately,⁸⁷
- L. Keeping in mind that labour productivity decreases during high-temperature days and heatwaves,⁸⁸
- M. Taking into account that the lack of capacity in local governments and insufficient coordination between different stakeholders cause existing policies to face implementation and enforcement challenges.⁸⁹

⁷⁶ [Barcelona Institute for Global Health](#), 'ISGlobal Publishes Ranking of European Cities With Highest Mortality Due to Lack of Green Space'.

⁷⁷ **Low albedo** describes a material that absorbs a lot of radiation, instead of reflecting it.

⁷⁸ **Low permeability** describes a material that does not let water pass through it.

⁷⁹ [NASA](#), 'Urban Heat Islands'.

⁸⁰ [Climate ADAPT](#), 'Traffic Increases Urban Heat Stress Substantially'.

⁸¹ [Doyle et al.](#), 'The Influence of City Size versus Urban Form on Land Surface Temperature Variation and the Surface Urban Heat Island Effect'.

⁸² [European Environment Agency](#), 'Cooling Buildings Sustainably in Europe'.

⁸³ [Daalen et al.](#), 'The 2024 Europe Report of the Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change'.

⁸⁴ [Lancet Countdown on Health and Climate Change](#), 'Explore Our Data'.

⁸⁵ [Niranjan and Jones](#), 'Spain records highs of 46C and France under alert as Europe swelters in heatwave.'

⁸⁶ [Ramly et al.](#), 'Identifying Vulnerable Population in Urban Heat Island';

[International Labour Organisation](#), 'Too hot to work?'

⁸⁷ [Euractiv](#), 'Heat Inequality'.

⁸⁸ [OECD](#), 'The heat is on: Heat stress, productivity and adaptation among firms'

⁸⁹ [United Nations Environment Programme](#), 'Beating the Heat.'





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Reminds Member States of the urgency to uphold the Greenhouse Gas emission reduction targets set out by the Paris Agreement;
2. Mandates the European Environment Agency to harmonise the monitoring process of the UHI effect by setting EU-wide indicators and benchmarks;
3. Encourages the Joint Research Centre (JRC) to conduct further research into efficient cooling technology and best practices for building insulation;
4. Asks the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy to develop initiatives for household financial support for improved, sustainable cooling systems and insulation, through the European Regional Development Fund;
5. Instructs Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) to further support the expansion of Extrema⁹⁰ to more European cities;
6. Further asks DG ECHO to support the establishment of temporary climate shelters for children, elders, and other vulnerable residents during extreme heatwaves, as implemented in a pilot project by the Spanish Murcia City Council;⁹¹
7. Directs the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion to ensure outside workers' safety by creating workplace heat protection standards, in line with WHO recommendations;⁹²

LOCAL POLICIES

8. Directs the JRC to create an assessment programme, making it available to any city in the EU that:
 - a. provides tailored recommendations for optimal UHI effect mitigation,
 - b. encourages the implementation of the resulting plan to the respective city's municipal authorities;
9. Asks the EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy⁹³ to cooperate on the topic of UHI mitigation;
10. Urges municipalities to work towards cheaper, sustainable, and frequent urban public transport;
11. Encourages local governments to include grey infrastructure in urban planning by:

⁹⁰ [Extrema](#) provides city authorities with real time maps of extreme temperature hazards and identifies potentially dangerous areas, allowing for quicker response and better planning. Furthermore, its app identifies heat stress risk spots, nearest cooling places, drinking water stations and optimal cool routes for individuals.

⁹¹ [Interreg Europe](#), 'Climate Shelters'.

⁹² [World Health Organisation](#), 'Climate change and workplace heat stress: technical report and guidance'

⁹³ [EU Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy](#) is the largest movement of local governments in Europe acting on climate change to secure a better future for their citizens.





- a. encouraging the use of high-albedo and permeable materials in residential and recreational architecture,
 - b. encouraging the use of permeable solutions such as permeable paving, instead of concrete and asphalt;
12. Instructing the European Climate, Infrastructure, and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) to create a programme promoting the inclusion of green infrastructure by providing funding for:
- a. local governments to use derelict⁹⁴ land to create green belts,
 - b. building owners to cover existing buildings with vertical gardens⁹⁵,
 - c. maximising the cooling effect of existing parks using planning software, such as CanopyCast⁹⁶;
13. Incentivises local governments to include blue infrastructure in urban planning projects, by building canals in urban areas with nearby bodies of water;
14. Further suggests local governments to encourage the use of water transportation, such as water taxis, ferries and vaporettos, through reduced fees.

⁹⁴ **Derelict land**, meaning abandoned land, for example abandoned/former industrial areas or unused train lines.

⁹⁵ **Vertical gardens** are vegetation grown on lattices, which are light, cheap and easy to set-up, outside the building structure.

⁹⁶ **CanopyCast** is a software program that simulates the shade created by plants, using data on the tree shape, surrounding buildings, sun position, and spacing to figure out the best combination for maximising shade and where to place paths and benches.





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

A bitter pill to swallow: *Between 2022 and 2024, the EU experienced critical shortages of 136 medicines, often impacting widely used antibiotics and painkillers, harming patient outcomes and increasing costs. With complex global supply chain issues often at fault and health competences firmly in the hands of national governments, what can the EU do to address shortages of critical medicines?*

Submitted by: **Rand Alyoussef (NO), Lidia Ciatto (IT), Levent Erdem (TR), Felicia von Hagke (DE/ES), Rosie Havanjyan (AM), Mihaela Ivanova (BG), Sitan Li (DE), Ryan Mokbel (NL), Violette O’loughlin (FR), Emmanouela Papapavlou (GR), Mathea Sending (SE), Doris Yatteh (BE), Joy Zhang (UK), Ángel Lira (Chairperson, ES)**

The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen the monitoring of existing frameworks and EU policies across all Member States to ensure compliance towards the 2025 Pharma Reform Act. Moreover, we strive to ensure equal access to suitable medical resources for all citizens of every Member State in the Union. Furthermore, we aim to strengthen and optimise the production and distribution of medicines, to ensure a consistent market stream, and prevent shortages of critical medicines.

CONSIDERATIONS

- A. Conscious that the differences in dosage, packaging, and branding requirements across Member States limit their ability to assist one another in medical crises,⁹⁷
- B. Alarmed by the lack of comprehensive real-time data on medical shortages, which hinders the effectiveness of reporting mechanisms,⁹⁸
- C. Observing that Member States tend to choose their pharmaceutical supplier based on the lowest price, rather than environmental sustainability,⁹⁹
- D. Bearing in mind that the transportation and trade of pharmaceutical ingredients do not meet environmental sustainability standards,¹⁰⁰
- E. Taking into account that new health-related technologies are struggling to enter the market due to the high initial investment costs,¹⁰¹
- F. Noting that some Member States attract fewer medical manufacturers due to national market constraints,¹⁰²

⁹⁷ [EMA](#), ‘Special report 19/2025’.

⁹⁸ [EHMA](#), ‘Assessing National-Level Capacity to Provide Data on Hospitals’ Medication Inventories’.

⁹⁹ [DG IPOL](#), ‘Differences in Costs of and Access to Pharmaceutical Products in the EU’.

¹⁰⁰ [OECD](#), ‘Decarbonising Health Systems Across OECD Countries’.

