A1

Motion

Proposer: Political Commission 1: Institutional Affairs and Governance

Title: **Regarding the European Federal Parliament**

Motion text

Regarding the European Federal Parliament

Resolution submitted by Political Commission 1: Institutional Affairs and Governance. Adopted by the Federal Committee in Cologne on 6 November 2016. Re-adopted by the Federal Committee in Budapest on 10 November 2024. Re-adopted by the Federal Committee in Athens on 1 November 2026.

JEF Europe,

- Emphasising that repeated requests from both the European Parliament and citizens to reform the Parliament's powers have been consistently ignored by the member states’ governments;

- Highlighting that a federal system must balance the representation of European citizens and member states;

- Stressing that there is currently an imbalance between the Council of the European Union and the European Parliament, as the former is the only legislator on politically sensitive policy areas where the special legislative procedure applies, as well as the only decision-maker in areas such as the Common Foreign and Security Policy;

- Further stressing that the Council of the EU frequently plays an obstructionist role, as it often looks for a consensus that satisfies all member states, even when this is not legally required, creating a hidden

veto, and highlighting that this behaviour is connected to the Council’s politically subordinate standing to the European Council;

- Acknowledging that a genuinely democratic European federation requires a European Government that derives its legitimacy from directly elected representatives of European citizens, and that the Spitzenkandidaten system strengthens such transnational democracy;

- Underlining that the European Parliament lacks the right of legislative initiative, which unreasonably prevents the EU's only directly elected body from independently proposing legislation;

- Highlighting the lack of transparency in decision-making processes and operation of the European Council and the Council of the European Union, since their meetings are not open to the public;

JEF Europe therefore,

Calls upon the member states to initiate a treaty reform that establishes the following structure and mandate for a Federal Parliament of Europe:

1. A federal bicameral system shall be established, in which the current European Parliament is transformed into the Chamber of European Citizens, and the current Council of the European Union is transformed into the Federal Senate;

2. The Chamber of European Citizens shall provide direct democratic representation for the Union’s citizens, while the Federal Senate represents the interests of the individual member states to safeguard the balance within the federal framework;

3. Both chambers of the Federal Parliament of Europe, as well as the European Government, shall have legislative initiative [1];

4. The Federal Parliament shall have ultimate authority on legislation within European competences;

5. Both chambers of the Federal Parliament of Europe shall make their decisions using simple or absolute majority vote in all matters, except on matters of constitutional reform, which shall follow a separate procedure;

6. The Chamber of European Citizens’ representatives shall be elected through a mixed proportional list system of one EU-wide list (the so-called ‘transnational lists’) that is drawn up by the European political parties and one list for each national or regional constituency drawn up by the parties active there. Citizens shall have two votes, one for the EU-wide list and one for the constituency list;

7. The European Senate shall have an equal number of representatives (Senators) from each member state. Senators shall be elected in accordance with a procedure determined by each member state;

8. If the two chambers of the Federal Parliament do not agree on a final version of the legislation, the leaders of both chambers will convene a common meeting (Conciliatory Committee) that shall include representatives of each parliamentary group from both chambers, as well as ministers in charge of related portfolios. This meeting may propose a common text that must be passed in that form by both chambers to be approved;

9. To safeguard the autonomy of national parliaments, the subsidiarity review mechanism [2] shall remain in place;

10. The roles of the opposition shall be guaranteed in both chambers of the Federal Parliament, notably regarding the oversight of the majority, the meaningful participation in debates and the contribution to the legislative process.

[1] The proposed right of legislative initiative for the European Parliament is explicitly mentioned in the European Parliament resolution approved on 22 November 2023 (2022/2051(INL))

[2] Article 5 TEU and Protocol No 2 grant national parliaments the right to submit a reasoned opinion within eight weeks of an EU proposal's transmission. This early-warning mechanism flags proposals that violate the treaty-defined division of competences, preventing subsequent litigation before the Court of Justice of the European Union.

Reason

This resolution renews JEF Europe’s position on transforming the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union into a democratic bicameral Federal Parliament. It calls for legislative initiative for both chambers, majority-based decision-making, transnational electoral lists and a transparent balance between

citizens and Member States.

A2new

Motion

Proposer: Alberto Gasparato (JEF Europe | PC 2)

Title: **An Accelerated Transition to the Circular Economy**

Motion text

Resolution submitted by JEF Norway / PC2 – Internal European Affairs
Adopted by the Federal Committee in London on 23 March 2019. Re-adopted and amended by the Federal Committee in Athens, Greece on 31 October 2026.

Europe’s consumption of energy and natural resources remains high. Recent energy and supply chain shocks underlined the vulnerabilities Europe is facing without a resilient economy, aware of the benefits of the circular economy. Every year, the EU’s inhabitants consume resources equivalent to that of the production of two and a half Earths. In 2024, only 12.2% of materials used in the EU originated from recycled resources, representing an increase of merely one percentage point since 2015. At the current pace, the EU risks falling significantly short of its ambition to double its circular material use rate by 2030. Furthermore, the EU is highly dependent on imports of raw materials. However, the extraction of raw materials accounts for a substantial amount of greenhouse gas emissions as well as degrading vulnerable natural landscapes. In order to reduce our per capita footprint, mitigate climate change, and preserve resilient ecosystems, Europe must step up its transition to a truly Circular Economy, reducing waste, increasing resource productivity and regenerating natural resources.

JEF Europe,

- **Reaffirming the political, legal and ethical commitments towards climate neutrality, wherein the circular economy, domestically and globally, plays an important role in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction;**

- **Taking note of initiatives such as the Circular Economy Action Plan (CEAP) and the Circular Economy Act at the core;**

- **Underlining actions such as the Sustainable Products Initiative, the Right to Repair Directive, the Ecodesign Directive, Industrial Emissions Directive, Common Chargers Directive, Batteries Regulation, Green Claims Directive proposal, and multiple initiatives supporting clean energy and clean technologies;**

- **Welcoming the EU's increased ambitions for European energy efficiency and emissions-reduction goals, in line with the Paris Agreement of limiting warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius;**

- **Expressing concern about the failure of the EU to disconnect from non-renewable energy sources following disconnecting from energy imported from Russia;**

- **Deeply concerned about the degree of wastefulness in the European economy, with only 38% of waste in the EU recycled, and noting the differences among Member States in waste recycling rates;**

- **Worried that several Member States registered regresses between 2010 and 2024 in their circularity rates;**

