



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

YEREVAN CITY SESSION 2023





Table of contents

Motion for a resolution by the committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)	3 -4
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)	5 -7
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Culture and Development (CULT)	8 - 9
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)	10 - 11
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)	12 - 13
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)	14 - 15
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)	16 - 17
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)	18 - 19
Motion for a resolution by the committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)	20 -21

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

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to increase active citizenship of young members of society in the political sphere of their respective countries and to promote the awareness of their voting rights. We aim to achieve this by making the entrance to the political career more accessible for the youth and get the younger generations better acquainted with opportunities they can use to enact political change,

Because

- The youth is unable to successfully communicate with the Parliament in order to have their ideas heard,
- Major population groups are not adequately represented in political systems it results in
 - the youth not having access to events,
 - the group not being addressed in general,
- Long-term issues have been ignored by past generations which leads to greater issues in the future,
- Current issues concerning the youth in particular cannot be accurately assessed by older generations and are therefore not being cared for,
- Lack of diverse opinions for generating new ideas is a setback for existing problems which causes new issues to occur;

By

- A. Urging Member States to create an accessible communication platform between their parliament and the youth;
- B. Calling upon non-governmental organisations and the civil society to promote voting rights on social media and other media and by organising events, addressing the youth in particular;
- C. Encouraging the European Commission and Member States to establish safe and well-secured online voting;
- D. Recommending Member States to introduce a national holiday on voting day to ensure the voters' availability;
- E. Proclaiming Member States to require political parties to give 20% of their candidacies to people under the age of 29 to implement;
- F. Calling upon Member States to lower the minimum age for members of the government to 24 years at most;
- G. Further requesting Member States to introduce an age limit for Members of Parliament equivalent to the national retirement age.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (AGRI)

Keeping in mind technological developments for smart farming in urban areas and genetically modified organisms, how can the EU and European governments work towards more sustainable agriculture?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to contribute to the resolution of the food insecurity risks bearing in mind the technological developments and the rapid growth of the world's population. We aim to diminish or prevent the adverse effects of climate change on environmental conditions, and decrease the use of environmental resources that are already being overused,

because

- Huge greenhouse gas emissions stemming from agricultural activities contribute to climate change, worsening environmental conditions and making extreme weather events more likely,
- Deforestation by the agricultural sector destroys wildlife habitat, worsens the issue of air pollution even worse and further contributes to global warming,
- Plastic used in agriculture leads to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and water, soil contamination that is dangerous for the wildlife nearby,
- The overuse of fertilisers in farming activities leads to release of harmful greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of soil fertility and productivity,
- Water contamination caused by agricultural activities results in serious diseases, loss in biodiversity, and creation of dead zones,
- [70-90%](#) of freshwater resources are used by agricultural sector worsening the issue with water shortages,
- The privatisation of genetic resources of plants by major biotech companies through

Intellectual Property Rights causes obstacles to smaller farming companies in developing regions by outlawing further research and development,

- There is little to no trust in the genetically modified organisms (GMOs) among the public,
- Many farmers are unable to deploy smart farming technologies due to the lack of competence and knowledge,
- About [11%](#) of food produced by the agricultural sector is being lost and [17%](#) of food production is wasted,
- This overproduction brings financial loss and food waste;

by

1. Expecting the Member States to advise farmers to minimise the usage of agricultural equipment that emit harmful greenhouse gases and replace them with more environmentally friendly alternatives;
2. Further recommending farmers and private agricultural companies to use organic humus and genetically engineered seeds to increase the crop yield and minimise clearing of forested land;
3. Suggesting the European Commission to financially incentivise private agricultural companies and farmers to use more environmentally friendly and recyclable alternatives instead of plastic;
4. Recommending Member States introduce limitations for the amount of the fertilisers used in agriculture;
5. Calling upon Member States to encourage farmers to use water quality sensors to supervise the quality of water bodies and decrease water pollution;
6. Strongly recommending Member States to support farmers in the deployment and use of modern technologies such as Internet of Things (IoT) sensors and drip irrigation;
7. Urging the European Commission to incentivise major biotech companies to cooperate with smaller agricultural companies regarding the usage of genetically modified seeds;
8. Inviting experts to raise awareness about the benefits of genetically modified organisms via

social media platforms and other networks;

9. Encouraging the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization and EU Member States to develop a new educational programme to help farmers adapt to modern technological advancements;
10. Expecting the Member States to advise farmers to minimise the usage of agricultural equipment that emit harmful greenhouse gases and replace them with more environmentally friendly alternatives;
11. Suggesting private agricultural companies and farmers to build more cold storages for bulk handling of food to make it last longer;
12. Encourages the European Commission to authorise the cultivation of additional genetically modified organisms once the required criteria are met;
13. Suggesting private agricultural companies to deploy genetically modified organisms in farming activities to make produced food more durable.

