



FUSION 2026
105th INTERNATIONAL SESSION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT



RESOLUTION BOOKLET





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GA GUIDE

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard.
The authority of the Board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

1. Board reads the topic sentence
 2. Silent reading of the operative clauses (1 min)
 3. Resolution Debate (40 min)
 - a. Defense Speech (3 min)
 - b. Position Speeches by Pillar Committees (3x2 min)
 - c. Response to the Position Speech(es) (90 sec)
 - d. 3 Rounds of Open Debates (2 free, 1 for amendments)
 4. Summation Speech (3 min)
- Voting on proposed resolution

Silent reading of the operative clauses

All members of the General Assembly (GA) read the operative clauses for themselves. Everyone should have read the operative clauses beforehand.

Defense Speech

During this time one member of the proposing committee will deliver a speech on the resolution. The proposing committee has to include in their speech

- core issues / tensions
- direction taken and rationale
- limits encountered

Position Speech

The Position Speech is a speech held by the three committees in the same Pillar as the proposing. The speech can either agree or disagree with the proposed resolution. In either way the rationale behind the position should be elaborated on. The Position Speech should not pick at individual clauses or details but rather is used when a delegate fundamentally agrees or disagrees with the content of the resolution.

Response to Position Speech(es)

A delegate from the proposing committee has the chance to respond to the Position Speech(es).



GA GUIDE

Open debates

Any committee with a point or a question on the resolution can raise their committee placard and, when recognised by the Board, pose it to the proposing committee. The Board will take 4-5 points from the floor before allowing the proposing committee to respond to all of them. During each debate, committees must raise the placard with their committee name to show that they want to speak and wait for the Board to recognise them. There will be 3 rounds of open debates. The first two rounds will proceed with normal / standard points. Here, the committee can decide if they want the rounds to be general, or if they wish to restrict them to specific topics or part of the resolution. This has to be communicated to the Board by Resolution Typing. The third round will be solely devoted to amendment proposals. We'll take 3-5 points from committees putting forward a proposal for an amendment. The proposing committee can take 1-2 minutes to discuss. When delivering the response to the third round, the proposing committee will have to disclose which amendments, if any, they decided to accept.

Summation Speech

The Summation Speech is a speech held by the proposing committee, summarising the debate and proposing the final arguments for the resolution. The delegate delivering the Summation Speech will be recognised together with the delegate answering the last round of open debate.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLACARDS

Direct Response (2x per debate)

Each committee has two times during each debate, the chance to directly reply to the point that was last made. Therefore, if a Chairperson raises the Direct Response placard, the committee will immediately be recognised by the Board. If two or more committees request a Direct Response, the Board will decide which committee to recognise.

Point of Personal Privilege

This placard may be raised by a Chairperson if a member of the Assembly requests to repeat a point that was inaudible.

Point of Order

The committee placard may be raised by a Chairperson if a committee feels that the Board is not following appropriate parliamentary procedure.

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

Go with the flow: Surface water across the EU are experiencing a continued decline in ecological status, with only 39.6% attaining 'good' status in 2021. The Water Framework Directive's (WFD) 2027 implementation deadline is approaching quickly, posing questions regarding the many European rivers crossing administrative and territorial borders. How can Member States collaborate with each other to ensure a timely, successful, and effective implementation of the Directive?

Submitted by: Pietro Baldi (IT), Liliia Biliak (UA), Tomás Camposinhos (PT), Carla Costas Armada (UK), Andrija Deretić (ME), Noelia Erhamre (SE), Akram Gahramanli (AZ), Radmila Jovanović (RS), Elifnaz Köse (TR), Jannike Kvilhaug (NO), Matthias Storm (DE), Tony Weninger (AT), and Kristofers Kalniņš (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Reduce and prevent further water pollution and increase the chemical and environmental quality** across the water bodies in Europe;
- **Establish a focus on environmental responsibility over economic gain** among Member States;
- **Strengthen and accelerate political response to climate change, environmental pollution and structural inequality,**

because

- A. Obsolete and [abandoned](#) dams and hydropower structures continue to disrupt river connectivity despite no longer possessing significant economic or energy-producing purpose,
- B. The administrative complexity and financial burden of compliance with the [Common Agricultural Policy can discourage](#) farmers from employing environmentally sound measures,
- C. Water barriers such as dams and sluices¹ put significant [pressure](#) on European waters, with at least 1.2 million barriers putting pressure on around 31% of European waters,
- D. There is a lack of [public awareness](#) among residents of Member States regarding water pollution and sustainable management practices of water resources,
- E. There is strong [public pressure](#) pushing for additional and revised EU action aimed at water

¹ A **sluice** is a man-made water channel fitted with a valve or gate to stop or regulate flow.

quality improvements and water scarcity abatement,

- F. Access to safe and clean water [remains unequal](#) within Member States due to environmental racism², with vulnerable and marginalised communities being affected disproportionately,
- G. Large industrial polluters sometimes do not get held [sufficiently accountable](#) for the environmental damage ensued, with [society](#) often taking on the incurred costs and effects,
- H. The ecological and chemical condition of downstream rivers cannot be accurately regulated and protected due to [challenges](#) in identifying the sources of pollution.
- I. Only [39.5%](#) of EU surface water achieves good ecological status³, and a mere 26.8% achieve good chemical status⁴, with ubiquitous, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances ([uPBTs](#)⁵) leaving a significant impact
- J. [Gaps in digitalisation](#) among Member States [hinder](#) the collection, management and analysis of water data for the management of national and shared water bodies,
- K. River basins split between Member States and non-EU countries are subject to different legal and environmental obligations, causing discrepancies in priorities and difficulty in successfully coordinating water management,
- L. Intense rainfall and urbanisation [can overwhelm urban water systems](#), causing wastewater and polluted runoff to enter bodies of water,
- M. The environmental objectives of the WFD may conflict with other [EU policies](#), such as economic and infrastructure development and sustainable energy practices,
- N. Gaps in [resources](#), [funding](#), and capacity between Member States impede consistent and coherent implementation of the WFD;

by

1. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG-ENV](#)) to collaborate with Member States and the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency ([CINEA](#)) to develop a framework for identifying, renovating, or dismantling obsolete and ecologically disruptive dams;
2. Advising the European Commission to simplify access to financial support under the [Common](#)

² **Environmental racism** entails intentional or unintentional targeting of vulnerable and marginalised communities by systemically placing waste disposal sites or heavy infrastructure in such communities.

³ **Good water ecological status**, as [per the WFD](#), is defined as a body of water having little to no traceable human impact to its natural condition in reference to its overall ecosystem and physical feature condition.

⁴ **Good chemical status**, as [per the WFD](#), is defined as a body of water having normal chemical compositions of [set chemicals](#) in reference to the quality of water.

⁵ **uPBTs** are chemicals that are widespread environmental pollutants, remaining in ecosystems for a very long time.

[Agricultural Policy](#) for farmers employing environmentally sustainable practices and technology;

3. Inviting the European Commission to improve public awareness of water quality, pollution, safety, and sustainable water management by:
 - a. Supporting educational forums for local communities focusing on water quality, safety, and natural preservation of local ecosystems,
 - b. Encouraging Ministries of Education of Member States to introduce workshops on water protection and sustainable practices in secondary school curricula;
4. Requesting that the European Environment Agency ([EEA](#)) improve the accessibility of existing EU water-information digital infrastructure, such as the Water Information System for Europe ([WISE](#)) [Freshwater](#), by providing citizens with regularly updated, clear, and relevant information on the quality and pollution levels of European bodies of water through a user-friendly dashboard;
5. Recommending Member States to ensure the consistent enforcement of water protection policies through prioritising monitoring, consistent data collection and infrastructure development in socioeconomically disadvantaged areas;
6. Strongly urging Member States to tighten financial penalties and remedial obligations for industrial corporations significantly contributing to water pollution, proportioning penalties to direct environmental damage and opportunity cost;
7. Suggesting that the European Commission develops a financial scheme for sustainable waste management taking after the principle of the European Union Emissions Trading System⁶;
8. Strongly insisting that Member States and river basin management authorities develop monitoring stations at strategic upstream and downstream locations aimed at identifying pollution sources and levels, enabling targeted prevention measures;
9. Calling upon the European Commission to prioritise [Horizon Europe](#) funding for research and development in the detection and removal of ubiquitous, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances ([uPBTs](#)) from water bodies, as well as the development of safer industrial production alternatives;
10. Inviting the EEA to strengthen WISE by increasing efforts in harmonising data collection and analysis standards, and facilitating timely exchange of said data between Member States;
11. Encouraging Member States sharing river basins with non-EU Riparian States to establish or

⁶ The [European Union Emissions Trading System](#) sets a legal limit on greenhouse gas emissions, administering emission allowances for companies, enabling to trade them in a strictly regulated market

strengthen cooperation and management mechanisms, following suit of successful examples, such as the [International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River](#);

12. Advising the European Commission to propose the acceleration of the response period established in [Article 12](#) of the WFD in order to ensure timely remediation responses and cooperation between affected river basin management authorities;
13. Encouraging Member States and local authorities to invest in redeveloping stormwater and wastewater infrastructure in flood-prone areas, reducing the risk of untreated pollution runoff;
14. Strongly urging the European Commission to provide financial support through the Horizon Europe fund for new hydropower development projects focused on environmentally protective measures, such as fish passages⁷, encouraging environmentally friendly infrastructure development;
15. Requesting that the European Commission establish a fund destined for Member States with significant financial, resource, or administrative gaps to support them in achieving consistent implementation of water purification, river restoration, and WFD target implementation, with funding conditional on clear implementation plans.