¹⁰¹ [EUCOPE](#), ‘Competitiveness of the EU Life Sciences Sector’.

¹⁰² [Eur. Comm.](#), ‘Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Union code relating to medicinal products for human use, and repealing Directive 2001/83/EC and Directive 2009/35/EC’.





- G. Emphasising that strict national price caps and regulatory burdens make it increasingly unattractive for pharmaceutical companies to sell in the EU,¹⁰³
- H. Concerned by the high production and distribution costs of medicines in the EU market,¹⁰⁴
- I. Considering that access to medicines in Europe is unequal between higher and lower-income countries, where populations often cannot access high-priced treatments,¹⁰⁵
- J. Disturbed by the market dominance of private pharmaceutical companies in the EU,¹⁰⁶
- K. Acknowledging that stockpiling obligations can lead to a lack of access to medications in lower-income Member States,¹⁰⁷
- L. Recognising that the EU is too reliant on foreign markets for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API's),^{108,109}
- M. Aware that issues in medical manufacturing, including unavailability of certain ingredients or a lack of production capacity, lead to over 50% of all shortages;¹¹⁰

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Directs the European Medicines Agency (EMA) to enforce uniform packaging, labelling, and dosage standards across the EU on critical medicines as defined by the Union List of Critical Medicines;¹¹¹
2. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to establish a clear target of a 40% increase in EU production of APIs by 2030 from the data gathered in 2025;
3. Urges Member States to comply with European Shortages Monitoring Platform (ESMP) reporting systems, so as to efficiently identify medical shortages;
4. Encourages Member States to create partnership programs that reward Critical Medicines Act (CMA) compliance by providing participating manufacturers with official recognition and funding;

¹⁰³ [Politico](#), 'Drugs companies urge action on price caps'.

¹⁰⁴ [GABI](#), 'Are generic medicines in Europe too expensive?'.

¹⁰⁵ [DG IPOL](#), 'Differences in Costs of and Access to Pharmaceutical Products in the EU'.

¹⁰⁶ [Eur. Comm.](#), 'Competition Enforcement in the Pharmaceutical Sector (2009-2017)'.

¹⁰⁷ [Council of the EU](#), 'Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying a framework for strengthening the availability and security of supply of critical medicinal products as well as the availability of, and accessibility of, medicinal products of common interest, and amending Regulation (EU) 2024/795'.

¹⁰⁸ [APIs](#) are the active components needed in the creation of critical medication in the EU.

¹⁰⁹ [Toshev et al.](#), 'The European Union's Dependence on Imports of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients from Third Countries – Challenges and EU Initiatives'.

¹¹⁰ [European Parliament](#), 'Medicine shortages in Europe: how the EU is responding'.

¹¹¹ [Union list of critical medicines](#) are those medications that the EMA has identified are most likely to be the cause of a shortage.





5. Calls for the Directorate-General for Trade (DG Trade) to impose an environmental distance-based tariff on every medication originating from outside the EU;
6. Invites the European Investment Bank to further support state-owned companies producing new health technologies by:
 - a. rewarding and supporting innovative initiatives in countries with less favourable markets through enhanced loan plans,
 - b. providing grants to companies that invest in API production within EU borders;
7. Implores Member States to increase their bargaining power by coordinating joint purchases of medicine;
8. Recommends Member States to implement a procurement system similar to the Danish Competitive pricing model, in coordination with the Danish government;¹¹²
9. Encourages Member States to harmonise medication pricing guidelines;
10. Urging Member States to ensure medicines availability for vulnerable populations by creating a needs-based, means-tested subsidy, up to 100% of the total cost;
11. Calls upon Member States to implement national resilience plans, focusing on:
 - a. the introduction of minimum requirements for medical manufacturers of 2-months' supply stockpiling for critical medicines,
 - b. reinforcing the manufacturing capacity of state-owned hospitals, pharmacies, and serum institutes;
12. Urges DG SANTE to create subsidies destined for medicine manufacturers operating in Europe;
13. Requests that Member States' national health systems diversify their suppliers of critical medical components by requiring that each step in the supply chain have at least one provider from two different continents;

LOCAL POLICIES

14. Encourages Member States, in cooperation with local authorities, to strengthen local pharmacies by:
 - a. providing targeted financial subsidies to pharmacies at risk of closure,
 - b. offering tax breaks for pharmacists operating in rural areas,
 - c. increasing the funds allocated for the transportation of medicines from urban to rural areas;

¹¹² The [Danish Competitive pricing model](#) is a regulated free-market system where pharmaceutical companies set medicine prices, but all pharmacies must sell prescription and pharmacy-only medicines at identical national prices updated every 14 days, ensuring transparency, competition, and consistently low costs for consumers.





15. Encourages regional governments to support small-scale local production of essential medicines by:
- a. Establishing regional production hubs of medicine in high-demand areas,
 - b. Providing monetary grants to the aforementioned local production hubs.





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

Thawing ice, rising tensions: *The Arctic is increasingly the subject of geopolitical competition, as repeated American threats to take over Greenland are matched by long-standing Russian naval and military capacities in the region. How should the EU respond, as changing geography and increased interest in the region create pressure on the sovereignty of Member States, as well as threaten climate and diplomacy goals?*

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The European Youth Parliament aims to maintain Arctic security and prioritise regional sovereignty. It intends to address the geopolitical competition caused by the ever-changing geography and increased militarisation in the region, demonstrated by the emerging interest in Greenland and long-standing Russian aggression. It aims to achieve this by clearly expressing European interests in the region, safeguarding indigenous people's way of life, highlighting the success of existing climate agreements, and prioritising Arctic research.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Considering that the Arctic is a region of geopolitical interest, with multiple countries seeking to expand their influence in the Arctic,¹¹³
- B. Emphasising that due to the melting of Arctic ice, new shipping routes such as the Northwest Passage have become more accessible, driving international disputes over legal and economic jurisdiction,¹¹⁴
- C. Aware of increased resource exploitation in the Arctic, which causes displacement and harm to Arctic communities,¹¹⁵

¹¹³ [Arctic Portal](#), 'Arctic Policies Database'; [NATO](#), 'Arctic security'.

¹¹⁴ [Kimball](#), 'Melting Arctic Ice Could Transform International Shipping Routes, Study Finds'.

¹¹⁵ [Silva](#), 'The Old Colonialisms and the New Ones: The Arctic Resource Boom as a New Wave of Settler-Colonialism'.





- D. Fully aware of the rapid military and naval deployment in the Arctic region,¹¹⁶ especially chokepoints such as the Greenland-Iceland-UK,¹¹⁷
- E. Deeply concerned by the exclusion of Indigenous Arctic Communities from policy making,¹¹⁸
- F. Noting with regret that the destruction of Saampi lands for military purposes disrupts the Sami culture and livelihoods whilst also undermining the communities' fundamental human rights and sovereignty,¹¹⁹
- G. Noting that climate change in the Arctic has negative impacts on the region's infrastructure, threatening the sovereignty and livelihoods of Arctic communities,¹²⁰
- H. Deeply concerned by the melting permafrost accelerated by global warming, leading to the potential release of new pathogens and trapped atmospheric pollutants,¹²¹
- I. Convinced that the current European and multilateral climate and sustainability policies¹²² have insufficient impact on minimising global warming in the Arctic,
- J. Concerned by the lack of conclusive EU military coordination despite aggressive manoeuvres by the US and Russia that threaten Arctic States' sovereignty,¹²³
- K. Noting with grave concern the increasing Russian military presence and economic ambitions in the Arctic, further motivated by the recent NATO accessions of Sweden and Finland,¹²⁴
- L. Recognising that recent NATO crises, most prominently recent American threats to invade Greenland, are driven by the United States' 'America First' policies which threaten trust in the European-U.S. alliance and thus European security,¹²⁵

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

¹¹⁶ [CSIS](#), 'Arctic Military Activity Trackerexclusion'; [Aguilar](#), 'Geopolitics of the GIUK Gap: Past, Present, and Future'.

