



Thessaloniki 2024
48th National Selection Conference of EYP Greece

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ΕΛΛΑΔΑ GREECE



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

48TH NATIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP
GREECE



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COLLEGE**
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European Youth Parliament Greece – EYP Greece

Thessaloniki '24 - 48th National Selection Conference of EYP Greece

Resolution Booklet of

Academic Team of Thessaloniki '24- 48th National Selection Conference of EYP Greece

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Thessaloniki 2024 - 48th National Selection Conference

General Assembly Procedure

GENERAL RULES

- A respectful tone of debate is expected. **Any form of hateful rhetoric will not be tolerated.**
- All Delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless faced with a genuine moral conflict.
- In order to pass, the Resolution needs to collect an **absolute majority**, i.e., **50% +1 of the votes.**
- The wish to speak is indicated by **raising the Committee Placard**, which is done by the Chairperson. Only once recognised is the Delegate allowed to address the Assembly ; the Placard must remain in the air while the Committee is being “represented”.
- **The authority of the Board to recognise a Committee is absolute.**

OPENING OF THE GA

- **Reading of the Topic & Committee Aim by the Board** (2.5 minutes)

During this stage, the Board announces which Committee Topic will be discussed and then proceeds to read the Topic & the Committee Aim.

- **Silent reading of the Resolution** (1.5 minutes)

All members of the General Assembly (GA) read the Resolution by themselves.

SPEECHES

a. **Proposition Speech** (2.5 minutes)

One (1) Delegate of the proposing Committee will deliver this speech. Here, they should:

- Explain **why the topic is important** to begin with,
- Present both the **Committee’s Aim** to the General Assembly and the reasons **why the approach they adopted was the best possible**,
- **Mainly focus on their vision** for solutions, but some brief references to the Policy Proposals can also be made.

b. **Position Speeches by Two (2) Delegates** (2 x 1.5 minutes)



Two (2) Delegates of other Committees (= NOT the Committee) deliver these speeches. Here, they may either go for:

- **Support Speeches** = overwhelmingly agree with the approach and content of the Resolution (**at least with 80% of it**), as well as the general direction. They should **convince** the General Assembly of its value and may even suggest further improvements in the direction already suggested.
- **Opposition Speeches** = overwhelmingly disagree with the approach and content of the Resolution (**at least with 80% of it**), as well as the general direction. They should **firmly state their differentiation** and disagreement with the Resolution.

The Position Speech **should not pick out any individual Policy Proposals**, except as examples of a more general rationale. Rather, it should be used when a delegate **fundamentally agrees/ disagrees with the direction and content** of the resolution.

c. Response to Position Speeches by the Proposing Committee (2 minutes)

In this speech, a Delegate from the proposing committee **responds to the two (2) Position Speeches made towards them**. It is advised to explain the stance of the Committee, address others' concerns and ultimately make a point-by-point yet clear statement on why the resolution remains the best possible approach the committee could implement.

d. Points of Open Debate (4.5 minutes total per round, for 3-5 points, approx. 3 rounds)

During the Open Debate, any Delegate from a committee -aside from the proposing one- may ask their Chairperson to raise their committee placard and make a comment on the Resolution discussed. The Open Debate allows for **direct commentary on specific Policy Proposals** suggested in the resolution. Delegates can only address **one idea at a time**, and are encouraged to provide the proposing committee with feedback, context, criticism or appreciation and even suggest alternative ideas. **Every point should be clearly and linearly explained**, in a way that it comes across and helps the General Assembly understand the rationale behind the debate.

e. Response to Points of Open Debate (1.5 minutes per round)

In this speech, a Delegate from the proposing committee responds to the points raised by the General Assembly during the round of Debate. It is strongly suggested to respond to all the points raised, as this will present the preparation and knowledge of the committee in a more positive light. Often, it is useful to **take notes of the points raised** during the Open Debate, in order to accurately answer all of them without forgetting any.



f. Summation of Debates and Summation Speech (3 minutes)

Two (2) members of the proposing Committee shall deliver the Summation Speech. In this speech, they should:

- answer the **final points** of the General Assembly (= final round of open debate) - MEMBER #1 [incl. in the first 1.5 minutes],
- summarise the **entire** debate - MEMBER #1 [incl. in the first 1.5 minutes],
- give the General Assembly one **final reason why they should vote for the Resolution**; this part of the speech can be more emotional than rational - MEMBER #2 [incl. in the final 1.5 minutes].

VOTING PROCEDURE

- After the conclusion of all the speeches on a Resolution, the Chairpersons will collect the votes of their Delegates.
- The Chairpersons will submit the vote of their committee on GA Statistics.
- **Announcing The Votes:** After the voting procedure is concluded, the Board announces whether the resolution has passed or failed. In order to pass, the Resolution needs to collect an **absolute majority**, i.e., **50%+1 of the votes**.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY PLACARDS

- **Committee Placard:** Each Committee has a Placard with its Committee name, which must be raised at any point that the Committee wishes to be recognised to speak during the General Assembly. The delegates together with the Chairperson must decide beforehand who will be delivering speeches and making points, as well as their order, in case there are multiple Delegates wishing to make a point.
- **Direct Response:** Twice per debate, each committee (including the one proposing) has the ability to immediately reply to the point that was made directly before, especially in terms of the content of the point. Therefore, if a Chairperson raises the Direct Response placard, the Board will immediately recognise the Direct Response of their committee. If two or more committees request a Direct Response, the Board will decide which committee to recognise at its discretion.
 - We can have a Direct Response to a Direct Response - but no more.
 - The point needs to be relevant and **directly** respond to the last point made.



