



# AMASYA 2026

4TH REGIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP TÜRKİYE

## RESOLUTION BOOKLET



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

**Lost in Translation:** Regional and minority languages throughout the European Union are experiencing a gradual decline in daily use, primarily driven by urbanisation, limited educational opportunities, and the predominance of majority languages in digital and public spheres. Considering that linguistic diversity constitutes a crucial element of Europe's cultural heritage, what measures can the European Union implement to preserve and revitalise these languages?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to protect minority and regional languages and preserve the identities of their respective cultures. It recognises that languages are a key part of cultural heritage and seeks to protect these languages among native speakers, but also to promote their use and awareness beyond their regions,**

**because**

- The current EU legislation does not sufficiently [ensure equitable protection](#) of the cultural expression of all communities,
- International migration of cultural minorities to areas with dominant languages can [reduce the public use of minority languages](#), as migrants often have limited opportunities to use their native language in everyday life,
- Minority languages are often [not represented](#) in education systems, leading to their loss among newer generations, as well as confining them to unofficial speech,
- Minority languages are predominantly [spoken by older generations](#), placing them at risk of a gradual decline in usage and eventual extinction,
- The global dominance of widely spoken national and international languages [discourages](#) people from using minority languages,
- [Ethnic groups](#) speaking minority languages often encounter discrimination in public spaces,
- Language learning platforms only allow [learning minority languages via majority ones](#), restricting their accessibility;



**by**

- 1) Calling upon the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) to propose legislation requiring large platforms to:
  - a) increase transparency in algorithmic recommendation systems,
  - b) promote minority language and cultural content,
  - c) establish concrete support mechanisms,
  - d) promote local creators through funding promotional initiatives;
- 2) Encouraging Member States to promote minority languages through media, public life, and cultural activities in ways such as:
  - a) public awareness campaigns,
  - b) the release of news in minority languages,
  - c) the organisation of monthly communal meetings with native speakers;
- 3) Asking Member States to introduce minority languages in the education system as second or third languages, elaborating specific guidelines around their teaching;
- 4) Suggesting that Member States support educators and lecturers through:
  - a) increased funding for education,
  - b) continuous professional development programmes,
  - c) fair and stable employment frameworks,
  - d) access to digital teaching tools;
- 5) Recommending the European Language Equality Network ([ELEN](#)) promote residential learning of minority languages and their respective cultures by organising educational pop-ups around cities;
- 6) Urging Member States to incentivise private initiatives promoting minority languages, such as, but not limited to:
  - a) information campaigns,
  - b) television shows,
  - c) training programmes,
  - d) access to national broadcasting platforms;
- 7) Asking the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers ([DG JUST](#)) to advise Member States to strengthen hate crime legislation by:
  - a) introducing minimum standards for criminal penalties,
  - b) higher financial penalties for crimes motivated by discrimination based on language, ethnicity, religion, or cultural identity;
- 8) Calling upon the Directorate-General for Education and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to fund initiatives creating language-learning platforms based on minority languages rather than relying on majority languages.



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

**Ghost Towns:** Rural to urban migration, especially youth-led, is a common issue all around the EU, with small towns losing both intellectual renewal and man power and cities accounting for 38.9% of the total European population. How can the EU ensure a better and compelling working and studying opportunities for newer generations regardless of their geographic predisposition?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce youth-led rural to urban migration by promoting equal access to quality employment, education, and social services across all regions of the EU. It supports strengthening rural labour markets through investment in digital infrastructure, innovation, and fair working conditions, while ensuring that rural youth are not obliged to leave their communities due to a lack of academic and employment opportunities. Furthermore, it advocates for inclusive policies that empower rural youth, support local economies, and make rural areas attractive places to live, work, and study,**

*because*

- Workload inequality in rural areas is a significant issue in the EU as, in such areas, women continue to [bear the majority of care responsibilities](#) since insufficient formal care services limit their participation in the labour market,
- A [lack of career support opportunities](#) in rural areas causes youth urban migration<sup>1</sup>,
- Innovative, educational, and entrepreneurial opportunities, such as start-ups, universities, and technology events, [are not broadly available](#) in rural areas, limiting young people's STEM opportunities,
- [Insufficient transportation](#) services decrease quality of life in rural areas, further exacerbating urban migration,
- Rural areas often face [poor healthcare services](#),
- [Weak digital infrastructure](#) negatively affects rural areas' attractiveness, further accelerating urban migration,
- [Agricultural automation](#) and industrialisation reduce demand for human labour, significantly impacting the quantity of employment opportunities in rural areas,

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<sup>1</sup> [Urban Migration](#) is the movement of people from rural areas to cities or towns led by various reasons.