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

In 2020, an estimated 24,2% of children in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Still today, the financial background has a significant impact on the education of children. What can European governments do to support children who lack the financial resources to receive an equal education?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to address the educational issues faced by children who are the most in need. We aim to give students from low socio-economic backgrounds more opportunities to break the cycle of poverty by increasing their access to basic needs and basic technological devices, and give their parents the tools to assist them. We further aim to increase the effectiveness of the European Child Guarantee programme,

because

- Students from low-income families lack [technological proficiency, access to technological devices, and availability of internet connectivity](#),
- There is a [lack of assistance](#) during the children's educational processes, due to the lack of knowledge of parents from low socio-economic background,
- Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the subsequent economic fallout and migration [have pushed](#) approximately 4 million children into poverty, with migrant children facing challenges related to [cultural and language barriers](#),
- Children from low-income families who lack access to education might be susceptible to drug addiction, crime and violence in later stages of their lives,
- There are limitations on the rights to work and employment of refugees in [at least 55%](#) of their residence countries, leading to a higher risk of poverty, further impacting their children's education,
- Children [have to work](#) in case there is a need of financial support in their family, increasing the levels of school dropouts,
- The effectiveness of European Child Guarantee¹ [is limited](#) when it comes to the diversity in approach, content, and scope of the National Action Plans across different EU member states, as well as the lack of EU enforcement authority;

¹ The **European Child Guarantee** aims to break the cycle of poverty by guiding Member States with tools to fight child poverty and provide access to crucial services. Each country creates their own National Action Plan, guaranteeing children in need access to free healthcare, early education, and secure access to food and housing. Funding is available from the EU via the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and Next Generation EU.

by

1. Asking Member States to increase the accessibility of basic technological devices amongst students from low socio-economic backgrounds by organising donations of used technological devices for reuse;
2. Calling upon Member States to increase the level of education among children and their parents from a low socio-economic background by hiring recent graduate students to hold interactive lessons and workshops;
3. Expressing its admiration for the [projects](#) of the EU Education Solidarity Group in the support processes of Ukrainian children in their educational endeavours;
4. Encouraging Member States to partner up with Red Cross organisation to make basic needs more accessible by establishing a social grocery store network, following the example of Luxembourgian [Butteker](#)² network;
5. Recommending Member States to alleviate bureaucratic barriers that hinder the access of migrants and refugees to employment, such as by simplifying the process of legalising their identity confirmation documents and residency permit policies;
6. Urging Member States to decrease the levels of unemployment of migrants and refugees by reevaluating recruitment policies and procedures;
7. Encouraging Member States to provide specialised part-time jobs for children above the legal age of employment, keeping in mind the importance of their education.
8. Further encouraging Member States to reconsider their [European Social Fund Plus \(ESF+\)](#) and [Next Generation EU](#)³ budget spending percentages to provide adequate financial support for children below the legal age of employment;
9. Calling upon local governments of Member States to increase the effectiveness of the European Child Guarantee by establishing an independent working group which monitors, evaluates and reports the progress;

² **Butteker** is a network of social grocery stores that offer individuals impacted by poverty the opportunity to purchase food and everyday items at approximately one-third of the market price. It was established by the Luxembourg Red Cross and is funded by the European Union (EU)'s Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD).

³ **NextGenerationEU** is a €800 billion recovery fund established by the European Union to support Member States in recovering from the economic and social impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS (ECON)

Over the last decade, cryptocurrencies have established themselves as an alternative yet comparably volatile form of investment and digital payment. What legal framework - if any - should the European Union and European governments introduce in order to reap the potential benefits of cryptocurrencies while ensuring the financial safety of its citizens and fighting illegal activity such as money laundering?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to encourage the adoption and widespread use of cryptocurrency in order to implement an alternative way of payment. We intend to raise awareness about the advantages of cryptocurrencies and teach the population about the principles of how cryptocurrencies work. We hope to make this innovation a safer and more secure way of transactions,

because

- External regulatory bodies, such as governments or national banks, are trying to intervene in the cryptocurrency system to make them centralised,
- Financial fraud results in significant monetary losses among crypto users, with USD 38 billion being lost from the years 2021 to 2022,
- The complexity of cryptocurrencies causes a knowledge gap among citizens, resulting in financial losses due to incorrect beliefs,
- The volatility of cryptocurrencies makes the market unstable and can be used to defraud investors,
- Digital wallets where cryptocurrencies are stored are susceptible to attacks from hackers;

by

1. Urging the [European Blockchain Partnership \(EBP\)](#) to create and develop internal regulatory bodies in the cryptosystem to avoid governmental involvement;

