



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

CAGLIARI 2026
Regional Session of EYP Italy





GA Procedure

The use of Artificial Intelligence tools is strictly prohibited during the proceedings of the General Assembly. Any delegate found to be using such tools will be in direct violation of the rules. Failure to comply will result in the Board's refusal to recognise the delegate(s) for all subsequent rounds of debate. Delegates are therefore expected to adhere to this rule without exception.

General Rules

- **The authority of the Board is absolute.**
- During the GA, participants **discuss each motion for a resolution separately** in strict accordance with this procedure.
- All participants are required to observe appropriate and respectful manners.
- Any debate points made by the participants are delivered from the floor, speeches are delivered from the podium.
- Each committee is provided with a set of placards which will be raised by the Chairperson.
- All delegates are encouraged to vote and **refrain from abstaining unless faced with a moral conflict.**

Procedure

The following procedure will be in place during the General Assembly of Cagliari RS:

1. Time for the entire General Assembly to **read through the resolution** (2min);
2. **Defence Speech** by the proposing Committee (3 min),
 - a. Delivered only by 1 delegate;
3. **2 Position Speech(s)** by the non-proposing Committee (each 1.5min),
 - a. Response to the Position Speech by the proposing Committee (2min);
4. **3 Rounds of Debate with 3 to 5 points per round, consisting of:**
 - a. 3 to 5 points made by the non-proposing committees,
 - b. A response made by the proposing committee to the previous points (2 minutes to respond),
 - i. This procedure is repeated 3 times;
5. **Summation Speech** by the proposing Committee (3 mins),
 - a. Can be delivered by 1 or 2 delegates;
6. **Voting Procedure.**

Speeches & Points

Defence Speech is delivered by one delegate and serves the purpose of the general statement and overview of points defending and promoting resolution. It should be focused more around the facts



and content in the resolution (in contrast to the Summation Speech which is more of an emotional appeal).

Position Speech can be both positive and negative, but should be different from regular points of debate. Two committees will be invited to deliver their speech from the podium and use 1.5 minutes of the allocated time. Position speeches DO NOT attack specific points of the resolution, but rather, disagree or agree with the overall direction.

A Point of Debate must be concise, clear, and directly related to the specific clause under discussion. Delegates are encouraged to maintain a constructive tone and, where possible, provide a suggestion or alternative solution. Points of Debate must not be repetitive. If a delegate raises a point that duplicates the substance of a previously made point, the Board will decline to recognise it. Should no new or substantive points be raised, the Board reserves the right to withdraw recognition from the committee and grant the floor to another committee.

A Direct Response may only be used to address the most recent point raised during the debate. Each committee is permitted a maximum of two Direct Responses per committee debate across all rounds. A Direct Response may be used either to respond directly to a Point of Debate or to further support it by adding relevant clarification or evidence. It must remain focused on the last point made and should not introduce unrelated arguments; if this is the case, the Board reserves the right to withdraw the recognition from the committee.

A Summation Speech serves as the committee's final appeal to the General Assembly, encouraging delegates to vote in favour of the resolution. It should briefly reflect on the key discussions that took place during the debate, acknowledging the most significant arguments raised. The speech should clearly reaffirm the committee's final stance while delivering a compelling and persuasive conclusion. Its primary objective is to convince the General Assembly to support and vote in favour of the resolution.

Placards

The **Committee Name** placard is raised when a member of the Committee would like to address the assembly.

The **Direct Response** placard is raised together with the Committee name placard when the Committee would like to exercise their right to use the direct response. The direct response should refer to the last point made.

The **Point of Personal Privilege** placard is raised to indicate that a member of the Committee cannot hear or comprehend what is being said.

The **Point of Order** placard is raised together with the committee name placard when the Board violates this procedure. Only chairpersons can raise the placard.