- **Recalls the recommendations of the European Court of Auditors to the Commission on improving its monitoring of Member States' transition to a circular economy and analysing reasons for low take up of EU funding for circular design and greater incentivisation considerations;**

- **Concerned by environmental and health damaging business practices on transnational waste shipping;**

- **At the same time acknowledging that shifting toward a circular economy model involves a deep-going change of mentality and a radical departure**

from current incentivisation where going circular remains, for the time being, widely unprofitable;

- **Recognising that a transition necessitates more than mere voluntary schemes and industry initiatives, demanding coordinated practices across businesses, governments, civil society and national boundaries;**

- **Underlining the significant benefits associated with the Circular Economy, such as: reduced emissions, diminished pollutants in atmosphere, air, and water, lower resource extraction rates and dependency on imports, job creation within re-use, recycling and regeneration businesses, and limiting the impact on environmental and human health and safety;**

- **Highlighting that the transition to a more circular model of our economy has social consequences, and that actions need to be taken to ensure a fair transition for citizens, workers and regions;**

- **Underlining that the circular economy should be a driver for the development of the European social pillar and European solidarity, both as a whole and for marginalised regions and segments of the population in particular;**

- **Recalling JEF Europe's resolutions "Environment does not stop at borders"; "Towards a green, globally competitive and digital European industry" and "A federal strategy for sustainable, safe and healthy food for all Europeans";**

JEF Europe, therefore,

1. **Calls for the EU to address the key barriers to transitioning to a truly Circular Economy in Europe, and effectively implement the Circular Economy Act;**

2. **Calls for an EU-wide tax reform that makes it beneficial to reuse, recycle, regenerate and use secondary raw materials, and that will support**

European projects for a circular economy, and stresses the need for effective application of the polluter-pays principle;

3. **Calls for Member-States to establish cross-border refund schemes;**

4. **Requests further market-funded investments into transitioning toward a circular economy, using the experience from Next Generation EU;**

5. **Calls for the integration of the principles of cohesion and just transition into all circular economy initiatives, so that the shift benefits workers, communities, and regions equitably;**

6. **Insists that the EU must empower consumers to recirculate their products, fully implementing the “right to repair” and addressing shortcomings of the current regulatory framework, so the EU Ecolabel becomes the default sustainability branding throughout the EU, and that information campaigns towards consumers and producers are intensified;**

7. **Demands the mainstreaming of circular economy policies in free trade agreements, supporting bilateral and regional trade of secondary raw materials, and promoting EU-wide recycling of materials through harmonisation of regulation;**

8. **Further calls for the EU to take stronger actions to reduce municipal waste and local impacts from waste and landfill pollution, mandating a standardised model for separate waste collection and setting EU-level waste reduction targets, including minimising the presence of persistent organic pollutants in material used in circular economy;**

9. **Invites the EU to propose a coordinated waste management action plan in the EU, the lack of which complicates the long-term planning of material streams, trade and recycling across borders;**

10. **Calls on the Commission to implement the ‘Renovation Wave’ initiative**

fully in line with the circular economy principles, while promoting the reuse of construction and demolition waste within the building sector through modular building design, deep renovations, on-site production, and reusability of all materials;

11. **Asking for the effective introduction of the Digital Product Passports which provide information about the ecological footprint of each product, enabling seamless trade and tracking of sustainable secondary materials across borders;**

12. **Calls for effective implementation of the revised waste shipment regulation given the negative consequences on climate and environment, on human health, and on EU solidarity of transborder waste shipping without proper accountability and traceability of the illicit and harmful business operations for waste management and disposal;**

13. **Calls for the EU to effectively and in a transparent way follow up the progress of a circular economy in line with the Circular Economy Monitoring Framework, and in particular monitoring the progress made on the Member States' binding targets for circularity and recycling rates as well as making binding the ambitions in the updated Sustainable Products Regulation and the framework for ecodesign requirements;**

14. **Encourages the European Union to support the transition to a circular economy in the candidate countries by sharing the European best practices and providing technical assistance, according to their own individual needs.**

A3new

Motion

Proposer: Alberto Gasparato (JEF Europe | PC 2)

Title: **For a More Inclusive Europe**

Motion text

Resolution submitted by: JEF Political Commission 2 – Internal European Affairs and The Empowerment and Diversity Task Force.

Adopted by the European Congress in Liège on 21 November 2021. Re-adopted and amended by the European Federal Committee in Athens, Greece on 31 October 2026.

The last few years have seen an increase in public discourse relating to inclusion, gender and racial dynamics, and systemic means of discrimination. For policies to be truly fit for the whole society, all members of said society must be involved in the process in order to create a positive impact. The inclusion of all willing citizens in civil society activism is imperative for the development of policies.

JEF Europe,

- **Emphasising that the European Union (EU) is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of people from marginalised and underrepresented communities, as laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty on the European Union, and aims to promote peace, its values and the wellbeing of its people as stated in Article 3.1, of the Treaty on European Union (TEU);**

- **Recalling the purpose of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European**

Union, the European Convention on Human Rights and other applicable human rights treaties to protect the rights of everyone living in the EU and Europe and their role in strengthening and bringing consistency to the protection of human and fundamental rights;

- **Recalling that Article 6(2) TEU and Protocol No. 8 place the EU under a binding legal obligation to accede to the European Convention on Human Rights, and noting the referral of the revised draft accession agreement to the Court of Justice on 26 January 2026;**

- **Understanding inclusion as the practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalised, such as those who have disabilities and members of other marginalised and underrepresented groups;**

- **Reaffirming the importance of inclusion of all marginalised groups in the European integration process;**

- **Taking note of protections provided in the Race Equality Directive (Directive 2000/43/EC), the Employment Equality Directive (Directive 2000/78/EC), the recast Equal Treatment Directive (Directive 2006/54/EC), the Gender Balance Directive, and several others;**

- **Welcoming the adoption of the LGBTQIA+ Equality Strategy 2026-2030 and the Gender Equality Strategy 2026-2030 by the European Commission, while noting with concern the merging of the equality portfolio with crisis management in the 2024-2029 College;**

- **Deeply disturbed by the persistent rise in hate crimes, political extremism, and polarising rhetoric across Europe;**

- **Acknowledging the colonial past of some member states, which is still not recognised in some of them, and its still existing impact on the power relations between countries and within our societies;**

- **Acknowledging the lack of diverse representation, including but not limited to ethnic and socio-economic diversity, among the people in visible leadership roles of the European institutions and who play key roles in the policy-making process;**

- **Commending the work of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for a more inclusive Union;**

