# Resolution booklet

## Alkmaar 2026 Regional Conference of EYP the Netherlands

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*The order of resolutions in this booklet and the table of contents is **not** indicative of the order of the General Assembly. The Academic Board will announce the order before the GA, which may be altered at their discretion at any time.*

# General Assembly Procedure

## Procedure and Time Settings

### TL;DR

1. **Presenting the Committee topic**
2. **Silent reading of the resolution** (1 min)
3. **Defence Speech** (2 min)
4. **Position Speeches** (2x1.5 min)
5. **Response to Position Speeches** (2 min)
6. **Rounds of Open Debate** (3 rounds)
7. **Summation Speech** (2 min)
8. **Voting**

### Presenting the Committee topic

An Academic Board Member will read the Committee topic out loud.

### Silent reading of the resolution (1 min)

Delegates have 1 minute to read through the motion for a resolution and prepare position speeches and points for the rounds of open debate.

### Defence Speech (2 min)

One Delegate or a pair of Delegates approaches **the podium** and delivers a speech presenting the resolution to the General Assembly. It should introduce the topic to the audience, explain the rationale behind the problems, and show the solutions' relevance. The Defence Speech should do two things: one, it should introduce the topic and provide its context, explain why this particular issue is important, and why this issue must be resolved. Two, it should rationally and factually argue why the proposed solutions are sufficient and necessary to solve the issue.

### Position Speeches (2x1.5 min)

Two Delegates from two Committees come **to the podium** and each delivers a speech on their fundamental position on the resolution as a whole. The speech may not only be on one or two points but should present the Delegates' stance on the general approach and spirit of the resolution by using concrete points as examples. Delegates are asked to keep the speeches constructive and mention both **negative** and **positive** aspects, as they see it, of the motion for a resolution as a whole.

### Response to Position Speeches (1.5 min)

One Delegate from the proposing Committee is asked to deliver a response to the position speeches. The response should be delivered from the floor.

**Rounds of Open Debate** (3 rounds)
Delegates make points on the resolution. Points can express approval or disapproval with a Because-clause or Operative-clause (with the reasoning behind it), and (recommendably) propose a way to improve a clause that they think does not solve the problem effectively. Try to refrain from discussing and bringing up points which were already mentioned. Points are delivered **from the floor**. Chairpersons are asked to keep their placards raised during the round of open debate as long as the Committee desires to deliver a point and whilst the point itself is being delivered.

When a Committee is recognised by the Board, the Delegate will stand up and present their point speaking to a microphone from the floor. **A maximum of one clause per point may be mentioned, after that, you will be cut off by the Board**. After around 4–5 points or Direct Response chains, the Board will conclude the round by allowing the proposing committee to respond to the points. This response does not have an exact time limit, but the speaker will be cut off if it seems the speaker has covered everything they can

**Summation Speech** (2 min)
One Delegate or a pair of Delegates from the proposing Committee approaches **the podium** and delivers their speech summing up the discussion and responding to any points that were not yet answered during the Rounds of Debate. The Summation Speech should be a presentation of rhetorical energy and skill to convince the General Assembly to vote in favour of their resolution; thus, this speech can be more emotional than rational, primarily aiming to convince other Delegates.

**Voting**
The Chairpersons will gather the votes from the Committees and present them to the Board. The possible voting options are positive (Vote in Favour), negative (Vote Against), or empty (Abstention). The latter should only be used in cases of a serious moral impediment to express one's opinion. It will also be marked if a Delegate is not present (Absent). A resolution passes if it receives a simple majority of positive votes.

Each Chairperson will announce the votes once called upon by the Board in the following order: In Favour, Against, Abstaining, Absent.

