

RESOLUTION BOOKLET





Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

A Greta way to travel: *Considering the effect of transportation on air quality, what actions can we, as EU and individuals, take to limit climate change while maintaining positive well-being?*

LISTA DELES, Hubert Nazwisko (PL, chairperson), Corina Mihon (RO), Pavel Eva (RO), Alexandra Ion (RO),

The Youth of Erasmus+:

- A. Recognizing with deep concern the detrimental effects of inefficient transportation solutions across the EU and between its member states on the environment, resulting in its pollution across the EU;
- B. Acknowledging that more people are facing climate anxiety, having to deal with challenging emotions caused by environmental issues which have a great impact on our mental health;
- C. Observing the individualistic approach to transportation behaviour we are concerned about the human impact on the environment;
- D. Profoundly concerned that the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced by the usage of fossil fuels in the transportation system represents more than a half of the total percentage of air pollution in the EU;
- E. Further concerned about poor connectivity of public transport, especially trains, between member states;

1. (A) Calls upon European Commission to create an additional financial budget that would enable recovery public transport after COVID-19,
2. (A) Suggests Member States increase amount and accessibility of charging stations for electric vehicles and to power them with [clean energy](#),
3. (B) Suggests European Commission create a website with information on how to deal with climate anxiety;
4. (B, C) Recommends the Member States to create instruction on “baby-steps” on how to be eco friendly without being affected by climate anxiety;
5. (C) Encourages the Member States’ city councils to create car-free zones inside the city centres to reduce air pollution;
6. (D) Directs the European Commission to reassess and re-invest in rail transit in order for it to become a more comfortable and accessible alternative to the aviation industry;
7. (D) Requests Member States to substitute fossil fuel based busses with green alternatives like: trolley buses, hydrogen-fueled busses, electric busses;
8. (E) Asks the European Commission to expand the Trans-European Transport Network in order to increase rail connectivity between Member States, as well as rural and urban areas.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Inquiry on the Protection of Animals (ANIP)

The Ark: *Every year nearly 360 million pigs, sheep, goats and cattle as well as several billion poultry are killed in EU slaughterhouses. Despite the EU adopting rules for protection and welfare of animals, implementation of those rules remains questionable. With violations in application of set rules and guidelines ongoing. What can the EU do to ensure that established standards for welfare and protection of animals are met, while also reducing emissions caused by the meat sector?*

Martin Guriš (CZ), Kristýna Mudříkova (CZ), Evangelia Papadopoulou (GR), Georgia Keridou (GR), Anastasia Galani (GR), Marios-Eftychios Ntounpouridis (GR), Valerios Kiziridis (GR), Auksė Gavelytė (LT), Maria Georgescu (RO), Victoria Plamadeala (RO), Anisia Cerbu (RO), Alexandra Stancu (RO), Marta Banach (PL), Laura Peirs (PL, chairperson)

The Youth of Erasmus+:

- A. Concerned by the increasing rate of climate change protests and fastly developing devastating climate change effects on the natural habitat of many species,
 - B. Alarmed by the insufficient presence of meat alternatives in retail on the Internal Market and aware of the shortage of supplies for flexitarians, vegetarians, and vegans;
 - C. Appalled by the inhumane living conditions of farm animals jammed in dirty and unbelievably small living areas
 - D. Concerned by the amounts of antibiotics administered to farm animals, both in terms of their devastating effect on the animals' health as well as sanitary risks;
 - E. Alarmed by the high rates of greenhouse gas emissions as a consequence of extensive farming for meat production and their consequences for the environment;
 - F. Concerned by the disregard towards legislation regarding safety rules for the transport of live animals;
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- 1. Calls upon Member States to launch awareness campaigns which aim to encourage consumption of plant-based meat alternatives and educate about the impact of an individual's diet on the environment and on farm animals;
 - 2. Instructs Member States to make meat alternatives (i.e. soya, tofu, seitan etc) more accessible for the general public by enabling more transparent supply chains between the producers and the governments of the Member States;

3. Draws attention to the inhumane conditions farm raised animals are held in and calls upon the actors in the meat production sector to triple the amount of living space an animal receives relative to their size;
4. Calls upon designated civil societies and non-governmental organizations to ensure that the animals welfare conditions are met through regular, legislated inspection processes;
5. Strongly affirms the ban on diesel cars in animal transport to reduce harmful emissions and urges Member States to increase its enforcement.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties & Environmental Disasters (LIBE)

Climate support: *While developed countries and major emerging economy nations lead in total carbon dioxide emissions, developing countries are suffering the consequences as well. What can the EU do to provide support for people hit by climate change in developing countries?*

Ondřej Ondříšek [CZ], Georgia Moutafidou [GR], Elvinas Kulaitis [LT], Gelmė Ivanauskaitė [LT], Miruna Ungureanu [RO], Renate Niculae [RO], Maria Lutnicka [PL], Dominika Baran (PL), Zuzanna Gasik (PL, chairperson)

The Youth of Erasmus+:

- A. Worryingly observing that, as per the United Nations, children in sub-Saharan Africa are more than 15 times more likely to die before the age of 5 than children in high income countries;
 - B. Having received data indicating the need for further assistance in sustaining and developing health facilities responsible for both physical and mental well-being amid the climate crisis;
 - C. Noting that between 2009 and 2019 greenhouse gas emissions per capita in the EU was reduced only by 1.4% which indicates that the developed countries are not being stimulated enough towards introducing sustainable solutions;
 - D. According to NASA's Study, many crops get destroyed due to climate change, especially maize which tends to grow in the developing countries. By 2030, maize crop yields are projected to decline by 24% all across the world;
 - E. Further noting that developing countries are less capable of dealing with the consequences of climate change, as causes such as economic instability limit their ability to prevent and respond quickly to it.
 - F. Further observing that, as per the AR5 WGII report from 2014, socially and geographically disadvantaged people are compelled to live in the areas affected by climate change.
1. Calls upon the European Medicines Agency to offer extensive training programmes for medical teams of both developed and developing countries as exposing medical students to global health issues encourages them to practice medicine among the poor and ethnic minorities;

2. Recommends Member States to create mental health support programmes for people affected by climate change especially ones that are forced to live in area of climate disasters;
3. Further invites Member States to cooperate with the already existing report programme held by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to provide material support for developing countries;
4. Urges the European Commission to reach an agreement on a set of sanctions targeted at the most polluting corporations from the developed countries;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to withhold funding on Member States exceeding GHG emission quotas;
6. Highlights the need to improve the business environment in order to attract private capital and mobilise private finance for development;
7. Expresses its hope to establish an effective collaboration between the EU's legislative powers and the NGOs that deal with climate change (for example The Climate Action Network).