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

The Final Countdown: *With Latvia re-introducing conscription in 2023, and Germany along with France debating various models of compulsory or mandatory national service, how should the European Union balance collective security needs with individual bodily autonomy while strengthening the Common Security and Defence Policy?*

Submitted by: Massimo CARRAVETTA (IT), Filippo CORDA (IT), Leonardo DESSÌ (IT), Samuele LO VERSO (IT), Wint MYO (UK), Erika PADERI (IT), Beatrice PALOMBA (IT), Andrea ROCCA (IT), Paolo SIDOTI (IT), Alice SODDU (IT), Isabella MEERPOHL (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen cooperation and solidarity among Member States in the field of security and defence by promoting defence collaboration, exchange opportunities, and public awareness of shared security challenges. Furthermore, it seeks to improve the fairness and attractiveness of military and national service by ensuring equal service conditions, enhancing compensation and career prospects, and mitigating the loss of human capital associated with delayed entry into the labour market,

because

- A. The Russian [invasion of Ukraine](#) exposed [weaknesses](#) in the EU's security landscape, further exacerbated by [insufficient cooperation](#) between Member States,
- B. In some Member States with mandatory military service, such as [Austria](#), alternative civilian service programmes are [notably longer](#) than military service, raising concerns about fairness and equal opportunities,
- C. [Disparities](#) in training standards and military resources between Member States [create challenges](#) for the effective implementation of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)
- D. Delayed entry of young people into the labour market due to military service can [reduce](#) the accumulation of skills, knowledge, and experience, negatively affecting [long-term income](#) and [career prospects](#),
- E. Member States, such as [Finland](#) and [Spain](#), may perceive security challenges [differently](#) from other countries in the EU, contributing to [divisions](#) in defence priorities,



- F. Military careers often offer [lower financial incentives](#) and less predictable working conditions compared to civilian employment, [reducing their attractiveness](#) among younger generations;

by

1. Suggesting the European Defence Agency ([EDA](#)) to foster inter-state and inter-industry cooperation through coordinated investment strategies and the reduction of administrative barriers to joint defence projects, facilitating stronger collaboration among EU defence companies;
2. Requesting Member States to ensure that the duration of alternative civilian service programmes is equivalent to that of compulsory military service;
3. Encouraging Member States to establish joint military training partnerships, particularly through regional defence cooperation frameworks such as the Nordic Defence Cooperation (NORDEFCO)¹, between economically stronger and economically weaker countries;
4. Calling upon Member States' Ministries of Defence, in cooperation with the Directorate-General on Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)), to support educational programmes for military personnel that equip them with transferable skills and prepare them for career opportunities beyond military service;
5. Asking Member States to expand exchange student programmes such as [Erasmus+](#) to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation between Member States;
6. Requesting the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) to launch wide awareness campaigns highlighting the importance of solidarity and shared responsibility in European security;
7. Recommending Member States to adopt strategies enhancing compensation for military personnel, including tax incentives, housing support, or supplementary benefits;
8. Urging Member States' Ministries of Education to inform students about military service and defence structures through initiatives such as:
 - a) workshops and seminars with military representatives and former soldiers,
 - b) visits to military academies or bases;

¹ [Nordic Defence Cooperation \(NORDEFCO\)](#) is a framework for military cooperation between the Nordic countries Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden aimed at strengthening their national defence capabilities.



9. Calling upon DG COMM to launch media campaigns raising awareness about the realities of military life and the career opportunities available both during and after service;
10. Encouraging Member States without mandatory conscription to improve access to military academies through expanded enrolment capacity and inclusive recruitment policies.



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

Boulevard of Broken Dreams: *Within European cities, neighbourhood-based inequalities in access to education, employment, healthcare, housing, and public services continue to trap people in cycles of poverty and limit social mobility across generations. How should the EU reduce neighbourhood-based inequality and improve equal access to opportunities?*