⁷ **Fish passages** are structures or systems that allows aquatic animals by-pass human-made structures, such as dams without obstructing migration routes

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

Risky Business: As GLP-1 medications become popularised by social media trends and celebrity culture, their off-label use for cosmetic weight loss raises major public health concerns, from eating disorder risks to medicine shortages for patients who need them most.

How can the EU regulate the promotion and use of prescription weight-loss medication to both protect its citizens' health and guarantee equitable access to treatment?

Submitted by: Doina Butucea (MD), Petra Gavrić (ME), Ema Januškevičiūtė (LT), Janindu Jayasundara (DE), Arohi Kulkarni (FI), Luana Mosimann (CH), Elena Pothou (GR), Eiden Seitaj (AL), Manuel Silva (PT), Maria Tsaturyan (AM), Ziemowit Weigel (PL), Cossie Karagitsi (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Ensure equitable access to GLP-1 medication** for patients diagnosed with obesity or type 2 diabetes;
- **Counter misinformation** surrounding GLP-1 medications across social media and other media outlets;
- Encourage **body positivity** and promote the adoption of sustainable, health-conscious lifestyle practices across the EU,

because

- A. Off-label¹ use of GLP-1 medication has [increased significantly](#),
- B. The [limited research](#) into the long-term effects of the use of GLP-1 medications on non-diabetic and non-obese individuals raises safety concerns,
- C. [Low availability](#) of GLP-1 medicines is causing accessibility struggles for patients with type 2 diabetes and obesity across Member States,
- D. Restricted supply and rising demand [urge](#) patients towards illegal markets in search of counterfeit and falsified medicines,
- E. The [online commercialisation](#) of GLP-1 medications frequently bypasses clinical interaction

¹ [Off-label use](#) of medication refers to the prescribing of medication for an indication, a patient population, a dosage, or a route of administration not approved by regulatory bodies.

and leaves patients [under-informed](#) regarding side effects and unintended outcomes,

- F. Counterfeit medicine and misleading advertising contribute to the [commercialisation](#) of GLP-1 medications as a “[miracle drug](#)”,
- G. Regulatory grey areas around [influencer marketing](#) allow indirect promotion to bypass the [EU’s ban](#) on direct-to-consumer advertising;

by

1. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation ([DG RTD](#)) to advocate for further research into GLP-1 medications by allocating research grants to tier-one research universities across the EU, funded by Horizon Europe,² focusing on:
 - a. The long-term effects of GLP-1 medication on individuals using it outside their authorised indication, particularly for cosmetic weight loss,
 - b. The side effects and potential long-term health risks associated with the use of GLP-1 receptor agonists;
2. Calling upon the European Commission to strengthen the existing EU framework for responding to medicine shortages by introducing mandatory early-warning requirements for marketing authorisation holders³ and enhanced information-sharing between national medicines authorities via EMA’s Executive Steering Group on Shortages and Safety of Medicinal Products ([MSSG](#)) in response to GLP-1 shortages;
3. Urging the European Commission, in cooperation with Member States, to expand GLP-1 production capacity by activating its EU FAB network⁴ to include peptide-based therapeutics and reduce reliance on PFAS-based solvents;⁵
4. Calling upon the European Commission, in cooperation with the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations ([EFPIA](#)), to designate GLP-1 production expansions as Strategic Projects under the Critical Medicines Act;⁶

² [Horizon Europe](#) is the EU’s research and innovation funding programme, supporting research and innovation projects across Europe.

³ [Marketing authorisation holders](#) are companies or legal entities authorised to market medicine in EU Member States.

⁴ [EU FAB](#) is an EU network supported by the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Authority ([HERA](#)) that reserves manufacturing capacity in the EU and EEA.

⁵ [PFAS](#)-based solvents are solvents containing pre- and polypolyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a group of synthetic chemicals known for their strong carbon-fluorine bonds and high environmental persistence.

⁶ The Critical Medicines Act ([CMA](#)) is an EU initiative proposed in 2025 to strengthen the availability, supply, and production of critical medicines within the EU and improve access to medicines of common interest.

5. Encouraging MSSG to incorporate medical-need criteria for patients at greater risk due to treatment interruption when GLP-1 supplies are insufficient by incorporating medical-need criteria into its existing toolkit on recommendations on tackling shortages of medicinal products;
6. Encouraging Member States, in cooperation with national medicines and customs authorities, and with the support of the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Healthcare ([EDQM](#)), to prevent the circulation of counterfeit products by establishing regular monitoring mechanisms for imported GLP-1 medications through randomised inspections and authenticity testing;
7. Recommending the European Commission, in cooperation with national authorities, to protect consumers from counterfeit medicines and fraudulent online pharmacies by expanding the existing common EU logo system⁷ for online pharmacies through a centralised, consumer-friendly, EU verification webpage providing access to information on legally operating online pharmacies, including their registration status, website, and contact information;
8. Encouraging the European Medicines Agency ([EMA](#)) to extend the #HealthnotHype⁸ campaign across additional Member States to raise awareness and establish a meaningful online presence on the safe and responsible use of GLP-1 receptor agonists by broadening the collaboration with healthcare professionals, nutrition specialists, and credible content creators;
9. Further urging the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([DG SANTE](#)), in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)), to require social media platforms to label GLP-1-related content with warnings that they are prescription medicines and link users to EMA-validated information on their use, side effects, and risks;
10. Suggesting the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to cooperate with Member States in supporting the introduction of biannual seminars in secondary education institutions addressing body positivity, inclusivity, and disordered eating based on EMA-approved information on the effects of GLP-1 medications;

⁷ [The EU logo for online sale of medicines](#) is a common symbol displayed by legally operating online pharmacies in the EU, allowing users to verify that the seller is legitimate.

⁸ [#HealthNotHype](#) is a social media campaign launched by EMA in 2025 to promote the safe and responsible use of GLP-1 medicines via working alongside content creators, healthcare professionals, and nutrition experts across EU Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS (LIBE)

Under the influence: As independent newsrooms close across Europe and governments in several member states impose political control on media, the information environments surrounding elections are becoming increasingly distorted, with examples in countries like Hungary and Romania. How can the EU guarantee genuine media pluralism in an effort to support free and democratic participation?

Submitted by: Tess Fitzgibbon (IE), Magnús Sigurður Jónasson (IS), Anna Kamenska (UA), Amrita Kumar (AT), Hanna Lind (DE), Hana Mema (AL), Athina Orfanou (GR), Emir Porović (RS), Michal Richter (CZ), Erica Tunyan (AM), Tess Vanhoeck (BE), Demetra Yiasemi (CY), Giada Chiassi (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- Preserve **journalists' rights**, ensure **media pluralism** while respecting **Member States' sovereignty**;
- Ensure **freedom of expression, press freedom, diversity of media, freedom of information**;
- Uphold the core values of **democracy** and **fight against corruption**, while supporting **independent journalism**,

because

- A. Citizens [lack access](#) to unbiased media sources, thus, their fundamental right to freedom of information is breached,
- B. Media outlets are [being misused](#) in various ways by anti-democratic politicians to influence elections,
- C. Extreme political leverage and revenue interests [lead to](#) the violation of journalists' freedom of expression,
- D. Journalists [frequently face](#) threats of intimidation or censorship for sharing dissenting viewpoints,
- E. The lack of media pluralism [leads to](#) polarisation in voters' perception and to a decrease in political participation and political awareness among citizens,
- F. Media capture [compromises](#) media outlets, resulting in the publication of partial and biased content,
- G. Exposure to disinformation without sufficient media literacy [can lead](#) to uninformed electoral

decisions,

- H. The absence of an EU-wide definition of what “national security” consists of in the context of Article 4¹ of the European Media Freedom Act (EMFA) [risks resulting in journalists'](#) rights not being respected by governments,
- I. The dependency of newsrooms on state funding [leads to](#) them being used as leverage, which may decrease the objectivity and integrity of media corporations,
- J. The financial influence of partisan groups and organisations monopolises the news, [resulting in](#) the market being dominated by a single viewpoint,
- K. Harmonising the provisions of the EMFA across Member States [proves difficult](#) due to the prevailing democratic climate of the EU,
- L. Limited access to media outlets due to commercialisation of information [leads to](#) the withholding of information from the greater public,
- M. Social media and other news sources [transform](#) from diverse and multifaceted informative spaces into ‘homophilous networks’² [resulting in](#) increased polarisation;

by

1. Encouraging the Ministries of Education of Member States to invest in education and interactive workshops surrounding:
 - a. The identification of misinformation and promoting platforms that verify the credibility of news,
 - b. Media literacy, particularly in remote areas,
 - c. Raising awareness of media capture,
 - d. Investigating the potential intentions behind certain forms of media;
2. Asking Member States through national broadcasters to provide balanced media coverage of different political leanings and affiliations, specifically surrounding elections whilst respecting national sovereignty;
3. Requesting the European Board of Media Services (EBMS) to implement labelling on political advertisements to indicate their political leanings and the parties that have published them;

¹ **Article 4** of the EMFA aims to prohibit content providers from interfering with the content of informative media outlets with state funding to ensure editorial independence.