- **YES** if we get “The EU does not hold the competence to legislate on matters of education” **to** “You should change the school classes” .
- **NO** if it adds to the previous point without truly responding to it // “This is also unsanitary because ...” **to** “This practice is unsafe because ...”
- **Point of Personal Privilege:** This placard may be raised by a Chairperson if one of their delegates requests to repeat a point that was inaudible. Please note that the Point of Personal Privilege may not be used to ask clarifications on a point, only to ask the repetition of a point that was not fully heard.
- **Point of Order:** This placard may be raised by a Chairperson, if at any instance a committee feels that the Board has not followed appropriate parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the Board is absolute.

TIMES AND PROCEDURES

- **Reading of the Topic & Committee Aim by the Board** (2.5 minutes)
- **Silent reading of the Resolution** (1.5 minutes)
- **Proposition Speech** (2.5 minutes)
- **Position Speeches by Two (2) Delegates** (2 x 1.5 minutes)
- **Response to Position Speeches by the Proposing Committee** (2 minutes)
- **Points of Open Debate** (4.5 minutes total per round, for 3-5 points, approx. 3 rounds)
- **Response to Points of Open Debate** (1.5 minutes per round)
- **Summation of Debates and Summation Speech** (3 minutes)
- **Voting** (5 minutes)



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

Babel 2.0: With over 50% of online media generated in English, the language's role as a 'lingua franca' has become increasingly central in EU public discourse. Consequently, Member States have raised concerns with regard to linguistic imperialism, as evidenced by Italy's proposed penalisation of foreign words in official communications. In light of such pro-linguistic purism phenomena, how can the EU preserve its diverse linguistic landscape whilst ensuring that Member States' language policies respect freedom of speech and promote inclusive digital communication?

Submitted by: Nikanoria-Marianthi Gaisidou (GR), Eleni Gkouzkouni (GR), Paul Karamitrou (GR), Kefala Elpida-Theodora (GR), Nikos Kountouras (GR), Ioanna Koutoupi (GR), Melidoniotis Alexandros (GR), Alexandros Potolios (GR), Anna-Maria Poulou (GR), Evaggelia Psari (GR), Mirto Xira (GR), Eirini-Maria Zakalka (GR), Dora Zerdali (GR), Ioanna Alexandra Pappa (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to achieve digital language equality, ensuring that no citizen is limited by their language and therefore can fully participate in and adapt to fast-paced digital advancements. It seeks to highlight the importance of language learning and raise awareness within the EU on the value of all languages, both official and minority. It works towards safeguarding freedom of speech as well as the rule of law, particularly in light of recent initiatives promoted by Member States indicating nationalistic tendencies. Additionally, it strives to preserve the cultural heritage and national identity of all languages found across Europe. Finally, it aims to ensure equal linguistic accessibility in official documents, research and policies, while promoting a shift from multilingualism to plurilingualism¹,

because,

¹ **Multilingualism** conceptualises languages and language learning as distinct from cultural contexts, positioning them as separate entities which coexist within societies. Whereas, **plurilingualism** captures the holistic and dynamic nature of individual language users' and learners' linguistic and cultural repertoires.



- Despite Brexit, English [remains firmly established](#) within the EU and continues to [dominate global communication](#),
- Globalisation promotes English dominance, putting smaller languages at risk of losing their [cultural and national identity](#),
- There are [221](#) endangered regional and minority languages in the EU,
- Member States are [collectively falling behind](#) in achieving the [2030 Digital Decade policy](#) goals, unable to develop the necessary digital infrastructure and guarantee widespread access,
- [Reduced funding](#) and [technical assistance](#) limit support for key initiatives aimed at achieving digital language equality,
- [Varying levels of language readiness](#) across Member States withhold a smooth transition to the digital age, complicating efforts to ensure a unified shift,
- Multilingual Member States face [technical constraints](#) in the lawmaking process due to the economic burden of translation and the urgency of document publication,
- Recent rise of pro-linguistic purism in the EU, as is the case with Italy's latest proposal on [banning foreign words in official documents](#), threatens to infringe upon the fundamental right to freedom of speech,
- Approximately [21%](#) of the EU population is aged 65 and older, encountering [substantial challenges](#) in accessing information and adapting to the digital landscape, as age-related factors often affect their ability to [acquire new skill](#);

by

1. Suggesting National Ministries of Education encourage a shared European identity by establishing informative events, campaigns, and school programmes, such as theme weeks about cultures, traditions, and the history of every country in the EU;
2. Proposing that National Ministries of Press and Media boost cultural awareness and promote RMLs² learning by launching media campaigns with the help of native speakers;
3. Hoping that the [European Education and Culture Executive Agency \(EACEA\)](#) promotes RMLs by launching an EU-wide television channel with educational programmes;
4. Strongly encouraging the [Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture \(DG EAC\)](#) support the recognition, preservation, and promotion of linguistic diversity across the EU by organising competitions focused on RMLs and their speakers with educational rewards;
5. Recommending the European Commission align with the 2030 Digital Decade goals by establishing an audit unit in charge of assessing Members States' digital needs while considering the financial conditions;
6. Encouraging the [Directorate-General for Budget \(DG BUDG\)](#) to reconsider funding cuts that impact the development and achievement of digital language inclusivity;

² **Regional and Minority Languages (RMLs)** are defined as languages traditionally used within a specific territory of a state by a group of its nationals who are numerically smaller than the rest of the state's population and distinct from the state's official language(s).



7. Calling upon DG EAC to develop further multilingualism resources for digital environments and websites by collaborating with linguists;
8. Requesting the [Directorate-General for Translation \(DG TRAD\)](#) ensure the availability of all documents in both official and unofficial EU languages by investing in Artificial Intelligence (AI) powered translating services run by experienced translators;
9. Hoping for National Ministries of Culture to create more translation and interpretation centers by employing immigrants with the required language qualifications for such job positions;
10. Inviting National Ministries of Education to raise awareness on “Glottopolitics”³ by including it in school materials;
11. Asking the [Council of the European Union](#) to invest in the experiential learning of foreign languages by increasing the Erasmus+ programme⁴ budget and extending it to more age groups;
12. Inviting major language schools and educational institutions to promote language learning by providing free courses for people from backgrounds with lower socioeconomic status (SES) as long as they do not speak more than two foreign languages.