- **Welcoming the set of actions set out in the 2026 Anti-Racism Strategy covering e.g. aspects of economy, education, EU legislation and fighting extremism and hate speech;**

- **Acknowledging the work of EU level Civil Society Organisations towards a more inclusive Europe;**

- **Stressing the importance of direct support provided for public authorities, not-for-profit and civil society organisations, as well as cultural, youth and research organisations to promote the EU values, respect for human rights, equality, democracy, freedom and the rule of law through the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme;**

- **Deeply disturbed by the actions taken against human rights by several Member States;**

- **Expressing appreciation for the work on inclusion of the European Parliament’s intergroups, including the introduction of proxy mechanisms for mothers of newborns;**

- **Welcoming Directive (EU) 2024/1385 on combating violence against women and domestic violence;**

- **Welcoming the overwhelmingly positive vote of the European Parliament in declaring the European Union a LGBTIQ Freedom Zone on 11th March 2021;**

- **Deploring the ongoing blocking of the Anti-Discrimination Directive by the Council since 2008;**

- **Expressing its appreciation for the adoption of the Pay Transparency Directive in 2023;**

- **Expressing its worry over the general lack of data collection across much of the EU and the weaknesses this causes at the national equality bodies in many EU countries, among other reasons;**

- **Emphasising the importance of representation in media of people from marginalised communities;**

- **Highlights the importance of a proper implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages;**

- **Fully aware of the difficulties faced by European citizens that live in areas such as sparsely populated, rural, mountain, island and overseas territories whose geographical, socioeconomic or demographic situation implies a series of disadvantages;**

- **Noting with satisfaction that the European Union has a “Code of conduct on countering illegal hate speech online”;**

- **Underlining the importance of an intersectional approach when it comes to inclusion initiatives;**

- **Recalling the initiative founded by Ursula Hirschmann “Femmes pour l’Europe” (Women for Europe), created to give voice to women in shaping the process of European integration;**

- **Reaffirming JEF Europe’s resolutions “Building a Europe of the Regions and**

Local communities, based on subsidiarity and regional rights", "Building a Europe of the Regions and Local communities, based on subsidiarity and regional rights", "Advancing the European Union's Social Dimension", "For a Stronger European Judicial System", and "For a common migration and asylum policy".

JEF Europe, therefore,

1. **Calls for all EU institutions, Members States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to act against discrimination based on any ground such as gender, sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, belonging of a national minority, property, place of birth, disability, age or sexual orientation;**

2. **Calls on the Commission to adopt an ambitious Anti-Racism Strategy 2026-2030 without further delay, to restore equality as a standalone Commissioner mandate in the next institutional cycle;**

3. **Calls on the EU Commission and Member States to report on the implementation of aforementioned initiatives, including both action plans and directives, in a timely manner respecting deadlines to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of measures;**

4. **Reaffirms the importance of the European Court of Justice and EFTA Court in holding Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA accountable for the breaches of European Law respectively;**

5. **Calls on the Commission to establish a permanent structured dialogue mechanism with civil society and youth organisations representing marginalised groups, modelled on the European Social Dialogue under Article 155 TFEU, to ensure their systematic involvement in the development and review of equality legislation and policy at EU level;**

6. **Calls on the EU to continue develop its legal framework on anti-discrimination and demands the unblocking of the anti-discrimination**

directive in the Council which has been blocked from progressing since 2008, and to have a meaningful effect within the EU it needs legally binding elements to be enforced;

7. **Calls on the Commission to pursue infringement proceedings under Article 258 TFEU against any Member State enacting legislation restricting LGBTIQ+ visibility, following the Court of Justice ruling of 21 April 2026 in Case C-769/22;**

8. **Urges all EU Member States to harmonise legislation protecting fundamental rights and ratify relevant international conventions related to such rights, including the Istanbul Convention on Action against violence against women and the International Labour Organization Convention no. 190 on stopping violence and harassment at the workplace;**

9. **Calls on the EU and its Member States, Candidate countries and the Members of the EEA to provide adequate protection and measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, and to harmonise the definition of rape based on consent, as outlined in Article 36(2) of the Istanbul Convention;**

10. **Calls on Member States, Candidate countries, Members of the EEA and EU institutions to improve public awareness of the non-discrimination legislation and resources through campaigns, introduction of these topics into the syllabus and specific efforts to educate e.g. on anti-racism, as well as support the work of non-profit and civil society organisations to promote awareness on situations and challenges faced by marginalised groups;**

11. **Encourages the empowerment of relevant civil society organisations working towards inclusion and against discrimination, and equipping them with adequate resources;**

12. **Urges the development of Equality Bodies' mandates to cover discrimination on any ground recognised in the Fundamental Rights Charter, European Convention on Human Rights or domestic legislation, as already implemented by many Member States and to ensure the independence of those bodies;**

13. **Affirms the importance of the EU institutions leading by example, especially by promoting visible, including but not limited to ethnic, cultural, gender and socioeconomic, diversity among people in leadership roles;**

14. **Calls for a bigger role for the EU anti-racism coordinator, to uphold the mission given to the office and increase its work capacity;**

15. **Calls on the EU and its Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to take true action to close the Gender Pay Gap as soon as possible and promote women's access to work and education, especially for women coming from marginalised backgrounds;**

16. **Demands EU and all of its Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to protect the right to bodily autonomy by legislating to provide access to safe abortion, contraceptives and other forms of necessary reproductive care;**

17. **Urges the EU and its Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to act to protect the right to family and private life, as well as other fundamental rights of LGBTQIA+ people in Europe, and ensuring recognition of the family and relationship ties and status across borders, including guaranteeing the recognition and protection of the rights of their family members based on those ties;**

18. **Demands more action to ensure access to free, basic education for all, and initiatives to make higher education more accessible and affordable for people coming from marginalised backgrounds;**

19. **Calls for specific action by the EU institutions in order to guarantee an effective protection of the rights of Regional and Minority Languages speakers;**

20. **Urges the EU and its Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to commit to respecting and guaranteeing the rights belonging to**

indigenous peoples, and working in collaboration especially with Sámi to ensure the fulfilment of these rights;

21. **Calls on the EU and its Member States, Candidate countries and Members of the EEA to guarantee the fulfilment of fundamental rights of the Roma communities, and commit to prevention of discrimination and hate against said communities.**

A4

Motion

Proposer: Political Commission 3: External Affairs and Global Governance

Title: **Regarding the Future of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process**

