



RESOLUTION BOOKLET



ESKİŞEHİR

5TH REGIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP TÜRKİYE



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General Assembly Procedure

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.

The authority of the board is absolute.

Procedure

1. Reminder to stay respectful and debate, not attack
2. Reading out of the topic
3. Defence speech (max 3')
4. Position speech (two; max 90'')
5. Answer to position (max 90'')
6. Rounds of open debate, each followed by an answer from the proposing committee (3 rounds, max 90'')
7. Summation speech (1 person, 3' max)
8. Vote on the motion for a resolution

Speeches

All speeches happen from the podium.

Defence Speech

The Defence Speech is used by the proposing Committee to explain the proposed Resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the Committee and to show how the current Resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more of a factual than an emotional speech.

Position Speeches

After the defence speech, one or two committees will be recognised to deliver Position Speeches. The speeches should clearly agree or disagree with the goals of the committee or with the general direction of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of individual points, but go in favour or against the essence of the motion for a resolution.

Summation Speech

The Summation Speech is the last chance for the proposing committee to convince the General Assembly to vote in favour of their motion for a resolution, but also to bring closure to the debates. The speech can be held by two delegates, but only one microphone change is allowed.

Placards

Next to the committee placard, the committees can raise the following placards:

Point of Personal Privilege

This placard is used when a speaker was not audible by the committee, often due to microphone issues.

Point of Order

This placard is used when the board of the session commits a fault in the procedure. The placard can only be raised by a chairperson.

Direct Response

This placard is used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised once per debate per Committee and cannot be used on another Direct Response. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used. The Direct Response can not be used on Speeches and Answers to Rounds of Open Debates.

Special rules apply to Proposing Committees, which are granted two Direct responses, and can use them on points, as well as on Direct responses.



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

Academics in Distress: According to the European Commission, [44% of Europeans lack basic digital skills](#), while many education systems struggle to adapt to rapid technological change. As the future workforce increasingly depends on digital literacy and creative thinking, how should the EU support education systems that equip young Europeans with the skills needed for an innovative and resilient society?

Submitted by:

Selin Akbulut (TR), Ekin Arslanyılmaz (TR), Doruk Atabek (TR), Ayşe Aydınır (TR), Ece Naz Çil (TR), Efe Kaya (TR), Barış Boran Özmen (TR), Özüm Seren (TR), İpek Sözgen (TR), Talya Uyar (TR), Doruk Gorbon (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that [only 47% of the adults](#) had a learning opportunity in 2022 in Europe, and adults and elderly populations have fewer opportunities to develop and practise digital skills,
- B. Alarmed by how generational bias¹ is shaped by negative perceptions of younger generations' technology use, [discouraging older populations from adopting digital tools](#) and engaging in digital learning,
- C. Realising that the lack of comprehensive digital education in national public schooling systems results in [inadequate skill development](#) and disparities in digital literacy²,
- D. Convinced that the lack of digital literacy skills in the EU is driven by unequal access to digital infrastructure due to geographical differences in the share of people with [above-basic skills between urban and rural residents](#),
- E. Concerned by the unequal [development of digital skills in the EU](#), as unequal access to digital devices and tools in low-income households delays skill acquisition and reinforces socioeconomic disparities,

¹**Generational Bias** refers to a form of ageism involving stereotypes and unfair judgments based on a person's age.

²**Digital Literacy** refers to the ability to use computers and other electronic devices to complete tasks efficiently and effectively