Submitted by: Giorgia AMATO (IT), Laura BOI (IT), Carla DEMONTIS (IT), Viktor KYSELOV (UA), Giorgia LUSSO (IT), Lucrezia MELIS (IT), Antonio MULÈ (IT), Nicola PALA (IT), Francesco UDELLA (IT), Tommaso ULARGI (IT), Giacomo Eos SPERDUTI (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to reduce neighbourhood-based inequalities across European cities by promoting inclusive urban development, ensuring equal access to public services, and strengthening social mobility regardless of socio-economic or cultural background. Furthermore, it seeks to promote respectful intercultural relations while preserving Europe's diverse cultural heritage. Ultimately, it strives to improve the quality of life for all individuals and communities within the Member States,

because

- A. People living in deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to experience overcrowded housing and increased exposure to [health risks and substance abuse](#),
- B. Socio-economic background continues to [shape educational opportunities](#), [limiting](#) access to higher education for individuals from low-income households,
- C. In 2024, [43.8%](#) of non-EU citizens residing in the EU were at risk of poverty or social exclusion, significantly higher than the rate among EU citizens,
- D. [Unequal access](#) to public services such as healthcare and transport between neighbourhoods deepens social and economic inequalities, [reinforcing intergenerational poverty](#),
- E. Low-income neighbourhoods often offer [fewer stable job opportunities](#), increasing the risk of insecure or undeclared work,
- F. Residential segregation and discrimination can [isolate migrant and minority communities](#), limiting social inclusion and equal opportunities;



by

1. Asking the Directorate-General for Communications ([DG-COMM](#)) to develop a media campaign targeting young people about the risk of substance abuse, focusing on harm reduction practices and help-seeking;
2. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy ([DG REGIO](#)) to support the use of the European Regional Development Fund ([ERDF](#)) for the development of educational infrastructure and cultural centres in disadvantaged urban regions;
3. Encouraging municipalities and local authorities to develop integration programmes for immigrants, including language courses and cultural orientation initiatives, facilitating their social inclusion;
4. Encouraging Member States to prioritise the redevelopment¹ of deprived neighbourhoods through increased investment in essential public infrastructure, including public transport networks, healthcare facilities, housing, and educational institutions;
5. Urging the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion ([DG EMPL](#)) and DG REGIO to support equal employment opportunities for individuals from low-income or disadvantaged neighbourhoods through initiatives such as:
 - a) skills training,
 - b) targeted recruitment programmes,
 - c) accessible employment opportunities,
 - d) work-based learning schemes,
 - e) specialised employment support services;
6. Inviting Member States to strengthen measures opposing undeclared work in order to improve workplace safety and ensure equal labour rights;
7. Call upon the European Education and Culture Executive Agency ([EACEA](#)) to support initiatives promoting free language courses for non-EU residents, intercultural activities that foster social integration, and awareness-raising about cultural diversity in community spaces.

¹ [Redevelopment](#): the process of renewing areas of a city by replacing old infrastructure with new one.



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

The History Book on the shelf: *As historical memory is increasingly instrumentalised in political and cultural discourse across Europe, how can the European Union safeguard democratic values and historical memory while fostering a shared European historical identity in light of radical, authoritarian and exclusionary narratives?*

Submitted by: Nicolò CADDEU (IT), Alessandro DI MARTINO (IT), Nicola MARRAS (IT), Diego RULLO (IT), Lara SERRA (IT), Maria Valentina SERRA (IT), Gabriele UTZERI (IT), Rosalie VERSTRETE (IT), Valeria ZUMMO (IT), Alfonso DI GRAZIA (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament aims to safeguard democratic values and the integrity of historical memory within the European Union by addressing the manipulation and selective remembrance of history in political and public discourse. It further seeks to counter the spread of misinformation and extremist narratives while promoting critical thinking, historical awareness, and a shared, inclusive understanding of Europe's past among EU citizens,

because

- A. In certain Member States, education systems have been subject to [increased political influence](#), raising concerns about the spread of biased narratives and their impact on the development of critical thinking skills,
- B. Media outlets and online platforms [contribute significantly](#) to the circulation of disinformation and polarising content, shaping public perception of historical and political issues,
- C. The [rise of political extremism](#) within some Member States contributes to [increase](#) discrimination, social exclusion, and hostility towards minority groups,
- D. The [selective interpretation](#) of historical events and nationalistic historical revisions can [undermine](#) the development of a shared European understanding of history and limit accountability for past political violence,
- E. The increasing use of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) tools to create and disseminate manipulated information [facilitates the spread of disinformation](#), undermining critical thinking and public trust,



