



RESOLUTION Booklet

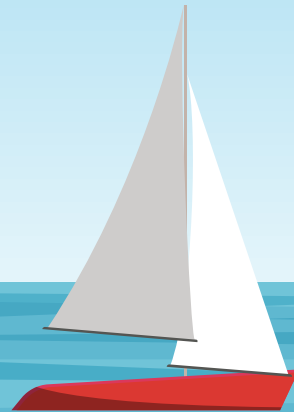
SEVAN 2024

Summer Session



TABLE OF CONTENTS

SEDE	3
REGI	5
ANIT	7
AFET	10
LIBE	12
CULT	15
TRAN	18
ENVI	20



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE (SEDE)

War on drugs: *Armenia has seen a sharp increase in drug trafficking and illegal drug consumption in recent years, with the amount of drug-related crimes doubling between 2022 and 2021. Bearing in mind the limited success of the 2021-2025 EU Agenda on Drugs, how can European countries advance in the fight against the drug epidemic while supporting those suffering from drug addiction?*

Submitted by: Tina Asatryan (AM), Piruza Gabrielyan (AM), Robert Ghazaryan (AM), Grigor Grigoryan (AM), Michael Mnatsakanyan (AM), Hrach Mnatsakanyan (AM), Taron Mikayelyan (AM), Katrina Tatosyan (AM), Milica Glogovac (RS, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to support individuals struggling with drug addiction by facilitating their integration into society. We aim to spread awareness about addiction and strive to eradicate illicit trade by strengthening border controls and national security. Additionally, we aim to create a secure and stable environment for future generations by regulating drug use,

because

- [The rising accessibility of drugs](#) increases people's willingness to try them,
- Drugs lead to a [variety of health problems](#), including physical and mental health conditions such as neurological damage, organ failure, and malnutrition, as well as PTSD, anxiety, and depression,
- People who live with drug addiction are often unable to [afford treatment](#) and face discrimination in the work field,
- The social stigma surrounding drug addiction leads to individual [ostracisation and discrimination](#) against those who suffer from it,
- The lack of long-term efficient treatment of addiction [burdens national health systems](#),

- There is a [lack of education and awareness](#) about the consequences of drug use,
- High availability of drugs leads to instability within a country, contributing to insufficient [witness protection programmes](#) and instances of [corrupt police officers](#),
- Individuals who are addicted to drugs are often financially [exploited](#);

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Encourages National Ministries of Education of Member States to spread awareness about the risks and consequences associated with drugs, such as blood born infections;
2. Urges Member States to offer free medical help to drug addicts while providing immunity from the police;
3. Encourages National Ministries of Health of Member States to support with local hospitals in increasing salaries of medical staff working with people who suffer from substance abuse;
4. Encourages NGOs, such as European Coalition for Just and Effective Drug Policies ([ENCOD](#)), to:
 - a) initiate seminars and training sessions for students and teachers about the stigmatisation and negative effects of drug usage,
 - b) facilitate safe spaces for people seeking continuous guidance through the recovery process;
5. Urges the Directorate General for Communication (DG COMM) to develop pan-European social media campaigns that showcase success stories of individuals who overcame addiction, promote treatment, and increase the accessibility of rehabilitation groups such as [Drug Addicts Anonymous](#);
6. Urges Member States to implement new witness protection programmes and enhance existing ones, ensuring that witnesses are inclined to truthfully testify and remain safely outside of the drug trade world;

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

In our natural era: *A growing number of European countries, including Armenia, have experienced positive outcomes by addressing climate hazards with nature-based solutions. Taking into account that these approaches are more sustainable and cost-effective than conventional urban planning methods, how can European countries effectively integrate nature-based solutions to enhance urban resilience?*

Submitted by: Ruben Ayvazyan (AM), Arpi Shahnazaryan (AM), Argine Harutyunyan (AM), Mary Feroyan(AM), Mari Chichyan (AM), Anush Amirjanyan (AM), Kristina Mazmanyanyan (AM), Yannick Tu (AT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to accelerate the rate of nature-based solutions in urban infrastructure planning and design that prioritises social equity, economic resilience, and environmental sustainability in order to enhance community well-being, create new jobs, and mitigate climate change impacts. We further strive to increase awareness of the shortcomings of conventional crisis management and urban resilience methods. Lastly, we aim to increase investments in nature-based solutions and identify sources of finance to enable their implementation,