- F. Acknowledging that the [EU seeks to ensure that education systems keep pace with technological advancements](#), yet a lack of adaptation leads to a gap in digital knowledge,
- G. Realising that [about 60% of instructors lack the technical skills](#) and training to use digital devices and educational technologies, making it difficult to integrate them into their teaching,
- H. Alarmed by the differences in GDP per capita across the EU, leading [to unequal access](#) to digital devices, contributing to disparities in digital skill development between Member States, with a gap in GDP per capita,
1. Calls upon the European Commission's Directorate Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG Connect](#)) to establish policy frameworks and accessibility standards that incentivise the development of age-inclusive technologies, including simplified interfaces and accessibility features;
 2. Urges the [Digital Skills and Jobs Coalition](#) to launch awareness campaigns and digital literacy initiatives for the older population, encouraging the use of digital services through Member State-led subsidy schemes;
 3. Invites the Directorate General for Education and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to support Member States to invest in continuous, practical digital skills training programmes for teachers;
 4. Calls upon the [Digital Skillup Programme](#) to provide teachers with certified professional development opportunities and encourages Member States to recognise these achievements through national incentive schemes;
 5. Calls upon the DG EAC, in coordination with the national ministries of education, to integrate comprehensive digital literacy curricula into all levels of formal education;
 6. Urges DG Connect to cooperate with private telecommunication providers to invest in high-speed infrastructure in rural areas;
 7. Calls upon the European Commission to review the European Accessibility Act ([EAA](#)) every 2 years to ensure national curricula stay updated with technological advancements;
 8. Invites Member States, with the support of EU structural funds, to provide free digital devices to low-income students through school-lending programmes,
 9. Calls upon the Collecting Europe Facility ([CEF](#)) to establish partnerships with telecom companies to provide subsidised connectivity for low-income schemes,
 10. Calls upon the [European Schoolnet](#) to increase funding and partnerships in the targeted Member States with low technological access to improve accessibility to digital tools.



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

The Generation at the Crossroads: *Despite economic recovery in recent years, youth unemployment in the EU remains at around 14–15%, significantly higher than the general unemployment rate. As automation and artificial intelligence reshape the labour market, how should the EU ensure fair employment opportunities and social protection for young people entering an increasingly uncertain workforce?*

Submitted by:

Beren Abaklı (TR), Zeynep Araz (TR), Beste Coşkun (TR), Asya Çelik (TR), Yasemin Erol (TR), Ela Güven (TR), Ada Kocaaliler (TR), Beliz Mehmetoğlu (TR), Pırıl Oktar, Yağmur Özdemir (TR), Özgü Erhan (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the fact that approximately [11-13%](#) of young people in the EU are classified as Not in Education, Employment, or Training ([NEETs](#)), reflecting a [significant risk](#) of long-term social and economic exclusion,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the fact that early unemployment creates long-term [wage scarring](#)³, reducing earnings by [10-20%](#) for up to a decade due to [lost expertise, employer bias and weaker career trajectories](#),
- C. Realising that the [gig economy](#)⁴ creates precarious employment by trapping [a significant proportion](#) of youth workers in temporary, precarious jobs without adequate social protection,
- D. Taking into account that [up to %40 of jobs, and especially entry-level professions](#), may be affected by automation, making moving from education to employment [challenging for young individuals](#),
- E. Alarmed by the fact that the number of firms using Artificial Intelligence (AI) in business functions is [increasing every year](#), which causes a [decrease in job opportunities](#) and acts as a barrier to youth employment,

³[Wage scarring](#) is the long term persistent reduction in worker's earning and career prospects due to them entering the job market at recession or involuntary job loss.

⁴[Gig economy](#) is a labour market characterised by short-term, flexible, and freelance work rather than permanent contracts.