- F. The [increasing prominence](#) of nationalist and populist movements within some Member States [contributes](#) to political polarisation and challenges cohesion within the Union;

by

1. Requesting Member States' Ministries of Education to promote the creation of shared educational programs, emphasising a common European identity and promoting factual and unbiased knowledge of history;
2. Urging the European Commission to allocate additional funding to the [European AI Office](#) to develop tools capable of detecting AI-generated historical misinformation online, thereby strengthening the enforcement of the [AI Act](#);
3. Urging Very Large Online Platforms ([VLOPs](#))¹ to introduce precautionary measures that aim to reduce both political and historical misinformation through:
 - a) integrating AI-detection tools to improve fact-checking of digital content,
 - b) encouraging content creators to provide verifiable sources for the information they share;
4. Requesting the Directorate General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture ([DG EAC](#)) to support the development of a European cultural passport initiative facilitating access to historical and cultural sites, promoting engagement with Europe's shared history and cultural diversity;
5. Encouraging DG EAC to support civil society organisations, such as Minority Rights Group Europe ([MRGE](#)), in raising awareness of the historical misrepresentation of minority groups through educational and cultural initiatives;
6. Encouraging Non-Governmental Organisations, such as Associazione Nazionale Partigiani Italiani ([ANPI](#)), Youth for Exchange and Understanding ([YEU](#)), and [Creative Europe](#) to organise extracurricular educational programmes that promote political literacy and critical engagement with historical narratives among young people.

¹ **VLOPs:** Digital platforms with more than 45 million monthly active users.



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

Stand by Me: *Since October 2023, attacks, arrests, and serious threats against journalists have reached their highest reported levels in decades. At the same time, press freedom in Europe is under increasing pressure, with the unlawful use of spyware and abusive lawsuits (SLAPPs), hindering investigative work and threatening the safety of journalists. As free and independent media are essential for democratic accountability, what measures should the EU take to protect journalists and safeguard press freedom across the Union?*

Submitted by: Alessio Luca ATZORI OLIVIERI (IT), Federico BONU (IT), Maya CABRAS (IT), Sara CICERI (IT), Sophie CORPINO (IT), Giada FRANCESCHI (IT), Valeriia YEZHOVA (ES/UA), Samuele Giuseppe MANCA (IT), Guido MARTELLI (IT), Nicola PARAVAGNA (IT), Bade TAŞKARA (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen press freedom and protect journalists across the European Union by addressing legal, political, and technological threats to their work. It considers freedom of expression and independent media essential to democratic accountability and, therefore, seeks to safeguard journalists from intimidation, surveillance, and abusive legal practices. Furthermore, it strives to ensure that citizens can access reliable information and form informed, critical opinions,

because

- A. The [lack of effective penalties](#) for those who threaten or restrict freedom of speech enables the continued use of abusive lawsuits (SLAPPs)¹ against journalists, with over [1,000 cases](#) recorded in the past decade,
- B. Although the [EU Anti-SLAPP Directive](#) was enforced in 2024, its [protection is limited](#) mainly to cross-border civil and commercial cases, leaving domestic cases less consistently addressed across Europe,
- C. Political interference in Public Service Media (PSM)² can [undermine](#) journalistic independence through biased state advertising and legal pressure,
- D. The misuse of surveillance technologies and spyware [threatens](#) press freedom by violating journalists' privacy and the confidentiality of their sources,

¹ [Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation \(SLAPP\)](#) are unfounded and abusive legal actions that aim to silence those working in the public interest on matters such as fundamental rights, the environment, and public access to information.

² [Public Service Media \(PSM\)](#) refers to media organizations that are publicly funded and mandated to provide impartial news, educational content, and programming that serves the public interest rather than commercial or political interests.



