



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET



**MERSIN 2025**

3rd Regional Selection Conference of EYP Türkiye

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This Resolution Booklet has been compiled by the Academic Team of Mersin 2025 3rd Regional Selection Conference of European Youth Parliament Türkiye.

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Published September 2025

Published on behalf of the European Youth Parliament,  
a not-for-profit educational foundation of Sophienstr. 28-29, 10178 Berlin, Germany by the

European Youth Parliament Türkiye  
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# GENERAL ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE

## GENERAL RULES:

- Each committee will be afforded one to two Direct Responses per debate.
- A delegate's wish to speak should be communicated to their Chairperson.
- The Chairperson has to raise their placard for their committee to be recognised.
- All delegates are encouraged to vote and refrain from abstaining unless they have a true moral conflict.
- Resolutions pass if they receive more votes in favour than against. Otherwise, they fail.

## PROCEDURE:

- **The board announces the name of the proposing committee and reads out the topic**
- Delegates go through the resolution (3 minute to read through the document silently)
- Defence speech by proposing committee (up to 2 minutes from the podium)
- Position speeches - either in favour or against the debated resolution by other committees (2 x 1.5 minutes or 1 x 2 minutes from the podium)
- Response to position speeches by the proposing committee (1.5 minutes from the floor)
- Rounds of debate:
  - 1st round of debate
    - Response to the round of 1st round of debate (2 minutes from the floor)
  - 2nd round of debate
    - Response to the round of 2nd round of debate (2 minutes from the floor)
  - 3rd round of debate
    - Response to the round of 3rd round of debate (2 minutes from the floor)
- Summation speech by the proposing committee (2 minutes from the podium)
- Voting

## SPEECHES:

### *Defence speech*

The proposing committee uses this speech to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the **committee's underlying goals and motives** and show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more **factual** and logical than emotional.

### *Position speech*

After the defence speech, two committees will be commissioned to deliver two proposition speeches, either in favour of or against the proposed resolution. The speeches should support/disagree with the goals of the committee and/or the **general direction** of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of points.

### ***Summation speech***

The summation speech will **convince the Assembly** to vote in favour of the proposed resolution.

## **ROUNDS OF DEBATE:**

- There will be three rounds of debate.
- The board will recognise the committees to ask a number of questions or to make a point before returning to the proposing committee for a response.
- The Chairperson will raise their committee placard to indicate that they have a point.
- Committees may use their Direct Responses to jump the queue only in this debate portion.
- The Chairperson is responsible for ensuring the order of speakers within the committee.
- Delegates are encouraged to propose alternative solutions and enrich the debate, make it more constructive and help the proposing committee consider new perspectives rather than simply asking for clarification in the form of a question.

## **PLACARDS**

### ***Direct Responses***

This placard can **only be used to answer a point of the Open Debate directly**. 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.

### ***Point of Personal Privilege***

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

### ***Point of Order***

This placard is used when the session board commits a fault in the procedure, usually when a committee or a speech is forgotten. It can only be raised by a chairperson.

## **VOTING:**

- The Chairpersons will collect the votes.
- The Chairperson will raise their placard to indicate that all of the committee's votes have been collected and submitted to the GA stats platform.



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

**“Ableism? Consider it cancelled!:** *Despite the EU adapting the European Accessibility Act and the Web Accessibility Directive, 1 of 2 disabled people in Europe face ableism with the risk of poverty and social exclusion. How can the EU and its Member States foster an inclusive environment for disabled people, effectively combating ableism while promoting accessibility and inclusion?”*

Submitted by:

Nil Akyatan (TR), Meltem Ateş (TR), Alya Bayrı (TR), Ahmet Dağdeviren (TR), Yılmaz Kaan Demirkol (TR), Nehir Güleç (TR), Kemal Yücel Gölcü (TR), Kaan Kanık (TR), Elifnaz Köse (TR), Beliz Kuradacı (TR), Özgür Aras Yiğitoğlu (TR), Çağla Çankaya (TR), Kübra Çimen (TR), Neva Akın (Chairperson)