- F. Noting with deep concern that [the inadequacy of the education system in terms of digital skills](#) is causing new graduates to have [difficulties adapting](#) to the labour market,
- G. Firmly convinced that long-term unemployment has [damaging effects on mental health](#), which [increases](#) the risks of anxiety, depression, loss of self-confidence and social disengagement;
1. Calls upon the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to establish an employment integration initiative combining seminars and a digital platform, which:
 - a. organises networking events connecting NEETs with employers,
 - b. provides career matching services based on skills and interests,
 - c. enables online job postings and profile-based applications through a website;
 2. Further calls upon the DG EMPL to support the organisation of high school internship fairs in cooperation with large enterprises to help students gain professional experience;
 3. Encourages the [European Network of Public Employment Services](#) to facilitate the hiring of young people by training programmes for prospective job applicants, covering their associated costs;
 4. Suggests that the [European Commission](#) propose legislation ensuring fair work in the gig economy, guaranteeing fair wages, job security, and basic social protections for workers;
 5. Urges Member States, in collaboration with organisations concerning the digital industry, such as [Digital Europe](#), to mitigate the impact of rapid automation on entry-level labour markets by:
 - a. integrating industry-standard training into higher education regarding the practical skills required to manage automated systems,
 - b. providing tax incentives for enterprises that maintain [Human-in-the-Loop](#) mentorship programmes, ensuring that routine tasks undergo automation while preserving entry-level positions for skill development;
 6. Asks DG EMPL to recommend that Member States encourage companies to preserve and create entry-level roles by incentivising Human-Machine Collaboration models⁵ where:
 - a. young workers are trained to supervise and configure automation,

⁵[Human-Machine Collaboration](#) models are the collaborative participation of people and machines in different processes.



- b. enterprises adapt their internal training structures to ensure that technical oversight becomes a core competency for new hires,
 - c. entry-level positions are redefined to focus on the human management of automated workflows, bridging the gap between theoretical education and industrial practice;
7. Calls upon the Member States to cooperate with the Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to integrate digital literacy, data skills, and adaptability into national school curricula through project-based learning to prepare students for their future employment;
8. Recommends that the DG EMPL, in collaboration with non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as [SOLIDAR](#), foster community engagement initiatives, including peer support and volunteer programmes, by:
 - a. combining vocational training with professional psychological counselling to restore individual confidence,
 - b. fostering community-based peer support and volunteer programmes,
 - c. coordinating partnerships between employment services and community groups to provide a unified support system.



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

***From Burning Forests to Blooming Futures:** In 2023 alone, wildfires burned over 500,000 hectares of land across the EU, while climate-related disasters cost Europe an estimated €77 billion between 2021 and 2023. As environmental crises intensify, the urgency for collective climate action grows stronger. How should the EU accelerate its climate mitigation and adaptation strategies while ensuring a fair transition for citizens and industries across all Member States?*

Submitted by:

Begüm İzem Ataoğlu (TR), Mahmut Çağan Ayaz (TR), Nehir Aykal (TR), Asya Çelik (TR),
Ali Deniz Danacıoğlu (TR), Ebrunas Poyraz (TR), Öykü Sadullahoğlu (TR), İpek Taşel (TR),
Zafer Yağız Ülünçer (TR),
Teo Hanakova (CZ) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that [climate-related wildfires](#) cause immediate societal hardship and long-term environmental damage by altering soil structures, increasing flood risks and delaying ecological recovery for decades,
- B. Alarmed by the consistent failure to extinguish wildfires quickly enough to prevent their spread due to existing [early detection systems facing limitations](#) in remote or high-risk areas,
- C. Recognising that the general public is largely unaware of the severe impacts of wildfires due to [a failure to understand their broader consequences](#) and prevalent short-term thinking,
- D. Concerned by the careless disposal of [flammable materials](#) in natural environments, which significantly increases the risk of wildfires,
- E. Realising that the [significant number of unintentional emissions](#) from the industrial sector is playing a crucial role in accelerating climate change,



- F. Observing that despite the existence of [public conferences and awareness campaigns regarding the impact of wildfires](#), human negligence still causes [96% of](#) them overall.
1. Calls upon the European Commission's Directorate-General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to highlight the importance of implementing active reforestation measures through the introduction of a diversified selection of native, fire-resistant species in areas where natural regeneration is inhibited by significantly altered pedological conditions;
 2. Instructs the European Commission's Joint Research Centre ([JRC](#)) to enhance its [European Forest Fire Information System](#) to improve the use of satellite monitoring systems for early fire detection and ensure a more rapid emergency response;
 3. Further calls upon the DG ENV to coordinate EU-wide awareness campaigns through:
 - a. the production of short-form and locally relevant videos emphasising real wildfire causes and consequences,
 - b. publication of content and public service announcements on social media platforms to reinforce awareness;
 4. Urges Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to mobilise Member States to encourage regional municipalities to implement a mandatory collection and disposal system for flammable materials, ensuring safety of high-risk zones during peak wildfire seasons;
 5. Encourages Member States to motivate the modernisation of industrial infrastructure through the provision of tax benefits for factories that install automated leak-detection sensors and maintain transparent reporting of unintentional emissions;
 6. Requests Member States to establish mandatory registration regionally, requiring citizens to undergo facial scanning prior to obtaining access permits for protected green areas.