² **Homophilous networks** refer to digital ecosystems and algorithmic feedback loops wherein users are structurally connected exclusively with ideologically or topically aligned content.

4. Urging the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)) to protect the freedom of expression in the context of journalism by defining, in the EMFA, violations³ and interference with the freedom of expression;
5. Requesting DG CONNECT to strengthen the already existing collaborations with NGOs, unions and specialised operational bodies to legally protect journalists who are politically persecuted or coerced by private interests;
6. Instructing [Eurostat](#), in collaboration with respective national statistical institutions, to conduct and publish bi-annual reports on independent media outlets transmitting reliable information to the greater public in each Member State;
7. Inviting Member States to prioritise access to financial support to independent media outlets, in accordance with Eurostat's bi-annual report;
8. Recommending Member States to ensure fair and transparent distribution of state advertising to smaller independent newsrooms;
9. Encouraging Member States to provide befitting training and technical assistance to smaller independent newsrooms;
10. Asking DG CONNECT to amend Article 4 of the EMFA to include EU-wide definitions of "journalistic freedom" and "national security" in the context of media freedom, following consultation with relevant experts;
11. Calling upon the European Commission, with the support of the EBMS and national media regulatory authorities, to monitor Member States' compliance with Article 4 of the EMFA and address national measures that undermine the editorial freedom and independence of media service providers;
12. Endorsing the establishment of a European Fund for Independent Journalism supported financially by DG CONNECT, with transparent funding schemes overseen by the EBMS and national media regulators to support local, regional, investigative, and public-interest media outlets, by:
 - a. Offering technical training and practical assistance for smaller independent media outlets to successfully apply for funding,
 - b. Publishing regular, bi-annual reports on how funds are distributed, ensuring protection from political influence and overseeing their functioning,
 - c. Consulting the EBMS and national regulators to safeguard editorial independence,

³ An **EMFA violation** involves any state or corporate action that breaches EU-wide rules protecting journalistic independence, media pluralism, and transparency.

media pluralism, and uploading findings to the EBMS;

13. Calling upon the European Commission to support the consistent implementation of the EMFA by providing Member States with independent legal guidance on harmonising national media laws with the aforementioned act and initiating infringement procedures in cases of non-compliance;
14. Recommending the European Commission to expand [CulturEU Funding](#) conditional upon the objectivity and paywall-free access of the provided media content;
15. Urging Member States to adopt a system of progressive tax for national broadcasting in order to remove ad placements and preserve public accessibility;
16. Encouraging DG CONNECT to strengthen the Digital Services Act (DSA) by amending Article 27, to make a non-personalised feed the default option on online platforms.

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

Back to the Future: Cultural heritage is a vital factor in the social and economic recovery of post-conflict societies towards sustainable peace, while also being an integral component of cultural identity and a source of income for populations. However, as military conflicts in Syria, Ukraine, and dozens of other areas in the world rage, intentional or collateral cultural destruction threatens to hinder efforts to build peaceful resolutions. What steps can the EU take to uphold the Faro Convention and protect cultural heritage in conflict-ravaged areas?

Submitted by: Ayşe Duru Aker (TR), Marco De Rosa (IT), Ahmed Aqeel Naji Alameer (NL), Anushree Joshi (FI), Nikita Konov (UA), Daniil Kostyuk (UA/PT), Wojciech Kułaga (PL), Polina Levchenko (UA), Karoline Maderbacher (PL), Amelie Stadermann (DE), Varazdat Khachatryan (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Strengthen the protection and responsible reconstruction** of cultural heritage across conflict-affected areas;
- **Promote social cohesion and intercultural dialogue** through preservation of cultural heritage and identity;
- **Ensure the continuity of local traditions and cultural practices**, while contributing to sustainable peace within and between communities,

because

- A. International institutions lack adequate tools and [sufficient cooperation](#) to respond effectively to the destruction of cultural heritage in other countries,
- B. Foreign aid can [blur the distinction](#) between international assistance and interference in national sovereignty, potentially creating political tensions and instability,
- C. Some countries [lack sufficient financial resources](#) to undertake the costly and time-consuming reconstruction of tangible cultural heritage,
- D. Prioritising cultural reconstruction over humanitarian or security needs, combined with the unequal distribution of reconstruction funds, [can generate](#) public dissatisfaction,
- E. Post-conflict cultural heritage reconstruction involves communities with different priorities, [complicating](#) coordination and consensus-building,

- F. Weak governance and inadequate financial oversight [increase the risk](#) of corruption in cultural heritage restoration, facilitating the mismanagement of funds and illicit trafficking of cultural goods,
- G. The destruction of cultural heritage sites [can reduce](#) tourism and foreign investment, [weakening local economies](#) and [contributing to](#) unemployment and labour migration,
- H. The destruction of cultural heritage [can cause distress](#) among affected populations and weaken social cohesion, potentially provoking retaliatory violence or contributing to the emergence of armed groups,
- I. Ethnic minority languages and religious identities are [increasingly threatened](#) by assimilation efforts and the destruction or neglect of places of worship, disrupting cultural and religious practices and risking the loss of these identities,
- J. Black-market trafficking obscures the origins of [looted artefacts](#), weakening communities' connection to the heritage that contributes to their identity;

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission and [UNESCO](#), in cooperation with national cultural authorities, to expand and integrate existing monitoring mechanisms into a shared, regularly updated database for tracking verified progress in cultural heritage protection and restoration efforts;
2. Suggesting the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)), in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) and national heritage authorities, to expand the Common European Data Space for Cultural Heritage¹ by prioritising the 3D digitalisation and secure storage of cultural heritage at risk of destruction, thereby supporting its preservation and potential reconstruction;
3. Encouraging the European Commission, in cooperation with national cultural authorities, to establish a framework under which independent expert committees assess funding applications and recommend the allocation of cultural heritage funds, prioritising small-scale, locally led protection initiatives;
4. Suggesting the European Commission prioritise funding mechanisms that require meaningful consultation with local communities in the planning and implementation of protection and restoration efforts;

¹ [The Common European Data Space for Cultural Heritage](#) is an EU initiative that provides shared digital access to Europe's cultural heritage resources, such as artworks, monuments, archives and 3D models.

5. Calling upon the DG EAC, in cooperation with national and local authorities, to establish accessible online and in-person cultural heritage platforms in conflict-affected areas, enabling heritage communities to voice their concerns regarding preservation and reconstruction;
6. Requesting the Directorate-General for Budget ([DG BUDG](#)) to expand the existing Financial Transparency System² by improving the visibility and accessibility of information concerning EU-funded cultural heritage restoration projects;
7. Encouraging national cultural institutions to develop optional virtual exhibitions using digitised heritage assets, with the revenue directed towards cultural preservation and recovery in conflict-affected communities;
8. Endorsing the European Commission, in cooperation with UNESCO and national cultural authorities, to establish a fund supporting cultural centres in post-conflict areas that preserve local traditions and provide culturally sensitive psychosocial assistance through social workers and psychologists;
9. Suggesting Member States, with support from UNESCO and [Europa Nostra](#), to fund the community-led development and dissemination of educational materials on traditional crafts, social practices, and local cultural events, thereby supporting communities in sharing their traditions;
10. Encouraging the [UNESCO World Heritage Centre](#), in cooperation with local communities, to expand the Dive into Heritage³ platform with information on additional heritage sites and their associated cultural practices and to promote the platform through targeted social media campaigns;
11. Urging the Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union ([DG TAXUD](#)) to collaborate with local customs authorities and [Europol](#) to assess weaknesses in customs controls at the EU's external borders;
12. Further urging DG TAXUD, in cooperation with local customs authorities and Europol, to develop measures to prevent the illicit movement of looted cultural goods and facilitate their tracing and recovery.

² [The Financial Transparency System](#) is an online database that provides public information on the recipients of funding directly managed by the European Commission.

³ [Dive into Heritage](#) is a UNESCO online platform that enables users to explore World Heritage sites through 3D models, interactive storytelling, photographs, videos and maps.

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

Fusion of Innovation and Urgency: Europe's reliance on fossil fuels amidst geopolitical crises has exposed significant strategic and competitive weaknesses, with energy prices double those of the US far too high for many European citizens and businesses. The ITER project, tasked with one day developing cheap, clean fusion energy, offers a powerful yet distant solution. What role, if any, should nuclear power have in the European green transition?