### ***because***

- A. Many disabled people in the EU do not [have equal opportunities in life](#) as other people, because not all communal spaces and products are accessible to them,
- B. Factors that influence the development of disabilities are often ignored, [leading to increased intergroup prejudice](#) and decreased empathy,
- C. Names of disabilities being used as insults by parents during childhood have possible negative effects on children,
- D. Disabled people face [many barriers](#) while using public transportation,
- E. [One out of two](#) disabled people face discrimination at work, violating their human rights,
- F. [Persistent lower employment](#) rate of disabled people poses face negative economic consequences;



*by*

1. Urging [Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion](#) to provide special products and communal spaces for disabled people;
2. Encouraging the NGOs to organise awareness campaigns about the causes of disabilities;
3. Calling upon Member States to include classes spreading awareness about disabilities into the school curriculum;
4. Demanding Member States to adapt their public transport to the needs of disabled people;
5. Encouraging Member States to create stricter regulations against discrimination against disabled people at work and further promote their employment;
6. Encouraging Member States to create regulations demanding companies to employ disabled people being at least 5% of their employees.



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

*“**Sailing non-distant shores:** Despite women making up approximately only 1% of the global seafaring workforce as of 2024, gender based discrimination continues to hinder career parity and leadership access in maritime trade; how can the EU proactively disable systemic barriers and promote equitable opportunities for women at sea?”*

Submitted by:

Maya Duru Alan (TR), Merve Akgeyik (TR), Alya Arlı (TR), Helin Gülsu Baloğlu (TR), Duru Başaranoğlu (TR), Atay Cihan (TR), Elif Emi (TR), Simin Gül (TR), Nisanur Güngör (TR), Muhammed Ömer Kurtuluş (TR), Ayşe Ecem Nurdan (TR), Çağla Yetişkin (TR), Duru Naz İnkaya (TR), Efe Can Özcan (TR), Erdal Arın Taş (Chairperson, TR)

**Content Warning:** This topic will mention sensitive information regarding **sexual assault and sexual harassment.**

This topic can be upsetting for some people, and can as well as include sensitive information and images, especially for those directly affected by these events. In the case that you feel personally affected by this topic, feel free to take a moment for yourself and leave the debate.



***because***

- A. Women in the maritime industry are [facing significant barriers](#), including underrepresentation, which restricts and discourages them from accessing leadership positions and opportunities for skill development,
- B. While the actual raw number of women working in the industry has increased, due to an expansion of the global workforce, female representation has fallen to [19%](#), down from the 26% measured in 2021,
- C. Women account for just 1% of the total seafarers, while in the private sector, women make up just [16%](#) of the total workforce, almost half of the 29% recorded in 2021,
- D. With nearly every single Member State being a member of the International Maritime Organisation ([IMO](#)), nearly half of the IMO's members are not only failing to support female representation in the active workforce but also not [documenting worthy of their resources](#),
- E. Limited access to maritime training programs and mentorship for women [hinders their progress in improving in maritime professions](#),
- F. Women are [discouraged](#) from working in the global seafaring workforce due to the workplace culture, career perception, and stigmatisation,
- G. Women [face discrimination](#) in the recruitment process by the male-dominated seafaring industry,
- H. Women [continue facing harassment](#), such as sexual assault, bullying, or exclusion, in the workforce due to people undermining existing policies,
- I. Women [continue facing gender pay gaps](#) extending as far as [35.96%](#), limiting their opportunities in the maritime industry,
- J. Although there has been an increase of 45.8% in the female seafarers since 2015, reaching 24.059, those who are Standard of Training, Certification, and Watchkeeping (STCW) certified make up only about 1.28% of the global workforce [according to a 2021 IMO survey](#);