¹¹⁷ The [Greenland-Iceland-UK](#) (GIUK) Gap is a strategic transit route in the North Atlantic.

¹¹⁸ [Malik & Ford](#), 'Barriers and limits to adaptation in the Arctic'.

¹¹⁹ [Johansson](#), 'Growing military presence burdens Sámi livelihood'; [Lin](#), 'If the military doesn't understand the livelihood, they don't understand the losses and damage their activities cause to the Sámi, either'.

¹²⁰ [Permafrost Pathways](#), 'The impact of loss and damage from the adverse effects of climate change on human rights'.

¹²¹ [Turilli](#), 'Are Arctic Viruses "Zombies"?'; [Christensen](#), 'Thawing Permafrost Releases Industrial Contaminants into Arctic Communities'.

¹²² [Green](#), 'Global Climate Policy Is Broken'.

¹²³ [Butler](#), 'How far will Europe go to defend Greenland from Trump?'; [Pechko](#), 'Rising Tensions and Shifting Strategies: The Evolving Dynamics of US Grand Strategy in the Arctic'.

¹²⁴ [Sönmez](#), 'Russia's changing Arctic policy: from economic ambitions to military dominance'; [Bergmann et al.](#), 'Northern Connections: The European Arctic by 2035'.

¹²⁵ [Brands](#), 'NATO Has Dodged Collapse Before. It's Never Been This Close'; [Smith](#), 'The Fate of "America First"'.





UNION POLICIES

1. Recommends NATO, with a view towards reinstating Arctic defence cooperation between its member states, to:
 - a. create an Arctic Command (ARCCOM), following the Arctic Institute's recommendations,¹²⁶
 - b. prioritise discussions in the North Atlantic Council (NAC)¹²⁷ on the defence of the Arctic;
2. Insists that the European Commission works with the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to immediately revisit and strengthen the Polar Code¹²⁸ to more effectively regulate military naval deployments in international waters;
3. Urges the European Commission to commit polar research funding in FP10¹²⁹ for the 2028-2034 funding cycle, via measures such as FROST-QUAKE,¹³⁰
4. Requests the European Commission to collaborate with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) and the World Health Organisation (WHO) in strengthening Europe's data collection and analysis regarding emerging pathogens and pollutants in the Arctic region;
5. Encourages Member States to further strengthen their military capabilities in the Arctic, in close cooperation with the Arctic Council, by:
 - a. implementing the ReArm Europe plan/Readiness 2030, and the White paper for European Defence,
 - b. continuing to include U.S. military exports in their military supply programs,
 - c. establishing naval protection of the GIUK gap from foreign interference, following the blueprint of the European Maritime Force,
 - d. increasing defence spending in the Arctic region, namely icebreakers,¹³¹
6. Calls upon the European External Action Service (EEAS) to support the Saami Council in establishing itself as an active multilateral dialogue partner for civil Sámi society, governments, NGOs, and IGOs through cooperative forums, in accordance with the Saami Arctic strategy,¹³²

¹²⁶ [Mottola](#), 'NATO's Arctic Command: A Case for the Expansion of NATO's Mission in the High North'.

¹²⁷ The **North Atlantic Council (NAC)** is NATO's decision-making body.

¹²⁸ **Polar Code** intends to cover all shipping-related matters relevant for navigation in waters surrounding the two poles.

¹²⁹ **FP10** is the Multiannual Financial Framework (2028–2034).

¹³⁰ **FROST-QUAKE** is an exploratory research project by the Joint Research Centre which investigates the seismic risk to critical infrastructure which is affected by climate change and the thawing of permafrost.

¹³¹ **Icebreakers** are a type of vessel that is used for icebreaking.

¹³² **Sámi Arctic Strategy** aims to implement long-term programs that improve opportunities for the Sámi people equal to the ones of other Arctic inhabitants.





7. Encourages the Council of the European Union to strengthen trade agreements with Norway by increasing trade of EU-Norway oil, gas, electricity and fish through the already established European Economic Area;
8. Calls upon the EEAS and the Danish government to issue a diplomatic ultimatum to the United States of America, to either publicly renounce their stated ambitions to annex Greenland or end their military presence on the island;
9. Encourages the Arctic Council to formally grant the EU official permanent observer status in the organisation;

LOCAL POLICIES

10. Urges Arctic States to organise an emergency Arctic Chiefs of Defence Staff Conferences¹³³ meeting with the aim of addressing the need for international military coordination, as well as to re-establish regular meetings;
11. Encourages Arctic Municipalities in the EU to utilise the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and Interreg to further support the development of Arctic infrastructure;
12. Urges the Danish national legislature to amend the 2009 Self-Government Act¹³⁴ to include Greenlandic control over foreign affairs and security matters;
13. Calls upon the Arctic Urban Regional Cooperation to incentivise businesses in the fisheries, tourism, and marine transportation industries to implement representation quotas for Arctic indigenous groups of 1/3 of total board seats, allowing them to hold leverage in corporations that implement EU policies.

¹³³ The [Arctic Chiefs of Defense Staff Conferences](#) is a meeting that brings together senior military leadership from the Arctic Eight nations to discuss regional security, collaborative operations, and situational awareness.

¹³⁴ The [Self-Government Act \(2009\)](#) gave Greenland the opportunity to become an independent state.





Motion for a Resolution by the Special Committee on the Housing Crisis in the European Union (HOUS)

To build or not to build: In 2025, 76% of cities noted the housing shortage as one of their three largest concerns. With prices to both rent and buy rising steeply, significant disagreements have emerged on how to tackle the issue, with some calling for solutions such as the loosening of building regulations and construction incentives and others arguing for the expansion of public housing portfolios and rent freezes. What steps can the EU take to ensure that cities are affordable homes?

Submitted by: Mirkamal Asgarli (AZ), Mathys Cloux (FR), Mariia Hryhurko (UA), Maria Jędrzejczak (PL), Toni Lovell (UK), Jaime Malheiro (PT), Richard Moshiri (AM), Saorla Mullarkey (IE), Teodora Pribaković (RS), Selma Samaletdin (FI), Lia Schneider (DE), Dominik Sović (HR), Gent Gjylbegu (AL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the European housing crisis by making housing more accessible and affordable. It aims to ensure that housing remains a social right and is not seen as a purely financial asset, while emphasising the importance of social housing models. It further aims to slow down the rise of short-term rentals (STRs). Finally, it aims to address the housing supply gap in numerous Member States by simultaneously focusing on new constructions and the renovation of existing buildings.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Alarmingly noticing that one in ten European citizens in urban areas spend over 40% of their household income on housing,¹³⁵
- B. Deeply concerned that young people are disproportionately affected by unfit and substandard housing,¹³⁶
- C. Noticing that housing speculation¹³⁷ is becoming more common in housing markets, resulting in decreased number of offers and prices spiking,¹³⁸
- D. Alarmed by increases of over 30% in material prices and labour costs since the COVID-19 pandemic,¹³⁹
- E. Acknowledging that the construction industry is not seen as attractive to prospective workers in the labour market,¹⁴⁰

¹³⁵ [Consilium](#), 'The EU's Housing Crisis.'