Submitted by: Marta Borgiet (PL), Tobiáš Broda (CZ), Cosimo Pio Chiariello (IT), Luiz Felipe Costa (PT), Marios Fotakopoulos (GR), Paula Gracia Vázquez (ES), Harriet Holland (UK), Jafar Iman (AZ), Danny King (IE), Sindri Pálsson (IS), Yuliia Plakhotnyk (UA), Simon Sühl (DE), Varya Tkachova (LV), Carina Taves Lage (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Accelerate the green transition¹** by diversifying the EU's energy mix² and expanding the **development and deployment of nuclear energy** technologies, encompassing both fission³ and fusion;⁴
- **Support and strengthen the EU's internal energy market** by improving energy security,⁵ affordability, and efficiency through **investment in innovation and research and development** (R&D);
- **Achieve long-term energy independence** from both fossil fuels and external suppliers, contributing to a **sustainable and resilient** European energy **future**,

because

- A. Rising geopolitical tensions and instability, namely [Russia's invasion of Ukraine](#) and the [disruption of oil flows](#) through the Strait of Hormuz, have deepened [the EU's dependence](#) on

¹ The [green transition](#) is a [transformative societal shift](#) from fossil fuel dependency towards sustainable, low-carbon economies.

² [Energy mix](#) is the **combination of various energy sources**, including fossil fuels, nuclear, and renewables, that a country or region uses to **meet its total energy consumption needs**, including electricity generation, transportation, and heating.

³ [Fission](#) is the process in which atoms are [split](#) into several parts, thus harnessing large amounts of energy that can be used to generate electricity. It is what one refers to when talking about **nuclear power** and the **processes used in existing power plants**.

⁴ [Fusion](#) is what [powers the stars](#), and scientists are still perfecting its commercial version. It is the process by which atoms are combined, releasing roughly [four times more energy](#) than fission, and it is **fundamentally safe**, as its reactions are self-terminating.

⁵ [Energy security](#) refers to a country's ability to ensure the **uninterrupted and reliable availability** of energy sources at an **affordable** price, even amid sociopolitical disruption.

external energy resources and weakened its energy security and global competitiveness,

- B. Overreliance on imported fossil fuels and nuclear fuel leaves the EU [dependent](#) on foreign suppliers and geopolitical rivals, [weakening](#) its economy and its ability to actively respond to energy crises,
- C. [Europe's path](#) towards the green transition and the completion of its 2050 climate goals is [hindered](#) by fiscal and strategic barriers,
- D. Nuclear energy production [causes](#) 99.9% fewer deaths than brown coal and 99.7% fewer deaths than oil, per unit of energy produced,
- E. A chicken-egg-sized amount of uranium fuel can generate as much electricity as [88 tonnes of coal](#), enough to power a single person's electricity needs [for their entire lifetime](#),
- F. A lack of specialised training and education has caused a [workforce and skills shortage](#) in the nuclear energy sector, hindering the industry's expansion and growth,
- G. The high financial and technological requirements of nuclear energy [can disadvantage](#) Member States with limited investment capacity who want to increase their domestic nuclear infrastructure,
- H. The EU's nuclear energy landscape remains heterogeneous, with only [12 of the 27](#) EU Member States currently operating nuclear fission reactors, and France alone producing [58.6%](#) of the EU's nuclear electricity,
- I. The concentration of nuclear infrastructure and expertise in a [small number of Member States](#) creates uneven access to nuclear energy capacity across the EU,
- J. Both nuclear and renewable energy generation [are vulnerable to](#) disruption from environmental and climate conditions, limiting their ability to consistently operate at full capacity,
- K. Some Member States' national guidelines on radioactive waste [do not fully comply](#) with Euratom's [Radioactive Waste Directive](#),
- L. Fusion energy remains a long-term prospect instead of an immediate solution to address the energy crisis, with its widespread power generation not expected [until the 2050s](#),
- M. European private start-ups have achieved significant [milestones](#) and promising spots in the fusion field, such as Munich-based [Proxima Fusion](#) raising [EUR 411 million](#) to build the EU's first commercial fusion power plant,
- N. The general public has a longstanding mistrust of nuclear energy, [rooted](#) in historical accidents such as Chernobyl and Three Mile Island, which have had a [lasting impact](#) on

public trust and acceptance of nuclear power,

- O. Significant funding is [needed](#) for the infrastructure required to support the production and distribution of nuclear power, which the current EU budget does not adequately provide,
- P. Most existing EU nuclear power plants have already [surpassed or are nearing the end](#) of their originally planned design life,
- Q. Both extending the operational lifetime of ageing reactors and [decommissioning](#) them in favour of new builds represent high financial costs for Member States;

By

1. Urges the Directorate-General for Energy ([DG ENER](#)) to ensure the stable supply of nuclear fuels such as uranium (U-235) and hydrogen isotopes⁶ by creating a common European decentralised strategic reserve for Member States that wish to operate nuclear fission and fusion reactors;
2. Appealing to the European Commission to revise and strengthen existing nuclear-fuel agreements with reliable uranium-trading partners as a means to decrease dependency on any single external supplier until 2035, by:
 - a. Diversifying the EU's sources of uranium supply,
 - b. Prioritising long-term contracts with politically and economically stable partners, such as Canada and Australia,
 - c. Reducing dependence on unreliable suppliers;
3. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to strengthen academic and industrial cooperation amongst Member States in the nuclear energy sector by:
 - a. Fostering knowledge sharing initiatives through the expansion of existing programmes such as the [European Energy Research Alliance Joint Programme on Nuclear Materials](#),
 - b. Expanding the EU's educational capacity through the establishment of new scholarships for nuclear-related university courses and specialised programmes,
 - c. Further facilitating partnership programmes between universities, research centres, and nuclear energy companies through Horizon Europe programmes such as [MSCA Doctoral Networks](#);

⁶ An [isotope](#) is one of two or more species of atoms of a chemical element with the same atomic number but with different atomic masses and physical properties. Within this context, H-2 and H-3 are deuterium and tritium respectively, essential for fusion energy production.

4. Inviting the Directorate-General for Communications ([DG COMM](#)) to aid in the education of European citizens on nuclear energy's public safety and efficiency by:
 - a. Creating several exchange programmes directed at Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) students to enhance overarching nuclear education and knowledge across the technical field,
 - b. Publishing engaging, informative, and accessible nuclear energy-related content on social media platforms;
5. Asking the European Atomic Energy Community ([Euratom](#)) to further facilitate nuclear energy-related information exchange amongst Member States by developing a closed online platform which allows governments, R&D institutions, and universities to exchange classified and technical nuclear energy blueprints securely;
6. Requesting DG EAC to further work towards addressing the nuclear sector's workforce and skills shortage by launching awareness campaigns and educational programmes across European institutions as a means to present nuclear studies as a viable career choice;
7. Encouraging Euratom to enhance the accessibility and appeal of nuclear-related academic opportunities for the European youth by:
 - a. Providing grants, bursaries, and financial incentives to ease the enrolment of students into nuclear science and other related engineering courses,
 - b. Facilitating specialised mid-career training programmes and executive modules conducted with the EU Joint Research Centre ([JRC](#)) focusing on Small Modular Reactors⁷ (SMRs) operations, plant-life extension techniques, and nuclear safety,
 - c. Supporting joint master's degree programmes and networks, similar to Safe and Reliable Nuclear Applications ([SARENA](#)), as a means to offer double degrees in nuclear engineering and other STEM disciplines;
8. Urges DG ENER, in collaboration with the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group ([ENSREG](#)), to bolster long-term European energy security amidst the ongoing energy crisis by coordinating the increase of the scaled production and deployment of SMRs across interested Member States;
9. Recommending the European Innovation Council ([EIC](#)) to promote SMR deployment as a reliable energy source, by:
 - a. Ensuring quicker and cheaper installation of modules through the alignment of this

⁷ **Small modular reactors (SMRs)** are advanced nuclear reactors with a power capacity of up to [300 Megawatts per unit](#), roughly a third of traditional reactors. Their modular design allows them to be **factory-assembled** and **transported** to their desired location for installation, greatly reducing construction times and costs.

placement with strategic measures approved in [March 2026](#),

- b. Investing in this energy production means as a long-term solution that can ensure responsiveness in case of sudden blackouts in specific areas;
10. Suggesting ENSREG to significantly measure Member States' effectiveness of radioactive waste management, by:
 - a. Developing objective and uniform key performance indicators to measure national progress and safety standards,
 - b. Ensuring alignment between national monitoring mechanisms and the objectives outlined by the Radioactive Waste Directive;
11. Encouraging the EIC to support the creation of nuclear fusion start-ups and sustain existing ones by perpetuating continuous investments through the [EIC fund](#);
12. Urging the European Commission to more significantly consolidate the EU's role in the [ITER project](#) by promoting stronger cooperation between Fusion for Energy ([F4E](#)) and Euratom;
13. Supporting Member States to allocate further budget to the renewal and long-term climate resilience of existing nuclear power plants, by:
 - a. Further supporting national initiatives and other targeted training programmes directed towards the broader understanding and development of nuclear energy;
 - b. Investing in protective measures, such as resilient concrete sealing, capable of withstanding extreme weather events and other severe environmental stress;
14. Inviting the [European Nuclear Alliance](#) to aid in the propelling of the EU's energy security and energy independence by allocating further funding into nuclear fission development and R&D;
15. Encouraging the Directorate-General of Economic and Financial Affairs ([DG ECFIN](#)) to adapt the EU's grid infrastructure to climate change by establishing the [Recovery and Resilience Facility](#) as a continuing fund given its present temporary nature;
16. Calling upon the European Commission, in consultation with the EU Agency for the Cooperation of Safety Regulators ([ACER](#)), to support Member States in efficiently using designated grants and loans according to their specific national economic and energy profiles by designing a comprehensive framework based on the findings of the [REPowerEU](#) plan.