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

Breaking the Glass Ceiling, Brick by Brick: Women in the EU still earn [on average 11% less than men](#), while they occupy only around one third of leadership positions in major companies. As gender inequality continues to limit social and economic opportunities, how should the EU strengthen policies that ensure equal participation and opportunities for women across all sectors of society?

Submitted by:

Bade Can(TR), Ece Aydın(TR), Eda Duru Kalaycı (TR), Elvin Güven(TR), Emir Merdan (TR), Kuzey Ulaş(TR), Melis Dülger (TR), Nilda Wildego(TR), Sriya Sai Priya (TR), Zeynep Ayda Yanar (TR)
Muhammed Ömer Kurtuluş (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that the persistent gender pay gap in the EU remained [11.1%](#) in 2024, with minimal improvement over the past decade, despite women having [higher levels of education](#),
- B. Concerned that the gender pay gap exists due to harassment, bias, and gender based discrimination, stemming from [persistent gender stereotypes and norms](#) that aggravate inequality in workplaces,
- C. Emphasising unequal access to learning opportunities caused by structural disadvantages in male-dominated fields, and its negative impact on women's further enhancement in fields such as [STEM](#)⁶,
- D. Noting with regret that women continue to be underrepresented in leadership roles, as they occupy approximately [35%](#) of top managerial positions in various enterprises, [despite equal or higher education levels](#),
- E. Aware of the fact that systemic biases, such as '[Queen Bee Syndrome](#)⁷'; [hinder female solidarity](#) and professional advancement in male-dominated sectors,

⁶**STEM:** Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

⁷**Queen Bee Syndrome** is a social phenomenon where women in positions of authority or power treat subordinate females worse than males, purely based on gender.



- F. Fully aware that [two out of three](#) individuals identified as Not in Education, Employment, or Training ([NEETs](#)) are women in certain Member States,
- G. Acknowledging the fact that [24%](#) of the gender pay gap in the EU is related to the over-representation of women in relatively low-paying sectors, such as care, health and education;
1. Urges the Directorate-General for Budget ([DG BUDG](#)) to strengthen the enforcement mechanisms for equal pay legislation, including stricter penalties for unjustified wage disparities;
 2. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to collaborate with Member States to introduce Returnship Programmes⁸, ensuring previous curricula are valued in local education centres;
 3. Requests the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers ([DG JUST](#)) to create stricter legal frameworks for firms that fail to address documented cases of gender-based harassment, monitored by independent external counselling and professional guidance bodies;
 4. Further requests DG EMPL to facilitate cooperation between the European Education and Culture Executive Agency ([EACEA](#)) and Member States' Ministries of Education, requiring training programmes for educators and workplace managers to prevent inappropriate behaviour, whilst ensuring safe working environments;
 5. Recommends the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to support Member States in implementing gender-sensitive career counselling to deconstruct stereotypes surrounding traditionally male-dominated fields such as STEM and ICT;
 6. Encourages EACEA to prioritise funding for projects that foster partnerships between educational institutions and the private sector, aimed at creating inclusive career and internship programmes to ensure equitable access for women;
 7. Calls upon the Director General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG Connect](#)) to implement objective, skill-based recruitment and promotion protocols;
 8. Proclaims the DG EMPL to collaborate with the EACEA to form a supervision policy that ensures women with equal or higher educational qualifications receive fair promotions through quantifiable performance metrics;

⁸**Returnship Programs** are specialised internships and mentorships specifically designed for women re-entering the workforce after long breaks



9. Invites the [European Institute for Gender Equality](#) to provide Member States with a comprehensive framework for transparent promotion criteria, aimed at ensuring equal advancement opportunities for all employees;
10. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety ([DG SANTE](#)) to develop a framework for mental health in the workplace, encouraging Member States to provide accessible psychological counselling and professional support services for employees;
11. Encourages Member States to commence collective bargaining in feminised sectors such as healthcare and education by establishing sector-wide agreements in line with the guidelines proposed by DG EMPL, including a minimum wage.