- E. Journalists across Europe continue to [face physical attacks, harassment, and intimidation](#) while performing their duties, threatening their safety and undermining press freedom and democratic accountability,
- F. The [high cost](#) of legal defence associated with SLAPP cases often places a significant financial burden on journalists and media organisations involved in such cases;

by

1. Calling upon the European Commission and Member States to strengthen measures discouraging SLAPPs against journalists, including more effective financial penalties and procedural safeguards;
2. Requesting the Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers ([DG JUST](#)) to support the review and future strengthening of the EU Anti-SLAPPs Directive to improve protection in domestic cases involving journalists, including:
 - a) encouraging Member States to extend safeguards to local and national cases in which lawsuits may be used to intimidate or silence journalists,
 - b) developing clearer guidelines for identifying potential domestic SLAPP cases;
3. Calling upon the European Commission, in cooperation with the European Board for Media Services ([EBMS](#)), to strengthen oversight of political interference in journalism, including:
 - a) monitoring risks to editorial independence, politically motivated pressure, and unfair allocation of state advertising through the annual [Rule of Law Report](#),
 - b) issuing country-specific recommendations to Member States where media freedom and pluralism are at risk,
 - c) supporting the implementation of the [European Media Freedom Act](#), particularly regarding the independence of media service providers and transparency in state support for media;
4. Encouraging Member States, in cooperation with the European Defence Agency ([EDA](#)), to explore programmes facilitating partnerships with accredited security providers in order to improve access to protective services for journalists operating in high-risk environments where their safety may be threatened;
5. Urging the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy ([HR/VP](#)) to support restrictive measures against entities involved in the unlawful use or export of spyware targeting journalists;



6. Further urging the HR/VP to advocate for restrictive measures against entities involved in the unlawful use or export of spyware targeting journalists;
7. Further encouraging the DG JUST to propose measures strengthening penalties for crimes committed against journalists based on their professional activities;
8. Encouraging the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)) in cooperation with media organisations and civil society groups, to launch social media campaigns aimed at improving media literacy and raising awareness of the role of journalism, particularly highlighting the risks and challenges journalists face in conflict and high-risk environments;
9. Invites the European Centre for Press and Media Freedom ([ECPMF](#)) to promote fundraising initiatives such as [Ulrich Vosgerau's campaign](#) to provide legal guidance, financial assistance, and psychological support to journalists across Europe facing SLAPPs.



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

No light, No light: As the share of renewable electricity increases across the EU, limited interconnections¹ between some Member States, particularly in the Iberian Peninsula, make balancing electricity supply and real-time demand more difficult. How should the EU strengthen electricity interconnectors² and energy efficiency policies to ensure a stable, affordable, and greener power supply across the Union?

Submitted by: Svevo DETTIN (IT), Michelangelo GARAU (IT), Victoria LOCCHÉ (IT), Elisa MASCIA (IT), Carlo MELIS (IT), Matilde PETRETTO (IT), Gioia SALARIS (IT), Alberto SORRENTINO (IT), Simone ULLASCI (IT), Aleksandar NIKOLIC (Chairperson, RS/IT).

The European Youth Parliament aims to strengthen the stability, sustainability, and resilience of the European Union's energy system by accelerating renewable energy innovation, improving energy interconnectivity between Member States, and reducing dependence on external energy suppliers. Furthermore, it seeks to ensure that the green transition remains economically doable, socially acceptable, and beneficial for citizens across the Union,

because

- A. Renewable energy generation [depends](#) on weather conditions, making the electricity supply more [volatile](#),
- B. Despite the firm EU's [net-zero objectives](#), Hard-to-Abate sectors³ remain [dependent](#) on fossil fuels and continue to contribute significantly to pollution,
- C. Energy interconnectors are often [outdated](#), insufficient, or poorly developed in rural regions, [contributing](#) to economic and social disparities,
- D. Investments in green infrastructure and energy grid⁴ development often face [public backlash](#), due to concerns over [rising energy costs](#) and disruption to [local environments](#),
- E. Short-term political priorities can hinder the [consistent implementation](#) of long-term clean grid development projects,

¹ [Interconnections](#) are any physical links between electricity grids in different countries that allow energy to flow across borders.