2. Calling upon the [European Securities and Markets Authority \(ESMA\)](#) to require additional security measures, such as fingerprinting users, to avoid unauthorised registrations and being able to track illegal activities;
3. Encouraging the [European Education and Culture Executive Agency \(EACEA\)](#) to raise awareness about cryptocurrencies by developing a new study programme, making it a mandatory subject at educational institutions regardless of the major;
4. Further calling upon [Insurance Europe](#) to provide an option of having insurance to secure your losses;
5. Recommending [cybersecurity firms](#) to set maximum limits on the amount of money that can be kept in each wallet in order to prevent big losses.

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

While modern society is heavily dependent on digital platforms, the regulation and oversight of social media companies and other relevant transnational enterprises are still widely undefined. What should the EU and European governments do to ensure a safe, reliable and transparent digital space and is the creation of a European Digital Public Sphere the answer?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to enhance the population’s media literacy, especially in vulnerable age-segments by implementing educational programs at academic establishments and beyond, addressing the risks of online frauds and cyberattacks. Furthermore, it strives to refine the regulations of data collection and in consequence its privacy and security by enforcing social media platforms to reinforce their online security,

because

- The growing [number of online scammers](#) using various methods with phishing¹ being the most widely used way to deceive people resulting in financial loss,
- Privacy and security regulations of digital platforms constantly need to be reinforced due to personal [information leakage](#),
- The [media Literacy](#) varies considerably among the population of different EU Member States,
- [Manipulative](#) social media algorithms are used not only to influence people’s online behaviour, but are also used to pose the risk of addiction, isolation, body dysmorphia, the spread of fake news, and general erosion of the fabric of society,
- Uncontrolled censorship policies lead to the spread of hate speech in other languages not recognisable to the social media platforms,
- The current system of information spreading via platforms leads to a twisted online climate in which [disinformation](#) and [propaganda](#) thrive;

¹ **Phishing** is the fraudulent practice of sending emails or other messages purporting to be from reputable senders with the aim of tricking individuals into revealing personal information such as passwords and credit card numbers.

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to strengthen the [General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) to ensure online consumers' safety;
2. Authorising the European Commission to accept the reinforcement of usage of CRM tools² and embrace 2-factor authentication³ for social media platforms along with stressing on Blockchain technology⁴ to assure transparent ownership of personal information;
3. Encouraging the [European Union Agency for Cybersecurity \(ENISA\)](#) to raise people's awareness of social media literacy by educating the public including schools, providing seminars for young citizens and organising educational campaigns;
4. Urging [META](#) to impose stricter guidelines on social media platforms use of algorithms in order to hinder potential risks which can adversely affect user's online experience;
5. Calling upon the committee on [Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs\(LIBE\)](#) of the European Parliament to improve digital regulations without affecting freedom of speech and censorship;
6. Calling for the European Commission to keep information up to date, process it through verification process and train people in strategies for dealing with propaganda.

² **CRM tools** let you store customer and prospect contact information, identify sales opportunities, record service issues, and manage marketing campaigns

³ **2-step authentication** is an extra layer of protection used to ensure the security of online accounts beyond just a username and password.

⁴ **Blockchain technology** is an advanced database mechanism that allows transparent information sharing within a business network. A blockchain database stores data in blocks that are linked together in a chain.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)

According to a 2022 brief by the World Health Organization, global prevalence of anxiety and depression increased by 25% in the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic. With the number of Europeans struggling with both pre-existing and newly induced mental health conditions rising, what steps should European governments take to ensure high-quality and equal care for those in need?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to provide equal mental health care opportunities to the general public by improving accessibility to adequate care, through ensuring the coverage of costs by public health insurances, integrating telehealth therapy, and creating educational scholarships for undergraduate psychology students. Moreover, we need to increase the use of prevention techniques by promoting systematic education on mental health, as well as reducing stigma around mental illnesses by media campaigns and promoting help seeking behaviour,