³ **Glottopolitics** is a sociolinguistic concept referring to any societal action aimed at managing language interactions.

⁴ **Erasmus+** is an EU programme providing funding to support education, training, youth initiatives, and sports across Europe.



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

The Devil Trades Prada: It is estimated that the imitation of branded products costs the EU economy €16 billion every year, considerably damaging brand legitimacy - as exemplified by the case of Madrí beer. Bearing in mind that fashion and high-end products account for the largest share of counterfeit goods, how can the EU leverage advanced technologies, such as blockchain and product-tracking systems, to reduce the loss of profits in the retail sector and regain consumer trust?

Submitted by: Magdalini Ainalidou (GR), Eirini Chatziioannidou (GR), Kyriaki Chatzistavrou (GR), Kyveli Chatzoglou (GR), Stergiou Chrysoula (GR), Nikolas Effraimidis (GR), Aphrodite Eleftheriadou (GR), Chrysanthi Kasmiri (GR), Anastasia Kyriakidi (GR), Nicholas Lagios (GR), Dimitrios Pappas (GR), Stellina Theodoridou (GR), Iliana Tsouroupidou (GR), Maria Tsoutsoumanou (GR), Andrea Ruzzeddu (IT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to address the issue of counterfeit goods by using the most recent and effective technologies, with particular emphasis on tracking systems. Furthermore, it wishes to oppose the popularisation of counterfeit products while taking into account the safeguarding of consumers' rights, their health, and the environment, as well as the concept of "brand integrity". Finally, it aims to protect the European economy and all stakeholders involved by proposing effective solutions, as well as promoting closer cooperation between the tasked authorities of the EU,

because,

- [The imitation of products](#) results in the violation of the Intellectual Property⁵ rights,
- Low quality counterfeit products put consumers' [safety](#) at risk and can be hazardous,
- Toxic dyes are [frequently used in combination with inappropriate disposal methods](#) to cut production costs resulting in damaging both the consumers and the environment,

⁵ **Intellectual property (IP)** refers to creations of the mind, such as inventions; literary and artistic works; designs; and symbols, names and images used in commerce.



- The purchase of counterfeit goods [is increasing](#) because of their perception to the buyers being advantageous in terms of price,
- Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) tend to see their space on the market [increasingly occupied](#) by counterfeit goods,
- The production and [distribution of counterfeit goods](#), especially in less economically-developed countries, involves, among other issues, [child labour](#),
- The advertising of counterfeit goods [does not always respect customers' privacy rights](#) by engaging in the misuse of the data collected to increase their sales,
- [Online consumers can easily be misled and deceived](#) after unintentionally purchasing counterfeit goods;

by

1. Suggesting the [Directorate General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs \(DG GROW\)](#) contribute to the education of students about counterfeit products and services by providing a structure for seminars and workshops for schools;
2. Asking the [European Union Agency for Cybersecurity \(ENISA\)](#) to assist manufacturers towards ensuring the authenticity of their products can be validated by the general public by encouraging the usage of QR codes;
3. Suggesting the [Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety \(DG SANTE\)](#) define the quality of products and inform the consumers for the most conscious choices by requesting clear descriptions on websites and tags of goods;
4. Further calling upon DG GROW to guarantee the safety of all kinds of products by developing a special working group responsible for:
 - 4.1. monitoring and checking factories importing products from both outside and inside of the EU,
 - 4.2. carrying out an approval procedure for every non-EU producer willing to join the EU single market,
 - 4.3. ensuring that all the products commercialised inside of the border implement common labelling standards similar to the [EU textile label](#);
5. Suggesting Member States integrate opportunities for knowledge sharing on the theme of counterfeiting and green habits in national conferences and local workshops;
6. Requesting DG GROW ensure manufacturers and retailers understand the potential of AI technology in detecting suspicious activities by offering increased opportunities for training;
7. Encouraging the [Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture \(DG EAC\)](#) educate the largest audience of online consumers possible about responsible shopping through social media campaigns;
8. Further calling upon the Council of the European Union to ensure the safety of consumers for online purchases by setting the usage of security blockchain technology as a guideline for European enterprises.



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

Big Brother Is Watching You: Along with the rise of new monitoring technologies used in workplaces, such as productivity tracking software, cameras, and even behavioural data analytics, a series of concerns have arisen regarding the ethics of employee monitoring methods. Considering the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2018) is already one of the strictest privacy and security laws in the world, what further steps can the EU take in order to make workspaces safer environments for all employees across the Union?

Submitted by: Daphne Antoniadou (GR), Nikolaos Charalampidis (GR), Anastasios Georgiadis (GR), Stratos Ileris (GR), Michail Mazneikos (GR), Sofia Angelaki Mertzemaki (GR), Maria Nikodimou (GR), Kyriaki Sofi (GR), Olga Stafylidou (GR), Athanasia Tsioutsia (GR), Nikolaos Zagkotis (GR), Gauthier Plat Sibout (Chairperson, FR), Ioanna Andreopoulou (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure safe and inclusive workspaces by minimising digital surveillance across them. It aspires to guarantee data collection transparency and foster trust in the relationship between employees and employers. Additionally, it strives to significantly limit Artificial Intelligence (AI) based evaluation systems by implementing human-based monitoring mechanisms. Finally, it aims to enhance productivity and efficiency without compromising fundamental human rights,

because,

- According to the principle of [human dignity](#), as stated by the [European Convention on Human Rights](#), the European workforce is entitled to [be trusted, valued, and treated with respect](#),
- Monitoring practices using advanced technologies provoke [significant ethical debates](#), specifically regarding privacy rights and their implications on employee autonomy and trust,
- Approximately [60%](#) of the European workforce express concerns about [privacy violations](#) at work, particularly due to employers accessing personal data - to the extent that some would consider quitting their jobs,
- [Several cases](#) within the EU highlight instances where companies terminated employees based on data collected through surveillance practices,