¹³⁶ [European Committee of the Region Trainees](#), 'Housing for You[Th]: Research and Best Practices.'

¹³⁷ **Housing speculation** refers to the act of purchasing property to quickly make profit out of said property.

¹³⁸ [White](#), 'Across Europe, the Financial Sector Has Pushed up House Prices. It's a Political Timebomb.'

¹³⁹ [Whitten](#), 'Why Europe's Housebuilding Crisis Will Get Worse before It Gets Better.'

¹⁴⁰ [Voigtländer](#), 'Construction and Renovation in the EU Housing Markets: Challenges and Opportunities to Ensure Affordability.'





- F. Recognising that the construction sector faces a wide array of challenges, namely complex prerequisites, limited use of digital tools, and inconsistent practices among Member States,¹⁴¹
- G. Keeping in mind that small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) making up Europe's construction sector are threatened by large international construction corporations,¹⁴²
- H. Raising awareness around the lack of innovation and competition in the construction sector across the EU,¹⁴³
- I. Noting the only 1% of the building stock in the EU being renovated annually, raising significant environmental concerns,¹⁴⁴
- J. Bearing in mind that the construction sector represents 37.5% of EU's waste, hindering the process to a green transition,¹⁴⁵
- K. Concerned by the decline in construction production of 8.4% in buildings and 4.6% in civil engineering across the EU from 2025 to 2026,¹⁴⁶
- L. Taking into account that the high prevalence of STRs causes a lack of availability of housing units, while permanently increasing prices in surrounding neighbourhoods,¹⁴⁷
- M. Taking inspiration from the Directorate-General for Cohesion, Agriculture and Social Policies' (DG CASP) STR categorisation based on their effect on the housing markets,¹⁴⁸
- N. Pointing out that the implementation and expansion of housing programs, such as social housing, is fragmented across Member States,¹⁴⁹
- O. Noting that high costs of investment and financial barriers hinder the process of the Renovation Wave Strategy;¹⁵⁰

¹⁴¹ Ibid.

¹⁴² [DG GROW](#), 'Construction Industrial Ecosystem.'

[DR GROW](#), 'Transition Pathway for Construction.'

¹⁴³ [Fauth et al.](#), 'Investigating Building Permit Processes across Europe: Characteristics and Patterns.'

¹⁴⁴ [DG GROW](#), 'Transition Pathway for Construction.'

¹⁴⁵ [DG GROW](#), 'Construction Industrial Ecosystem.'

[CEDEFOP](#), 'The greening of the EU construction sector.'

¹⁴⁶ [Eurostat](#), 'Production in Construction down by 0.1% in the Euro Area and by 0.9% in the EU.'

¹⁴⁷ [Colomb](#), 'The Regulatory Aspects of Short-Term Rentals in the EU.'

¹⁴⁸ Ibid.

¹⁴⁹ Council of the European Union, [One Roof, Many Realities: Europe's Complex Housing Crisis](#).

¹⁵⁰ The **Renovation Wave Strategy** is a strategy published by the European Commission, aimed at renovating 35 million buildings by 2030, while creating employment avenues for skilled workers in the construction sector to achieve this goal.

[Voigtländer](#), 'Construction and Renovation in the EU Housing Markets: Challenges and Opportunities to Ensure Affordability.'





POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Encourages Member States to prevent housing speculation by introducing progressive tax schemes, such as a land value tax¹⁵¹;
2. Asks the European Innovation Council and SMEs Executive Agency (EISMEA) to assist in diversifying construction supply chains across the EU, by:
 - a. furthering its diplomatic missions,
 - b. continuing to establish trade relations with other non-EU countries;
3. Calls upon Member States to standardise certifications of architects and civil engineers;
4. Urges the EISMEA to promote the use of digital tools in construction, by promoting standardised training for employees of construction companies;
5. Suggests the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) to reallocate funds towards SME-led construction, by prioritising the 2026 mid-term review of the Cohesion Policy;¹⁵²
6. Encourages Member States to promote the reconstruction of residential dwellings, by streamlining the procedure for the issuing of renovation permits;
7. Calls upon DG REGIO to provide SMEs with financial grants and technical expertise to accelerate their digitalisation by establishing a Unified Digital Construction Hub;
8. Asks DG REGIO to promote environmentally sustainable practices among construction businesses, by implementing EU-wide strategies for reuse of construction materials;
9. Requests DG REGIO to aid Member States in ensuring an appropriate ratio between STRs and long-term accommodation in cities, by closely monitoring the effective rollout of the Single Digital Entry Points;¹⁵³
10. Calls upon DG REGIO to prioritise the regulation of institutional investors, by formally distinguishing between primary home-sharing and professionalised STRs;
11. Encourages non-governmental organisations, such as Housing Europe¹⁵⁴, to further advocate for the implementation of social housing programs;

¹⁵¹ **Land Value Tax** is a levy on the assessed value of unimproved land, excluding the value of buildings or improvements.

¹⁵² [European Commission](#), 'Results of the Mid-Term Review of Cohesion Policy.'

¹⁵³ The **Single Digital Entry Points**, also known as Single Digital Gateway, facilitates online access to information, administrative procedures, and assistance services that EU citizens and businesses may need in other Member States.

¹⁵⁴ **Housing Europe** is the European Federation of Public, Cooperative and Social Housing, managing around 25 million homes, about 11% of existing dwellings in Europe.





12. Calls upon the European Investment Bank to provide low-interest renovation loans to construction companies with reduced risk exposure by expanding guarantee schemes;
13. Encourages Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs to coordinate the implementation of digital One-Stop-Shop (OSS) permitting systems¹⁵⁵ across Member States to accelerate construction approvals;

LOCAL POLICIES

14. Urges municipalities to improve existing, and where applicable create new, rent caps by utilising databases based upon the Building Information Modeling (BIM)¹⁵⁶ model as used by Eurostat;
15. Calls upon National and Regional Promotional Banks and Institutions to assist in subsidising the first property purchase for young people aged from 18 to 30;
16. Recommends mayors to follow the example of Barcelona, by exercising regulatory practices regarding STRs and their increasing popularity.

¹⁵⁵ **One-stop-shop (OSS) permitting systems** are centralised digital or physical platforms designed to streamline administrative procedures by acting as a single point of contact for applications, approvals, and regulatory compliance.

¹⁵⁶ **Building Information Modeling (BIM)** model is a collaborative digital methodology for designing, constructing, and managing buildings using intelligent 3D models.