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

***Are We Old Yet?:** According to recent data, the EU's fertility rate hit a historic low of 1.34 children per woman in 2024, while more than one in five Europeans are now aged 65 or over, placing increasing pressure on pension, healthcare, and welfare systems across the Union. How can the EU support Member States in building demographic resilience to ensure the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of their welfare and health systems, while also considering the varying impact of migration on Member States?*

Submitted by: Abhigita Kalaiyarasan (FI), Efe Kaan Kantar (TR), Karolina Kočíková (CZ), Cecilia Linge (DE), Aglaia Patsalides (CY), Ella Schnyder (CH), Lukas Simulis Persson (SE), Zalan Szima (AT), Poppy Tansley (IE), Athanasios Theodorou (GR), Galena Totina (BG), Alexander Ventre (BE), Louisa Rachiel Theunissen (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- Combat the **current demographic crisis** to ensure **long-term prosperity and stability** in welfare and health care systems;
- **Ensure equal access to welfare** and health care systems while safeguarding fundamental rights, such as freedom of choice, and securing their **sustainability for future generations**;
- **Reduce the pressure on welfare and health care systems** by encouraging young people to start families, facilitating the integration of migrants into the workforce, and enabling elderly people to actively contribute to society for longer,

because

- A. The [increasing](#) old-age dependency ratio [causes](#) labour shortages, reduced economic productivity, and puts increasing pressure on healthcare and social systems,
- B. Life expectancy has risen to [81.5 years](#) while retirement age has remained largely unchanged in most countries, thus [putting pressure](#) on pension systems,
- C. There is a [significant discrepancy](#) between healthy life years¹ and life expectancy, placing [additional burdens](#) on already [short-staffed](#) healthcare systems,
- D. [Motherhood penalties](#)² discourage women from starting families,

¹ [Healthy life years](#) refers to the period of time people can expect to live on average without any long-term limitations in their activity.

² [Motherhood penalties](#) refers to the economic and career disadvantages that women may face in the workforce after becoming mothers.

- E. Difficulties in balancing a working and family life [form a barrier](#) to starting a family,
- F. [Fragmented labour migration](#) policies for third-country nationals complicate their access to the workforce,
- G. Net-migration³ [varies](#) widely between Member States due to [disparities](#) in economic, political, and living standards, [aggravating](#) demographic challenges in some countries, while mitigating them in others,
- H. Individuals face [economic constraints](#) and require a certain degree of [perceived financial security](#) to start families,
- I. Discrimination against migrant workers [may reduce](#) economic productivity [required](#) to enhance demographic resilience;

by

1. Asking the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs ([DG HOME](#)) to encourage migration from third countries by introducing an initiative similar to the [EU Blue Card](#) for low- and middle-skilled workers with a selection based on sectoral shortages, vocational experience, and valid employment contracts;
2. Recommending Member States' Ministries of Social Affairs to gradually increase the retirement age in line with life expectancy, while taking into account the reduced capabilities of senior citizens through the introduction of less labour-intensive jobs;
3. Asking Member States' Ministries of Health to focus on increasing the healthy life years and long-term working capabilities of citizens by investing in preventative healthcare measures, such as regular check-ups and informational campaigns aimed at the general population;
4. Requesting the [European Health and Digital Executive Agency](#) to address labour shortages within healthcare systems by increasing the focus on medical innovation in the [EU4Health](#) programme;
5. Asking Member States to attract more students to healthcare degrees by allocating [European Social Fund+](#) resources towards grants for medicine students;
6. Encouraging Member States' Ministries of Social Affairs to incentivise companies to hire women to the same extent as men by expanding non-transferable paid parental leave benefits for fathers similar to the ones offered to mothers;
7. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to implement female empowerment programmes within the workplace by, for example,

³ [Net migration](#) represents the difference between people coming to a country (immigration) and people leaving the country (emigration).

organising public speaking events with women who combine successful careers with family life;

8. Recommending Member States to improve the availability and reduce the costs of child care facilities by expanding funding for these services under the European Social Fund+;
9. Urging DG EMPL to expand on and enhance existing procedures for the recognition of foreign credentials and skills of third country nationals;
10. Encouraging Member States' Ministries of Education to create study abroad scholarship programmes conditional upon recipients returning to their home country after completion of their studies to contribute to the national workforce;
11. Requesting Member States to support family planning and increase transparency regarding the financial, social, and practical considerations involved with starting a family through initiatives, educating, and supporting new and future parents;
12. Encouraging Member States to increase their efforts in reducing discrimination in hiring processes by strengthening the competences of national labour authorities to inspect unfair hiring practices, particularly regarding migrant workers.

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

***Divine Feminine?:** Across Europe, growing scepticism towards hormonal contraception is being shaped by social media, as well as by medical professionals dismissing their patients' experiences. How can the EU ensure access to accurate and unbiased information regarding reproductive health?*

Submitted by: Henri Akkerman (NL), Anna Bykachev (FI), Zohreh Ebrahimi (SE), Dilara Fidancan (TR), Erick Galstyan (AM), Alicia Gasser (CH), Mafalda Mortágua (PT), Emma Opetalova (CZ), Teodor Popescu (RO), Malla Vilja (FI), Ava Murphy (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Reduce information disorder**¹ and guarantee access to trustworthy information regarding hormonal contraception;
- **Regulate potentially dangerous and harmful online content** regarding reproductive health and contraception;
- **Safeguard informed consent for menstruating people**, making them feel safe and understood by the healthcare system,

because

- A. There is a [lack of accessible, accurate information](#) regarding the efficacy, benefits, and risks of hormonal contraception,
- B. The tendency of social media algorithms to promote [sensationalised content](#) can promote [overwhelmingly negative](#), [factually misleading](#), or [conspiratorial](#) narratives around hormonal birth control,
- C. There is a significant lack of [accessible contraceptive counselling](#) and [gynaecological consultation](#) across Europe,
- D. Approximately [36% of women](#) experience side effects from hormonal contraception, many of whom [feel dismissed](#) by their healthcare providers,
- E. In some Member States, sexual education curricula are [limited](#) and do not include information on [hormonal contraception](#),
- F. A large amount of online content discussing hormonal contraception is made by creators who are not experts in the field, with only [10% of TikTok creators](#) under the #birthcontrol

¹ **Information disorder** is an umbrella term for malinformation, misinformation and disinformation. Malinformation refers to information rooted in truth taken out of its original context with intent to deceive, misinformation is false or misleading information spread unintentionally, and disinformation is false information spread with intent to cause harm.

having medical qualifications,

- G. Some social media content creators present [personal experience or opinion](#) on hormonal contraception as a medical fact,
- H. Brands and influencers can have [ideological](#) or [monetary](#) incentives to spread misinformation about hormonal birth control,
- I. [Conservative and religious biases](#) against hormonal contraception, as well as [language barriers](#), further exacerbate the lack of information, especially in [Eastern European Member States](#),
- J. The [advertised effectiveness](#) of natural contraception methods, often [promoted by influencers sceptical of hormonal contraception](#) without [appropriate risk disclosures](#), can be lower than their [real-world effectiveness](#),
- K. Apps built based on [misleading information](#) about family planning and reproductive health, such as the [Natural Cycles App](#) and the [FEMM App](#), are [growing in popularity](#) as a standalone contraceptive method;

by

1. Requesting the **European Commission** to initiate an informational campaign in collaboration with verified medical professionals with large social media platforms, explaining:
 - a. How to recognise signs of healthcare misinformation and discern it from facts,
 - b. Accurate information about hormonal contraception and disproving common myths;
2. Inviting the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([DG SANTE](#)) to use funds from the [EU4HEALTH Programme](#) to subsidise:
 - a. The cost of gynaecological healthcare and contraceptive counselling at the point of sale,
 - b. The construction of specialised gynaecology clinics and contraceptive counselling centres;
3. Imploring the [European Commission](#) to implement a verification system for content creators with medical qualifications, enabling the clear labelling of content that is created by influencers who do not possess relevant expertise;
4. Suggesting that the Directorate General for Communication Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)) implement a “community notes” section on all social media content relating to hormonal birth control, where users report potential misinformation and verified professionals can issue notes pointing out factual inaccuracies;

5. Encouraging Member States to fund projects creating accessible public events with mobile medical personnel for people to discuss questions about hormonal contraception, similar to [the Blood Donation Bus](#) organised by the [Red Cross](#);
6. Inviting the Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport & Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to issue guidelines and teaching resources for sex education programmes in secondary schools to teach about hormonal birth control;
7. Advising the Standing Committee of European Doctors ([CPME](#)) to develop additional training for medical professionals about reproductive health and contraception, with a focus on empathy, informed consent, addressing medical misogyny²;
8. Urging Member States to transpose the Unfair Commercial Practices Directive ([UCPD](#)) into their national law to reduce misleading advertisements around natural contraception methods;
9. Encouraging [DG CONNECT](#) to implement stricter marketing restrictions and risk disclosure requirements for mobile applications that provide medical information surrounding reproductive health, menstrual cycle tracking and contraceptive practices;
10. Inviting [DG SANTE](#) to invest in the translation of European medical research papers on hormonal contraception into all official languages of the EU.