- Biases against employees based on data collected from personal interactions and behaviours can lead to [discrimination in the workplace](#),
- [Differences in the application and interpretation of the GDPR](#) across Member States are causing disorientation in the European labour market,
- The monitoring that employees are subjected to [typically lacks transparency](#) with regard to its extent and purpose,
- The excessive usage of surveillance systems powered by AI to evaluate data and employee performance in the workplace [is leading to iterative layoffs](#),
- Surveillance and constant enforcement of restrictions limit [employees' potential](#) to shape their customised and efficient working styles,
- The [commodification of files](#) including personnel's statistics and private information results in the exploitation of employees' rights,
- [37% of companies in the EU](#) that implement remote work, utilise video surveillance methods to ensure the efficiency of the workers, causing distrust between employers and employees;

by

1. Requesting the [Directorate-General of Digital Services \(DIGIT\)](#) to adequately inform employees about the usage of their data by launching media campaigns in the vein of the [European Commission's Digital Strategy](#);
2. Urging national [Data Protection Authorities](#) to take a harder stance towards the profitisation of employees' data through regulating the distinction between employees' personal and work-related data;
3. Instructing the [European Labour Authority \(ELA\)](#) to encourage private companies' compliance with ethical and legal standards by:
 - 3.1. introducing an evaluation and certification system for companies,
 - 3.2. proposing the adoption of frequent performance reviews and trust-building strategies within the workplace;
4. Inviting the European Commission to concretise the [Employment Equality Framework Directive](#) by setting up overseeing mechanisms regarding the automated evaluation of employees;
5. Suggesting [the European Data Protection Board \(EDPB\)](#) organise informative seminars for employee monitoring procedures by developing a platform that monitors the employees' engagement with the tracked footage;
6. Designating the [European Artificial Intelligence Board](#) to ensure AI technologies analyse only data useful for productivity tracking by:
 - 6.1. restricting AI models from making management decisions or assumptions that negatively impact employees' reputations,
 - 6.2. mandating human oversight for AI-driven decisions in sensitive areas like layoffs;



7. Urging National Ministries of labour to introduce a supporting mechanism for employees that shall encourage employers to focus on process rather than progress by
 - 7.1. promoting the role of workplace counselling through the engagement with mental health professionals,
 - 7.2. implementing anonymous mental health surveys for employees on a regular basis;
8. Encouraging Member States to ensure companies apply more flexible policies by
 - 8.1. empowering employees to design their personalised workflows and schedules tailored to their skills and needs,
 - 8.2. tracking overall output and results rather than micromanaging;
9. Strongly recommending the European Commission prevent the rampant misuse of employees' personal data by updating the GDPR and minimising cyber-surveillance.



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

Resolution Catch Feelings, Not STIs: The growing use of dating apps and digital communication platforms has been linked to a rise in casual encounters, further contributing to an increase in Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) across Europe. Considering the significant public health implications, both on a physical and mental level, what strategies can the EU develop to improve sexual health education, mitigate the spread of STIs in the e-relationship era, and ultimately address the psychological impact of online dating?

Submitted by: Maria-Violeta Bakarou (GR), Thomai Balta (GR), Melina Daskalou (GR), Vasiliki Geraki (GR), Maria Giamatzidou (GR), Evridiki Ketta (GR), Maria Koutsidou (GR), Dimitrios Mattas (GR), Calliope Moschaki (GR), Marina Panigiraki (GR), Ioannis Pagonis (GR), Eftychia Panousi (GR), Vasileia Pappa (GR), Sofia Simou (GR), Freideriki Tseliou (GR), Stergiani Topalidou (GR, Chairperson), Aggelos Vagias (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to raise awareness about safe sexual intercourse while combating the direct effect of dating apps and inadequate sexual education. It aspires to introduce a new culture of regular testing for STIs focusing on affordability and anonymity. It further strives to overcome the societal stigma surrounding STIs and support European citizens, by launching mental health initiatives. Finally, it aims to establish a legal framework for managing STI-related data, with the aim of mitigating the mental and physical consequences associated with dating app usage,

because,

- The absence of mandatory sexual education at schools and workplaces, in [the majority](#) of European countries, correspondingly leads young people to [irresponsible sexual behaviours](#),
- Many sexual infections remain undiagnosed, especially among [populations](#) with limited access to health care such as communities coming from disadvantageous backgrounds, financially compromised, and illiterate individuals,



- Sexual healthcare services are not consistently provided and [equitably](#) accessed across the European healthcare systems, as illustrated by the [common antibiotic shortages](#),
- Dating apps negatively affect users' [mental health](#) and [body image](#) by promoting unrealistic standards, leading to [mental health illnesses](#), such as depression, anxiety, and body dysmorphia,
- Many individuals with STIs remain [asymptomatic](#), unknowingly contributing to high STIs transmission, while the ones getting tested might be [stigmatised](#),
- Engaging in pre-intercourse sexual activities increases [STI risks](#), and while PrEP⁶ does offer protection against HIV, it may reduce [condom use](#), heightening exposure to infections,
- Online dating platforms foster bigotry, discrimination, hatred, homophobia, and racism as anonymity often leads to harmful behaviours, unprotected sexual encounters, and the spread of [violence](#),
- Men Who have Sex with Men (MSM) relationships have a [higher probability](#) of contracting STIs due to anatomical factors, inconsistent condom use, and psychological variables such as stigma and relationship dynamics,
- [Dating apps use features like unpredictable rewards for sustained user engagement](#) that exploit the brain's dopamine system, causing compulsive behaviours linked to increased anxiety and sleep deprivation,
- Dating apps can expose users, especially young people, to sexual exploitation, [manipulation](#) or pressure to engage in behaviours that they may not consent to,
- There has been an [increase in STIs](#), with gonorrhoea cases rising by 48%, syphilis by 34%, and chlamydia by 16%, remaining [the most common STI in Europe](#) with over 216,000 cases reported only in 2022,
- There is a [significant gap](#) in teacher training for Comprehensive Sexuality Education ([CSE](#)), as well as low [participation](#) when workshops are available;