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

Small city, big challenges: *despite housing nearly 40% of Europeans, smaller towns offer fewer economic opportunities than large metropolitan areas, while also experiencing lower growth rates. These opportunity gaps often lead to less robust infrastructure as well as poorer access to commercial and public services, such as healthcare or education. Given the resulting depopulation observed in rural and intermediate regions, what measures can the EU introduce to revitalise them and close the deepening gap to metropolitan regions?*

Submitted by: **Yana Aghekyan (AM), Leah Glynn (IE), Hamza Gümüsel (PL), Seth Hines (UK), Millie Holmes (CH), Valerie Klass (CY), Sofiia Koliada (UA), Turan Magsudov (AZ), Maria Rita Mendes (CH), Sissy Velaora (GR), Milana Vila (HR), Dan Brown (Chairperson, UK)**

The European Youth Parliament aims to revitalise rural economies and communities to close the gap between rural and urban Europe, addressing both immediate and long-term socio-economic issues. Not only would the recommendations create more connected and economically prosperous rural regions by expanding transport connections and creating jobs, but they will also place rural Europe at the heart of community and opportunity; spaces for social and cultural connection are just as important as the economy, and future generations must be convinced that urban areas are not the only feasible option.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Aware that for nearly all Member States, urban and intermediate centres are the main source of economic activity and growth,¹⁵⁷
- B. Conscious that there are more educational and employment opportunities for young people in urban centres as opposed to rural areas,¹⁵⁸
- C. Taking into account the digital gap in rural areas resulting in limited access to emergency services and communication, education, and job opportunities,¹⁵⁹
- D. Concerned by the economic disparities between rural and urban regions, with there being 11 Member States where more than 1 in 5 of the rural population was at risk of poverty,¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ Eurostat, 'Urban-rural Europe - economy'.

¹⁵⁸ Kummitha et al., 'Rural-to-Urban Migration of Young People and Its Effect on Small Cities in Hungary'.

¹⁵⁹ European Commission, 'Overcoming the digital divide in rural areas'.

¹⁶⁰ Eurostat, 'Urban-rural Europe - economy'.





- E. Aware that 57% of European mayors have stated that the main hindrance on the expansion, maintenance, and replenishment of public transportation in regional governance is the result of insufficient funds,¹⁶¹
- F. Concerned by rural access to healthcare and emergency services, with, for example, less than half of Slovenian villages having access to healthcare facilities in less than a 15 minute drive,¹⁶²
- G. Conscious that 40 million European houses are not connected to the mains gas grid and instead rely on off-grid fuels, leaving them increasingly exposed to fuel price volatility,¹⁶³
- H. Realising the rural-urban disparities in the levels of tertiary education, with more than half of young adults in cities having a tertiary education, compared to just 30% in rural areas,¹⁶⁴
- I. Alarmed by the acuteness of the demographic crisis in rural towns and villages, with the working age population in rural areas falling at double the rate of intermediate ones,¹⁶⁵
- J. Acknowledging that an increase in online shopping in rural areas has led to the decline in their economies by reducing demand for local physical businesses,¹⁶⁶
- K. Concerned by the absence of shared communal spaces in rural areas,¹⁶⁷
- L. Aware of the diversity in problems faced by Europe's rural regions, such as Bulgaria's western provinces, being most impacted by brain drain, demographic stagnation, and poor infrastructure;¹⁶⁸

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Requests that the European Investment Bank (EIB) helps develop business activity in rural areas by subsidising start-up initiatives;
2. Strongly urges Member States to provide tax breaks and other fiscal incentives to multinational corporations to move their operations to rural areas;
3. Urges the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) to create more opportunity for local government proposals for infrastructure development projects;
4. Recommends Member States to make rural life more attractive to younger people through creating and advertising first-time buyer assistance programs in rural communities;

¹⁶¹ [Euro Cities](#), 'The state of public transport in European cities'.

¹⁶² [Eurostat](#), 'Urban-rural Europe - quality of life in rural areas'.

¹⁶³ [Barometer](#), 'Rural Energy'; [Countryside Alliance](#), 'Rising fuel costs will hit rural communities hardest'.

¹⁶⁴ [Eurostat](#), 'Urban-rural Europe - education and training'.

¹⁶⁵ [Eurostat](#), 'Urban-rural Europe - demographic developments in rural regions and areas'.

¹⁶⁶ [Vincent Aguirre](#), 'How Online Sales Impact the Local Economy: The Good and the Bad'.

¹⁶⁷ [Simon Tisdall](#), 'Silent blight in a countryside of empty homes and shut shops'.

¹⁶⁸ [Ivan Bakalov & Nevena Borisova](#), 'Ghost villages and the slow death of rural Bulgaria'.





5. Asks the Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER) to develop policies encouraging investment in renewable energy generation for rural areas experiencing energy poverty;
6. Requests the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to work with Member States to create guidelines on increasing access to healthcare services in rural areas;
7. Asks the Civil Society Alliances for Digital Empowerment (CADE)¹⁶⁹ to assist in the creation of an online website toolkit for regional businesses;
8. Directs the Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) to make funds available for Member States looking to expand public transportation lines in rural areas, with a particular focus on school commutes;
9. Urges the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) to cooperate with the European Space Agency (ESA) to launch a Geostationary Satellite Network¹⁷⁰ to ensure stable connectivity to remote regions;
10. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to increase the inclusion of students from rural backgrounds in tertiary education by working with universities to make tertiary education more accessible to students from rural areas;
11. Asks Member States to work with their educational institutions to convert increasingly abandoned rural communities into university campuses to attract students to these areas;
12. Requests DG EAC to help revitalise or create ‘third spaces’, such as event and communal spaces, in rural towns and villages by creating a third space development fund for rural municipalities;

LOCAL POLICIES

13. Calls upon DG EAC and the local municipalities of Member States to increase their elderly population’s contribution to the local economy and preservation of cultural heritage by:
 - a. implementing programs where professional educators arrange workshops on how the elderly can pass on cultural heritage and educate the youth,
 - b. organising specific craft studios dedicated to the instructions of traditional artistries,
 - c. encouraging local authorities to utilise DG EAC funding to supply and provide venues for the workshops to be held.
14. Calls upon the Bulgarian government and the European Commission to revive Bulgaria’s western rural provinces by:
 - a. asking Eurostat to report the scale of the problem to the Bulgarian government,

¹⁶⁹ The **Civil Society Alliance for Digital Empowerment (CADE)** is a civil society organisation funded by the European Union that seeks to increase digital literacy, rights and sustainable digital policies.

¹⁷⁰ A **Geostationary Satellite Network** is a collection of Earth-orbiting satellites that are used for a variety of reasons, such as increasing the range of telecommunications, broadcasting, and navigation.