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

Europe's Silicon Renaissance: *Although the EU accounts for nearly 20% of global research output, it produces only around 10% of global semiconductor manufacturing, leaving Europe heavily dependent on foreign technology supply chains. As technological competition intensifies globally, how should the EU strengthen its innovation ecosystem and technological sovereignty while remaining competitive in the global digital economy?*

Submitted by:

Güneş Altunörgü (TR), Özer Özkan Arcan (TR), Mehmet Halid Aslan (TR), Ömer Ozan Çubukçu (TR),
Ada Ergin (TR), Ali Arhan İldeniz (TR), Ekin Defne Kabakçı (TR), Hüma Zehra Sarıççek (TR),
İpek Tutar (TR), Eymen Akkuş (TR),
Bade Taşkara (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the fact that academic environments differ significantly from fabrication facilities in terms of practical tools and training, leaving young graduates unprepared for direct entry into the semiconductor industry,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that Europe is expected to face around 30% retirement of its current semiconductor workforce within the next decade,
- C. Realising that the lack of international collaboration between Member States in the semiconductor sector hinders Europe's collective capacity to build a competitive chip industry,
- D. Taking into account that the European semiconductor industry faces significant challenges in meeting growing market demand due to semiconductor shortages and supply disruptions,
- E. Firmly convinced that the EU's limited control over critical raw materials and the lack of supplier diversity leave Europe dangerously vulnerable to semiconductor shortages and supply disruptions,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the EU's insufficient semiconductor funding structure, suffering from fragmentation and weak coordination between institutions and Member States, leading to limited oversight,



- G. Considering that the [high operational costs](#) adversely affect European manufacturers while [discouraging investment](#) in the sector,
- H. Deeply concerned that the [lack of production and research infrastructure](#) prevents the EU from maintaining competitiveness against countries such as the People's Republic of China and the United States in the chips market;
1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to develop specialised and mandatory practical training programmes in semiconductor design and chip development;
 2. Asks the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union ([DG FISMA](#)) to propose regulatory frameworks facilitating joint capital investment mechanisms for the semiconductor sector;
 3. Further requests the DG EAC to create harmonised STEM⁹ programmes across European universities to encourage students to enter the semiconductor labour market;
 4. Invites the Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology ([DG CONNECT](#)) to establish a coordination platform among Member States and relevant stakeholders to align responsibilities and foster industrial cooperation in the semiconductor sector;
 5. Asks DG CONNECT to facilitate European chip manufacturers' access to research and pilot-line facilities such as [IMEC](#) and [Fraunhofer](#);
 6. Urges DG CONNECT to propose a framework encouraging Member States to diversify raw material supply chains through friendshoring strategies to reduce supply risks;
 7. Calls upon DG CONNECT to ensure alignment with the crisis monitoring and coordination mechanisms of the European Semiconductor Board ([ESB](#));
 8. Requests the European Commission, supported by DG FISMA, to explore options for improving coordination and consolidation of semiconductor-related funding streams at EU level;
 9. Requests the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs ([DG GROW](#)) to support the development of semiconductor manufacturing hubs in regions with strong renewable energy availability;

⁹[STEM](#) stands for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.