because

- Air Pollution is [the biggest environmental health hazard](#) in Europe,
- The global temperature has increased by an [average rate of 0.2 degrees since 1982](#) due to global warming,
- Solution-oriented collaboration and communication between local governments is oftentimes [hard to achieve](#), causing delays and inefficiencies in the work process,
- Nature-based infrastructure can be up to [50% cheaper](#) than its conventional counterpart and requires less maintenance,
- Natural disasters and extreme weather conditions [occur increasingly more frequently](#), possibly posing a threat to the wellbeing of urban areas,
- Natural habitats are getting destroyed causing great [distress to the natural biodiversity of regions](#) and potentially leading to the extinction of endangered animals;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Appeals to the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy ([DG-REGIO](#)) to further assist in the implementation of urban greenspaces by increasing the [European Regional Development Fund](#) and in tackling issues like air pollution and [the heat island effect](#);
2. Urges the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG-ENV](#)) to aid in nature restoration and reforestation by making [the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#) more strict, including the [Nature Restoration Law](#).
3. Encourages Local Governments for Sustainability ([ICLEI](#)) to further raise awareness regarding nature-based solutions;
4. Urges National Ministries of Environment and Urban Development to enhance regional cooperation by pooling resources, expertise and influence through partnerships between city governments, private sector companies, non-profits, and community organisations;
5. Suggests National Ministries of Education to develop and offer training programmes for city planners, architects, and engineers on designing and implementing nature-based solutions;
6. Asks Member States to further invest in nature-based solutions by funding green initiatives and nature-based infrastructure;
7. Encourages the European Committee for Standardization ([CENELEC](#)) to push for nature-based solutions that cool the air temperature, such as well-designed green and water spaces, channelling wind flows, greening building facades and roofs, while also creating a more climate-resilient urban landscape.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON ANIMAL TRANSPORT (ANIT)

Don't be a cheetah: A growing threat to Europe's biodiversity is wildlife crime, encompassing illegal trade as well as poisoning, poaching, and the unauthorised destruction of habitats. With the EU being one of the world's biggest importers of wildlife species and wildlife-derived commodities, how can European countries strengthen their response to wildlife crime?

Submitted by: Vika Babayan (AM), Mariam Meliqyan (AM), Tigran Mamyán (AM), Mikayel Martirosyan (AM), Rafik Mkrtchyan (AM), Kevin Markalian (AM), Stefani Lozanova (BG, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to tackle the issues related to wildlife crime by implementing and enforcing regulations that will harmonise international law, as well as rethinking and strengthening wildlife preservation strategies. Moreover, we aim to spread awareness about the magnitude of the problem and its impact on tourism, the economy, and biodiversity. We want to ensure that not only field professionals, but all European citizens are educated on the issue, thus helping the EU to put more emphasis on wildlife preservation,

because

- [Poaching](#) of animals reduces [genetic diversity](#) through fostering inbreeding, harming gene pools and [sex ratios](#), thereby affecting reproduction,
- Overfishing leads to [food resource](#) reduction, which disrupts the food chain, causing harm to other species,
- Illegal wildlife trade [rates are rising](#), especially with driving factors such as [unintentional trade](#),
- Natural resources are being [damaged](#), resulting in the disruption of natural ecosystems,
- Illegal wildlife trade often involves handling and consuming animals, which increases the [risk of contracting zoonotic diseases](#),

- Insufficient education leads people to commit wildlife crimes unintentionally, which can result in [detrimental impacts](#) on habitats and biodiversity within an area,
- Direct exposure to illicit pesticides and poisonous agricultural products can disrupt the food chain and affect biodiversity as well as lead to [serious public health issues](#),
- Harmful tendencies such as [overhunting](#) disrupt the food chain, significantly impacting various endangered species and causing habitat disruption;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Urges European countries to follow the example of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora ([CITES](#)) to cooperate and develop better harmonised international legislation, as well as enforce it more strictly;
2. Invites European countries to implement policies which ensure the further protection of endangered species, taking into account the International Union for Conservation of Nature ([IUCN](#))'s Red List of Threatened Species;
3. Calls upon the World Health Organization ([WHO](#)) to spread more awareness about zoonotic diseases and their prevention among the public;
4. Urges Member States in regard to pesticide use to:
 - a) strengthen quality control as well as requirements on both production and usage,
 - b) further increase the quality of education about its impacts among citizens;
5. Invites the Directorate-General for Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to develop stricter legislation and enforce frequent check-ups on Member States in regard to hunting and fishing regulations;
6. Calls upon organisations like the International Fund for Animal Welfare ([IFAW](#)) to provide adequate training guidelines concerning sustainable hunting and fishing practices;
7. Urges Member States to enforce stricter habitat preservation measures to support rare species by acknowledging the [Birds and Habitats Directives](#) projects, particularly [Natura 2000](#);
8. Encourages Member States to support initiatives such as [the LIFE Against Bird Crimes Project](#) that raise public awareness on the lethal consequences of the strong pesticide and poison use on [migratory birds](#);
9. Requests national law enforcement agencies to implement rigorous inspection protocols at borders that tackle illicit wildlife trafficking;