- b. providing the Bulgarian government with the aforementioned DG MOVE funds to increase the connectivity of these provinces to Sofia, Plovdiv, and Burgas,
- c. asking the Bulgarian government to provide fiscal incentives to its universities and businesses to relocate to rural areas in these provinces,
- d. recommending the Bulgarian government to make the most of DG EAC funds to improve and expand third spaces in these provinces;





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

Friends with Benefits: *The imposition of high trade tariffs on the EU by the US and the recent threats to Greenland's sovereignty have strained the EU-US relationship. At the same time, the EU has signed a landmark trade agreement with the Mercosur bloc, although not without criticism from farmers and environmentalists. With the breakaway from established international trade norms, what approach should the EU take to its trade policy, given this changing geopolitical landscape?*

Submitted by: **Ella Brunner (CH), Jade Curioso (BE), Dario Di Pietro (IT), Maja Eberl (DE), Andrei Hanganu (RO), Rudransh Khurana (FI), Dina Kvittingen (NO), Nikola Mitrin (BG), Billie Nilsson (SE), Madeleine Rail (CZ), Leo Stefanovic (AT), Ilse Tas (NL), Malak Gulabli (Chairperson, AZ)**

The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce overdependencies on unreliable trade partners by sourcing critical resources from the internal market, whenever possible, and seeking out strategically diverse economic partnerships. Simultaneously, it aims to provide economic security to those potentially affected by competition through the resulting trade agreements. By implementing these measures, it further strives to reduce the risk of coercive trade practices.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Noting the increasing prevalence of tariffs being used as a coercive political tool, thus deviating from international trade norms,¹⁷¹
- B. Bearing in mind that the involvement of two or more trade partners consisting of different regulatory standards fuels the complexities of negotiations,¹⁷²
- C. Concerned that environmental standards have been raised as a point of contention in the context of the EU-Mercosur Free Trade Agreement (FTA)¹⁷³, namely in regards to toxic pesticides,¹⁷⁴
- D. Concerned about the persistent negative public perceptions of the EU-Mercosur FTA, particularly among farmers and environmental advocates,¹⁷⁵

¹⁷¹ [Fiker Institute](#), 'Are-Tariffs-Becoming-the-New-Sanctions'.

¹⁷² [IME](#), 'International Trade'.

¹⁷³ [Free Trade Agreements](#) are used in reference to economic policies between two or more states where governments refrain from restricting imports through tariffs, thus eliminating trade barriers and allowing goods and services to flow freely across borders.

¹⁷⁴ [Greens/EFA](#), 'Bad for Europe, Dangerous for the Planet'.

¹⁷⁵ [EPRS](#), 'EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement'.





- E. Taking into account the concerns of European farmers about the competition they face from the import of lower-cost, non-EU agricultural products,¹⁷⁶
- F. Acknowledging the fact that the EU relies heavily on the US for military support and equipment procurement,¹⁷⁷
- G. Highlighting the EU's difficulties in developing a strategy towards the US as a trade partner in light of newly imposed tariffs used as a tool to manipulate geopolitical outcomes,¹⁷⁸
- H. Noting with regret the hesitancy to make use of the EU's Anti-Coercion Instrument (ACI), especially within the private sector,¹⁷⁹
- I. Deeply concerned by the inability of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) to effectively enforce its own trade regulations, due to the paralysis of the Appellate Body,¹⁸⁰

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Recommends the Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE) to seek a diversity of trading partners, such as ASEAN¹⁸¹, for partnerships such as FTAs;
2. Directs the European Commission to utilise a media campaign via Europe Direct¹⁸² centres to clarify the misconceptions underpinning criticism of the EU-Mercosur FTA;
3. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to increase support for smallholder farms by reinstating funding through the Common Agriculture Policy);
4. Requests the European Investment Bank to prioritise granting investments to the EU's trading partners with lower labour or environmental standards through the Global Gateway fund to raise said standards;¹⁸³
5. Designates DG TRADE to protect the agricultural industry, building on safeguards which already exist in the EU-Mercosur FTA, by:

¹⁷⁶ [Hamaide et al.](#), 'Why Are Farmers Protesting in Europe, What Are Governments Doing?'

¹⁷⁷ [Parliam. Mag.](#), 'Europe's Defence Reliance on the US Runs Deeper than Hardware'; [Fr. 24](#), 'How Dependent Are Europe's Militaries on the US?'

¹⁷⁸ [PIIE](#), 'Can the EU Lead a New World Order in Trade?'

¹⁷⁹ [Jackson and Paddeu](#), 'To Deter and Counteract Economic Coercion.'

¹⁸⁰ [IJSS](#), 'The Rules-Based Global Trading System Is Mostly Irrelevant.'

¹⁸¹ [ASEAN](#), officially the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, is a regional group consisting of all 11 nations in Southeast Asia, focused on the promotion of economic and security cooperation amongst its members.

¹⁸² As an information network delegated by the European Commission, [Europe Direct](#) has over 490 centres all across the continent responsible for offering support on the EU, and any guidance necessary with EU wide policies, funds, and initiatives.

¹⁸³ [European Commission](#), 'Global Gateway - International Partnerships.'





- a. including tariff-rate quotas,¹⁸⁴
 - b. implementing trigger thresholds on agricultural products;¹⁸⁵
6. Instructs DG TRADE to strengthen the ACI by introducing automatic and universal circumstances for when the ACI will be triggered, guided by actions of trade partners that violate the WTO's principles of trade;
 7. Further directs DG TRADE to establish a mechanism for private EU companies to report evidence of economic coercion towards the real-time implementation of the ACI;

LOCAL POLICIES

8. Strongly urges Member States to prioritise support for domestic business ventures in sectors with a higher risk of dependence on external influences, such as energy and defence;
9. Asks the European Commission to collaborate with the Association of European Border Regions to inform local farming communities about the EU-Mercosur FTA, with clear emphasis on the protective safeguards that are already in place.

¹⁸⁴ A **tariff-rate quota** is a trade mechanism used by governments that combines tariffs and quotas, allowing a certain quantity of goods to be imported at a reduced or zero tariff rate for a set time period. Once the established limit is exceeded, either the standard tariff rate is imposed, or other import restrictions are applied.

¹⁸⁵ **Trigger thresholds** refer to predefined levels of activity, data, and conditions that, if ever reached or exceeded, correspond with a specific action, alert, or system process.





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

Request Stop: *The EU's TEN-T policy aims to connect the continent, but its implementation currently focuses on major economic hubs, which risks leaving remote and rural regions further behind. How can the EU's transportation framework better support regional connectivity and economically benefit smaller population centres?*

Submitted by: Katharina Debela (CH), Malena Dipla (GR), Maikls Fainveics (LV), Sara Fonseca (PT), Sofiia Hrytsenko (UA), Rugiyya Ilyasova (AZ), Yiannis Ioannides (CY), Konstanty Lis (PL), Sargis Nazaryan (AM), Leo Rohrmann (DE), Petar Todorović (RS), Elisabeth Frauendorf (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to increase connectivity with a robust, accessible, and sustainable transportation network. It further aims to strengthen financial ties between Member States and facilitate economic and social cohesion throughout the EU. Moreover, it intends to restructure and accelerate the development process of the TEN-T network. Furthermore, it strives to emphasise the significance of connecting rural areas and promoting regional development while preserving the local culture and providing equal opportunities to all citizens of Europe.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Recognising that the TEN-T 2030 deadline will likely be missed as major projects have faced significant delays, cost increases of circa 80%, and insufficient proactive oversight by the European Commission,¹⁸⁶
- B. Fully alarmed that the burden of TEN-T network development maintenance lies on national governments, leading to the deterioration of low-traffic lines,¹⁸⁷
- C. Concerned that the interoperability of the TEN-T network in between Member States will remain an issue due to a lack of standardisation,¹⁸⁸ as fewer than 20% of TEN-T corridors are equipped with ETCS¹⁸⁹,
- D. Deeply concerned about the slow execution of TEN-T network development, especially in countries with prolonged underinvestment and significant infrastructural deficiencies,¹⁹⁰

¹⁸⁶ [Marta Pacheco](#), 'Key EU transport network projects set to miss 2030 targets, EU auditors say'.