Motion text

Regarding the Future of the Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

14April2024(lapsing).RenewedforFederalCommitteeAthens,October2026

Resolution submitted by: JEF Political Commission 3, External Affairs and Global Governance

JEF Europe,

- Guided by the principles of democracy, peace, the rule of law and human rights, and the goal of a more peaceful, just and sustainable global order;

- Reaffirming its commitment to federalism and the belief that the sovereignty, liberty, rights and dignity of people do not result intrinsically from the independence of nation-states, and that respect for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights must guide all international action;

- Strongly believing that mutual security is dependent on the provision of mutual dignity;

- Affirming that while states have the right of self-defence and peoples have the right to resist subjugation and occupation, no cause can justify the targeting of civilians, sexual violence, or violations of international humanitarian law;

- Understanding that cycles of violence reproduce themselves, and that breaking them requires justice, reconciliation and a political process addressing the root causes of the conflict;

- Recognising that the history of the conflict, which has been shaped by decades of geopolitical tensions, displacement, occupation, antisemitism, islamophobia , repeated attacks against civilians, terrorism and structural inequalities, has produced death, suffering, and deprivation for both peoples.

- Appalled by the 7th October attacks carried out by Hamas and other militants, and sincerely empathising with the shock and sorrow this caused in Israel and among Jewish communities and Israelis around the world.

- Appalled by the scale of death, destruction and human suffering in Gaza, including the deaths of civilians, the destruction of civilian infrastructure, the displacement of the majority of the population, and the humanitarian catastrophe that continues to unfold;

- Condemning the use of sexual violence **against both men and women** as a pattern of gender-based violence **during the whole conflict**;

- Condemning the rise of antisemitic, anti-Muslim and anti-Arab hostility across the world, offline and online, and expressing solidarity with all communities targeted by hatred;

- Deeply concerned by the divisions within the European Union over its response to the conflict, which have weakened the EU's ability to act coherently and credibly as a defender of human rights and multilateralism, and highlighting how the limitations of intergovernmental decision-making can impede a coherent European response to urgent international crises.

- Noting the provisional measures issued by the International Court of Justice in the South Africa v. Israel case, which found that the rights claimed by South Africa are plausible and that Palestinians in Gaza must be protected from acts of genocide;

- **Condemning** the continued expansion of illegal settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories, which undermine the prospects for a viable solution and are accompanied by settler violence tolerated by the Isareli Government;

- **Condemns the policies implemented by the Israeli government that restrict freedom of movement and deny the Palestinian population in the West Bank and Gaza their most basic rights.**

- Emphasising the role of civil society organisations, including youth-led initiatives, in promoting dialogue, reconciliation and peace-building between Israelis and Palestinians **such as the Federalist Peace Forum**;

- Expressing solidarity with Palestinian refugees and their families, whose rights and status must be addressed as part of any comprehensive peace settlement, and with all civilians displaced by the conflict;

- Acknowledging the contributions of previous peace initiatives while recognising the need for renewed and sustained multilateral efforts, and welcoming the young Palestinian and Israeli federalist movements that have emerged in recent years;

JEF Europe therefore,

1. Calls for the full implementation of the existing ceasefire and post-conflict arrangements, including the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Gaza Strip, the verified disarmament and dismantling of armed groups and military infrastructure, the restoration of unified Palestinian civilian governance, and a credible pathway towards democratic Palestinian governance and self-determination;

2. Calls for the dignified return of all remaining human remains and for the release of Palestinians unlawfully detained or arbitrarily detained, including those held without charge or in violation of international law;

3. Calls on all parties to respect the provisional measures issued by the International Court of Justice and all future decisions in the South Africa v. Israel case;

4. Calls on the European Union and its Member States to ensure that UNRWA receives the full funding it requires to continue its operations, and

notes that the vast majority of recommendations from the independent neutrality review have been implemented;

5. Firmly condemns all attacks against civilians, including attacks on refugee camps, medical facilities, schools, places of worship and civilian infrastructure, and calls for the investigation and prosecution of any breaches of international humanitarian law;

6. Condemns the use of human shields **and civilian infrastructure** by Hamas and other armed groups, and asserts that this does not discharge Israel from its obligation to take all necessary precautions to limit civilian casualties;

7. Calls on Israel to end settlement expansion in breach of international law, to combat settler violence, and to dismantle settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories;

8. Calls on the European Union to maintain and strengthen targeted sanctions against individuals and entities responsible for serious human rights violations and violence against Palestinian civilians, and against public officials credibly implicated in incitement to violence or serious violations of international law **such as supporting the illegal settelements in the West Bank**; and calls for the **suspension** of the EU-Israel Association Agreement in response to serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law;

9. Calls on the European Union to lead an international effort for the reconstruction of Gaza, in coordination with the Palestinian Authority, the United Nations and other partners, and to ensure that reconstruction funding is not used to fund military action contravening international law;

10. Calls on the European Union and its Member States to recognise the State of Palestine as part of a renewed and sustained multilateral effort **to end the occupation and** to advance a just and comprehensive resolution based on the two-state solution;

11. Strongly supports exploring federalist, **confederal, and "two states plus"** arrangements for Israel and Palestine, including proposals for a binational confederation or a federation, with constitutional guarantees for equal rights, democratic representation, security, respect for individual and collective rights, national identities and self-

determination , the rule of law and subsidiarity**, as stated in the Federalist Charter approved by Federal Future Israel and DFH Palestine**;

12. Commits to maintaining cooperation with civil society and youth-led peace and federalist movements in Israel and Palestine, including through dialogue, exchange and **joint initiatives and encourages Palestinian and Israeli youth to take part in shaping policies and political solutions;**

13. Calls on the European Union to speak with a single, coherent voice on this conflict, and urges the EU Institutions to work towards a multilateral framework for a new peace process in the region, respecting equal rights to life, self-determination, safety, and equality before the law.

Reason

The previous resolution was adopted on 14 April 2024 and is lapsing. This updated text reflects subsequent political, humanitarian and legal developments. It reaffirms JEF Europe’s commitment to peace, human rights, international law, protection of civilians, Palestinian self-determination, Israeli security and renewed federalist or confederal approaches to a lasting settlement.