10. Invites Member States to collaborate with organisations such as the [Wildlife Justice Commission](#) to expose corruption in legislative frameworks and prevent criminals involved in wildlife crime from escaping justice.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS (AFET)

EU, or not EU? That is the question: *On March 12, 2024, the European Parliament confirmed that Armenia meets the requirements to apply for EU membership under Article 49 of the Maastricht Treaty. With both sides signalling mutual interest in a new strategic phase in their cooperation, how can the EU collaborate with Armenia in its transition towards becoming a candidate state?*

Submitted by: Gor Antonyan (AM), Lina Aleksanyan (AM), Diana Arsenyan (AM), Manvel Davtyan (AM), Anush Dorvanyan (AM), Anahit Matevosyan (AM), Herbert Kanchinyan (AM, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to ensure the successful integration of Armenia into the EU to achieve enhanced economic cooperation, regional stability, and development opportunities for both Armenia and the EU. Moreover, this integration will benefit both parties with strengthening economic resilience, tackling demographic challenges, advancing civil society by defending democratic values and freedom, as well as promoting inclusivity and equality. Furthermore, we aim to facilitate diverse cultural enrichment and the promotion of peace and security in the region,

because

- The Russian influence on Armenia [is impacting](#) its external partnerships, economic development, and prosperity,
- Armenia's corruption in the legislative system is increasingly pervasive, leading it to rank 62nd on the [World Corruption Percentage Index](#), while Member States are at the top of the list,
- Armenia does not meet several [EU product standards](#), making it unable to export certain local products to the EU market, limiting its economic growth and integration into the European economy,
- Armenia becoming a Member State may lead to [high emigration rates](#) and [brain drain](#), particularly among the young population, creating significant demographic challenges,
- Following the [Copenhagen Criteria](#), Armenia will face challenges on its path towards EU membership without enhancing civil liberties, such as freedom of [speech, press, and democratic processes](#),
- Human rights concerns persist, such the limited rights of [LGBTQ+ individuals](#) in Armenia;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the Directorate General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations ([DG-NEAR](#)) to:
 - a) support Armenia in its efforts to mitigate external economic influences,
 - b) strengthen internal financial policies,
 - c) safeguard external partnerships for sustainable economic development;
2. Encourages the [Corruption Prevention Commission of the Republic of Armenia](#) to reform the legislative system by streamlining departments and appointing younger specialists with modern visions;
3. Asks the [National Body for Standards and Metrology of Armenia](#) to align its product standards with [EU regulations](#) by obtaining [CE marking](#) where applicable, complying with the [EU chemical and food safety laws](#), to facilitate market access and economic integration;
4. Invites the [Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Armenia](#) to introduce financial benefits for employees in priority industries that are lacking personnel, such as medical, educational, and agricultural, aiming to secure solid financial basis for their further career in Armenia;
5. Urges the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport of the Republic of Armenia ([RA MoESCS](#)) to counteract potential emigration and brain drain levels by establishing new strategies;
6. Further urges RA MoESCS to work against existing Eurosceptic biases in Armenia by providing factual education to the general public on EU structure and values;
7. Requests the Council of Europe to further support NGOs alining Armenia with the Copenhagen Criteria, in tackling the issues of racism, homophobia, and sexism through social campaigns;
8. Suggests the [Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Armenia](#) to investigate strategies for guaranteeing democracy, upholding the rule of law, protecting human rights, and ensuring the protection of minorities.