¹⁸⁷ [T&E](#), 'The State of the EU's Rail Infrastructure'.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid.

¹⁸⁹ The **European Train Control System (ETCS)** is a train control standard for the cab-signalling system.

¹⁹⁰ [Marta Pacheco](#), 'Key EU transport network projects set to miss 2030 targets, EU auditors say'; [Ana Curic et al.](#), 'Data Analysis: Trains remain underfunded in Europe'.





- E. Expressing its approval for the increase in rail corridors through the TEN-T project, as it alleviates added pressures of overdependence on insufficient or damaged infrastructure,¹⁹¹
- F. Concerned by the geologic waste generated in tunnel engineering used in the TEN-T project,¹⁹²
- G. Acknowledges that there is a lack of connectivity within rural regions of the EU, driving further economic inequality and inaccessibility, lowering the quality of life and limiting opportunities for local youth,¹⁹³
- H. Observing the lack of economic opportunities in rural areas causing overpopulation and traffic congestion in urban centers,¹⁹⁴
- I. Bearing in mind that the lack of public transportation is leading to rural residents resorting to their cars, leading to higher CO₂ emissions and pollution,¹⁹⁵
- J. Noting with regret that the discrepancies in quality of life and available opportunities in many rural areas results in wider voter apathy, increased support for extremist political forces, and a loss of a meaningful youth electorate,¹⁹⁶
- K. Recognising the avoidance of citizens using public transport due to, among others, high ticket prices, inconvenient and infrequent routes and schedules, overcrowded buses and trains, and lack of punctuality of the modes of transport,¹⁹⁷
- L. Aware of EU funds not being used efficiently and appropriately by local governments, causing insufficient investments in rural areas' infrastructure;¹⁹⁸

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Calls upon Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) to grant additional funding for transportation, with a quota for investment in maintenance of rural transportation networks, depending on the degree of urbanisation;
2. Urges Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) to revise TEN-T development deadlines into smaller goals in conjunction with yearly audits;

¹⁹¹ [Christina Iliopoulou et al.](#), 'Improving transit network resilience against disruptions through path redundancy'.

¹⁹² [Klaus Voit et al.](#), 'Rock Material Recycling in Tunnel Engineering'.

¹⁹³ [DG MOVE](#), 'Minding the Gap: How Rural Transport Inequality Affects Us All'; [Council of Europe](#), 'Young people in rural areas'.

¹⁹⁴ [Servet Yanatma](#), 'How much is rent in Europe's city centres, and how much has it changed since 2020?'; [Dana Stefan](#), 'Most congested European cities in 2024'.

¹⁹⁵ [DG CLIMA](#), 'Cars and vans'; [European Parliament](#), 'CO2 emissions from cars: facts and figures (infographics)'.

¹⁹⁶ [DG MOVE](#), 'Minding the Gap: How Rural Transport Inequality Affects Us All';

[Marie Hyland et al.](#); 'Europe's widening rural-urban divide may make space for the far right'.

¹⁹⁷ [Greenpeace European Unit](#), 'Public transport too expensive in many European countries'; [Eurocities Monitor](#), 'The state of public transport in European cities'.

¹⁹⁸ [OLAF](#), 'Bulgaria: suspected irregularities of over €140 million in railway infrastructure project'.





3. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Environment in co-operation with construction companies to develop technical standards for TEN-T that avoid the usage of dangerous chemicals in tunnel engineering, to be able to repurpose the waste in future projects;
4. Urges all Member States to implement the standard gauge of 1435 millimetres for cross-border rail tracks;
5. Urges DG MOVE to provide funding and additional guidance to countries that have 'isolated networks'¹⁹⁹ by:
 - a. consulting the local community to pursue alternative means of transportation that are tailored to its needs,
 - b. introducing more flexible timelines that accommodate these networks,
 - c. implementing a tiered system classifying the progress of each currently isolated network state depending on their ability to adopt the standard track gauge in the short term and providing alternative solutions, guidance or funding accordingly;
6. Invites Member States to adopt ERTMS²⁰⁰ across their entire rail networks;
7. Trusts the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) to investigate budget overruns during TEN-T projects;
8. Urges DG REGIO to consult with experts from Member States before implementing infrastructure projects in rural areas;
9. Calls upon DG MOVE to provide funding to regional authorities to provide free local public transportation for young citizens;
10. Encourages DG REGIO to develop the Rural Action Plan²⁰¹ by including rural connectivity as a focus area;

LOCAL POLICIES

11. Implores regional governments to promote rail transport locally as a sustainable alternative to personal vehicles and air travel;
12. Encourages Rete Ferroviaria Italiana to improve the Roma-Lido and Pinerolo-Torino railway lines, which currently suffer from delays, outdated infrastructure, and insufficient investment²⁰²;

¹⁹⁹ **Isolated network** refers to the rail network of a Member State, or a part thereof, with a track gauge different from that of the European standard nominal track gauge (1435 millimetres). They are exempt from TEN-T requirements while being connected to major TEN-T corridors.

²⁰⁰ The **European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)** is a single European rail signalling and speed control system that ensures interoperability of the national railway systems. It includes ETCS.

²⁰¹ The **Rural Action Plan** is a Commission plan currently developed to further the development of rural areas. It is part of implementing the Commission's Long Term Vision for Rural Areas.

²⁰² **Andrea Carli**, 'Legambiente, from Roma-Lido to Pinerolo-Torino: here are the worst railway lines in Italy'.





13. Calls upon the local government of Bucharest, which has a high level of high place in air pollution²⁰³ and traffic congestion²⁰⁴, to introduce trial car-free city zones by 2035 by restricting car movement and investing in public transportation;
14. Highly recommends the local government of Beja, Portugal, and the transport provider Transportes Urbanos de Beja²⁰⁵ together organise and run a pilot project that focuses on offering subsidised, on-demand shared transport in this low-density area connecting the rural villages to the principal railroad;
15. Suggests the Cypriot Ministry of Transport re-introduce rail travel within Cyprus by re-opening the Cyprus Government railway (CGR).

²⁰³ [Romania Journal](#), 'Bucharest Air Grows More Toxic, 60% of Pollution Is Traffic'.

²⁰⁴ [Radu Dumitrescu](#), 'Average Bucharest driver loses roughly 12 days annually due to congestion, report shows'.

²⁰⁵ [Urbanas de Beja](#), 'Welcome to Urbanas de Beja!'.





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

Arriving at No Address: *Migrants are twice as likely to experience homelessness in the EU, constituting up to 50 per cent of unhoused populations within Member States. People on the move are particularly vulnerable to the ongoing housing crisis, facing employment instability, legal and language barriers, and discrimination. With European cities disproportionately housing newcomers into their respective countries, how can the EU support both Member States and Municipalities in eradicating migrant homelessness?*

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The European Youth Parliament aims to address migrant homelessness by combatting discrimination toward newcomers and by promoting coordinated data collection and collaboration across Member States and local governments. Furthermore, it aspires to simplify bureaucratic processes and refine policies and measures in place to ease their integration into society. Finally, it seeks to address the negative consequences of migrant homelessness, such as physical and mental health issues and educational opportunities and outcomes.