# Rules and Placards

## General Rules

- A Delegate's wish to speak should be communicated to their Chairperson.
- The Chairperson has to raise their placard for their Committee to be recognised.
- Delegates should afford equal respect to all debates as if they were their own.
- Delegates are expected to approach the debates in a respectful and friendly manner.
- The authority of the Board is absolute.
- To keep the environment inclusive, loud clapping is only permitted before and after a speech has been delivered from the podium and after the voting results have been announced. To express enthusiasm, all participants are encouraged to use silent clapping/jazz hands. Moreover, to show enthusiasm during the rounds of open debate, the Committees are asked not to do this in a loud manner, but rather try to use their creativity to gain the attention of the Board.

## Committee Placards

Raising this placard indicates that the respective Committee wants attention towards something. Raised alone, it means the Committee is ready to be recognised by the Board for a speech or a point. It will also always be raised in combination with any of the other special placards.

## Direct Response

Each Committee will have the opportunity to raise Direct Responses (DRs) with a maximum of 2 Direct Responses per debate (so not per round of debate) for each Committee. When a Committee has a Direct Response placard raised, the Board will ask the Committee raising the Direct Response placard whether the point is **directly related to the last point made**. If yes, then the Committee will be immediately recognised by the Board. If this is not the case, the Committee will not be recognised. The Board has the freedom to deny direct responses at all times.

## Point of Personal Privilege

Raising this placard is a request to the Board to ask a Delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. Failure to understand the vocabulary being spoken or to adequately listen and pay attention does not warrant a Point of Personal Privilege.

## Point of Order

This placard may only be raised by the Chairperson if the Committee believes the Board has not adequately followed the General Assembly procedure.

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

***EU's dying Ecosystem:*** *Recent assessments show that the overall state of EU biodiversity is declining, with two thirds of protected species across Member States being at risk of dying out. Protection networks, such as Natura 2000, play a key role in the protection of our ecosystems, yet less than 8% of designated areas are effectively managed. Considering that biodiverse ecosystems provide indispensable services to life on Earth, how can the EU ensure their protection and conservation?*

**Submitted by:** Malin Borsje (NL), Joshua Cattel (NL), Evi Dudink (NL), Racheal Gomes (NL), Oscar Levelt (NL), Katja Meeter (NL), Sanne Raven (NL), Valerie Verwijmeren (NL), Gray Huber (AT, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to protect terrestrial and marine ecosystems by providing efficient support and promoting research on endangered species to optimise the protection of biodiversity,**

***because***

A. The EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 is not on track to reach all of its goals on time,

B. Insufficient implementations of EU regulations on biodiversity in different Member States can lead to competitive disadvantages on the internal market between them, due to varying environmental requirements,

C. Existing EU funds, designated to support biodiversity-related projects, are being misused for initiatives which do not align with the biodiversity conservation objectives,

D. While 27% of Europe's animal and plant species are well protected, the remaining 63% have poor or bad conservation status,

E. Out of the existing EU Marine Protected Areas, 95% are not regulated enough to actually benefit from existing ecological systems,

F. The release of chemicals into water bodies continues to transform marine ecosystems into toxic zones,

***by***

1. Calling upon the European Commission to implement control mechanisms at the end of each planned timeframe for the individual goals within the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030;

2. Further calling upon the European Commission to ensure equal implementation of EU legislation on biodiversity conservation across Member States;

3. Encouraging the European Environment Agency (EEA) to request companies to submit biannual reports on their waste and carbon production;

4. Suggesting that European Commission combat funds misuse by making the full granting of biodiversity funds conditional on full completion of a project by the beneficiary;

5. Urging the European Commission to better utilise its funding programmes and initiatives, aimed at species protection and conservation, by:

    a. prioritising the allocation of the LIFE Programme funds to build biodiversity conservation sanctuaries in urban areas aimed at conserving biodiversity,

    b. incentivising cities to join the Green City Accord and increase the number of green areas and parks in their urban centres;

6. Appealing to the Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE) to utilise the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive to further support research into threatened marine life;

7. Calling upon the EEA to prioritise data collection on the regulation of EU Marine Protected Areas within the EU's territorial waters to be used for policy and enforcement reform;

8. Encouraging DG MARE to set up water purification programmes targeting existing chemical pollution within the EU's territorial waters.