by

1. Encouraging the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) to facilitate informative campaigns addressed to the general public, at schools and workplaces highlighting the health hazards of frequent and unprotected sexual encounters;
2. Further encouraging WHO to introduce mobile and community clinics for STI testing and preventative services to underserved rural areas and marginalised groups;
3. Requesting that the [Directorate-General for Research and Innovation \(DG RTD\)](#) combat the antibiotic shortages by funding advanced research in collaboration with the [International Society for Sexually Transmitted Diseases Research \(ISSTD\)](#) concerning the production and the formulation of [new medicine to treat STIs](#);

⁶ **Pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP)** is a medical intervention taken by individuals at risk of HIV to prevent transmission through sexual contact or injection drug use.



4. Urging [Mental Health Europe \(MHE\)](#) to provide systematic mental health services, which will be integrated into the Member States' public health systems, by collaborating with the National Ministries of Health;
5. Advising the [Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety \(DG SANTE\)](#) to mitigate STI transmission by asymptomatic carriers through regular testing, and the anonymous publication of the results;
6. Inviting IUSTI to specifically target misconceptions related to unprotected pre-intercourse sexual activities by further developing pre-existing educational tools such as CSE;
7. Compelling all major dating app providers to provide in-app reminders for testing, and links to verified educational sources in the form of “sexual health badge” systems, in collaboration with the [International Union Against Sexually Transmitted Infections \(IUSTI\)](#);
8. Advising the National Ministries of Health, in collaboration with relevant Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), to implement condom distribution programmes, following the [example of Spain](#);
9. Urging Member States to promote self-care practices by providing counseling services, such as mental wellness hotlines, and introducing visibility initiatives such as the bi-annual [European Testing Week](#);
10. Asking Member States to incorporate the provision of sexual healthcare services into the cost coverage provided by the [European Healthcare Insurance Card \(EHIC\)](#);
11. Calling upon Member States to pursue the harmonisation of legal frameworks with regard to STI detection and care, by integrating testing, monitoring and treatment into routine medical check-ups across the EU;
12. Encouraging WHO to inform the youth about the ongoing risks of unprotected sexual encounters by sharing educational information in the form of brochures and leaflets;
13. Hoping for the National Ministries of Education and Health to support a cultural shift in student communities by,
 - 13.1. integrating CSE into the school curriculum,
 - 13.2. equipping parents with accurate resources and workshops
14. Calling upon DG SANTE to raise awareness amongst healthcare professionals regarding STIs EU-wide guidelines by investing in more knowledge-sharing in the form of training.



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

The High Cost of Connectivity: The rapid integration of solar panels with Internet of Things (IoT) infrastructure has proven to optimise energy production by utilising management software, inverters, and communication networks. However, with increased connectivity, the risk of cyberattacks and remote shutdowns has also increased, potentially disrupting energy production, household security and even the stability of national power grids. How can the EU support sustainable growth while ensuring the protection of renewable energy systems, particularly solar panels, from cyber-threats?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to build a more robust cybersecurity system for IoT-integrated solar panels and minimise the leak and alteration of functional data from intrusive third parties, who could facilitate cyberattacks. It aspires to strengthen the security framework of IoT-integrated solar panels and power grids so as to increase their sustainability and reliability. Finally, it aims to promote the holistic integration of IoT devices into the renewable energy grid, in the context of a wide-scale energy transition, producing renewable, clean energy in a digitally secure manner,

because,

- Only [40% of Europeans](#) rely on renewable energy sources, with a mere [7%](#) exclusively utilising solar panels, primarily due to concerns about security and reliability,
- The volume of IoT-targeted malware increased globally by [87%](#) year-over-year in 2022,
- [Security vulnerabilities](#) in IoT systems discourage individuals and organisations from integrating IoT-based smart technologies into solar panels and renewable energy infrastructures,



- Concerns about [potential data breaches](#) have increased due to the introduction of IoT devices on the renewable energy grid,
- IoT devices in solar panels are designed to be small, lightweight, and inexpensive to meet economic demands, thus lacking an embedded sufficient firewall and [compromising their security and robustness](#),
- New vulnerabilities in solar panel-based IoT devices continuously appear, due to the [lack of research](#) in the domain of renewable energy-focused IoT technology;

by

1. Instructing the [Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content, and Technology \(DG CONNECT\)](#) to address malware attacks based on IoT-technology vulnerabilities by considering the introduction of a regulation in the vein of the [Cyber Resilience Act \(CRA\)](#);
2. Urging the Council of the European Union to promote the wide-ranging use of IoT-implemented solar panels by incentivising the implementation of cybersecurity regulations in private corporations as well as in the public sector;
3. Calling upon the European Commission to fund the development of real-time-detecting security systems capable of mitigating cyber-attacks on IoT-based solar energy grids;
4. Encouraging the [European Union Agency for Cybersecurity \(ENISA\)](#) to intensify the monitoring of suspicious activities with regard to solar panels by:
 - 4.1. promoting the development of advanced software systems for IoT-integrated solar panels,
 - 4.2. expanding upon the application of such technologies to domestic solar panels,
 - 4.3. placing emphasis on the users' data protection through the enforcement of zero trust⁷ policies;
5. Designating the [Directorate-General for Energy \(DG ENER\)](#) to promote eco-friendly technologies more accessible to citizens, which meet both economic demands and industrial standards, by supporting the creation of more affordable domestic IoT-enabled solar panels;
6. Directing the European Commission to improve the integrity of power grids by funding research on advanced IoT-based hardware and software.