² [Interconnectors](#) are high-voltage transmission lines or infrastructure connecting electricity grids between countries.

³ [Hard-to-Abate sectors](#), such as steel, cement, chemicals, aviation or shipping, are industries that are difficult to decarbonise due to high-temperature energy needs and heavy-duty power requirements.

⁴ [Energy grids](#) are extensive networks that transmit electricity from power plants and similar facilities to consumers.



- F. Reliance on foreign energy imports [exposes the EU](#) to unreliable energy supply and variable pricing, [exacerbating energy inequalities](#),
- G. The EU imports [over 58.4%](#) of its total energy consumption, compromising the Union's diplomatic action, ability to create an interoperable grid, and capacity to meet its climate goals,
- H. Poor energy interconnection between Member States, such as Spain and France, [impedes their ability](#) to trade excess energy during periods of alternating peak supply and demand, creating energy waste;

by

1. Encouraging the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency ([CINEA](#)) to support the deployment of digital technologies⁵ for real-time monitoring and control under Connecting Europe Facility ([CEF](#)) energy, enabling lower maintenance costs and greater grid efficiency;
2. Requesting the European Commission, in particular through its competition policy framework⁶, to further develop policies within the Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework ([CISAF](#)), encouraging private-sector investment and partnerships in green industrial innovation;
3. Calling upon the Directorate-General for the Environment ([DG ENV](#)) to reduce the effects of fossil-fuel-generated pollution by revising the annual limit value for the main pollutant in the [Ambient Air Quality Directive](#);
4. Encourages local Non-Governmental Organisations, under the patronage of the Committee of the Regions ([CoR](#)), to implement community projects, public events, and educational campaigns aimed at addressing misconceptions surrounding renewable energy in rural areas;
5. Requesting the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators ([ACER](#)) and Member States to strengthen coordination on long-term grid development projects to ensure continuity in the green transition across political cycles;
6. Urging the European External Action Service ([EEAS](#)) to:
 - a) reaffirm international cooperation in line with the EU's sustainability objectives under the [European Green Deal](#),

⁵ [Digital technologies](#) refer to Internet of Things devices, smart meters, 5G and 6G connectivity and a pan-European energy data space powered by Cloud-edge computing servers

⁶ The [EU competition policy framework](#) governs State aid rules that regulate how Member States can support industries while maintaining fair competition within the Single Market.



- b) advocate that each Member State's extra-EU energy imports stay under 45% of their energy mix to reduce dependencies;
7. Calling upon Member States to leverage the loaning possibilities of the European Investment Bank ([EIB](#)) to increase investment in coordinated energy infrastructure projects that expand the EU's energy market and decrease reliance on fossil fuel-based imports;
 8. Requiring the Directorate-General for Energy ([DG ENER](#)) to use the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity ([ENTSO-E](#))⁷ to improve and expand [smart-grids](#)⁸ in rural regions that are not efficiently connected with the rest of the country, following the [WiseGRID](#) example;
 9. Asking the European Commission and the CINEA to increase support through the CEF energy for cross-border infrastructure projects dedicated to interconnector development in rural areas;
 10. Requesting DG-ENER to expand the [Horizon Europe](#) funding pillar targeting research projects on maximising energy storage⁹ efficiency within the EU, such as [gravitational batteries](#) technology.

⁷ [ENTSO-E](#) is the association of the European Transmission System Operators (TSOs) that are responsible for the coordinated operation of Europe's electricity system, the largest interconnected electrical grid in the world.

⁸ A [smart grid](#) is an electricity network that uses digital and other advanced technologies to monitor and manage the transport of electricity from all generation sources to meet the varying electricity demands of end users.

⁹ [Energy storage](#) refers to the capture of energy produced at one time for use at a later date.



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

Everybody Wants to Rule the World: Artificial intelligence tools are increasingly used to generate political content, spread disinformation, and influence public debate during elections and political campaigns, raising concerns about cybersecurity and democratic interference. How should the EU regulate the use of AI to protect the integrity of democratic processes while safeguarding individual freedoms?