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

***Mental breakdown:*** *The mental health of youth across Europe is declining rapidly. Many people coping with psychological well-being issues are reluctant to seek help, as there still exist much social stigma surrounding mental health disorders. With the growing mental health crisis costing the EU billions each year, how can the EU improve its mental healthcare system, better protect mental well-being and provide support to those struggling with their mental health?*

**Submitted by:** Manon Boomaerts (NL), Lilly Breeuwer (NL), Imani Darson (NL), Tessa Guikema (NL), Julia Hoppen (NL), Destiny Kuna (NL), Razan Soliman (NL), Isabel Peralta Schutte (NL/ES, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to improve the mental well-being of its youth and reduce the social stigma surrounding mental health issues. It aims to improve the quality of mental support by highlighting the importance of supporting European youth as they struggle with their mental health. It intends to promote accessible and preventive mental health services to respond effectively to young people's needs,**

***because***

A. Mental health issues are seen as less pressing or serious in comparison to other health issues, causing people to treat mental health issues less seriously,

B. Current mental health support is viewed as neither trustworthy nor adequate, leaving a feeling of poor quality care,

C. The mental health crisis costs the EU billions each year, burdening financially both the EU itself and its Member States' governments,

D. Long waiting times are delaying diagnosis and treatment, potentially worsening the mental state of patients,

E. Expensive treatments represent a significant barrier for people seeking mental health services,

F. Social media significantly impacts the mental health of individuals, causing or exacerbating issues such as anxiety, depression or low self-esteem,

***by***

1. Recommending that Member States' education ministries implement educational programmes on mental health awareness and coping strategies in their school curricula;

2. Directing the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to launch awareness campaigns, focusing on the gravity of mental health disorders, and stressing the importance of seeking help;

3. Urging Horizon Europe to fund more accurate research on mental health, including quality checks, to ensure up-to-date and accessible information, and create a database on the topic;

4. Calling upon DG SANTE to improve mental healthcare quality and expenditure efficiency, by stressing the importance of preventive methods and establishing funding programmes incentivising preventive care;

5. Recommending that Member States provide accessible online programmes, such as online therapy and informational websites;

6. Requesting that the European Psychiatric Association help organise support hotlines where licensed therapists or qualified independent contractors are available to talk to and support people with serious mental health problems;

7. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (DG CONNECT) to propose legislation to strengthen the minimum age requirements, parental consent mechanisms, and awareness warnings in social media.

# Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM I)

***Safe Space:*** *Female creators and consumers of content are exposed to significantly higher levels of hate and gender-based violence online than their male counterparts, contributing to self-censorship and affecting their mental well-being. How can the EU protect its citizens from gender-based violence online and make the Internet a safe space for everyone?*

**Submitted by:** Entsar Algadir (NL), Rosalie Busking (NL), Lara Blank (NL), Chiara Calio (NL), Amelie Herremans (NL), Vincent Riezebos (NL), Julius Schouten (NL), Rebecca Shergold (CH, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to establish the internet as a safe environment for everyone to be able to post and engage online without experiencing gender-based hate. As a public space, the internet should be subject to the same jurisdiction as the physical sphere. Acknowledging the difficulties that come with this medium of communication, the European Youth Parliament wants to facilitate the creation of a future where everyone can feel safe online,**

***because***

A. Women are exposed to harassment in online spaces more often than men,
B. Most Member States' actions are still insufficient in implementing policies and measures to achieve gender equality,
C. Female politicians and journalists are at a disproportionate risk of digital violence[1],
D. The Council of the EU is yet to accept the European Commission's proposal to include hate speech under the list of EU crimes in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
E. Misogynistic thinking patterns and antifeminism[2] are being increasingly promoted online, especially by influencers through short-form video content, with young men as a particularly vulnerable target demographic, leading to the further spread of aggression and digital violence against female creators, motivating online harassers to become perpetrators offline,

[1] **Digital violence** encompasses hostile and hateful behaviour online such as threatening, bullying or harassing other users or content creators. It is often linked to physical violence.
[2] **Antifeminism** is a summation of different ideologies of inequality. It is rooted in a patriarchal worldview and promotes traditional gender roles. Antifeminism can manifest in many ways, predominantly through attacks against women.