⁷ **Zero Trust** is a security model based on the principle of maintaining strict access controls and not trusting anyone by default, even those already inside the network perimeter.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN A DIGITAL AGE (AIDA)

Entering the Matrix: As the usage of AI technologies is rapidly expanding into new fields, such as crime prevention through face recognition or even in decision-making processes, concerns are raised about the protection of citizens' personal data and the credibility of the decisions made. How should the EU promote the ethical integration of such technologies, bearing in mind the already-existing General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR, 2018) as well as the AI Act (2024)?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to introduce legislation that protects personal data without obstructing innovation, thus effectively limiting the harmful use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the judicial system. Moreover, it intends to reimagine databases used in Machine Learning (ML) so as to minimise the existing biases which hinder objective decision-making processes, while also taking measures to ensure the citizens' anonymity. Finally, it aims to inform the general public about the dangers and the benefits of the usage of AI technologies, eventually fostering their trust in these systems,

because,

- [83 million professional positions](#) are expected to be displaced worldwide due to AI in the next 5 years,
- It is becoming ever-important for AI technologies to be [transparent](#) due to its increasing use in several fields,
- [25%](#) of EU citizens are opposed towards the implementation of AI in the decision-making sector,



- AI technologies have an increased risk of [misusing citizens' personal data](#) due to its expansive nature,
- The creation of [corrupted databases](#) that contain biases may lead to diminished objectivity in decision-making as they display discriminatory behaviour,
- [Insufficient legislation](#) regarding data protection in the EU leads to legal loopholes, which can be used by companies to sell consumer data to third parties,
- [70% of European industries](#) have reported a net increase in employment opportunities as a result of adapting AI technologies,
- AI technologies can be used in many [unethical manners](#), from non-consensual pornography to political propaganda through the use of deepfakes⁸,
- AI technologies use personal data to create algorithms that maliciously target [consumer preferences](#),
- AI has contributed to creating [fully autonomous](#) weapons such as automated targeting systems that can be used in warfare,
- AI can stifle [human creativity](#), as citizens may develop an intellectual reliance on algorithms;

by

1. Inviting the [Directorate-General of Education, Youth, Sport and Culture \(DG EAC\)](#) to introduce seminars aimed at reskilling and upskilling already-employed people on the use of AI;
2. Directing private corporations that want to operate in the EU to become more transparent with their data gathering by
 - 2.1. simplifying their terms and conditions in a few easily understandable sentences at the risk of facing fines,
 - 2.2. explicitly explaining the procedure of decision-making in AI systems in their apps;
3. Calling upon DG EAC to introduce for the general public seminars and information campaigns on the functioning of AI;
4. Recommending private corporations that use AI in a professional capacity to improve their cybersecurity standards by integrating advanced data anonymisation⁹ techniques on their data sets;
5. Urging the [European AI Office](#) to minimise the potential for biased data by:
 - 5.1. increasing the amount of quality-control checks used in the training of AI models,
 - 5.2. funding further research on the creation of AI bias detection systems;
6. Requesting the [Directorate-General of Justice and Consumers \(DG JUST\)](#) to assess the effectiveness of European legislation referring to AI through the use of the [Key Performance Indicators \(KPIs\)](#);

⁸ **Deepfake** is a type of generative AI, which can create hyper-realistic images.

⁹ **Data anonymisation** is the process of encrypting data so that it cannot be traced back to its origin.



7. Instructing the [Directorate-General of Communications Networks, Content and Technology \(DG Connect\)](#) to strengthen current AI legislation by including AI experts in the process of amending existing loopholes;
8. Encouraging private corporations to safeguard the rights of workers by judiciously using AI as an assistive tool in their professional activities;
9. Inviting AI companies to help monitor the circulation of misleading deepfakes by inserting watermarks in all AI-generated images;
10. Asking the [European Digital Rights \(EDRi\)](#) to raise awareness regarding consumer manipulation by advocating for the creation of information programs such as seminars or digital campaigns;
11. Designating the [Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs \(DG GROW\)](#) to facilitate the implementation of GDPR by executing more frequent assessment procedures for all companies concerning the collection and sharing of personal data;
12. Calling upon DG JUST to ensure that the use of AI in warfare is recognised as a war crime;
13. Encouraging AI software developers to use human-in-the-loop¹⁰ systems during training of AI technologies used in decision-making.

¹⁰ **Human-in-the-loop** refers to when humans survey the data being fed into AI systems.



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

Youth Without Borders: Academic mobility programs such as Erasmus+ are constantly growing in popularity, promoting greater active citizenship, personal and professional development and societal engagement among youth from Europe and abroad. In light of the recent economic crises and proposals from the Member States to cut the funding of such programmes by up to 13,5% and €1.7 billion for 2025-2027, how can the EU ensure that youth development schemes remain financially accessible to all students?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure equitable access to academic mobility programmes for all young Europeans. It aspires to promote inclusive educational policies by introducing initiatives that implement a needs-oriented allocation of funds. Finally, it aims to engage as many educational institutions as possible across Member States, while directly collaborating with young Europeans themselves, thus laying the foundation for a future where the youth is the actual driving force behind innovation,

because,

- Multiple [bureaucratic obstacles](#) arise during university exchange programs, as exemplified by the academic credit recognition¹¹ and the inevitable language barriers that influence it,
- The average price of a visa is [higher for non-EU citizens](#), with 40% of research respondents of an European Student Network (ESN) survey having to spend more than four weeks to obtain one,

¹¹ **Academic credit recognition** refers to the harmonisation of all critical course components across universities with different curricula, particularly to confirm that students achieve the stated learning outcomes.