*by*

1. Urging the [European Culture and Education Executive Agency](#) to collaborate with [Lloyd's Register](#) in order to organise and fund certified short and long-term training programs for women;
2. Calling upon the [Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers](#) to work in collaboration with the European Court of Human Rights, to revise the frameworks targeting exclusion in the workplace, ensuring better protection for women and harsher sanctions for those who breach the law;
3. Calling upon the Directorate-General of Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) to work in unison with IMO to cooperate for documenting serious issues;
4. Urging the [Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union](#) to recommend Member States to give tax benefits to workplaces that work with an appropriate percentage of women employees tailored to their industry;
5. Asking DG EMPL to collaborate with Member States in order to create a new framework that makes it mandatory for each company to have a separate department focusing solely on discrimination cases;
6. Suggesting DG EMPL to work with the Council of Europe in order to create a complaint platform dedicated to promoting a safe and inclusive working environment through the actions taken according to the complaints;
7. Encouraging DG EMPL and Member States to work with the [European Institute for Gender Equality](#) to make routine checks about equal pay in company [policies for both men and women](#);
8. Urging DG EMPL to cooperate with the World Maritime Academy ([WMA](#)) and IMO to subsidise online WMA courses as a free alternative to STCW for [women](#), who cannot afford to get one.



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

**“Racism behind the screen:** *Despite the Digital Services Act and EU legislations, racist content continues to spread online, fuelling discrimination and harming social cohesion. How can the EU ensure freedom of expression while holding platforms and users accountable in countering racism and hate speech online?”*

Submitted by:

Uğuralp Akyol (TR), Defne Bıçakçı (TR), Muhammet Büber (TR), Alperen Çelik (TR), Kübilay Suat Eren (TR), Çağan Bulut Güzeloğlu (TR), Irmak Hosta (TR), Gökçe Okur (TR), Fatmanur Ulak (TR), , Duru Özkaya (TR), Hüseyin Eren Akbaba (TR, Chairperson)

### ***because***

- A. There is a lack of clear responsibilities in moderating [illegal content on the internet](#), as some Member States consider it a violation of their sovereignty,
- B. [Nearly half of the youth in the EU](#) experience online abuse,
- C. Large platforms such as X [control online content](#), which risks biased moderation,
- D. Governments could misuse digital services by labelling certain expressions [as hate speech](#), risking limitations on freedom of speech,
- E. Despite the Digital Services Act, major platforms like X still fail to fully comply with it, [with only about 59% of flagged hate speech](#) content removed within 24 hours,
- F. Lack of control of the content in social media [can increase racism](#) and [hate speech](#), [potentially contributing](#) to suicides across Europe;



*by*

1. Calling upon Member States to ensure the implementation of [Digital Services Act \(DSA\)](#)<sup>1</sup> effectively, and establish clear rules on penalties for DSA infringements;
2. Encouraging the European Board of Digital Services ([DSA Board](#)) to implement a hybrid moderation system where AI handles routine reports and humans review sensitive content, in order to increase user participation, strengthen collaboration, and ensure platform safety; Recommending [Europol](#) to create a centralised digital
3. coordination [platform](#) across Member States to detect and block hostile online activity, including Russian bot networks; Calling upon the DSA Board to ensure fair and impartial content moderation on platforms like X and Meta, due to the risks they
4. pose to freedom of expression; Asking Member States to detect and block racist or offensive content, share information promptly, and enforce stricter measures to
5. close accounts spreading hate speech; Supporting Member States' police organisations to enhance cooperation with Europol to protect individuals from rising racism and insults on social media; Urging [Directorate-General for Competition](#) to ensure that companies fully comply with the Digital Services Act.
- 6.
7. \_\_\_\_\_

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<sup>1</sup> The **Digital Services Act (DSA)** is an EU regulation, adopted in 2022, that sets out rules for online platforms, marketplaces, and digital intermediaries to ensure a safer and more transparent digital environment.



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

*“Equal rights, equal journeys: Freedom of travel and mobility is an essential aspect of the EU; however, racial profiling at public transport and border checks remains widespread. How can the EU build a mobility system that ensures safety and equality for all cultures and backgrounds?”*

Submitted by:

Demir Alemdaroğlu (TR), Ayşe Altuntaş (TR), Aslı Arslan (TR), Levent Erdem (TR), Leman Duru Farsakoğlu (TR), Arya Gökçen (TR), Çağan Karabulut (TR), Kıvanç Kurt (TR), Elif Kültür (TR), Eylül Sündük (TR), Orhan Taciroğlu (TR), Kuzey Efe Tilki (TR), Bade Yetik (TR), Meryem Nazlı Bora (Chairperson, TR)