F. The algorithms on social media platforms enable radicalisation spirals, especially endangering women, as audiences can slip into misogynistic and far-right content echo chambers[3],

***by***

1. Appealing to the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture (DG EAC) to implement an EU-wide education campaign on misogynistic hate online;
2. Strongly urging Member States to increase their efforts in implementing the Gender Equality Strategy;
3. Urging the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST) to
    a. recognise gender-based digital violence targeting female politicians and journalists as a systemic threat to democratic participation and the freedom of the press,
    b. develop an EU-wide institutional response framework that addresses such abuse as an attack on democratic structures rather than an individual concern;
4. Encouraging the Council of the EU to accept the European Commission's proposal to include hate speech under the list of EU crimes in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;
5. Calling upon the Directorate-General on Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) to prevent young people from becoming perpetrators of digital violence by proposing an age limit of 16 years on all forms of social media, such as TikTok or Instagram;
6. Strongly suggesting that social media platforms
    a. hire a sufficient number of employees to operate and respond faster within inappropriate and harmful content report systems,
    b. introduce algorithmic safeguards in the form of the periodic insertion of diversifying content on users' 'For You'[4] pages,
    c. revise their algorithms to limit their amplification of extremist material.

[3] **Echo chambers** are spaces where an individual will only encounter opinions and views reflecting their own. Echo chambers reduce critical debate due to a lack of diversity and variety of opinions.

[4] A **For You Page** or 'FYP' is a personalised social media feed that shows videos and posts based on the user's interests.

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

***Cobblestone streets or asphalt, renewing or restoring:*** *Over 75% of EU citizens already live in urban areas. With this share likely to exceed 80% by 2050, cities have to adapt their urban space to tackle accessibility needs and challenges arising from climate change. What should the EU do to ensure a balance between preserving cultural heritage and developing more accessible and innovative cities?*

**Submitted by:** Anna Bon (NL), Amélie Bracke (NL), Jip van den Broek (NL), Stella Hardy (NL), Femke Hogewoning (NL), Romin Parson (NL), Laura Ploeger (NL), Veera Mertala (FI, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to balance cultural heritage preservation and the development of more accessible and innovative cities. Through collaboration with interested and devoted parties, it aims to emphasise mobility-friendliness, invest in climate-resilient technologies and sustainable infrastructure, and guarantee that heritage sites are protected,**

***because***

A. There are still no binding EU-wide regulations on the accessibility of the built environment, leading to variability in enforcement of accessibility guidelines by Member States,

B. Numerous historical urban areas (HUAs) are not equipped with proper accessible infrastructure, and physical constraints make adaptation to modern accessibility standards difficult,

C. The impacts of climate change are accelerating, causing serious threats to HUAs and cultural heritage of the built environment,

D. The increasing demand for green and climate adaptive infrastructure proves difficult in historical environments,

E. Preserving historic cultural heritage sites is crucial for communities due to the educational and cultural values, as well as tourism they provide,

F. Regulations on renovation and adaptation result in challenges to adapt structures without compromising their historical integrity,

***by***

1. Requesting that the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) include conformity to EN 17210:2021 standards on accessibility of the built environment[5] as a requirement for allocating the European Cohesion Fund;

2. Urging Member States to enforce the EN 17210:2021 standards on accessibility of the built environment by requiring conformity in order for a development project to receive public funding;

3. Encouraging Member States, in collaboration with the European Urban Initiative and the European Environment Agency, to integrate sustainable infrastructure in and around HUAs, such as greenery, energy-generating pavements and energy-generating playgrounds, combining cultural preservation and climate resilience;

4. Suggesting that Member States invest in climate-resilient preservation technologies in HUAs, such as flood barriers and heat-resistant materials;

5. Strongly urging the European Commission to revise the EU framework for action on cultural heritage to take into account the need for flexible and site-specific accessibility solutions at historical heritage sites;

6. Inviting the EU National Institutes for Culture to facilitate local level community activities in historical and culturally significant areas and buildings.