- [Limited access to quality education](#), combined with limited technological education tools in rural areas, leads to educational migration<sup>2</sup> to urban centres for academic opportunities,
- Many [educational support policies](#) are created in consideration for urban areas and [fail to meet the educational needs](#) of rural youth;

*by*

- 9) Urging the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to fund local municipalities to finance rural childcare, elderly care, and basic support services, reducing the unpaid care burden on women in rural areas;
- 10) Inviting the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Support, and Culture ([DG EAC](#)), to define rural youth as a priority group in [Erasmus+](#) calls, ensuring easier access to traineeships and short-term mobility programmes;
- 11) Encouraging Member States to promote rural-native companies via financial incentives to initiate rural innovation hubs and university-industry partnerships, providing more opportunities for rural youth;
- 12) Calling upon Member States to enhance rural social services<sup>3</sup> and raise local awareness through community initiatives, town meetings, and telemedicine to improve the quality of life in rural areas;
- 13) Encouraging local municipalities to cooperate with [CoMeCT](#) to start fundraising campaigns and get help from local internet services to provide quality internet access for rural citizens;
- 14) Urging Member States to adopt a tax policy reducing rates for new local businesses, shops, and entrepreneurial projects located in rural areas;
- 15) Inviting Ministries of Education to increase access to quality education in rural areas through the development of mobile micro-campus buses;
- 16) Calling upon community-based non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to evaluate existing policies' impact and share their ideas, creating advisory councils that include women representatives, and regional councils to reform inclusive support policies.

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<sup>2</sup> [Educational migration](#) is the movement of people from one place to another for the purpose of studying or getting education.

<sup>3</sup> [Social services](#) are healthcare, transportation, education, housing, sanitation, and welfare services provided by the government or organizations to improve people's quality of life.



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

**The glass is half empty:** Water scarcity is now an EU-wide concern to health and economic stability, extending beyond southern Europe, expected to incline the frequency with climate change and drought outcomes. Water scarcity affected 28% of the EU territory and 32% of the EU population in 2023. How should the EU redesign water-allocation rules and drought planning, and demand reduction priorities in regions most exposed to water scarcity?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen water security and sustainable water use by advocating for coordinated action between local authorities and European institutions, while supporting water adaptation strategies. Additionally, it fosters the adoption of innovative water reuse technologies while encouraging national integration of monitoring systems that ensure the efficient management of water resources,**

*because*

- [30% of the European population](#) lives in areas with a constantly low water availability,
- Around [23% of treated water](#) is lost due to leaks in the EU's distribution systems,
- Public and private awareness of the potential benefits of water reuse is [limited across Europe](#),
- The EU's Water Reuse Regulation<sup>4</sup> for the safe reuse of urban wastewater is [mainly focused on agricultural irrigation](#), excluding other key sectors such as industry, tourism, and energy,
- Member States face major challenges in systematically [applying the water footprint approach](#)<sup>5</sup> to manage their water resources effectively,
- Some Member States have been slow to fully implement the Water Reuse Regulation, as [water resources are tightly linked to](#) their geographical and climatic conditions,
- Sea-level rise is expected to increase the extent of groundwater salinisation, [reducing freshwater availability for coastal areas](#);

<sup>4</sup> [Water Reuse Regulation](#) is an EU legislative act that establishes minimum requirements for the safe reuse of urban wastewater in agricultural irrigation systems.

<sup>5</sup> [Water footprint approach](#) is a method to measure and assess the total volume of freshwater used directly and indirectly to produce goods and services.



*by*

- 1) Encouraging the Directorate-General on Climate Action ([DG CLIMA](#)) to fund and establish climate forecasting systems that are able to predict and adapt to seasonal water scarcity;
- 2) Suggesting that Member States' competent authorities install pressure sensors within water pipeline systems to detect leaks and improve pressure management;
- 3) Encouraging the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to foster the organisation of workshops and seminars explaining the environmental importance of water reuse and its advantages for sustainable water management;
- 4) Suggesting that the European Environment Agency ([EEA](#)) initiate a programme to provide Member States with annual reports on water demand throughout European regions;
- 5) Asking Member States to appropriately address shortcomings discovered by the EEA's report;
- 6) Urging the European Environment Agency (EEA) to support Member States in strengthening data collection and resource management technologies by advising on improved monitoring systems and the integration of data-driven insights into national water policies;
- 7) Encouraging Member States to develop regional water management plans that account for local water availability;
- 8) Calling upon the European Investment Bank ([EIB](#)) to fund water security projects that apply effective groundwater filtration strategies, restoring freshwater quality in coastal regions.