### ***because***

- A. There is a presence of [racial profiling](#) in the border crossing checks, conflicting with the equality principle of the [EU Charter of Fundamental Rights](#),
- B. People from certain backgrounds continue to face unjustifiedly [stricter visa requirements](#),
- C. Some citizens and migrants in the EU have to go through [unnecessary checks](#) within the Schengen Area<sup>1</sup>,
- D. Algorithmic profiling systems employed by some EU Member States have been found to incorporate nationality as a factor,
- E. Racial profiling at transport hubs disproportionately targets [ethnic minorities](#), limiting their freedom of movement,
- F. Border legislations are [insufficiently implemented](#) by the police, limiting the mobility of marginalised groups;

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<sup>1</sup>**The Schengen Area** is a zone of 27 European countries that have abolished internal border controls to enable the free movement of persons, applying common rules on visas and external border management while cooperating on security and judicial matters.



*by*

1. Calling upon Member States to adopt clear anti-discrimination safeguards within border and transport controls, explicitly prohibiting racial profiling at border crossings;
2. Recommending European Commission to establish a board of auditors supervising the visa process of Schengen countries, ensuring that the outcomes of the visa applications remain unbiased and free from discrimination;
3. Calling upon Member States to enhance border officer training in order to prevent discrimination and ensure checks are risk-based only;
4. Requesting [European Artificial Intelligence Office](#) to enhance monitoring procedures by developing less biased systems, instead of current algorithms having negative bias towards attributes, such as [nationality](#);
5. Calling upon [European Border and Coast Guard Agency](#) to establish algorithmic audit boards to ensure fair treatment;
6. Urging Member States to enhance behaviour protocols at borders and transport hubs, ensuring fair and unbiased treatment;
7. Encouraging police organisations of Member States to use [body cameras](#)<sup>2</sup> and independent monitoring systems for the security checks.

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<sup>2</sup> A **body camera** is a small, wearable video and audio recording device, typically attached to a police officer's uniform, designed to document interactions with the public in order to increase transparency, accountability, and evidence collection.



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

**“The dilemma of education:** *Discrimination-based bullying persists in European schools, with nearly half of Muslim students reporting discrimination and over 60% of Roma pupils segregated into inferior schools, exacerbating future discrimination against these groups for their lower educational background. How can the EU ensure that education systems foster tolerance, empathy, and inclusion, protecting all students from prejudice and exclusion?”*

Submitted by:

Onur Alp Alkoç (TR), Fulin Gül (TR), Aras Emre Güngör (TR), Murathan Kızılboğa (TR), Beril Kuru (TR), Asya Ukte Makca (TR), Defne Tamay (TR), Tuna Unutmaz (TR), Egemen Yağız Vural (TR), Renas Yeşilağaç (TR), Sarp Çerçi (TR), Hamza Kaan Önder (TR), Sülmen Boran Özcan (TR), Arda Yenigün (TR),  
Chairperson)

### **because**

- A. Several institutions are [still not accepting](#) the [anti-segregation policies](#) of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR),
- B. The consequent [drop-out](#) of students naturally brings an increase in poverty and unemployment rates,
- C. Certain groups, such as migrants, are encountering historically [biased mindsets in educational institutions](#),
- D. Immigrants who have arrived in the EU are sharing collective [adaptation issues](#),
- E. Curricula within Member States still exist in a [non-inclusive](#) manner for all EU citizens,
- F. The gaps of employment opportunities between suburban and urban areas, the disorienting quality of education, and leaving many institutions with unfilled teaching positions are [widening](#),
- G. Many Muslim and Roma [students](#) across Europe [face bullying](#), online hate, and violence, leading to social exclusion and limiting their access to equal opportunities,
- H. [Discrimination](#) against students of minority backgrounds is usually observed in separate schools or classes that have fewer resources and lower quality education,
- I. The tensions due to the increasing [Islamophobia](#)<sup>1</sup> among the general public result in [peer victimisation](#)<sup>2</sup>;

<sup>1</sup> **Islamophobia** is dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims, especially as a political force.