- The [accessibility](#) of exchange programmes, such as the aforementioned ones, rarely meets the needs of students coming from groups of low socioeconomic status (SES), such as racial minorities, students with disabilities, or students from single-parent families,
- People living in remote areas, small islands, or less economically developed areas, are faced with [significant challenges](#) in the accessibility of joining youth mobility programmes when residing in areas, such as the [Nordic region](#),
- Data from the 2021 [ESN survey](#) show that more than 25% of respondents reported having experienced accommodation fraud, 41% lack of information about housing conditions, and 49% excessive deposit payments when trying to find accommodation during an educational mobility programme,
- Member States such as Austria and Belgium [receive significantly larger funding](#) for mobility projects, in contrast with less economically-developed countries, such as Bulgaria,
- The extensive [lack of awareness](#) with regard to resources on funding landscapes decreases the chance of more students participating in mobility schemes,
- In countries, such as [Italy](#), youth agencies tend to delay the disbursement of funding¹² for Erasmus+ exchanges, with cases even lasting up to 12 months,
- [The Council of the European Union](#) suggested several cuts, as far as the 2025 EU Budget is concerned, including a significant reduction of nearly EUR 295 million for the Erasmus+ programme due to more “urgent” matters;

by

1. Urging the Council of the European Union to consider a collaboration with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the [European Student Union \(ESU\)](#) and [the Youth for Exchange Understanding \(YEU\)](#) and increase budget allocations, with particular emphasis being given to youth coming from backgrounds with a lower SES;
2. Requesting Erasmus+ and national immigration authorities to collaborate on the issuance of visas for Erasmus+ students coming from non-EU Member States by:
 - 2.1. extending the documents’ validity period,
 - 2.2. prioritising the applications of the aforementioned students;
3. Encouraging the Erasmus+ National Agencies to prioritise the distribution of funding towards students from lower SES backgrounds by including a separate and distinct section on the application form with regard to this matter;
4. Asking the [European Culture Foundation \(ECF\)](#) to encourage exchanges between neighbouring countries or regions and reduce certain financial barriers inherent to mobility programmes requiring extensive travel by organising smaller-scale, regional mobility programmes across each Member State;

¹² **Disbursement** refers to money that is paid out from a dedicated fund to support the participants of academic mobility programmes.



5. Calling upon educational institutions to take preventative measures against student accommodation fraud by:
 - 5.1. arranging in-school seminars that will further inform those interested in exchange programs about possible risks and safety measures,
 - 5.2. offering part-time jobs to exchange students in labs, library administration offices and such campus-based facilities, that cover student housing expenses;
6. Appealing to the [Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture \(DG EAC\)](#) to evenly distribute the Erasmus+ funds according to the host countries' living costs by setting a minimum stipend¹³ allocated to participants of programme exchanges;
7. Inviting the European Youth Forum to raise awareness regarding academic mobility programs through initiatives such as but not limited to:
 - 7.1. launching social media campaigns aiming to familiarise students with less-known difficulties that they might face,
 - 7.2. organising seminars for students and teachers alike, thus further educating them on the application procedure;
8. Suggesting for Erasmus+ to implement support channels for student seeking their disbursement by:
 - 8.1. developing a standardised refund process across all participating institutions,
 - 8.2. creating a separate 'Complaint Committee' in each National agency;
9. Further suggesting for Erasmus+ to promote domestic exchange programs by disseminating academic knowledge and essential life skills in the form of a mentorship scheme where students that have already participated in Erasmus+ exchanges can act as mentors for those unable to travel abroad.

¹³ **Stipend** refers to a fixed regular sum of expenses in the form of compensation to help cover students' basic living costs.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS (DROI)

Should I Stay or Should I Go?: Despite the adoption of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum (2024), which aims to establish secure external borders and efficient procedures for asylum seekers, challenges still persist regarding Member States' capacity to accommodate displaced individuals. In light of the Netherlands' recent request for an opt-out from migration regulations due to governmental priorities, what measures should the EU take to ensure a cohesive, case-sensitive migration strategy, considering the rising number of displaced people worldwide?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure that EU migration policies are comprehensible and consistent across all Member States, addressing disparities caused by opt-out provisions that allow some Member States to refuse accommodation of migrants. It strives for every migrant to have undisputed access to their human rights regardless of their backgrounds. Finally, it aims to guarantee safe passage for migrants and refugees through Europe and support their integration into EU Member States without erasing their cultural background,

because,

- [12.2%](#) of the immigrants in the EU are unemployed, counting as twice the percentage of non-immigrant citizens,
- New regulations in countries such as Greece make it increasingly difficult for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to become registered and provide [support](#) for refugees,
- The non-assimilation of immigrants in the Member States creates [economic issues](#),



- Over [1 million people](#) were hosted as refugees in the EU in 2015, many of which experienced rejection, discrimination, and disrespect,
- Many Member States are [facing immense pressure](#) due to disproportional burden-sharing,
- More than [90%](#) of irregular migrants use facilitation services¹⁴, which can be [extremely dangerous](#),
- Refugee camps, like Moria in Lesbos, often face [severe overcrowding](#), with over [20,000](#) refugees housed in a space designed for only 3,000 individuals,
- There is a [lack](#) of proper, culturally-sensitive education for migrants,
- [Pushbacks](#) regarding migration status have been a major issue, with [904](#) incidents reported in the Aegean Sea during 2023 alone,
- Slow application-review processes regarding immigration status [negatively impact](#) the health of refugees;

by

1. Calling upon the [European Employment Services \(EURES\)](#) to integrate migrants and refugees legally into the workforce by introducing cohesive policies that promote credential recognition;
2. Further calling upon EURES to ensure that refugees are integrated into the workforce by introducing vocational training programs;
3. Recommending Member States smoothly incorporate migrants into their host countries by expanding the use of cultural centres and similar educational institutions;
4. Requesting the [Directorate-General on Migration and Home Affairs \(DG Home\)](#) to raise awareness and minimise stigma around migrants by properly allocating funds to interactive campaigns and educational programs;
5. Calling upon [Frontex](#) to take a harder stance towards facilitation services without compromising the security of the refugees by enforcing stricter controls against smugglers;
6. Inviting the European Commission to ensure solidarity among Member States based on each country's socioeconomic state, population and location, by assisting in a reallocation process of migrants across the Union;
7. Encouraging the European Commission to aid in the expansion and modernisation of refugee camps by properly allocating funding towards their refurbishment;
8. Strongly recommending DG Home support legal migration pathways by providing safe and easily available means of transportation;
9. Calling upon the European Commission to assist in the reformation of the [EU Migration Pact](#) by:

¹⁴ **Facilitation services** refer to assistance provided by smugglers or intermediaries to help irregular migrants cross borders or travel through countries, often involving illegal means and exposing migrants to significant risks such as exploitation, abuse, and unsafe travel conditions.