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

Pressing for freedom: *This year's Press Freedom Index revealed that press freedom in Eastern Europe has continued to decline steadily, with Armenia being the only state in the wider region that witnessed a gradual increase. Bearing in mind that the report describes Armenia's media landscape as 'pluralistic' yet 'facing an unprecedented level of disinformation', how can European countries mitigate the spread of disinformation while upholding the fundamental rights to press freedom and freedom of expression?*

Submitted by: Anna Baghdasaryan (AM), Meri Baghyan (AM), Karine Gevorgyan (AM), Mariam Grigoryan (AM), Nare Manukyan (AM), Gohar Petrosyan (AM), Karina Petrosyan (AM), Milena Tries (DE, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to address the challenges posed by the declining press freedom and the increasing disinformation in Eastern Europe, acknowledging the major importance of freedom of expression. We strive to mitigate the spread of dis- and misinformation as well as empower the public with the skills to identify and combat false information. Additionally, we aim to strengthen credible journalism to rebuild public trust in media integrity, enhance protection for journalists and, lastly, safeguard democratic processes and values,

because

- Political affiliations leading to biased reporting result in media lacking public trust, with media enjoying [little trust](#) in Armenia,
- The spread of disinformation by foreign influence [jeopardises democratic values](#) and processes within countries,
- The [lack of protection for journalists](#) puts their safety at risk and impairs their ability to report freely and safely,
- The spreading of misinformation through social media platforms facilitates [polarisation](#),

- [Weak fact-checking](#) practices and [insufficient or underfunded education in media literacy](#) hinder the public's ability to discern reliable information,
- There is room for more cooperation between NGOs and European institutions such as the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe ([OSCE](#)) on jointly approaching press problems,
- Social media access as well as [traditional media](#) is [restricted in some countries](#), hindering freedom of speech and freedom of expression,
- An insufficient common [legal framework](#) causes uncertainty in regulating content online;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Communication Networks, Content and Technology ([DG-CNECT](#)) to enhance the legal frameworks on freedom of the press by:
 - a) extending the [European Media Freedom Act](#),
 - b) implementing stringent regulatory frameworks and oversight mechanisms to monitor and control media outlets that exhibit suspicious or harmful behaviours, revisiting the [General Data Protection Regulation](#);
2. Recommends the [EU DisinfoLab](#) to make fact-checking tools more accessible by offering them in more languages;
3. Strongly advises Member States to adopt media literacy as a mandatory topic in their national curriculums;
4. Advises National Ministries of Education to promote educational programmes aiming to increase media literacy among Member States, such as the [European Media Literacy Week](#);
5. Encourages fact-checking networks like the European Fact-Checking Standards Network ([EFCSN](#)) to include effective AI-using detectors like [Grover](#) in their work procedure;
6. Calls upon the European External Action Service ([EEAS](#)) to support EU candidate states in dismantling oppressive mechanisms that limit the freedom of speech on social media platforms;
7. Asks DG-CNECT to collaborate with NGOs like the Committee to Protect Journalists ([CPJ](#)) and Reporters Without Borders ([RSF](#)) to:
 - a) enhance existing as well as implement further projects aimed at combating misinformation, including community workshops, online courses, and resource hubs,

- b) establish grant programmes specifically for independent media creators and journalists, providing them with the financial resources needed to produce high-quality, unbiased content;
8. Urges the OSCE to provide support to independent media platforms which have no affiliations to political or economic actors, continuing their efforts to promote the rule of law and human rights.

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

The black hole: The Armenian government recently launched a billion-dollar ‘Academic City’ initiative, relocating up to 16 universities to Yerevan to enhance the national quality of higher education. Considering that many young Armenians desire to study abroad, with 36% of them indicating they would leave for good, how should European countries respond to the increasing brain drain of students across the continent?

Submitted by: Vardges Atoyan (AM), Anna Gasparyan (AM), Ani Harutyunyan (AM), Elen Ohanyan (AM), Tsovik Sargsyan (AM), Viktoria Sargsyan (AM), Mane Sahradyan (AM), Levon Sahradyan (AM), Tigran Sahakyan (AM, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to prevent brain drain in the EU and neighbouring countries while not violating the right to free movement through the development of particular policies and programmes. We wish to create the conditions to address the issues of youth unemployment, insufficient educational systems, political instability, access to healthcare, and cultural factors. Central to our mission is promoting the idea of global citizenship in today’s world while safeguarding the rich cultural diversity of individuals and communities across the region,

because

- The access and [opportunities](#) for students in educational institutions of developing European countries are restricted due to slow educational development, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient international collaborations,
- The impact of [economic challenges](#), such as lack of investments on declining academic standards in the EU and neighbouring countries is high,
- [Corruption](#) erodes trust in government institutions results in political and social instabilities,