<sup>2</sup> **Peer victimisation** is an experience in which an individual is the victim of relational, physical, or verbal aggression by peers.



by

1. Encouraging Member States to introduce and expand language, cultural orientation, and buddy programs to facilitate smoother integration into schools and society of immigrant children and families; Inviting the EU Committee of Ministers to cooperate with the
2. European Court of Human Rights to integrate a superior approach to [Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights](#)<sup>3</sup>; Calling upon the Council of the European Union to share a common approach among every group residing in the EU to maintain an
3. atmosphere of belonging in educational institutions in order to prevent European youth from dropping out; Designating the [Directorate-General for Education and Culture](#) to organise seminars to explain the idea of multiculturalism and raise inclusivity within
4. curricula of Member States by adding further subject materials on these grounds; Asking the [European Education and Culture Executive Agency](#) to organise an expansion programme upon Erasmus+ in order to orchestrate multilateral educational approaches of the EU by
5. establishing a sub-committee to the programme, which will be named Euredu; accommodating further nations to exchange minds within and spread common historical and futuristic values; Recommending Member States to amend their national curricula by:
  6.
    - a) including theoretical lessons such as nationalism and racism, and worldwide unique cultural lessons instead of only European history and culture,
    - b) grading students based on their attitude towards other students, rather than their exam results;
  7. Calling upon the European Commission to draft law proposals on reviewing anti-discrimination policies of social environments such as workplaces and schools by consolidating solicited EU legislation to enhance compatibility with the aforementioned social environments;
  8. Recommending Member States to provide equal resources for every school to pursue racially mixed classrooms and immerse teachers with empathetic approaches in order to ensure equity;

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<sup>3</sup> **Article 14 of the European Convention on Human Rights** states that the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status

9. Encouraging Member States to establish methods to integrate inclusive and multicultural content by:
  - a) reflecting diverse histories, religions, and identities, while ensuring teacher education programs focus on cultural competence and anti-prejudice strategies in unique subjects,
  - b) directing schools to foster empathy and mutual respect among students through collaborative projects and discussions;
10. Suggesting the Ministries of Education of Member States create secure reporting systems in schools that will allow students to safely raise concerns about bullying, hate speech, and discrimination while simultaneously ensuring the construction of common databases to assess the reports and surveys.



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

**“Colleagues burn me out:** *Women of minority backgrounds in the EU continue to experience high levels of workplace discrimination, 10.4% of women with migrant backgrounds and 8.8% of women born outside the EU report being discriminated against. How can the EU systematically combat intersectional discrimination and ensure equal workplace dignity and opportunity?”*

Submitted by:

Öykü Arı (TR), Ilgaz Gökten (TR), Yağız Güvenç (TR), Sılanur Kayaner (TR), Bilge Zeynep Kıymaz (TR), Güven Kiper (TR), Metehan Mesut (TR), Cevşer Saral (TR), Asya Sert (TR), Asel Turgutalp (TR), Mahmut Özkan (TR), Duru Öncü (TR, Chairperson)

### **because**

- A. Women across the EU continue to face [prejudice and discrimination](#) in the workplace due to differences in their religion race and language,
- B. The youth is growing up [under the influence](#) of racist parents, peers, social media, and home environments, directly affecting gender equality in workplaces,
- C. Persistent stereotypes and unconscious bias in workplaces cause [microaggressions](#) and unequal treatment of minority women,
- D. Misogyny is [being normalised](#) in workplaces, causing women and minorities to get used to this situation,
- E. Women facing [workplace discrimination may not always recognise](#) its patterns and often dismiss it,
- F. The lack of supervision surrounding workplace discrimination against women allows harassment and bias to go unchecked, reinforcing hostile work environments and limiting equal opportunities,
- G. The lack of education on the harms of racism and discrimination leaves children uninformed, allowing prejudiced attitudes to persist into adulthood,
- H. Women in the EU still face workplace discrimination based on [physical appearance](#);



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**TÜRKİYE**



Published June 2024 Published on behalf of European Youth Parliament, a non-profit educational foundation of Sophienstr. 28-29, 10178 Berlin, Germany by the European Youth Parliament Türkiye. Avrupa Gençlik Parlamentosu Derneği (AGPD) Tomtom Mahallesi, İstiklal Caddesi, Beyoğlu İş Merkezi, No:187 Kat:2 D:145 Beyoğlu / İstanbul  
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