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

**No iPad Kids?:** Digitalisation is a key driver for improving access to services, education, and economic opportunities in rural regions. However, around 40% of rural households in the EU still lack access to fast broadband, compared to less than 10% in urban areas. How can the EU close the digital divide while ensuring digital transformation benefits rural communities equally?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to promote digital inclusion and address the digital divide between urban and rural areas within the EU. In order to achieve this, it strives to strengthen digital infrastructure and skills, ensure affordable internet access for all citizens, and support coordinated EU action to reduce social and economic inequalities caused by digital exclusion,**

**because**

- [Limited internet access and weak infrastructure](#) lead to digital exclusion in rural areas,
- The rapid digitalisation of urban areas leads to an [inadequacy of sufficient employment opportunities](#),
- With [subscription costs for basic internet necessities rising](#), low-income families are struggling to balance internet access with essential needs such as food and healthcare,
- Many residents in remote rural regions have limited education and [insufficient digital skills](#), resulting in reduced access to [information on digital citizenship](#), fear of cybercrime, a [lack of literary resources](#), and an inability to utilise online services,
- The concentration of corporate digital investment in urban areas, alongside the lack of such investment in rural areas, leads to the migration of young and skilled individuals, further [weakening digital capacity](#) in rural regions,
- Rural communities often have limited access to [news](#), [healthcare](#), and [education](#), resulting in slower progress and increased inequality;



*by*

- 1) Encouraging the European Innovation Council ([EIC](#)) to invest in innovation programmes that improve access to education, healthcare, and connectivity in rural areas;
- 2) Urging the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG Connect](#)) to grant financial support for rural areas to prevent digital exclusion;
- 3) Calling upon local municipalities in collaboration with the European Regional Development Fund ([ERDF](#)) to establish remote work hubs<sup>6</sup> in rural areas to promote regional development;
- 4) Advising the Directorate-General for Digital Services ([DIGIT](#)) to implement monetary incentives to improve digital infrastructure services in rural areas;
- 5) Recommending that the European Network for Rural Development ([ENRD](#)), in collaboration with Member States, create Mobile Digital Access Hubs<sup>7</sup> that expand rural internet access, provide communities with digital equipment, and offer free digital skills training;
- 6) Encouraging Member States to provide tax incentives for companies investing in the technological sector of rural areas to reduce regional neglect;
- 7) Calling upon National Ministries of Education to integrate digital skills and IT lessons into school curricula, encourage students to teach elderly family members basic technology use, and promote intergenerational digital inclusion;
- 8) Proposing that the Connecting Europe Facility ([CEF Digital](#)) support the deployment of 5G networks in rural and remote regions to improve digital connectivity and economic opportunities.

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<sup>6</sup> [Remote work hubs](#) are shared workspaces with internet and office facilities where people can work remotely instead of going to a central office.

<sup>7</sup> [Mobile Digital Access Hubs](#) are mobile units, such as buses or vans equipped with computers and internet access, that travel to underserved areas to provide people with digital resources, training, and online connectivity.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE (INTA)

**Baby Steps:** The EU's reliance on external actors for energy, food inputs, and raw materials has raised concerns about economic and strategic vulnerability. Currently, the EU imports over 60% of its energy and remains dependent on a small number of suppliers for critical raw materials. How can the EU reduce strategic dependencies while maintaining open markets and rural economic stability?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to empower the economic independence of its Member States in international open markets, primarily by decreasing the strategic dependencies that hinder its open markets and rural economic stability. It endeavours to improve the trade balance of the EU through the domestication of energy, food inputs, and raw materials,**

*because*

- Due to the EU's reliance on external energy suppliers, following the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's Invasion of Ukraine, in 2022, European energy imports reached their [the highest level since 1990](#),
- The [InvestEU](#) programme [is not sufficiently funded](#) by the European Commission, which hinders the EU's [aim to fund the green energy transition](#), thereby reducing the reliance on external actors for energy,
- The EU's dependence on imported raw materials and [insufficient domestic production of raw materials](#) make it susceptible to external economic coercion,
- Green energy accessibility is not optimised due to its [dependence on external factors](#) such as differing levels of technological development, access to human labour, and varying affordability of raw materials amongst Member States, which makes rural economies more reliant on [imported energy supplies](#),
- [Protectionist laws aimed at safeguarding the EU's economic stability](#) were introduced in response to the global financial crisis, as disruptions to market freedom and rural economic stability contributed to [higher prices for imported goods and reduced their circulation](#) within the EU market,
- Although the EU enacted policies to increase agricultural independence, notably the Common Agricultural Policy ([CAP](#)), it remains [dependent on imports](#) for materials such as iron, copper, and other ores;