CONSIDERATIONS

The European Youth Parliament is publishing this Resolution:

- A. Acknowledging that migrants represent up to 50% of people experiencing homelessness, making them approximately twice as likely to be unhoused compared the general population,²⁰⁶
- B. Aware of the lack of cross-country data and research on migrant homelessness, likely resulting in an underestimation of its magnitude,²⁰⁷
- C. Recognising that local governments²⁰⁸ and civil society organisations²⁰⁹ play a key role in tackling migrant homelessness despite inconsistent support from the EU and Member States,
- D. Concerned by the criminalisation of homelessness across Member States, which hinders migrants' access to housing and creates socioeconomic vulnerabilities,²¹⁰

²⁰⁶ [OECD](#), 'International Migration Outlook 2024'.

²⁰⁷ [OECD](#), 'Challenges to measuring homelessness among migrants in OECD and EU countries'.

²⁰⁸ [EWSI](#), 'Migrants' access to medium- and long-term housing in the EU'.

²⁰⁹ [EWSI](#), 'Migrants' access to medium- and long-term housing in the EU'.

²¹⁰ [FEANTSA](#), 'Housing and homelessness of undocumented migrants across Europe.'





- E. Regretting that the Lisbon Declaration on the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness does not address the specific challenges and needs of migrants,²¹¹
- F. Noting with concern the discrimination that migrants face in accessing housing, exemplified by the rejection of potential tenants based on their residence status, nationality, or ethnicity,²¹²
- G. Alarmed by the rise of welfare chauvinism²¹³, which inaccurately blames migrants for the housing crisis,²¹⁴
- H. Aware of the administrative barriers, such as complex bureaucratic procedures, that migrants are faced with when trying to access public and private housing,²¹⁵
- I. Concerned that the Commission's Pact on Migration and Asylum prioritises border control and migrants' deportations over the integration and housing of newcomers, putting further pressure on homelessness and reception centers and contributing to anti-migration attitudes throughout the Union,²¹⁶
- J. Taking into account that Member States have received criticism from the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for failing to enforce adequate protections of migrant workers from exploitation,²¹⁷
- K. Recognising the physical and mental health problems that migrants in homelessness experience,²¹⁸
- L. Considering that both migrants²¹⁹ and children in homelessness²²⁰ face significantly more negative educational opportunities and outcomes compared to the general population;

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

The European Youth Parliament therefore:

UNION POLICIES

1. Urges Eurostat to work with Member States in harmonising data collection by adopting a uniform definition and measurement of migrant homelessness based on the ETHOS typology²²¹;

²¹¹ [European Commission](#), 'European platform to combat homelessness is launched'.

²¹² [FEANTSA](#), 'Migration and Asylum'.

²¹³ [Welfare chauvinism](#) is the idea that welfare support should only be reserved for native-born people.

²¹⁴ [United Nations](#), 'Migrants must not be blamed for housing crises, says Special Rapporteur on Housing'.

²¹⁵ [EWSI](#), 'Migrants' access to medium- and long-term housing in the EU'; [FEANTSA](#), 'Housing and homelessness of undocumented migrants across Europe.'

²¹⁶ [FEANTSA](#), 'European Migrant and Asylum Policies and their Impact on Homelessness'.

²¹⁷ [FRA](#), 'Protecting migrant workers from exploitation - FRA Opinions'.

²¹⁸ [Right to Health Foundation](#), 'We denounce the impact of European Migration Policies on the health of migrant persons'

²¹⁹ [Seynhaeve et al.](#), 'Equitable education for migrant students? Investigating the educational success of newly arrived migrants in Flanders'.

²²⁰ [FEANTSA](#), 'Strengthening the European Child Guarantee to address Child Homelessness'.

²²¹ [FEANTSA](#), 'ETHOS'.





2. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) and national Ministries of Social Affairs to expand support for local housing actions, by:
 - a. engaging in formal partnership frameworks with housing- and migration-focused non-governmental organisations (NGOs),
 - b. expanding funding towards NGOs' and local governments' 'Housing First'²²² initiatives and utilisation of vacant buildings;
3. Encourages Member States to reverse the criminalisation of survival behaviours²²³ of migrants in homelessness by limiting police interventions and punitive measures, instead prioritising social support;
4. Requests DG EMPL to revise the Lisbon Declaration to specifically address migrant homelessness through the adoption of clear and migrant-targeted policy objectives;
5. Calls upon the European Board for Media Services to support Member States in establishing political fact-checking programmes that address misinformation and misconceptions surrounding migrants;
6. Recommends the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) to work together with the International Organization for Migration, national Ministries of Migration, and large cities to simplify bureaucratic procedures for migrants seeking housing, by:
 - a. creating a secure digital platform that can share applicant information across Member States and social services when their consent is provided,
 - b. expanding free, in-person administrative support in local centres with trained professionals that assist migrants in navigating housing procedures;
7. Strongly advises DG HOME to increase its focus on housing access and integration within the implementation of the Pact on Migration and Asylum²²⁴ by following FEANTSA's recommendations²²⁵ on ensuring adequate reception conditions in arrival countries;
8. Calls upon the European Labour Authority²²⁶ to work with national Labour Authorities in expanding penalties on companies that exploit migrant labour, by:
 - a. improving the monitoring of compliance through regular inspections and reporting,
 - b. levying high fines proportional to the severity of exploitation,
 - c. mandating increased compensation for affected workers;

²²² **Housing First** is an innovative model in homelessness services that provides people experiencing homelessness with housing at the start of their recovery process, as opposed to at the end of it.

²²³ Homelessness **survival behaviours** include sleeping on the street, begging, or creating informal living spaces.

²²⁴ [DG HOME](#), 'Pact on Migration and Asylum'.

²²⁵ [FEANTSA](#), 'European Migrant and Asylum Policies and their Impact on Homelessness'.

²²⁶ The **European Labour Authority** is an EU agency that supports cross-country collaboration on the facilitation of labour mobility and protection of workers' rights.





9. Urges Member States to improve healthcare provision to migrants in homelessness, by:
 - a. applying the Dutch concept of ‘street doctors’²²⁷ across the Union through subsidies for local governments that seek to roll out similar programmes,
 - b. expanding mental health programmes that take into account the trauma that migrants have experienced prior to and during their journey;
10. Invites Member States to scale up educational programmes for migrants experiencing homelessness by providing language classes, accessible study facilities for students in homelessness, and essential school supplies;

LOCAL POLICIES

11. Encourages migrant-hosting Municipalities to promote the social integration of newcomers, by:
 - a. creating public spaces and events that facilitate the interaction between local citizens and newly arrived migrants,
 - b. including a migrant-related awareness programme in local school curricula;
12. Calls upon migrant-hosting Municipalities to establish a migrant support and reporting system that prevents abuse and exploitation in the workplace, by:
 - a. creating a multilingual helpline and online portal for reporting exploitation or unlawful actions;
 - b. ensuring strict confidentiality and data protection, with information shared only with migrant consent.

²²⁷ **Street doctors** are General Practitioners (GPs) that provide healthcare services to people in homelessness.





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