because

- [40% of patients](#) could not receive psychological assistance due to long waiting times in the public sector,
- The lack of integration of mental health into healthcare systems in general, and health insurance in particular, results in inadequate support and treatment for individuals struggling with mental health issues,
- In some of Member States, such as Romania, Slovakia, Estonia, an average therapy session costs more than 2 days of work on minimum wage, creating a financial barrier to accessibility for individuals seeking mental health support,
- Social media has a negative impact on individuals by increasing risk for depression and anxiety and by subjecting them to unrealistic standards, cyberbullying, and subtle cues that

can subconsciously influence their behaviour,

- The underestimation of the true impact of mental health issues can have negative consequences on an individual's life,
- The prevalence of stigma surrounding mental health issues and those who experience them prevent individuals from seeking help when they need it,
- A lack of knowledge about whom to turn to when seeking psychological care can make it difficult for individuals to seek assistance when dealing with mental health issues;

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to amend the Digital Services Act, establishing a platform that offers short-term appointments by evaluating the urgency of a situation;
2. Advocating for the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to push for an EU-wide recognition of telehealth therapy as equivalent to traditional in-person therapy;
3. Recommending the European Commission to include mental health care assistance in the European Health Insurance Card;
4. Calling upon the European Higher Education Area to offer scholarship programs to encourage students to pursue high-quality psychological education with the requirement of working as a public therapist for a set period;
5. Urging the European Data Protection Supervisor to advocate for social media platforms to implement AI technology to identify and remove harmful content;
6. Asking the European Alliance Against Depression to raise awareness of the importance of seeking timely mental health care through social media campaigns reducing the stigma surrounding mental health issues;
7. Suggesting the ECDC to provide an online questionnaire that directs individuals to the appropriate mental health specialists based on their symptoms and needs;
8. Proposing Member States to promote systematic mental health education and to include it in school curricula.

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

Just two years after the entry into force of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, nuclear threats are being issued again in Europe. How can European governments protect their populations against nuclear weapons and what role should they play in the global security architecture?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure the safety of each and every citizen from the nuclear threat, spread awareness about the devastating and catastrophic effects caused by the nuclear weapons, reduce the number of the testings and developing programs of nuclear weapons in order to promote global peace and sustainability via policies and treaties, and negotiations between certain bodies,

because

- The possible threat of nuclear war creates an atmosphere of unsafe environment affecting people's mental health, lifestyle, and work,
- The testing of nuclear weapons and their emissions of greenhouse gases and radiation cause severe environmental problems such as the depletion of the ozone layer, climate change, contamination of surface soil, air, and groundwater, as well as the release of considerable amounts of radioactive materials directly into the environment,
- In presidential republics the power to launch a nuclear attack remains in the hands of one single person - the president,
- States spending large sums of money on nuclear weapons, leaving less money for other valuable investments such as civil protection shelters and bunkers,
- There is a threat to safety for countries getting rid of their nuclear weapons, which may lead to other countries' aggressions,
- There is a risk of huge amounts of pollution of water and land to occur in the areas that are used as nuclear waste disposal sites;

by

1. Urging the World Health Organization (WHO) and the European Commission to conduct informational programmes to help those whose mental health is affected by the threat of nuclear war and war in general, especially prior to a potential nuclear strike or test;
2. Calling upon the EU Member States who signed the United Nations' Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD)¹ to stop nuclear testing leading to environmental issues in accordance with the first article of the treaty;
3. Calling upon the European Commission to start negotiations with Member States to involve the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, as well as other governmental bodies, in order to clarify the authorisation for the use of nuclear weapons, both in self-defence and in the event that the country initiates a nuclear attack;
4. Recommending the UN and EU Member States to establish an independent body in order to ensure national governments are balancing their budgets spent on nuclear weapons with infrastructure costs for the construction and maintenance of civil protection shelters;
5. Further calling upon the European Commission to create a special body which will reassure the safety and the alliance of those countries who decided to abandon nuclear weapons testing on their territory;
6. Suggesting the UN and the WHO to create a special body that will create new technologies in order to supervise and prevent the leakage of nuclear emissions.

¹ Article 1 of the UN Convention on the Prohibition of Military or Any Other Hostile Use of Environmental Modification Techniques (ENMOD) states that "each State Party to this Convention undertakes not to engage in military or any other hostile use of environmental modification techniques having widespread, long-lasting, or severe effects as a means of destruction, damage, or injury to any other State Party."