Submitted by: Zeyd ALMAHMOUD (BE), Davide ARBA (IT), Filippo LONATI (IT), Giovanni MARCIANO (IT), Leonardo MASCIA (IT), Sofia Estrela MUSSAGY (IT), Sofia PORCU (IT), Matilde SANNA (IT), Andrea SCHIRRU (IT), Juan RODRIGO (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament aims to limit the misuse of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in political environments in order to safeguard democratic values and protect the integrity of public discourse. Furthermore, it seeks to promote public awareness of the risks associated with AI-generated content and to strengthen citizens' ability to distinguish synthetic media¹ from authentic information. Finally, it calls for a coordinated EU-wide approach to the automated detection, filtering, and flagging of AI-generated disinformation,

because

- A. The proliferation of non-consensual deepfakes² and other forms of synthetic media has contributed to a digital environment in which trust is [increasingly undermined](#),
- B. The [European AI Office](#) has identified the need for [greater consistency](#) in financial and human resources to ensure the [effective enforcement](#) of the provisions established under the [EU AI Act](#),
- C. Small and medium enterprises (SMEs)³ face [disproportionate financial burdens](#) in complying with the EU AI Act when compared to Very Large Online Platforms (VLOPs)⁴,
- D. The [rapid growth](#) of AI-generated content online has made it increasingly difficult to distinguish verified information from [misinformation](#),

¹ **Synthetic media:** term describing digital content produced mainly through artificial intelligence.

² **Deepfake:** AI-generated synthetic media (video, audio, etc.) intended to convincingly depict a person saying or doing something they never did. Many modern deepfakes use tactics like voice cloning, synthetic video calls, and AI-generated content to mimic the way individuals communicate.

³ **SMEs:** independent businesses that fall below specific, localised thresholds for employee count and financial turnover.

⁴ **VLOPs:** digital services under the EU Digital Services Act ([DSA](#)) with over 45 million monthly active users in the EU.



- E. The [volume of information](#) produced daily exceeds the monitoring capacity of the regulatory and fact-checking bodies, such as the European Digital Media Observatory ([EDMO](#)),
- F. Current verification mechanisms for AI-generated content remain only [partially effective](#), as malicious actors can often circumvent existing safeguards,
- G. AI is being used increasingly to [influence](#) political environments and democratic processes through targeted and [manipulative campaigns](#);

by

1. Suggesting that the Directorate General for Communications ([DG COMM](#)) develops hybrid media campaigns⁵ aimed at improving AI literacy and raising awareness of deepfake content;
2. Urging the [EU Budgetary Authority](#) to increase funding allocated to the [EU AI Office](#) in order to strengthen its operational capacity and support the effective implementation of the EU AI Act;
3. Calling upon the European Economic and Social Committee ([EESC](#)) to advocate for size-proportional compliance costs under the [AI Act](#), ensuring that financial burdens do not encourage regulatory avoidance among SMEs;
4. Inviting Member States to strengthen cooperation between national authorities and the EU AI Office through the sharing of information, expertise, and infrastructure to improve the monitoring of AI misuse;
5. Instructing the EDMO, in coordination with the EU AI Office, to establish a specialised fact-checking mechanism for the review of viral media and the provision of independent verification;
6. Urging the Digital Services Coordinator ([DSC](#)) to introduce risk-based prioritisation systems for flagged content in order to ensure that the most harmful forms of synthetic media are addressed first;
7. Urging EDMO to collaborate with the EU AI Office in developing common detection standards for AI-generated content, including the use of cryptographic signatures⁶ and

⁵ [Hybrid media campaigns](#): A strategic communication method that blends traditional media (TV, posters, print) with digital "new media" logics (social media, online newspapers).

⁶ [Cryptographic signatures](#): mathematical techniques used to validate the authenticity and integrity of digital messages, documents, or software. A cryptographic signature is a unique digital code attached to an email or file that verifies the sender's identity and ensures the content hasn't been tampered with.



other traceability tools enabling the identification of synthetic media across digital platforms;

8. Urging the European Commission to ensure the strict enforcement of the AI Act across all Member States, preventing political actors from exploiting AI systems and personal data for targeted online campaigning.