- 9.1. introducing a wider range of requirements for all Member States to share the burden of migrants equally,
- 9.2. implementing stricter rules for Member States to comply with the Pact;
10. Asking EURES to streamline the bureaucratic procedures for asylum seekers by digitalising the process.



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

FarmGPT: In order to boost food production and operational efficiency in a cost-effective yet eco-conscious way, the farming industry has exhibited great interest in agri-tech in the form of drones, AI and digital farming in general. Considering various ethical and environmental concerns with regard to the involvement of large corporations, the impact on biodiversity and the increase of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), how can the EU ensure the responsible use of Agri-tech whilst focusing on farming productivity and sustainability?

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The European Youth Parliament aims to promote the responsible use of agri-tech and digital farming, harmonising the environmental, economical, and ethical conditions under which the productivity and efficiency of digital farming tools can be boosted. It endeavours to focus on protecting farmers' personal data and preserving small-scale farms, preventing the unfair practices generated by monopolies especially. It pursues the prioritisation of food quality, safety, and maintaining biodiversity. Finally, it aims to respect each country's legislation and economic situation while integrating CAP's principles, in order to help the majority of Member States to achieve eco-friendly and sustainable farming practices,

because,

- The public's disregard towards the agricultural sector can lead to health and safety problems as [the consumer is not necessarily aware of the production process](#),
- There is a [lack of transparency](#) regarding the potential side effects of GMOs, which have been found to cause issues with [biodiversity](#) and [human health](#),



- The regulatory frameworks regarding [GMOs](#) and [bioengineering](#) are considered outdated due to their inability to take into account recent innovations in the farming industry,
- There are [insufficient guidelines](#) for the use of drones and AI and fundamental laws with regard to biodiversity,
- AI technology in agriculture [lacks proper data security measures](#) concerning data collection and processing, thus infringing fundamental human rights as well as the GDPR¹⁵,
- The over-dependence on technological systems, such as AI, drones, and other machinery, leads to farmers ignoring and overlooking maintenance which may lead to [unsafe production](#),
- The extensive usage of digital farming in agriculture may eliminate certain manual labour jobs and lead to [mass job displacement](#),
- [Big corporations](#) often opt for unsustainable yet efficient and profitable agricultural practices in the form of chemical fertilisers¹⁶ and pesticides, thus jeopardising food safety, as well as harming biodiversity,
- Large corporations use [monopolisation policies](#), thus manipulating small-scale farmers economically, and preventing their access to emerging technologies,
- There is a lack of [farmers' education](#) on the use of agri-tech, which leads to suboptimal, unsustainable production and reduced profitability,
- The [limited access to funding in combination with the high cost of sustainable equipment](#) prevent small-scale farmers from pursuing eco-friendly practices, improving sustainable infrastructure and maintaining it.

by

1. Advising farmers to sensitise local community members to buy their products by pursuing increased advertising;
2. Requesting the [Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety \(DG SANTE\)](#) increase the information on GMOs and food traceability on the mandatory labelling already in place;
3. Inviting the [Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development \(DG AGRI\)](#) to guide consumers and farmers towards eco-friendly technologies by more heavily monitoring the implementation of sustainability standards set by the European Green Deal in Member States;
4. Urging the [Directorate-General for Research and Innovation \(DG RTD\)](#) to promote international cooperation by sharing the standard techniques of agri-tech machinery in new, EU-wide knowledge-sharing platforms;
5. Encouraging Member States to invest in professional education of farmers on eco-friendly technological practises by

¹⁵ The **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)** is the EU regulation on information privacy. It dictates how the personal data of individuals in the EU may be processed and transferred.

¹⁶ **Chemical fertilisers** are substances that are applied to soils or directly to plants in order to give nutrients that are optimal for their growth and development.



- 5.1. hosting educational programmes on the benefits of the coexistence of manual labour and AI in agriculture,
- 5.2. collaborating with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that will appeal to both younger and older farmers,
- 5.3. creating regional information offices and websites that are constantly accessible to all farmers;
6. Further encouraging Member States to provide positions to displaced people in areas of the agricultural value chain by setting up a co-funded agri-tech training hub;
7. Inviting the EU to support the collaboration with Copa-Cogeca to support collaboration by:
 - 7.1. investing in public awareness campaigns including education initiatives in schools and farmers' events
 - 7.2. providing matching funds for partnerships between Copa-Cogeca members and private-sector innovators;
8. Requesting the [European Central Bank \(ECB\)](#) improve and support the existing bank systems, such as [Alfabank's Agro-Carta](#), that provides a current account specially designed for the crediting of agricultural subsidies;
9. Urging Member States improve rural infrastructure by investing in internet connectivity and utilities;
10. Suggesting the [European Innovation Council](#) and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Executive Agency ([EISMEA](#)) expand on the "[Net-Zero Industry Act](#)" by making sure that each Member State enforces regular checks on the percentage of sustainable tech;
11. Calling upon Member States to to minimise environmental impact by expanding on the European Green Deal's regulations for agri-tech,;
12. Inviting Member States to promote technologies like solar power systems or basic organic input through advertisements.



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