A5

Motion

Proposer: Political Commission 3: External Affairs and Global Governance

Title: **Building Democratic International Institutions Towards a World Federation**

Motion text

Strengthening International Institutions Towards a Democratic World Federation

JEF Europe is committed to strengthening existing international frameworks and institutions, and promoting federalism on a global level in close collaboration with like-minded peoples. The objective is to empower all peoples through **growing interdependent and joint decision making**, a codified and democratic system of global governance, with the ultimate goal of establishing a World Federation. Yet it does so recognising that this process must be voluntary and done in consultation with, as opposed to being pushed onto, the world's various political communities. A World Federation would reorganise global power by replacing geographic divides and hegemonic dominance with the equal realisation of human rights and potential globally. Achieving this requires providing citizens with the resources to participate democratically while consolidating and reforming existing global governance into inclusive, multi-level federal institutions that protect international democracy.

Therefore, JEF Europe:

- **Recognizes Global Federalism as an ideology and institutional process that believes that federalism, the process of sharing power between many different actors and levels, is the most fitting form of governance and power distribution to govern human societies.**

- **This ideology is realized both in the process of growing global regionalisation, the forming of larger federal structures and the gradual dissolution of its constituent member states, as well as the process of deeper international cooperation and integration in the fields of governance.**

- Affirms that **any** form of the **Global** Federation must be established by democratic means, be democratically accountable, representative and transparent to all peoples **affected by it**, and be founded on the principles of subsidiarity—exercising **supranational oversight** powers only to address issues and crises that cannot be solved at the national, regional, or local levels—and cosmopolitanism—recognising all peoples as part of one global community;

- Commits to strengthening international frameworks, defined as binding structures of rules and agreements, as well as intergovernmental institutions that countries voluntarily participate in to cooperate on shared global challenges, such as war, climate change, unregulated AI development, the weakening of the international rule of law, and hybrid threats, among others;

- **Welcomes the creation and development of non-European regional/continental frameworks and institutions founded on values similar to those in Article 2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU), such as the African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR);**

- **Encourages the expansion of non-European regional/continental frameworks** as the most feasible path to federalism on a global level while actively breaking with **all forms of** neocolonial power dynamics that undermine trust in international governance, and supports the European Union (EU)'s collaboration with these organisations through wider international fora **such as the United Nations (UN) and Group of 20 (G20);**

- Understands the long-term goal not as abolishing political communities or more centralised governance, but forming a cosmopolitan, democratic and cooperation-based political culture that stands in contrast to contemporary transactional and zero-sum notions of international affairs connected to unrestrained

and destructive interpretations of national sovereignty which contradict international law;

- Respects that there are different political and cultural traditions and that there is not one model that can be replicated everywhere, but commits to the promotion of multiparty cosmopolitan democracy, separation of powers, respect for human rights, and the rule of law;

- Recognises the need to respect and protect the diverse identities of all peoples, and underlines the importance of fostering, alongside these identities, a shared sense of global belonging and common responsibility as an essential cosmopolitan foundation for addressing global challenges and building a fairer, more peaceful and more prosperous future;

- Realises that furthering federalist goals requires flexibility and openness to institutional innovation, and that the structures developed after the Second World War, including but not limited to the UN, may require substantial reform or even replacement to **further Global Federalism**;

- Observes the global increase in the recent development of international migration; acknowledges its continuing increase in the future considering the state of the world; and regrets the complete lack of a unified understanding and commitment within states to provide safe and dignified channels for migration.

In order to realise these goals, JEF Europe calls:

1. For the EU to use its collective political, economic, and diplomatic weight to defend democratic systems of governance and human rights in its relations with external actors and involvement in institutions of global governance, like the UN;

2. For the EU to prioritise cooperation with regional institutions where possible, **noting that successful co-operations must respect the agency and autonomy of all participating actors,** with the objective of supporting their development into democratic bodies that promote human rights, sustainable development, and environmental protections;

3. For the EU, regional institutions, and aligned nation-states to work towards consolidating human rights governance, prioritising the ratification and implementation of existing treaties and international agreements, and to take action against those who fail to do so in line with international law, including but not limited to the suspension of trade agreements and the issuing of sanctions;

4. For the EU to work with platforms and other actors on transparent mechanisms to counter disinformation, avoiding regulatory overreach that threatens free expression while ensuring information spaces are protected;

5. For the proliferation of the Rome Statute to as many nation-states and regional institutions as possible in order to expand the reach of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and for the EU to advocate this as a core chapter of its foreign policy;

6. For **France to relinquish its seat on the UNSC in favour of a common EU seat should a common EU policy be established through Treaty change and, in the meantime, urges** the EU to deepen its coordination with the French Permanent Mission to the UN to ensure more active EU participation in the UN Security Council (UNSC), through actions including but not limited to the establishment of a European External Action Service (EEAS) bureau on secondment inside the French Mission and non-binding French consultations with fellow EU member missions and the EU Delegation prior to UNSC votes;

7. For the UN to reform in ways that deepen collaboration with regional bodies **such as** the EU **and ASEAN**, maximise institutional accountability and transparency, and expand citizen engagement through consultative assemblies – including an interim UN Parliamentary Assembly (UNPA);

8. For UN members to reduce the amount of earmarked funds and increase the amount of non-earmarked funds for UN operations;

9. For the UNSC to be placed under greater UN General Assembly (UNGA) oversight and for reforms to the UNSC's veto power system, noting specifically the "Franco-Mexican" proposal, endorsed by 127 member states, to restrict vetoes during times of mass atrocities as a possible basis for immediate reforms;

10. For the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and state parties to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol to assess the feasibility of an oversight mechanism—specifically via the ICJ dispute resolution or an independent UN treaty committee—while launching a global diplomatic campaign to maximise framework adoption, ratification and full domestic compliance;

11. For the ICJ to be reformed in a way that means it becomes more effective, including but not limited to the expansion of its jurisdiction to cases

initiated by a single state or appropriate non-state actor;

12. For international condemnation of the sanctions, threats and intimidation attempts against the ICC, aimed at deterring judges and prosecutors from enforcing International law;

13. For World Trade Organisation (WTO) member states—and the United States in particular—to recommit themselves to the principles of the WTO and stop obstructing the proper functioning of the dispute settlement mechanism by blocking the appointment of judges;

14. For all countries to engage in broad multilateral cooperation on the most pressing issues listed in the previous section;

15. For JEF Europe itself to strengthen its cooperation with the World Federalist Movement, **the Young World Federalists, the federalists group around the world** and other youth-led federalist initiatives to tackle ongoing and emerging global challenges by promoting peace, sustainability, citizens' participation and global democracy.

Reason

The resolution establishes a comprehensive JEF Europe position on world federalism and democratic global governance. It proposes strengthening regional organisations, reforming the United Nations and its Security Council, advancing a UN Parliamentary Assembly, reinforcing international courts and human-rights mechanisms, and deepening cooperation with the World Federalist Movement.