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

Another One Bites The Dust: Decreasing regional inequalities. Economic gaps between urban centres and rural regions continue to fuel political alienation, declining trust in EU institutions, and support for Eurosceptic movements. How should the EU reform the design, governance, and communication of its Cohesion Policy and European Structural and Investment Funds to ensure that regional development strengthens democratic trust and citizens' sense of EU membership across all regions?

Submitted by: Nicola BARDINO (IT), Francesco CAVALLO (IT), Marika GARAU (IT), Valentina MASCIA (IT), Lorenzo NAITZA (IT), Alice ORTU (IT), Cristopher PICCI (IT), Aurora PILI (IT), Alessio REALI (IT), Adrián GARCÍA LECHUGA (Chairperson, ES)

The European Youth Parliament aims to address the growing divide between rural and urban regions within the European Union by strengthening regional development policies, improving access to economic opportunities and public services in rural areas, and increasing citizens' awareness of EU support programmes. By promoting more targeted investment and stronger connections between rural communities and EU institutions, it seeks to reinforce social cohesion and restore trust in the European project across all regions,

because

- A. The [lack of job opportunities](#) in rural areas increases income inequality relative to urban ones, [hindering](#) rural communities' possibility of achieving financial stability,
- B. Peripheral areas' economic performance is dependent on the agricultural industry, whose economic structure [impedes access](#) to a higher standard of living,
- C. Rural communities' [traditional values and mode of life](#) further disconnect the regions from changes in the broader economy of the rest of the world,
- D. The extent and the impact of the EU's regional development programs are [poorly communicated](#) to the targeted regions, rendering them [vulnerable](#) to anti-EU rhetoric,



- E. The [lower quality of public services](#) in rural areas contributes to the development trap¹ effect, increasing the risk of poverty and social exclusion,
- F. Regions in development traps are more likely to experience [political disillusionment](#) and dissatisfaction with how the [benefits of EU integration](#) are distributed, increasing the appeal of populist and nationalist discourse,
- G. Member States' regional development [policies are fragmented](#), hindering the achievement of cohesion goals,
- H. The allocation of [Cohesion Policy](#) funding has not been [targeted enough](#), leaving the declining middle-income areas that harbour Eurosceptic sentiment unaddressed;

by

1. Calling upon the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development ([DG AGRI](#)) to prioritise support for farmers operating in remote and disadvantaged rural areas by improving access to funding under the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund ([EAGF](#)) and incentivising job creation in rural-based agricultural enterprises;
2. Requesting DG AGRI to strengthen the use of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development ([EAFRD](#)) in order to support the development of independent farmers and rural Small and Medium Enterprises, particularly through investments in innovation, diversification, and sustainable agricultural practices;
3. Encouraging the Directorate-General for Communication ([DG COMM](#)), in cooperation with the European Education and Culture Executive Agency ([EACEA](#)), to promote accessible public media initiatives that increase citizens' awareness of EU history, values, and regional development programmes;
4. Inviting Member States to collaborate with civil society organisations, such as the [European Cultural Foundation](#), to organise information campaigns and community events in rural regions aimed at improving understanding of EU institutions, policies, and citizens' rights;
5. Calling upon the Directorate-General on Regional and Urban Policy ([DG-REGIO](#)) to strengthen monitoring of EU-funded infrastructure projects in rural areas in order to ensure effective investment in essential public services, including public transport, healthcare access, and digital connectivity;

¹ [Development traps](#) refers to a state of a state of self-reinforcing and persistent economic decline.



6. Encouraging Member States to integrate civic education programmes into national school curricula, promoting political literacy and awareness of European democratic institutions among young people;
7. Calling upon DG REGIO and Member States to cooperate in developing plans to improve urban-rural connectivity, regional mobility, and balanced territorial development;
8. Urging the European Commission to assess possible adjustments to the [Cohesion Fund](#) to better support stagnating or declining middle-income regions experiencing long-term development challenges.



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