[5] **EN17210** is a European Standard, intended to describe basic, common minimum functional requirements and recommendations for an accessible and usable built environment, following the Design for All principles which will facilitate equitable and safe use for a wide range of users, including persons with disabilities. Full enforcement of the standard remains optional for Member States.

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

***Price rocket:*** *Within the EU, prices for basic necessities and overall living expenses have been on an almost constant rise over the last decade, exacerbating especially the difficulty of low-income households. Global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine, have fragilised the supply chains of energy and food stocks. With growing governmental debt amongst its Member States, how can the EU ensure economic stability while protecting vulnerable households?*

**Submitted by:** Lucie Dubois (NL), Teoman Haznedar (NL), Finn Koterus Korting (NL), Susanne Rebel (NL), Nienke Schutte (NL), Julia Ściebior (NL), Jonathan Top (NL), Naiara Rodríguez Brito (ES, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to support households struggling due to rising inflation by creating a platform of affordable and reliable housing. It strives to create more job opportunities for the population with lower education through scholarships. Moreover, it hopes to foster a self-sufficient EU, especially encouraging companies in the sector of technology and energy,**

***because***

A. Inflation has caused rising prices, especially for staple goods,
B. Rapid inflation increase disproportionately affects most socially excluded groups and those at risk of poverty,
C. The average for government debt reached 81.9% in the euro area in 2025,
D. The cost of living continuously increases due to global trends and European geopolitical events, forcing households to reduce their energy use, and pressuring many residents to rely on social aid,
E. The housing prices have risen across Member States, making it unaffordable for many,
F. The current housing crisis reflects mostly on major cities as the housing demand is greater in comparison to its limited supply,

***by***

1. Directing the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL)to encourage citizens living out of subsidies to work low-entry jobs by:

   a. offering scholarships for courses on manual labour, and,
   b. increasing the starting salary of manual labour jobs;

2. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) to create more opportunities for young people from households living in poverty in the EU to study and work, by granting more scholarships for them to pursue education, especially in STEM studies;
3. Suggesting that the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) coordinates the creation of EU-wide standardised tests for immigrants with higher education to ease work permit restrictions;
4. Asking the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) to financially reward companies, especially in the agricultural sector, that have achieved EU sustainability targets of the Green Deal Agenda, in order to facilitate the establishment of such companies and EU self-sufficiency;
5. Proposing that the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) incentivise companies in key technological industries, which are absent in the EU market, due to strong international competition;
6. Encouraging the Directorate-General for Energy (DG ENER) to invest in renewable energy infrastructure, to increase energy independence and reduce energy prices for households;
7. Inviting Member States to research and develop nuclear power plants within their borders to ensure safe and effective energy production and waste disposal in the EU, as well as launch a media and educational campaign to inform the public of the advantages of nuclear energy in order to restore trust in it;
8. Encouraging Member States to increase their social housing availability in the areas most affected by the housing crisis through the creation of strategic plans.