10. Encourages the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation ([DG RTD](#)) to strengthen cooperation with institutions such as Fraunhofer and IMEC by:
 - a. establishing joint research programmes with industry partners in the semiconductor sector,
 - b. developing shared digital infrastructure to improve collaboration between research institutions and manufacturers.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT (REGI)

***The Vanishing Villages of Europe:** Almost [30% of EU citizens live in rural areas](#), yet many of these regions [face](#) population decline, ageing demographics and limited access to infrastructure and services. As economic opportunities increasingly concentrate in urban centres, how should the EU revitalise rural communities and promote balanced regional development across Europe?*

Submitted by:

Altuğ Büyükkayıkçı (TR), Toprak Çizmecı (TR), Bilge Deniz Kabacı (TR), Beril Okur (TR),
Can Özçınar (TR), Mahmut Özkan (TR), Damla Nil Tamer (TR), Ada Balım Yaşar (TR),
Ece Nur Yiğit (TR)
Batu Bölükemini (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the [ageing population](#) and the [shrinking workforce](#) threatening business sustainability, reducing investor confidence, and [inhibiting the establishment of new enterprises](#) in rural areas,
- B. Firmly convinced that [restricted access to educational technologies](#) severely limits individuals' capacity to cultivate expertise in key sectors such as agriculture and technology
- C. Deeply disturbed by the lower standards of living and [disproportionately low wages in rural](#) regions, which exacerbate demographic decline and [workforce](#) depletion,
- D. Realising that the disproportionate private and public sector [investment](#) in urban development leaves [rural areas vulnerable](#) and widens regional disparities,
- E. Acknowledging that the EU's [Twin Green Project](#)¹⁰ for digital transition fails to adequately address the [insufficient broadband infrastructure](#) in rural regions,
- F. Alarmed by [the barriers local producers' encounter](#) in accessing broader markets, which [destabilises the regional economic system](#);

¹⁰**Twin Green Project** is an EU based project focusing on providing rural regions with sufficient digital technologies and sustainable methods.



1. Requests Member States, with the support of the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy ([DG REGIO](#)), to encourage local governments to introduce targeted tax incentives for private investors;
2. Asks the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) to launch a campaign promoting rural employment across national and international forums, effectively redirecting job seekers towards rural areas;
3. Encourages the European Regional Development Fund ([ERDF](#)) to allocate targeted funding to local governments aiming for the enhancement of education access and quality through infrastructure development and the provision of qualified educators and materials;
4. Further encourages ERDF to establish vocational training programmes and facilitated government-supported collaborations with agricultural experts to upgrade farmers' skill sets and integrate modern agricultural practices;
5. Reminds European Employment Services ([EURES](#)) to assist local governments to mitigate rural outmigration by promoting remote work models that link rural job seekers with urban markets, whilst fostering local enterprise creation in rural areas to stimulate regional employment;
6. Calls upon the DG REGIO to support rural development by promoting small-scale businesses, subsidising private enterprise towards local businesses, encouraging EU-backed foreign investment, and creating corporate cooperation in rural investment;
7. Further calls upon the DG REGIO to designate priority investment areas and provide financial support when necessary to these regions to generate employment, stimulate competitive production markets, diversify local economies, and reduce regional disparities;
8. Urges the DG REGIO to establish a complementary initiative of the Twin Green Project, dedicated to improving transportation and communication infrastructure by utilising experts specialised in rural infrastructural developments;
9. Invites the [European Rural Pact Committee](#) to establish an advisory council facilitating the interaction between local producers, larger enterprises, and consumers.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM (TRAN)

Green Roads Ahead: *Transport accounts for nearly 25% of the EU's total greenhouse gas emissions, making it one of the largest contributors to climate change within Europe. As mobility remains essential for economic integration and social connectivity, how should the EU develop sustainable transport systems that reduce emissions while maintaining accessibility and economic efficiency?*

Submitted by:

Deniz Boyacı (TR), Deniz Dümdüz (TR), Fatma Peri Ertuş (TR), Elis Gököz (TR), Melek Göktaş (TR),
Sure Günay (TR), Su Okur (TR), Deniz Öcalan (TR), Belinay Özder (TR), Ekin Zincirci (TR)
Nazlı Bora (TR) Chairperson