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

With their commitments to significantly decrease the environmental impact of their economies in the light of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement, what can the European Union and European governments do to fulfil these objectives in the transport sector without risking the job security of 11 million employed in it?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce CO2 emissions caused by the transportation sector by promoting the transition from fuel-based vehicles to Electric Vehicles while making the process financially flexible and, at the same time, minimising the risk for 11 million employees in the industry. Additionally we want to make EV production more effective and sustainable by reusing, modifying or recycling old parts of fuel-based vehicles that otherwise would be wasted. Furthermore we want to implement a more precise monitoring of the Paris Agreement goals by EU Member States,

because

- Newly produced EVs replace fuel-based vehicles that have bigger ecological footprint and lead to bigger amount of waste,
- EV infrastructure is underdeveloped, as charging points [lack accessibility](#), variety of locations and payment methods make it complicated to use, and charging speeds are insufficient¹,
- The required [infrastructure standards](#) are not being followed systematically by all Member States,
- Infrastructure and road projects often do not include lanes for bicycles, e-scooters, pedestrians and mobility scooters resulting in a low usage of bicycles,
- There is no adequate [enforcement](#) for EU Member States to adhere to the [Paris Climate Agreement](#),
- The anticipated [automation](#) in transport might lead to unemployment for the workforce of

¹ [Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure along Highways in the EU](#), Energies, 2023_- Abstract and Page 9

[11 million](#) people,

- With fuel-based means prevailing, the current transport sector causes 750 million tons of CO2 [emissions](#) in 2021), hence contributing majorly to global warming;

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission to force manufacturers to [reuse, recycle or modify](#) the mechanical parts of traditional cars for producing EV components;
2. Encouraging Member States to make the conversion of fuel-based vehicles to EVs more feasible for citizens;
3. Further encouraging the European Commission's Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport (DG MOVE) to ensure that [charging points](#) (Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment or EVSE) are placed in accessible locations, have a sufficient charging speed, and can be operated with a universal paying method;
4. Suggesting the European Commission to enhance the supervision of Member States and further monitor their progress towards the goal of carbon neutrality;
5. Recommending the European Commission to put fines on Member States that fall short of their commitments on the [2015 Paris Climate Agreement](#);
6. Emphasising DG MOVE in cooperation with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion to provide employees with appropriate alternative jobs by arranging professional education (retraining) for suitable skills development;
7. Calling upon the European Commission to implement an eco-friendly policy based on raising awareness via education, social networks, and marketing about converting means of transportation from fuel-based to sustainable ones.

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

Given the fundamental geopolitical shifts in Central and Eastern Europe since the initiation of the Eastern Partnership in 2009, but also the varying levels of success of integration in the Western Balkan, how can the European Union re-shape its cooperation with third countries, offering the perspective of European integration, while also ensuring core principles like democracy and the rule of law?

Submitted by:

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The European Youth Parliament aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the European Union's current cooperation policies with third countries in the region, and identify key challenges and limitations of these policies. Ultimately, it aims to make the EU integration easier while ensuring democracy and the rule of law,

because

- Rates of euroscepticism [are on the rise](#) among the non-EU states following the recent exit of Britain from the EU,
- [The lack of an efficient decision-making mechanism](#) among the EU Member States disrupts the process of granting candidacy,
- The [budgetary constraints](#) within the EU hinder the implementation of the planned projects and thwart the process of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) and Western Balkan integration into the EU,
- The political and the military unrest in countries such as Moldova, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan negatively impact their integration into the EU,
- The [visa requirements](#) for citizens of non-candidate EaP states' citizens hinder the possibility of intercultural dialogue;

by

1. Calling upon the Eastern Partnership (EaP) countries to counter anti-European propaganda and to promote objective information about the European Union;
2. Calling upon Member States and the European Commission's [Directorate-General for](#)

[Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations](#) (DG NEAR) to avoid subjectivity and prejudice in the decision-making process of granting the EU candidacy and potential candidacy status;

3. Encouraging DG NEAR to collaborate with [the European Investment Bank](#) (EIB) to reduce turbulence and political instability by providing necessary funding to fulfil the [Copenhagen criteria](#) and to monitor the progress of potential EU membership candidates semi-annually;
4. Calling upon the European Commission to make the EU integration of countries with political instabilities more realistic by
 - extending the deadline of implementation of [accession negotiation](#) steps,
 - Recreating the [European Community Monitor Mission](#) (ECMM) to settle peace in the conflict zones of the Western Balkan and Central/Eastern European countries;
5. Urging Member States to remove Visa requirements for the citizens of the EaP states.