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

***Home? All Owned:*** *In recent years, housing prices in Europe have increased drastically. In the Netherlands, the shortage of rental homes and properties to buy is one of the main concerns for citizens, especially within the international community. How can the EU tackle the problem of rising rent prices and support fair access to affordable accommodation for all?*

**Submitted by:** Anthony de Bie (NL), Ariana Oprea (NL), Alp Oral (NL), Marissa Klous (NL), Ramses Martinez Madrid (NL), Amélie van Riet Paap (NL), Joan Tura Desuyo (ES, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to lower rent and housing prices, through further investment in the construction of new housing and the renovation of existing buildings. Furthermore, it seeks to influence immigration in a way that is beneficial to the construction sector, and ensure more accessible student housing. Lastly, it aims to prevent any further housing shortage issues or rising housing prices,**

***because***

A. Housing prices in the EU have grown more than 60% since 2013,

B. Tenants have to spend a disproportionate share of the total income of the household on rent, often surpassing the commonly used affordability threshold of 30%,

C. 10% of Europeans are unable to pay their rent or mortgage on time,

D. Construction costs for housing keep rising and remain one of the main drivers of the shortage of supply, with 71% of cities flagging it as a major barrier to affordability,

E. Investments in housing supply markedly declined over the last decade,

F. 19% of newcomers to a city are overburdened by housing costs, affecting the mobility of EU workers,

G. Less than 40% of international students in Europe can gain access to student housing,

***by***

1. Requesting the municipal governments of major cities to implement a cap on the number of tourist requests for short term rentals, especially in city centres depending on economic experts' advice;

2. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EAC) to produce media campaigns to encourage elderly citizens to move to nursing and retirement homes, looking to free up existing houses and apartments, and lower overall rent prices;

3. Encouraging Member States to perform stricter selection processes when accepting residence permit requests based on the labour needs of the country, especially in the construction field;

4. Inviting Member States to safeguard existing houses from destruction and to attempt to expand their lifespan;

5. Trusting the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) to achieve the goal of EUR 153 billion per year invested to create retirement homes, improve social housing, and renovate currently unlivable units;

6. Encouraging less populated Member States to attract refugees to mitigate population growth in countries and cities where housing supply is insufficient;

7. Suggests that the Member States sacrifice 1% of unused terrain to create more space to build houses on;

8. Asking the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) to increase student housing availability by further investing in new housing facilities within the vicinity of higher education campuses, through programmes such as InvestEU.

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

***You are hired!:*** *Youth unemployment in the EU remains double that of the general unemployment rate, impacting over 2.8 million young people. This fuels social and economic challenges, exacerbating poverty and social exclusion. How should the EU approach youth unemployment to reduce the barriers they face?*

**Submitted by:** Henri Akkerman (NL), Jesse van den Born (NL), Elena Brüschweiler (NL), Myrthe Frijdal (NL), Eva de Graaf (NL), Thimas Rijvers (NL), Hanna Stalpers (NL), Ryan Mokbel (NL, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the youth unemployment gap in the EU by increasing the amount of skilled young persons and improving their education. It aims to do so through increasing training opportunities, ensuring the equal implementation of policies across Member States, and enhancing collaboration across organisations,**

***because***

A. The EU-level target of 9% concerning the number of NEETs[6] per country has still not been reached,

B. The number of NEETs in the EU has steadily increased over the last decade and currently accounts for approximately 8 million people,

C. Implementations of policies such as Youth Guarantee[7] vary widely between Member States, with lack of resources leading to inefficient results, such as the fact that only half of NEETs are covered by Youth Guarantee schemes, including Public Employment Services (PES)[8] Networks,

D. Long-term unemployment among young people increases the risk of social exclusion, poverty, health issues, and long-lasting labour market scarring,

[6] **NEETs** stands for 'Not in Employment, Education or Training'. It is used to refer to the situation of not being in employment, education or training of young persons, aged between 15 and 29.
[7] **Youth Guarantee** is the EU's policy framework and action plan concerning youth unemployment of 15 to 29-year-olds.
[8] **Public Employment Services** are government-run organisations that match employers to employees.