*by*

- 1) Calling upon to strengthen the coordination of the EU Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ([ACER](#)) EU's strategic energy reserves;
- 2) Encouraging the Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs ([DG ECFIN](#)) to increase funding for InvestEU in order to expand its scope and increase its areas of functions into issues such as energy efficiency, the open market, and rural areas;
- 3) Encouraging the Directorate-General for International Partnerships ([DG INTPA](#)) to forge diverse trading partnerships to reduce dependence on external actors;
- 4) Calling upon the European Investment Bank ([EIB](#)) to invest in nuclear energy and smart cross-border grids to connect Member States through shared energy resources, and reduce dependency on external actors;
- 5) Calling upon the Directorate-General on Trade and Economic Security ([DG TRADE](#)) to gradually reduce protectionist measures introduced on security grounds;
- 6) Calling upon the Directorate-General on Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to invest in precision agriculture and replace harmful fertilisers with others such as bio-fertilisers, organic fertilisers, microbial soil enhancers, with the contributions of the Agroecology for Europe ([AE4EU](#)), increasing its production efficiency.



## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE HOUSING CRISIS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION (HOUS)**

**Nice View, No Neighbours:** In many rural and peripheral regions, increased second-home ownership and investment-driven demand have reduced the availability of affordable housing for local residents. As housing prices rise faster than wages, communities face labour shortages, reduced services, and weakened local economies. Against this backdrop, how can the EU assist rural areas in balancing housing markets and promoting economic sustainability while safeguarding market freedoms and property rights?

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**The European Youth Parliament aims to support social housing and introduce regulatory incentives in order to combat the ongoing housing crisis, promote socio-economic balance, housing affordability, healthy relationships between locals and tourists, and mental well-being in rural regions, especially those that are negatively affected by gentrification<sup>8</sup>,**

**because**

- In the first quarter of 2025, [house prices and rents rose significantly](#) compared to 2024,
- In 2024, [6.39% of households](#) in EU rural areas spent more than 40% of their disposable income on housing,
- In EU regions that have high demand for both tourism and houses, for every 100 additional short-term rentals (STRs) or vacancy listings, local rents [rise by nearly 2%](#),
- [33% of Europeans live](#) in homes with more space than what is considered satisfactory,
- The changing socio-economic structure and the increase in second-home ownership [create a degrading impact](#) on the locals' perspectives of tourists,
- Residents of gentrified neighbourhoods [show a 1.4% rise](#) in psychological distress, which further leads to feelings of alienation among locals;

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<sup>8</sup> [Gentrification](#) is the process of socio-economic change within neighbourhoods driven by incoming higher-income residents.



*by*

- 1) Asking the European Investment Bank ([EIB](#)) to direct funds toward the Pan-European Housing Investment Platform<sup>9</sup> and working with national ministries of finance to make the practices described in it as widely spread as possible;
- 2) Requesting Member States to provide tax credits for households that spend more than 40% of their income on accommodation;
- 3) Calling upon the European Commission to reallocate more funds from the [European Social Fund Plus \(ESF+\)](#) to social housing support to reinforce the [European Affordable Housing plan](#);
- 4) Recommending that the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy ([DG REGIO](#)) collaborate with Member States to stabilise rent prices, particularly in gentrified zones, through:
  - a) the establishment of higher taxes for vacant houses and STR owners,
  - b) allowing owners to only turn their residences into vacant houses if they have a special permit issued by the competent municipality;
- 5) Encouraging Member States to enact specified national laws limiting habitation sizes, allowing for more housing to be constructed to promote affordability;
- 6) Inviting Member States' municipalities to involve local residents in decisions regarding tourism and second-home ownership by creating advisory councils that include residents;
- 7) Urging the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([DG SANTE](#)) to improve the collective mental health in regions affected by gentrification through the establishment of social support programmes aimed at distressed locals.

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<sup>9</sup> [The Pan-European Investment Platform for Affordable and Sustainable Housing](#) is a new initiative being developed by the European Commission and the European Investment Bank (EIB) Group with the aim of addressing Europe's housing investment gap by connecting public authorities, private investors, and financial institutions across the EU.