² [Medical misogyny](#) is defined as the systematic bias against women and people with uteruses within healthcare, resulting in the dismissal of their health concerns.

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

Closely monitoring: The EU's ambition to be a decisive global actor is tested by a foreign policy architecture requiring unanimity among 27 Member States, a system that can protect the legitimate interests of smaller members as much as it can slow collective action at critical moments. How should the EU balance the need for a coherent and credible foreign policy with the democratic principle that Member States retain sovereignty over decisions that affect their citizens?

Submitted by: Alicia Anderson (SE), Erwan Baumard (CH), Lenka Đorić (RS), Samuel Garb (SK), Anna Jansen op de Haar (NL), Viktor Kyselov (UA), Axelle Lapeirre (BE), Milena Odincova (LV), Katrin Stefkin (BG), George Risvanis (Chairperson, ES/GR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Reform the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) decision-making framework** to enable the EU to respond more swiftly and coherently to international crises;
- **Protect the sovereignty and national interests of all Member States**, particularly smaller ones, within any reformed framework;
- **Strengthen the EU's credibility and coherence as a global actor,**

because,

- A. The unanimity requirement, under which [all Member States must agree](#) for a CFSP decision to pass, has repeatedly led to lengthy negotiations and deadlock, with veto rights exercised or threatened [at least 30 times](#) between 2016 and 2022, pushing some Member States to form [informal coalitions](#) to advance their interests, thus [increasing fragmentation](#) within the EU,
- B. [Existing solutions](#), such as the passerelle clause¹, [have never been activated](#), posing complex legal and political dilemmas,
- C. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs ([HR/VP](#)) is responsible for coordinating the EU's foreign policy but lacks independent decision-making power, [holding no veto of its own](#), creating a tension between the role's broad responsibilities and its [limited ability to act](#) when Member States cannot reach unanimity,

¹[The passerelle clause](#) under Article 31(3) TEU allows the European Council to extend Qualified Majority Vote to certain CFSP areas without treaty revision, provided it does so unanimously and no national parliament objects within six months.

- D. Although constructive abstention² by Member States acts as a substantial means of showing their individual interests, it has been formally [invoked only once](#) before 2022,
- E. The amendment of the unanimity voting procedure can pose a threat to the ability of [smaller Member States](#) to represent and protect their national interests in the Union,
- F. Member States have used their veto power as [a tool to apply political pressure](#), causing conflicts with the interests and values of the European Union,
- G. Member State Governments are not legally obliged to justify their use of the veto under [Article 31\(2\) TEU](#), creating a loophole that has been [exploited to block decisions](#) for reasons unrelated to the foreign policy question at hand,
- H. Differing historical experiences and political development among Member States have made consensus on common policies [more difficult to achieve](#), making the EU [unable to react in a timely manner](#) to the actions of global actors,
- I. [Foreign dependencies](#) on critical resources, such as in the energy sector, create different national interests among Member States, weakening the EU's ability to pursue a unified foreign policy;

by,

1. Encouraging the European Commission to facilitate the sharing of best practices among Member States, fostering a deeper understanding of the consequences of slow common policy decision-making, and of the benefits of a more unified and efficient foreign policy;
2. Inviting Member States to abstain constructively more often to protect their national interests while allowing the European Union to further pursue a common foreign policy;
3. Calling upon Member States to take advantage of a more promising political environment to revisit negotiations regarding the implementation of the passerelle clause amidst humanitarian crises;
4. Urging Member State governments to establish and release memoranda that substantiate their vital and stated reasons of national policy in the sense of Article 31(2) TEU prior to exercising their veto power;
5. Requesting [Eurostat](#) to conduct [Eurobarometer](#) surveys on public opinion regarding CFSP decisions subject to unanimity, in order to assess whether the positions taken by Member State governments in unanimity votes reflect the democratic will of their citizens;

² [Constructive abstention](#) is a mechanism under Article 31(2) TEU that allows a Member State to abstain from a unanimous vote without blocking the decision, provided it makes a formal declaration. The abstaining state is then not obliged to apply the decision but must refrain from any action that conflicts with it.

6. Calling upon the European External Action Service ([EEAS](#)) to minimise inequality between Member States in the implementation of the CFSP to strengthen the diplomatic capacity of smaller Member States, by:
 - a. Creating opportunities for diplomats from smaller Member States to partake in EEAS delegations,
 - b. Initiating professional exchange programmes in relevant fields such as law, diplomacy, and international relations between Member States' diplomatic services and EU institutions;
7. Strongly urging the European Commission to facilitate the emancipation of Member States from foreign resources by reallocating [unspent funds](#) into specific grants to finance energy diversification and green transitions;
8. Calling upon the President of the European Council to enhance the communication between Member States and the expression of concerns related to foreign policies by increasing the frequency of European Council assemblies.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE)

Whose interest? As the EU develops a new framework for funding large-scale joint defence programmes, questions arise about whether adequate democratic oversight is in place for decisions with profound security implications. How should the EU establish transparent and accountable rules for joint defence investment to ensure appropriate safeguards in the EDPCI framework?

Submitted by: Aren Babajanyan (AM), Emi Bicja (AL), Yannick DePloey (BE), Anastasiia Durdyieva (UA), Maikls Fainveics (LV), Venise Frantz D'Amario (IT), Cemre Gençer (TR), Jēkabs Jurševics (LV), Miguel Hartz (DE), Djurdja Jadzic (RS), Andrew Malheiro (PT), Elena Mathis (CH), Tilemachos Pourliakas (GR), Ritaja Bhattacharjee (Chairperson, CH)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Enforce measures that strengthen democratic decision-making** in the defence sector with a gradual shift towards the strategic autonomy¹ of the EU;
- **Ensure that the European Defence Projects of Common Interest (EDPCI) framework has adequate democratic oversight** and societal consideration;
- **Balance the pursuit of strategic autonomy** with social impacts,

because

- A. The current decision-making process for the European Defence Industry Programme (EDIP) regulation is Qualified Majority Voting (QMV), [raising concerns](#) amongst less-populated Member States about an asymmetrical distribution of power, while other Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) matters require unanimity as a voting procedure,
- B. Member States' [relationships with allies](#), such as NATO and the USA, have caused [ideological conflicts](#) between Member States due to some States' recent involvements in controversial military actions and conflicts,
- C. Member States have [diverse](#) geographical positions, strategic interests, and security priorities, which can lead to differing approaches to common EU defence strategies,
- D. Conflicts stemming from the current geopolitical [global](#) atmosphere are [causing](#) a fragile energy balance, supply fluctuations, slow economic growth, and further negative impacts on the EU,

¹ [Strategic autonomy](#) refers to the capacity to make decisions strategically without an overreliance on other states. In the case of the EU, it aims to **act autonomously** in important policy areas such as defence.

- E. The EDPCI framework [weakens](#) the decision-making power of the European Parliament in CFSP matters, causing low citizen representation in this field,
- F. A lack of a single market in defence has allowed Member States to bypass EU regulations on health and safety, leading to [concerns](#) from humanitarian institutions, such as the European Trade Union Confederation ([ETUC](#)) and [IndustriALL](#), about the negative impacts of widespread investments in defence on working conditions,
- G. Companies in the Defence Industry, which submit [projects](#) to the Directorate-General Defence, Industry and Space ([DG DEFIS](#)), are highly [interconnected](#) with national political interests, introducing an inherent bias in decision-making processes,
- H. Member States acquire and produce [different](#) military equipment and systems, creating logistical, strategic, and tactical disadvantages,
- I. Member States are [underrepresented](#) in their ability to execute possible decisions due to different logistical and transportational infrastructure,
- J. The implementation of [dual-use technologies](#), particularly those incorporating artificial intelligence, may pose [significant security risks](#) and could lead to cyberattacks and unauthorised access to sensitive information,
- K. The defence budgets of [Member States differ drastically based on their GDPs](#), creating an asymmetry in their ability to procure equipment, with economically advanced Member States often allocating a smaller proportion of their resources toward defence compared to smaller economies;

By

1. Calling upon the [Council of the European Union](#) to establish a QMV procedure only for swift responses to CFSP matters, such as during economic and military threats, through the utilisation of Passerelle Clauses;²
2. Highly encouraging Member States to cohesively ponder major decisions concerning direct involvement in foreign conflicts, and consider a joint approach before taking military action;
3. Calling upon the Foreign Affairs Council ([FAC](#)) to establish a framework in streamlining defence specialisation of Member States, ensuring a smooth workflow and efficient resource utilisation;
4. Urging the European Defence Agency ([EDA](#)) to ensure Security of Supply (SoS),³ by:

² The general [passerelle clause](#) allows the Council of the EU to vote through QMV instead of the otherwise required unanimity voting procedure required in CFSP.