E. Between 54% and 93% of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)[9] report difficulties in finding workers with the matching skills,

F. Many EU countries report statistics ranging from 16% up to 68% of inhabitants lacking basic digital skills per country, while the European Commission emphasises that approximately 90% of future jobs will require digital skills,

***by***

1. Suggesting that Member States provide a nationwide online test approved by their national governments to aid young unemployed people to find their career path;

2. Advising Member States' ministries of education to reinforce the implementation of orientation courses in final high school graduate classes, providing future workers with useful information on entering the labour market;

3. Asking PES networks to centralise their matching procedures and other recruitment functions while strengthening the collaboration with local employment-related organisations;

4. Urging Member States to fulfil their commitment taken towards the Youth Guarantee and promote its opportunities in schools and other social facilities;

5. Requesting the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training to provide a wider range of suitable candidates for SMEs with the skills withholding their economy by creating a platform regrouping and offering accessible training in often-lacking skills;

6. Encouraging Member States to request primary and secondary schooling facilities to offer courses on technological and digital skills.

[9] **SMEs** are enterprises that account for 99% of all enterprises in the EU and provide more than 85 million European citizens. Often the primary entry point in the labour market, particularly for young people through jobs and traineeships.

# Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality (FEMM II)

***Comput-her engineering:*** *In a digitalising Europe, women working in Software Engineering (SE) are facing consistent barriers such as gender pay gap and unwelcoming environments. The resulting gender imbalance in the field induces a lack of perspective diversity in developing crucial software powering technological innovation. What actions can the EU take to ensure gender equality in the software engineering field?*

**Submitted by:** Besmella El Bay (NL), Ignacia González (NL), Poppy Joseph (NL), Melle Koot (NL), Marte Kranen (NL), Rosa Morahan (NL), Lieve van Oirschot (NL), Kaya Rüdel (NL), Savo Muheddin (NL, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure that every woman has an equal opportunity to join the Information and communications technology (ICT) workforce. Furthermore, it seeks to increase the interest in ICT from a young age while redesigning the recruitment process of the field,**

***because***

A. The rate of ICT roles occupied by women across European technology companies is only 22%,

B. Women earn on average 26% less than their male colleagues in ICT,

C. Increasing the share of women working in ICT in the EU to 45% by 2027 has the potential to boost the GDP by €260-600 billion,

D. Diversity and gender-balanced technology teams in ICT bring inclusive designs and better technology solutions,

E. The visibility and career progression of women in ICT is reduced by the bias they face in recruitment and promotions,

F. Stereotypes in media representations still depict men in professional roles more often, which stifles career ambitions in women,

G. Fewer role models in ICT reduces inspiration and confidence for young women in pursuing careers in the field,

***by***

1. Encouraging Women in Tech to increase interest in pursuing ICT from a young age in women by making new products and content for children, such as toys and television shows to be more gender inclusive;

2. Further encouraging Women in Tech to showcase important women role models in the ICT, through

    a. social media content, using platforms like TikTok, Instagram, and Facebook, and

    b. the distribution of posters and flyers on streets and in schools;

3. Further encouraging Women in Tech to raise awareness on women's rights and gender (in)equality in the ICT field by hosting international campaigns, giving companies training, and providing lessons in schools;

4. Recommending Member States' ministries of education to make digital skills and programming an obligatory subject in secondary education;

5. Recommending that all Member States introduce laws establishing a mandatory quota to ensure a minimum percentage of all genders in leadership positions in technological companies, taking inspiration from the Netherlands;

6. Calling upon ICT companies to redesign their recruitment procedures to fight against gender discrimination and the increasing pay gap by

    a. encouraging blind recruitment practices to provide equal opportunities,

    b. requiring the disclosure of pay ranges on all job advertisements to ensure financial transparency;

7. Advising Member States to encourage ICT companies to create support groups specially made for women, led by qualified therapists to ensure the safety and comfort of women workers.

# Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)

***Building bridges, not walls:*** *As the EU issued 3.5 million first residence permits in 2024, integration of immigrants continues to be of significant importance. While successful integration can reduce discrimination, increase social cohesion and encourage cultural exchange, barriers risk fueling discrimination and polarisation. How can the EU support the integration of migrant communities that respect cultural traditions while strengthening social cohesion?*

**Submitted by:** Rubén Ariza van Anraat (NL), Isabelle Nunnink (NL), Augustus Smith (NL), Arent Stapert (NL), Ilse Tas (NL), Thomas van Dorst (NL), Eimear van Ham (NL), Mariia Vasylenko (NL), Lavinia Weststeijn (NL), Beverly Boahene (NL, Chairperson)

**The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure the social integration of immigrants in the EU. It further aims to create an environment where immigrants can integrate socially and financially, leading to strengthening the economy. Furthermore, it seeks to provide educational opportunities and to combat polarisation and disinformation about immigrants. Finally, it strives towards a future where immigrants feel represented and seen,**

***because***

A. Nearly 40% of non-EU citizens with higher education are overqualified for their current position, which costs the EU an estimated €33.8 billion in annual growth,

B. 'Brain waste[10]' restricts the financial stability of the migrant population, thereby increasing the socio-economic disparities and long-term inclusion,

C. Ethnic minorities comprise 10% of the population but hold fewer than 5% of seats in the European Parliament, which creates a 'democratic deficit' that excludes minorities from decision-making processes,

D. Pre-migration difficulties, forced displacement and post-arrival stress can significantly affect migrants' physical and mental health,

E. Over 40% of non-EU citizens in the EU are at risk of poverty or social exclusion, a figure more than double that of EU nationals,

F. The lack of digital media literacy leaves migrant communities and the host society vulnerable to algorithmically amplified bias and polarising narratives, as only 38%

[10] **Brain waste** describes the loss of human capital that occurs when migrants are unable to practise their professions because their non-EU qualifications are not recognised.

of the society reports feeling adequately informed about migration, which creates an information vacuum[11] often filled by disinformation that erodes social cohesion[12],

G. The employment rate for migrant women is 17% lower than for migrant men, which indicates a double barrier of gender and nationality,

H. Language barriers remain an obstacle to social and economic integration, as linguistic fluency in the host country directly correlates with higher employment probabilities and earnings for refugees,

***by***

1. Urging the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL) to provide training with local field professionals to certify the equivalence of qualifications of a migrant's skill set;

2. Calling upon DG EMPL to encourage diverse recruitment by implementing incentives for companies that employ a specified percentage of non-nationals;

3. Recommending the European Parliament's Liaison Offices in Member States to organise meeting days for young immigrants to aid their integration and help them feel represented;

4. Proposes that the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety (DG SANTE) alleviate the mental toll on immigrants arising from the migration process by ensuring affordable mental and physical therapy is readily available;

5. Requests Member States' migration ministries to adjust the work visa process to boost the chances of immigrants accessing employment opportunities;

6. Asking the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) to provide further financial support to immigrants to follow education through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund;

7. Urges the Publications Office of the EU to improve employment equality between individuals of different genders and backgrounds by creating a public online platform where residents of the EU can anonymously list themselves as potential employees and get selected based only on their qualities;

[11] **Information vacuum** is a situation in which reliable or accurate information is unavailable, leading people to fill the gap with speculation or misinformation.

[12] **Social cohesion** is the degree to which members of a society coexist and cooperate. It is often associated with social stability and trust, while also involving considerations of inclusion and unequal social experiences.

8. Recommending that Member States to include lessons about immigration in their educational program, to reduce perceptions bias and misinformation about immigrants among students;

9. Encouraging the Directorate-General for Digital Services (DG DIGIT) to:

    a. further subsidise European NGOs like Social Observatory for Social Media Analysis and EU Disinfolab, to monitor digital activities and track sources of disinformation,

    b. stimulate coordination among different fact-checkers,

    c. recognise overlaps and reduce differences in fact-checking methods to optimise their efficiency;

10. Requesting that the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC) provide affordable language courses, including occupation-specific vocabulary and online university-level courses, subsidised upon completion.