A6new2

Motion

Proposer: JEF Greece

Title: **FC/EC Zero Declaration - Internal Resolution.**

Motion text

Resolution submitted by: JEF Greece

Preamble

ACKNOWLEDGING the increasing urgency to address climate change and the environmental impact of large-scale statutory meetings of JEF Europe;

ACKNOWLEDGING the pioneering work of JEF Greece in pushing forward this proposal through FC Athens 2026 for the collective benefit of all National Sections and JEF Europe to set a new standard for European youth civil society on climate action;

ACKNOWLEDGING the need to actively facilitate the transfer of sustainability practices across the network by providing National Sections with toolkits, training, and digital resources to replicate sustainable practices at national and local levels;

AFFIRMING JEF Europe’s leading role in European youth politics/advocacy, aiming to inspire other European youth organisations and political stakeholders to adopt similar binding environmental standards;

CALLING for the transition toward fully paperless Federal Committees by 2027, whereby all statutory documents and proceedings are managed exclusively through secure digital platforms tested by JEF Europe;

DESIRING to establish a general framework for National Sections to reduce emissions of international statutory meetings and promote environmentally responsible practices during the organisation and implementation of FC/ECs;

ESTABLISHING the total carbon footprint and environmental impact of FC Athens 2026 as the "official emissions ceiling" and performance baseline for all subsequent statutory meetings to gradually reduce overall FC emissions;

RECOGNISING that the organisation of a Federal Committee (FC) or European Congress (EC) constitutes a vital function of JEF, with a measurable environmental

impact/footprint for the local community with regards to the participants' mobility emissions and logistical arrangements of the FC/EC.

RECOGNISING the diverse geographical, climatic, economic and infrastructural conditions of JEF Europe's National Sections, and **AFFIRMING** that no section should be disadvantaged in hosting a Statutory Event due to these conditions.

Article 1 - Definitions

For the purposes of this resolution:

- **"Statutory Event"** - a Federal Committee (FC) meeting or a European Congress (EC) of JEF Europe as defined by Articles 14–25 of the JEF Statutes.
- **"Hosting Section"** - the national JEF section or sections selected to organise and host a Statutory Event.
- **"Candidate Hosting Section"** - any national section submitting a formal candidacy to host a Statutory Event.
- **"FC/EC Zero Framework" -** means the mandatory set of sustainability, emission-tracking, logistics, and reporting standards established by this resolution.

- **"Mobility Emission Tracking Protocol (METP)"** - the standardised data collection mechanism used to calculate and evaluate participants' transport emissions.

- **"Green Mobility Notification (GMN)" -** the actionable advisory notice issued to selected participants advising sustainable transport alternatives.

- **"Environmental Impact Report (EIR)"** - the comprehensive post-event report detailing the overall carbon footprint, logistics outcomes, and sustainability performance of a Statutory Event.

- **"Emissions Baseline"** - the maximum target emissions ceiling established for statutory meetings pursuant to Article 8 of this resolution.

Article 2: Objective and Scope

This Internal Resolution establishes the FC/EC Zero Framework, a comprehensive strategy to minimise the environmental impact of JEF Europe’s statutory meetings and promote sustainable organisational practices.

Scope:

- **Statutory Events:** The provisions of this Declaration shall apply to all physical Federal Committees (FCs) and European Congresses (ECs) of JEF Europe.

- **Network-Wide Application:** National and local sections are highly encouraged to adopt these standards for their internal activities to ensure consistency across the JEF network.

The FC/EC Zero framework is based on the principle of Good Faith Compliance. While acknowledging the diverse financial and geographical realities of National Sections, the host sections are expected to make every reasonable effort to meet these standards. Deviations from these standards herein must be justified during the host-selection process, including in the post FC/EC reports.

Article 3: Overview and Structure of FC/EC Zero

The FC/EC Zero declaration represents a fundamental shift in JEF Europe’s culture of organising FC/ECs, integrating our values on climate action into a

standardised, data-driven environmental strategy. This declaration is built upon the dual conviction that our democratic bodies must be both inclusive and ecologically responsible as our duty and tribute to the next generation of young European federalists.

The plan is structured into two operational pillars: Cluster I (Mobility of the Participants), which addresses the carbon-intensive nature of international travel required by our participants to attend the FC/ECs, and Cluster II (Logistics of the FC), which addresses the local environmental impact of the logistics of organising and implementing an FC/EC.

Together, these standards set a comprehensive blueprint for a "Green FC/EC," ensuring that JEF Europe’s statutory proceedings serve as a model of climate action within European youth civil society.

Article 4: Cluster I - Mobility of the Participants

The movement of our participants across Europe represents the largest contributor to an FC's or EC's emissions footprint. To lead by example, we must transition from merely acknowledging this impact to actively managing it. By prioritising data-driven, no-cost

applications, we ensure our commitment to a sustainable Europe is reflected not only in our political advocacy but in the very way we gather to deliberate.

The Mobility Emission Tracking Protocol (METP):

The Mobility Emission Tracking Protocol (METP) is hereby established as the mandatory standard for assessing transport-related emissions for all Host Sections. This Protocol shall apply exclusively to the primary statutory meetings of JEF Europe, namely the Federal Committee (FC) and the European Congress.

To ensure the accuracy of the resulting data, the Host Sections are required to use verified emission calculators to estimate the projected CO2 or CO2-equivalent emissions based on the distance travelled from and back, and the specific mode of transport indicated by the participants in their application.

The primary data-gathering phase of the METP shall be integrated into the Open Call for Participants. The official application form for every FC and Congress shall require applicants to declare their intended departure hub and primary

mode of transportation, including for their return.

The METP mandates the use of internationally recognised emission calculators:

1. The ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator shall be the standard for all flight-based data.

2. EcoPassenger (or an equivalent tool for European rail and road networks) shall be utilised for all non-aviation travel.

JEF Europe must ensure that this data promptly becomes accessible to the Hosting Section when it becomes available, in accordance with all related data protection laws and regulations.

Within fifteen (15) days of the event's conclusion, a voluntary validation survey shall be circulated to participants to account for any changes in travel plans (actual vs. projected).

The final data shall be included in the FC Environmental Impact Report.

Green Mobility Notifications (GMN)

The Green Mobility Notification (GMN) is the actionable part of the Mobility Emission Tracking Protocol (METP). While the METP serves as the emissions data collection framework, the GMN translates this data into direct communication with participants to encourage sustainable travel.