³ **Security of Supply** is a [high](#) priority for Member States. It refers to the [capacity](#) to guarantee the supply of goods and services that can be discharged at any moment, especially in times of crisis.

- a. Enhancing cooperation and mutual support between Member States through the establishment of regional supply management centres,
 - b. Aligning national SoS policies to create a cohesive, Union-wide response strategy to supply chain crises,
 - c. Promoting cross-border harmonisation of transportation regulations to ensure continuity on critical routes;
5. Further urging the EDA to develop future defence capabilities by prioritising and incorporating European-made alternatives into the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base ([EDTIB](#)) to decrease reliance on foreign suppliers and strengthen regional autonomy;
6. Calling upon the EDA to strengthen cooperation among Member States by coordinating joint defence production and improving interoperability between Member States' armed forces;
7. Encouraging the European Commission to amend the EDIP Regulation, ensuring the consultation of MEPs during the decision-making process;
8. Urging Member States to increase transparency regarding their use of national-security exemptions under Article 346 TFEU⁴;
9. Urging the Council of the EU to implement and support an independent board of experts, who are reviewed by the European Parliament from every relevant sector in the defence industry, to assess new proposals from the European Commission;
10. Urging the Directorate-General for Defence, Industry and Space ([DG DEFIS](#)) to offer co-financing grants, to Member States participating in joint defence procurement programmes, partially covering the costs of jointly purchasing defence equipment;
11. Urging the Transport, Telecommunications and Energy ([TTE](#)) Council to implement a uniform logistical network, such as the standardisation of railway track gauges, providing flexible local needs-based support;
12. Recommending the EDA to establish new servers limited to military use and safety networks, ensuring the security of dual-use technology;
13. Suggesting that the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs ([DG ECFIN](#)) create a new framework for measuring Member States' contributions, based on their financial, technological, and strategic contributions to alliances, such as islands, harbours, or airports in strategic areas.

⁴ **Article 346** of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) provides Member States the right to withhold any information that may jeopardise the state's national security.

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

State of the Arts: As the EU's new AgoraEU programme brings independent culture, media, and civil society under a single strategic funding umbrella, smaller organisations and independent creatives worry about the future of creative expression when funding is shaped by political priorities. How should the EU balance its strategic cultural objectives with the need to protect an autonomous space for creative and civic expression?

Submitted by: Ragnheiður Andrésdóttir (IS), Sanne Fitzpatrick (IE), Shushanik Gevorgyan (AM), Briana Marku (AL), Juliana Monteiro (PT), Ema Protić (RS), Nazars Pupins (LV), Alessio Reali (IT), Milena Steinel (NL), Noémi Szendrői (AT), Kamila Tokarska (PL), Elisabeth Gienapp (Chairperson, FI/DE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Support the development of culture, arts, and civic society** by revitalising cultural traditions and facilitating intercultural, artistic and political dialogue;
- **Foster autonomy and freedom of creative and cultural expression** while simultaneously balancing democratic objectives;
- **Ensure that funding is allocated fairly** to culture, media, and civic society by guaranteeing that funding aligns with democratic values,

because

- A. [Culture](#) and [artistic freedom](#) are pillars of a healthy democracy,
- B. Funding culture, arts, and media [contributes to](#) the development of a stable and innovative economy,
- C. Equal access to create and consume art [benefits societies](#) and develops their culture, while the lack of it [negatively influences](#) its societal values,
- D. Funding the arts contributes to [cultural diplomacy](#) and can be used as a form of [soft power](#),
- E. AgoraEU¹ is planned to represent only [0.43%](#) of the next long-term EU budget,
- F. There is a [lack of common ground](#) between EU institutions on the current proposal of AgoraEU's structure and criteria,
- G. [Over 500 organisations](#) representing Europe's cultural and creative sectors have requested a substantial budget increase for AgoraEU,
- H. AgoraEU's funding supports cultural objectives, hence [risking](#) transforming it into a source

¹ [AgoraEU](#) is the proposed umbrella fund that aims to channel EU financial support for culture, media and EU values during the Commission's Multiannual Financial Framework 2028-2034.

of power for political objectives,

- I. Unifying different cultural programmes under the same umbrella [can affect](#) the focus and accessibility of funding,
- J. [Frequent mistakes](#) made by the EU in following necessary requirements for fund allocations raise concerns about possible mismanagement of AgoraEU funds,
- K. Personal and political biases influencing decisions about funding allocation cause [self-censorship](#) of artists,
- L. Grant applicants based in rural areas [struggle](#) to access funding,
- M. [Complex applications](#) and [co-financing requirements](#) disproportionately affect smaller artists, making [competition](#) with larger organisations more difficult,
- N. There is a [decline](#) in civic engagement among adolescents despite the [benefits of arts and culture](#) in fostering democratic values at school;

by

- 1. Recognising the work of the European Commission in their achievements in proposing AgoraEU;
- 2. Supporting the European Parliament's [proposed change](#) to the AgoraEU programme structure to create specific subdivisions in the form of seven strands;
- 3. Requesting the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sports and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to allow projects to apply for funding in multiple strands, therefore ensuring easier access to funding and appropriate funding sources;
- 4. Urging [DG EAC](#) to implement a bottom-up approach into the process of shaping AgoraEU by inviting artists to provide relevant feedback;
- 5. Encouraging the Directorate-General for Budget ([DG BUDG](#)) to collaborate with watchdogs such as [Creative Action Europe](#) to manage funds provided for AgoraEU and oversee funding allocation processes;
- 6. Urging [DG BUDG](#) to:
 - a. Audit the past allocation of funds,
 - b. Claw back money from inefficient projects,
 - c. Reallocate funds to the AgoraEU budget;
- 7. Urging the European Commission to implement the proposals developed by [Culture Action Europe](#), including creating:
 - a. A [European Observatory on Artistic Freedom](#)

- b. An [EU Artistic Freedom Index](#),
 - c. An [emergency fund](#) to support workers in the cultural and creative sectors facing restrictions on their artistic freedom,
 - d. [Artistic freedom clauses](#) in AgoraEU's funding plan;
- 8. Calling upon the European Commission to develop an independent advisory group under the AgoraEU consisting of NGO representatives from each Member State, selected in a fair, transparent and unbiased process, with alternating leadership, to
 - a. Develop guidelines that define funding allocations according to different cultural objectives,
 - b. Ensure fair representation for all strands of AgoraEU, journalistic news, artistic projects, and civic society work,
 - c. Strive to maintain a diverse and unbiased decision-making process according to the arms' length principle²;
- 9. Calling upon [DG BUDG](#) to prioritise funding for projects in Member States facing economic or political instability to strengthen cultural production and cultural access;
- 10. Asking [DG BUDG](#) to dedicate a sub-grant of AgoraEU with a more accessible application process to new artists and organisations;
- 11. Inviting [DG EAC](#) to create an accessible guideline streamlining the application process, communication with AgoraEU helpdesks and eligibility criteria for organisations and individuals;
- 12. Urging [DG EAC](#) to ensure the safety of projects voicing minority views by developing safeguards such as those [proposed](#) by [Culture Action Europe](#);
- 13. Encouraging the [ENO Network](#) to expand artistic and cultural youth programmes in order to foster artistic expression and civic engagement amongst youth.

² The [Arms' length principle](#) refers to an independent body, e.g. an arts council, being tasked with funding allocation to ensure a fair decision making process without political interference.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION (IMCO)

Chronically online: As the EU moves to extend its 'Roam Like at Home' regime to the Western Balkans, the benefits of connectivity will not reach everyone equally, with high domestic tariffs, uneven coverage, and varying levels of digital literacy affecting the impact of the measure. How can the EU ensure that the roaming extension translates into meaningful digital inclusion for all citizens across the Western Balkans, and not just those already well-connected?