- [Weakened](#) local democratic institutions, such as the youth wings of political parties, fail to build enough platforms for students to develop their professional skills and create strong youth networks inside their homeland,
- [Unequal economic development](#) of Eastern and Western European countries leads to significant disparities in opportunities and resources for students,
- There is an [anticipated](#) mass migration of people from countries lagging in economic and political development in light of their EU accession negotiations,
- Promoting international [academic mobility](#) can diminish diversity within educational systems globally,
- The [lack](#) of trialled and quality programmes that aim to attract departed students back to their country;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the connection between the academic sector and governmental authorities by nurturing students' interests and skills through regular meetings, forums, and discussions with government representatives;
2. Urges the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport, and Culture ([DG-EAC](#)) to support Member States in granting access to higher education for underprivileged students by:
 - a) Establishing EU-wide scholarships and grants with the support of the European Education and Culture Executive Agency ([EACEA](#)) to cover tuition and living expenses for low-income students from local communities,
 - b) Implementing policies that offer financial incentives, such as tax breaks or subsidies, for students who choose to study and subsequently work in their local communities, utilising the functions of DG-EAC;
3. Reminds Member States to enhance international connections while preserving the diversity of educational institutions within their respective national and local cultures around the continent and preventing the [globalisation](#) of education by:
 - a) Expanding platforms for cross-cultural partnerships and development, like [Horizon Europe](#), in line with the principles of the [Bologna Process](#),

- b) Increasing investments in exchange programmes for students to study or train abroad developed by the DG-EAC, such as [Erasmus+](#), while implementing measures to ensure compliance with return requirements,
 - c) Encouraging the European Education Area ([EEA](#)) to develop collaborative exchange programmes for university professors across Member States, facilitating knowledge sharing and collaboration;
4. Suggests Armenian authorities to deepen their engagement in the [Widening Measures](#) project by actively [offering](#) to host international workshops or research symposia in Armenia;
 5. Calls upon DG-EAC to deepen the interest of students in cultural events to celebrate students' heritage and foster a deeper sense of connection by:
 - a) Promoting and supporting cooperation between local NGOs, educational institutions, and cultural organisations for facilitating workshops, festivals, fairs and seminars focused on preserving and celebrating local culture,
 - b) Providing grants for student-led cultural events and activities;
 6. Suggests DG-EAC to incentivise partnerships between local universities and private sector companies to create funded programmes and internships which align educational offerings with market needs, providing students with practical experience and job opportunities close to home;
 7. Encouraging Member States to establish partnerships with companies where students receive sponsorship for their education in exchange for committing to work for the sponsoring company for a specified period after graduation;
 8. Urges the Armenian government to launch an extensive programme with the [Resilience and Growth package](#) that attracts young Armenians home, making their integration back to Armenia easier, following the [example](#) of Hungary.

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

The Lake Is Drained, Take A Picture: *Armenia's economy greatly benefits from a growing tourism rate, with Lake Sevan attracting 74% of Armenia's tourists. Keeping in mind that ecotourism is part of the objective to develop a responsible ecosystem, how can European countries sustainably reform their tourism industries without losing the interest of travellers?*

Submitted by: Arpi Antonyan (AM), Lusine Barseghyan (AM), Lusine Hovsepyan (AM), Maria Khachatryan (AM), Angelina Poghosyan (AM), Hayk Yesáyan (AM), Eiler Hagerup Kongsrud (NO, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to facilitate sustainable tourism practices that preserve environmental integrity and enhance the wellbeing of local communities. This objective is pursued through fostering collaboration among expanding travel agencies, local residents, and governmental authorities. We advocate for optimising the tourist experience while promoting economic growth in visited destinations without compromising the surrounding environment,

because

- There is a significant [contamination](#) of nature, due to inefficient waste management, including a lack of waste sorting recycle bins,
- Restaurants [throw unfiltered dirty water](#) into Sevan Lake, leading to significant water pollution,
- Seasonal tourism, linked to [seasonal unemployment](#), causes economic instability on both personal and community levels,
- [Substandard service quality and a lack of infrastructure development](#) lead to limited travel options in Armenia,
- Rural tourism opportunities are limited by inadequate information on attractions, activities, and internet visibility,
- Mass tourism and its subsequent heavily overcrowded cities in the EU add to [local frustration](#),
- The use of fossil fuel transportation [causes air pollution](#) in European city centres,

- Armenian destinations of interest for tourists are being taken over by Western companies that benefit from local culture, leading to the authentic Armenian culture getting overlooked.