Using the data gathered via the METP, the Host Section shall identify participants whose travel originates within a geographical radius typically serviced by a short-haul flight of two (2) hours or less. Once a participant is flagged by the METP as travelling within this range, a GMN shall be triggered as part of the participant's official selection and onboarding process.

A formal notification shall be sent to the participant via email by JEF Europe in conjunction with the Host Section following their confirmation of selection. The email will include the Mobility emissions estimate and encourage participants to choose different transportation means to the hosting city.

The GMN email shall explicitly state that the recommendation is not mandatory and that it is up to the participant’s availability of options and capacities.

Article 5: Cluster II - Logistics of the Federal Committee and Congress

While mobility is the largest source of emissions for an FC or European Congress, event logistics are the most visible manifestation of our capacity to act. Every venue selected and every resource consumed is a choice that either contributes to or combats the climate crisis. By establishing these new standards, we ensure that JEF’s democratic functions leave a positive legacy in the host city, proving that large-scale youth gatherings can be models of environmental excellence.

Venues and Accommodations

The Host Section shall prioritise venues and accommodations that have actively demonstrated a commitment to energy efficiency, responsible water management, and the reduction of their total environmental footprint.

Priority shall be given to venues and accommodations that hold green labels and certificates, demonstrating strong energy efficiency, responsible water usage, and compliance with recognised sustainability standards. Specifically, for the venues, where feasible, the aim is to utilise natural lighting and minimise unnecessary energy consumption.

To ensure objective standards, the Host Section shall favour venues and accommodations that hold verified third-party certifications. While specific labels may vary across Europe, the following are established as primary benchmarks:

Examples of certifications include:

- **EU Ecolabel:** this is the official EU environmental excellence label for tourism accommodation and services; it focuses on energy efficiency, water management, waste reduction, and reduced environmental impact;
- **ISO 14001 EMS:** an internationally recognised standard for environmental management and continuous sustainability improvement;
- **EMAS (Eco-Management and Audit Scheme):** the official EU environmental management framework promoting transparency, environmental reporting, and regulatory compliance;
- Other certificates include **BREEAM** (Building Research Establishment

Environmental Assessment Method), **Green Key**, and more.

In cases where fully certified venues or accommodations are unavailable, the Host Section must evaluate potential sites based on the following criteria:

- Energy Efficiency: Venues must prioritise the use of natural lighting and minimise unnecessary energy consumption through smart climate control and LED systems.

- Renewable Energy: Additional weighting shall be given to sites that utilise on-site renewable energy sources or procure renewable electricity.

- Water & Waste: Selected sites must demonstrate responsible water usage and provide accessible, comprehensive waste-sorting facilities for participants.

Transportation within the Host City

The use of local public transportation networks shall be set as the primary and default mode of transit for all participants within the Host City. The Host Section is encouraged to facilitate this by:

1. Prioritising the provision of public transport passes or digital tickets as part of the participant welcome pack.

2. Providing clear guidance on public transport routes.

The use of private hired coaches or shuttle services shall be strictly limited to cases where viable public transport alternatives do not exist. Private transport may only be used if the Host Section demonstrates that public transit is logistically unfeasible due to scheduling constraints, safety concerns, or a total lack of accessible public transport infrastructure.

Where private transport is necessary, the Host Section shall prioritise providers that have low-emission vehicle fleets.

Where distances allow, walking shall be encouraged as the most sustainable form of urban movement. **Environmental considerations shall not supersede the need for accessible transport for participants with reduced mobility. In such instances, the most efficient transportation option shall be provided to them.**

Catering and Food Waste Management

The Host Section shall prioritise local suppliers who use ingredients that are available within the current seasonal market cycle. To minimise transport emissions, preference shall be given to providers located in close proximity to the venues.

Recognising the significantly lower environmental footprint of plant-based diets, vegetarian and vegan options shall be treated as the primary and standard for catering offerings.

It is recommended that food be distributed via individual meal containers to minimise food waste. In this case, the Host Section shall mandate that all individual containers are made from certified compostable, biodegradable, or reusable materials.

In case food is provided in a buffet style, the Host Section shall ensure that there is no overproduction, while any excess food must be stored in individual containers for the participants or to be given to people in need through partnerships with local NGOs.

For reasons of food safety, surplus food from a specific meal service shall not be reused for subsequent days of the FC or European Congress. Surplus food that remains safe for consumption shall be given to local social organisations or food banks. The Host Section is required to establish prior communication with these partners.

Conference Materials and Operations

To minimise the use of paper, JEF Europe statutory meetings shall operate as Digital-First events. The Host Section shall aim to eliminate the distribution of printed materials, including agendas, resolutions, and logistical guides, and use digital platforms instead.

Participants are strongly encouraged to use a personal electronic device (laptop, tablet, or smartphone) to access conference materials and procedural documentation. To ensure seamless participation in digital votes and document editing, the following technical standards are recommended:

- Laptops: Devices running Windows 11 or recent macOS equivalents (indicatively within the last three generations of hardware).

- Tablets/iPads: Devices running Android 13 or iPadOS 17 and more recent versions to ensure compatibility with modern platforms.

The Host Section shall implement a strict waste-mitigation strategy within the event venues to reduce the ecological footprint of the FC or European Congress:

- The use of unnecessary single-use plastics, including disposable cutlery and excessive packaging, shall be avoided.

- The use of disposable plastic and paper cups is prohibited. The Host Section shall instead provide access to water refill stations and encourage the use of glassware or reusable alternatives.

- The distribution of single-use bags and items with excessive plastic packaging shall be limited to the absolute minimum.

The Host Section shall prioritise reusable solutions for participants:

- Participants are encouraged to bring their own reusable mugs and water bottles to the event.

- Any "goodie bags" or delegate kits provided by the Host Section should prioritise sustainable, long-lasting items that replace single-use alternatives (e.g., reusable bottles, tote bags).

The inclusion of these items is subject to the financial capacities of the Host Section. Where budget allows, the Host Section is encouraged to seek "Green Sponsorships" to fund high-quality, reusable materials.

Article 6: FC/EC Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

To ensure accountability and transparency, the Host Section is required to produce a comprehensive FC/EC Environmental Impact Report (EIR). This document shall be finalised and submitted to JEF Europe and the National Sections within thirty (30) days of the event’s conclusion.

Core Elements of the EIR

The EIR must provide a transparent, data-driven overview of the event’s ecological footprint, including:

1. A detailed breakdown of total CO2 and CO2-equivalent emissions, covering both Cluster I (Mobility of the Participants) based on METP data and Cluster II (Logistics of the FC or European Congress) based on transportation, catering, waste, venues, and accommodation emissions.