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the fact that high uptake of electric vehicles¹¹ (EVs) overloads distribution networks¹² since they require massive upgrades of transformers and cables, while some Member States¹³ grids [lack adequate infrastructure](#),
- B. Bearing in mind that differences in national policies, rules and infrastructure across Member States halt [to create a unified](#) and efficient sustainable transport system in the EU,
- C. National policy, rules, and infrastructure differences among Member States hinder the creation of a unified, efficient, and sustainable EU transport system,
- D. Alarmed by the fact that the shift towards electrified transport increases demand for electricity and [raw materials](#) for EVs, creating external dependencies,
- E. Noting with deep concern that while EV sales are rising, charging stations are mostly found in urban areas with above-average living standards and are [scarce](#) in suburban regions,

¹¹**High uptake of electrical vehicles:** Means that a lot of people are choosing to buy and use electric cars instead of traditional gasoline or diesel cars.

¹²**Distribution network:** The system that delivers electricity from the main power grid to the places where EVs are charged.

¹³**Member States** include [Bulgaria, Netherlands, Poland](#) etc.



- F. Recognising that transitioning to sustainable systems requires major investments from private investors, and EVs and zero-emission trucks remain [more expensive](#) than traditional options, making the transition to electric vehicles more challenging,
- G. Noting with regret that there is a lack of [micromobility](#) vehicles in contrast to the prioritisation of conventional transport modes,
- H. Deeply concerned by the transition to micromobility vehicles being hindered by the shortage of safe infrastructure due to the [lack of dedicated lanes](#) and poor quality of the road surfaces,
- I. Realising that the transition to sustainable transportation requires a shift in terms of skills training, and [qualified workers](#) are essential to build and maintain new green technologies,
- J. Concerned by the fact that Trans-European Transport Network ([TEN-T](#)) cross-border infrastructure projects¹⁴ face substantial [delays](#) due to complex and fragmented implementation procedures among Member States, which slow the completion of a unified European transport network;
1. Invites the [EU DSO Entity](#) to promote the Dutch Placement Policy as a best-practice model, leveraging digital twins to forecast EV charging demand and facilitate anticipatory grid investments in cooperation with national regulators;
 2. Urges the Directorate General for Mobility and Transport ([DG MOVE](#)) to enhance the interoperability of the TEN-T by harmonising technical rail standards and safety regulations to eliminate cross-border bottlenecks;
 3. Urges Member States to enhance the efficiency of recycling facilities by incentivising the adoption of advanced hydrometallurgy, pyrometallurgy and mechanical separation techniques;
 4. Calls upon the Directorate General for Energy ([DG ENER](#)) to facilitate the expansion of charging infrastructure in underserved suburban and rural areas by streamlining Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and setting more ambitious minimum requirements for charging points;

¹⁴**TEN-T cross-border infrastructure projects** is the EU's trans-European transport network policy, the TEN-T policy, is a key instrument for planning and developing a coherent, efficient, multimodal, and high-quality transport infrastructure across the EU.



5. Encourages the Directorate-General for Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs ([DG GROW](#)) to bolster the competitiveness of the EU's zero-emission vehicle market by fostering economies of scale and supporting large-scale manufacturing through the [Green Deal Industrial Plan](#);
6. Requests the Directorate General for Mobility and Transport ([DG MOVE](#)) to prioritise funding within the Connecting Europe Facility ([CEF](#)) for micromobility infrastructure and distribution schemes;
7. Invites Member States to improve the safety of micromobility by building physically separated and continuous infrastructure networks, introducing low-speed urban zones, enforcing the protection of dedicated lanes and ensuring regular road maintenance;
8. Suggests the European Commission and Member States establish a standardised [Green Skills Certification](#) programme through cross-border multi-country vocational seminars and microcredentialing courses to retrain the existing workforce for the specialised maintenance,
9. Calls upon the European Commission to accelerate TEN-T project delivery by introducing a fast-track approval mechanism with a maximum two-year limit, ensuring centralised coordination between national authorities and EU coordinators.

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
TÜRKİYE