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Urges Member States to ensure that streets and parks in overcrowded tourist places are kept clean through available waste sorting bins and fines for polluters;
2. Calls upon the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Armenia to collaborate with factories to produce specific filters for restaurants and hotels near the lake to decontaminate the water that flows into Lake Sevan;
3. Encourages the Municipality of Sevan to develop a year-round tourism strategy in order to make Sevan an attractive destination during all seasons;
4. Expresses belief to the Armenian government that an increase of the [minimum wage](#) for people working in the travel industry will incentivise employment in the sector;
5. Appreciates the effort of the Tourism Committee of Armenia to continue their work on the "[Armenia, the Hidden Track](#)" project, by making it available for locals through information in different languages;
6. Further calls upon the Tourism Committee of Armenia to improve the online visibility of their social media pages through digital advertisements to increase tourists' awareness of the Hidden Track project;
7. Urges the Armenian Ministry of Economy to cooperate with international tourism agencies and foreign ministries to provide essential information and resources about Armenia;
8. Encourages Member States to follow best practices, such as of Venice and Amsterdam, to tackle mass tourism by considering the [implementation of an entrance fee](#) to limit the number of visitors;
9. Invites Member States to introduce a percentage fee for tourists staying overnight in overcrowded cities;
10. Requests the Armenian Government to make it easier to travel greener by developing cycling infrastructure, including the creation of bike lanes and paths.

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

Swamp-swamp: *The recently adopted Nature Restoration Law is the first continent-wide law that sets legally binding nature restoration targets, promising to restore 20% of the EU's land and sea by 2030. How should European countries work towards the long-term and sustained recovery of their natural ecosystems?*

Submitted by: Alla Babayan (AM), Ara Simonayan (AM), Arsen Martirosyan (AM), Gagik Tovmasyan (AM), Arsen Martirosyan (AM), Elen Grgoryan (AM), Liana Papoyan (AM), Greta Aghinyan (AM, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce the damage to the environment caused by human actions through collaborative and sustainable efforts. We work towards the long-term and sustained recovery of Europe's natural ecosystems by promoting sustainable fishing practices, enhancing marine protected areas, and addressing deforestation. By implementing effective strategies, we strive to protect and restore natural environments for future generations,

because

- More than [80%](#) of European habitats are in poor condition, while [20%](#) of all species are at risk of disappearing forever,
- The new EU Nature Restoration Law [imposes](#) excessive responsibilities, restrictions, and burdens on small European farmers who are already dealing with rising costs for input and energy,
- [1 in 3](#) species of bees, butterflies, and hoverflies are in decline in the EU,
- Despite an [86%](#) increase in wildfires in the EU in 2022 compared to 2021, the number of firefighters has [decreased](#),
- Over the past two decades, Europe has lost about [3%](#) of its [tall forests](#),
- Europe has already lost [97%](#) of its [old-growth forests](#), leaving them to make up less than 3% of the total forest area in the EU,
- Current assessments [indicate](#) that between 40% and 70% of fish stocks in European waters are either overfished or approaching critically low biomass levels,

- Fishing methods such as [bottom trawling](#) can cause significant physical destruction to vital marine habitats, including coral reefs and seafloor ecosystems;

The European Youth Parliament, to achieve these aims,

1. Urges the Directorate General for Environment ([DG ENVI](#)) to provide financial and technical support to European farmers in their struggles with new regulations and maintaining agricultural productivity;
2. Encourages Member States to enhance regulations and introduce legislation mandating comprehensive labelling of all fish products, detailing their origin, catch area, species, and method of catch;
3. Further encourages national Ministries of Food and Agriculture to strengthen monitoring and surveillance of fishing activities using satellite technology and onboard observers;
4. Encourages national Ministries of Education to follow [Austria's example](#) in providing training to farmers on the importance of wild pollinators and the risks associated with pesticide use;
5. Asks the European Environmental Bureau ([EEB](#)) to develop new sustainable fishing techniques by collaborating with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization ([FAO](#));
6. Asks the World Wildlife Fund ([WWF](#)) to promote natural regeneration processes by:
 - a) encouraging the consumption of responsibly-produced wood products,
 - b) implementing active management strategies, such as planting native tree species;
7. Proposes non-governmental organisations operating internationally, such as [FirEUrisk](#), to implement a network of advanced drone technology equipped with thermal imaging cameras and fire suppression capabilities to detect and combat wildfires in their early stages, especially in hard-to-reach areas.



SEVAN 2024
Summer Session



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆ ARMENIA



Foundation for the
Preservation of Wildlife
and Cultural Assets