Submitted by: Mikołaj Czerwiński (PL), Cian Gleeson (IE), Lena Jovanović (RS), Tobiáš Kadlec (CZ), Augustus McCloy Smith (NL), Santiato Pérez Núñez (ES), Siyumi Parakramawansa (UK), Dávid Németh Villar (DE), Paul Schneider (CH), Pepjin Schütt (BEL), Madina Alizada (Chairperson, AZ)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- **Improve connectivity and communications infrastructure** in the Western Balkans, thereby **reducing the digital divide** in rural areas of the region;
- **Promote fairness and competitiveness** within the telecommunications market in the Western Balkans;
- **Introduce and facilitate** the core concept of the **Roam Like At Home regime** in the Western Balkans,

because

- A. The [lack](#) of fiber-optic infrastructure¹ inflates prices and [limits the supply](#) of high-speed broadband²,
- B. Rural areas across the Western Balkans experience [significantly lower levels](#) of broadband connectivity, which limits participation in the digital economy and access to essential digital services,
- C. The [digital divide](#) amid a lack of opportunities incentivises young people to [migrate](#) from rural areas to developed cities,

¹ **Fiber-optic infrastructure** is a physical communication network that sends great amounts of data as pulses of light through high speeds over long distances

² **High-speed broadband** is a fast, always-on internet connection that transfers data quickly

- D. Marginalised socio-economic groups in the Western Balkans are [not equally included](#) in the digital space,
- E. [Strict government regulations](#) and [high entry costs](#) create significant barriers for foreign telecommunication providers to access the market,
- F. There is a [lack of digital skills in the Western Balkans](#), resulting in the inability of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to use the facilities available to them online,
- G. [Lack of digital literacy](#) in the Western Balkans leaves citizens more vulnerable to cyberattacks, scams, and digital exclusion,
- H. The intricate [bureaucratic](#) processes of the Western Balkan Investment Framework ([WBIF](#)) inhibit the ability of small municipalities with limited administrative capacity to apply and receive funding,
- I. [Commercial inviability](#) of rural connectivity leads to a [lack](#) of private investment,
- J. The [lack of uniformity](#) among European countries in determining maximum wholesale data prices has contributed to [price disparities across Europe](#),

by

1. Requesting that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development ([EBRD](#)) and the European Investment Bank ([EIB](#)) further invest in Western Balkan infrastructure by:
 - I. Expanding the [Rural Broadband Rollout Programme](#),³
 - II. Extending the [Connectivity Europe Broadband Fund](#),⁴
2. Calling upon national governments of Western Balkan countries to establish the following for rural telecommunications companies:
 - I. [One-stop licensing systems](#)⁵ for providers,
 - II. Simplified permit procedures,
 - III. Reducing administrative barriers;
3. Inviting Western Balkan governments alongside Member States to encourage working from home by establishing specific regulations and targeted incentives for local citizens;

³ **Rural Broadband Rollout Program** is a project by the WBIF in Serbia to build high speed optic fibre infrastructure to connect remote settlements and schools.

⁴ **Connectivity Europe Broadband Fund** invests in target areas lacking commercial high-capacity broadband access to boost regional economic potential.

⁵ **One-stop licensing systems** allow telecommunications providers to apply for necessary infrastructure permits through a single point of contact, rather than dealing with multiple authorities.

4. Urging the Western Balkan governments to implement digital skills tutorials aimed towards the elderly and minorities in their respective states, held in local community spaces such as libraries;
5. Proposing the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance ([IPA](#)) to widen market access by providing targeted EU funding and incentives aimed at reducing unnecessary regulatory barriers;
6. Encouraging Western Balkan educational institutions and telecommunications providers to establish free and accessible digital literacy programmes focusing on: e-commerce, digital marketing and cybersecurity, and essential vocational skills;
7. Requesting the European Education Area ([EEA](#)) and the Regional Cooperation Council ([RCC](#)) to establish an education programme across the Western Balkans intended to improve digital literacy and skills, consisting of:
 - a. Classes arranged in town halls and other public areas,
 - b. Guidebooks on digital navigation and safety,
 - c. TV and social media campaigns;
8. Calling upon the European Commission to fund the [preparation of rural connectivity projects](#) through the [Western Balkans Investment Framework](#) in municipalities lacking administrative capacity, by:
 - a. Covering the cost of [feasibility studies, network mapping and grant application files](#),
 - b. Creating a regional register of [underserved areas](#) based on verified download speeds and fibre availability,
 - c. Designating rural and low-density areas as priority zones, with subsidies for infrastructure deployment;
9. Directing the European Commission and the WBIF to ring-fence [connectivity funding](#) for registered underserved areas, by:
 - a. Reserving 30% of digital allocations for areas below a defined download speed threshold,
 - b. Tendering these areas in packages [combining](#) commercially viable and underserved municipalities,
 - c. Mandating independent accredited testing bodies to verify delivered coverage through randomised field measurements and a public reporting portal, with financial penalties where confirmed gaps are not remedied within twelve months;

10. Urging the European States to remedy the price inequality across Europe with new legislation, such as:
 - a. A uniform roaming charge to be applied to all states,
 - b. An improvement to the oversight systems to ensure that roaming charges are applied according to the law;
11. Inviting the European Commission to incentivise Western Balkan governments to implement the measures above.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS (JURI)

***The Minority Report:** The focus on pre-crime has been a growing concern in the effort to prevent crime from occurring before it has even begun. Methods have become increasingly sophisticated with AI systems. While the EU's AI Act partly addresses the use of predictive policing technologies, significant concerns remain related to profiling, privacy and beyond. How should the EU balance crime prevention with ethical standards and protection of individual rights?*

Submitted by: Alexandra Delrio (IT), Ivan Fateev (DE), Kateřina Hudečková (CZ), Davyd Karpenko (UA), Daragh Killeen (IE), Maria Pereira (PT), Elisa Roberto (CH), Sophia Shafi (CY), Vika Soghomonyan (AM), Anastasis Trifonopoulos (GR), Hüseyin Nuri Zencir (TR), Lorea del Río Kutz (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament aims to:

- Ensure that Artificial Intelligence (AI)¹ predictive policing technologies are **utilised responsibly, reducing AI bias, and are respectful of human rights**;
- **Answer growing concerns regarding human rights at risk** due to the use of AI systems in predictive policing;
- Improve law enforcement in the EU while **protecting citizens' rights and digital sovereignty**,

because

- A. Individuals' rights to [privacy and data protection](#) can be threatened through the use of AI in predictive policing,
- B. Stored data is likely to face [cybersecurity threats](#),
- C. Citizens [show concerns](#) about bias in AI decision-making,
- D. AI can [reproduce and reinforce biases](#), impacting individuals' right to non-discrimination,
- E. The collection of inaccurate, outdated, or irrelevant data, [combined with](#) insufficient transparency, can lead to unreliable, unjustified, or discriminatory AI-generated decisions,

¹ [Artificial Intelligence \(AI\)](#): The capability of computer systems to perform tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as learning, reasoning, problemsolving, and understanding language.

- F. There is a [lack of transparency](#) in the use of predictive policing systems due to the “black-box”² issue, creating an [accountability problem](#),
- G. AI predictive policing [impacts](#) the presumption of innocence³ of individuals,
- H. European enforcement bodies may use AI tools that are [based in non-EU countries](#) for predictive policing, transferring highly sensitive data to third countries with lax data protection standards;

by

1. Asking Member States to focus on area-based policing in order to optimise resources and plan strategically;
2. Urging the Data Protection Officer ([DPO](#)) of the European bodies using AI tools to conduct and publish regular transparency reports outlining the criteria for:
 - a. Dataset selection,
 - b. The purposes of data processing,
 - c. Compliance with applicable data protection legislation;
3. Calling upon the [European Commission](#), in cooperation with the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)), to limit data collection of AI algorithms in order to ensure an appropriate legal basis and clear communication of individuals’ data collection and processing;
4. Encouraging Data Protection Authorities ([DPAs](#)) to strengthen the protection of personal data, by:
 - a. Ensuring the implementation of appropriate technical and organisational security measures, including encryption of personal data at rest and in transit;
 - b. Engaging data storage providers with a proven commitment to privacy and data protection;
5. Requesting the Member States’ judicial systems to establish clear safeguards ensuring that courts are informed when AI predictive policing tools have materially contributed to a criminal investigation or case;

² [“Black box”](#): A metaphor used by academics in reference to AI due to its complexity and extensive data input creating a lack of understanding, symbolising a system where we can only observe inputs and outputs without understanding the decision-making process.

³ [Presumption of innocence](#): A fundamental legal principle and right that requires every person to be considered innocent until proven guilty. It places the burden of proof on the accuser and helps ensure fairness and respect for the rule of law in criminal proceedings.

6. Suggesting Member States to initiate the recruitment of additional IT specialists tasked with ensuring the relevance and validity of information held on a regular basis;
7. Recommending Member States to prioritise the use of EU-based AI companies to avoid potential [GDPR](#) breaches;
8. Calling upon the [European Commission](#) to strengthen the enforcement of existing EU data protection legislation by ensuring that companies operating in the European market comply with applicable data protection requirements, through sanctions, where proportionate, and restrictions on access to the EU market;
9. Endorsing the [European Commission](#) to propose legislation, where necessity arises due to potential loopholes, focused on strengthening mandatory human oversight requirements for AI-assisted criminal investigations, ensuring that legally consequential decisions remain under meaningful human control;
10. Directing the European Data Protection Board ([EDPB](#)) to establish mandatory human oversight at both the input and output stages of AI predictive policing systems.



FUSION 2026
105th INTERNATIONAL SESSION

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
СРБИЈА SERBIA



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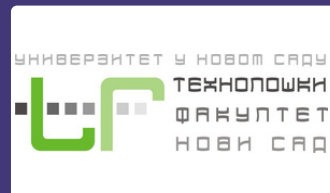


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