2. A self-assessment of the Host Section's approach to implementing the FC/EC Zero Standards, including the effectiveness of the Green Mobility Notifications (GMN) and the "Digital-First" guidelines.

3. A formal declaration of the chosen Carbon Offsetting Plan (as outlined in Article 7), specifying whether the section will pursue immediate NGO partnerships or long-term carbon offsetting projects.

4. A reflection on the logistical viability of the sustainability standards of FC/EC Zero. This section should address the challenges the Host Section faced, the cost-effectiveness of the green measures, and the overall impact of these standards on the participants’ experience.

Article 7: Carbon Offsetting

After the conclusion of the Federal Committee or Congress, the information from the FC/EC Environmental Impact Report will be utilised by the Host Section to begin planning for carbon offsetting activities and actions.

JEF Europe recognises that the capacity for environmental action varies across National Sections. **Consequently, the Host Section is granted the autonomy to select the most viable carbon offsetting method, whether through immediate financial contributions to local NGOs or through long-term projects, based on its capacities.**

Immediate Carbon Offsetting

The Host Section may fulfil its carbon offsetting obligations by providing a financial contribution to local NGOs or foundations dedicated to Climate Resilience. Where possible, these partnerships should be collaborative. The Host Section is encouraged to involve its volunteers in these activities.

Contributions should support projects with measurable local impact, such as restoring flood-prone areas, protecting local biodiversity, or assisting community-led sustainability initiatives.

Long-Term Carbon Offsetting

For sections with limited financial capacities, carbon offsetting may take the form of direct, action-based projects. This may include organised "Cleanup Missions" for local parks, riverbanks, or beaches, or the establishment of an "FC/EC Forest" through seasonal tree-planting actions. These projects should focus on tangible ecological restoration that provides a visible and lasting benefit to the local community that hosted the Federal Committee or European Congress.

Carbon Offsetting Deadlines

To ensure that the Carbon Offsetting of an FC or European Congress does not become an indefinite promise, a strict Completion Deadline is hereby established. All offsetting activities triggered by an FC or European Congress must be fully completed by:

1. Two (2) years following the conclusion of the FC or European Congress; OR

2. The date the same National Section submits a bid to host a Federal Committee or European Congress, whichever occurs first.

Reporting to JEF Europe

The Host Section shall remain responsible for providing proof of completion of all the Carbon Offsetting activities to JEF Europe.

- This may include donation receipts to NGOs, photographic evidence of activities, or certificates.
- The verification and confirmation of the completion of activities will be conducted by JEF Europe at an FC or European Congress.

Article 8: FC/EC Zero Emissions Limits

JEF Europe recognises the need for standardised metrics to measure the progress of sustainable FCs or European Congresses. As the first full-scale implementation of the FC/EC Zero occurs during FC Athens 2026, this event is hereby established as the official Emissions Baseline for all future FC statutory meetings. The total CO2 or CO2-equivalent emissions documented in the FC Athens Environmental Impact Report (EIR) shall serve as the new benchmark for

the next FCs.

It is understood that, in the case of a European Congress, the emissions limits of FCs cannot be applied due to the different scale of each statutory meeting. In this case, the Emissions Baseline for ECs will be set by the planned EC set for autumn 2027 following the same rules and standards as the baseline for FCs.

All subsequent Federal Committees and European Congresses shall be mandated to utilise the FC Athens/EC 2027 Emissions Limit as their primary reference point, with the explicit goal of achieving a total footprint lower than the FC Athens/EC 2027 Benchmark.

Each future Host Section must include a Benchmark Comparison in their own EIR, explicitly stating whether their event successfully reduced emissions relative to the FC Athens/EC 2027 baseline.

JEF Europe acknowledges that a host city's geographical location heavily influences total emissions. In this case, future Host Sections may provide a "Geographical Justification" if travel emissions exceed the FC Athens/EC 2027 baselines due to the extreme distance or lack of available travel options, provided that their Cluster II (Logistics of the FC or European Congress) emissions demonstrate a clear reduction of overall emissions.

The FC Athens/EC 2027 Benchmarks are intended to act as a starting point, setting the maximum emissions allowable. JEF Europe shall review the benchmark every two and a half years and adjust it based on the performance of the most efficient FC/EC held in that review period. The name of the FC benchmark shall remain the same as a tribute to

the first FC that implemented the FC/EC Zero standards. This provision does not apply to the name of the EC 2027 benchmark.

Article 9: The FC/EC Zero Implementation Framework

The FC/EC Zero standards, as outlined in this internal resolution, shall enter a transition phase immediately following the conclusion of FC Athens 2026. Full and mandatory enforcement of all of its provisions shall commence at the Spring Federal Committee 2027.

These environmental standards are established as a statutory obligation for JEF Europe. They shall apply to all current and future National Sections of JEF

Europe hosting a Federal Committee or European Congress. Any section bidding to host a JEF Europe statutory meeting must demonstrate its capacity to fulfill these standards as part of its official bid (at least one slide).

FC/EC Zero Trainings for Sections

JEF Europe, in collaboration with the authors of the FC/EC Zero initiative, shall ensure that an FC/EC Zero toolkit (including the METP and GMN templates) is transferred to every new Host Section during the initial planning phase.

The JEF Europe shall provide an FC/EC Zero training to the incoming Host Section no later than four months before their FC or European Congress. Furthermore, the Secretariat shall act as the monitoring body to ensure that the thirty-day deadline for the Environmental Impact Report (Article 6) is strictly observed.

Article 10: Amendment Process of FC/EC Zero

JEF Europe recognises that environmental standards, technological capabilities, and carbon emissions accounting platforms are subject to rapid evolution. The FC/EC Zero framework shall be treated as a dynamic guideline, subject to periodic review to ensure it remains at the forefront as a sustainable event platform for European youth civil society.

Amendment Process of FC Zero

Every three (2.6) years, JEF Europe, in consultation with past Host Sections, shall conduct a review of the FC/EC Zero Standards.

This review shall analyse the data from all Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) collected during the period to determine if the Benchmarks need to be adjusted.

Updates to technical specifications may be made via a simplified procedure by the Secretariat, provided they do not alter the core mandate of the internal resolution. Significant changes to the Clusters, the carbon offsetting deadlines, or the enforcement framework must be debated and ratified at a Federal Committee or European Congress to ensure a broad democratic consensus.

Reason

This internal resolution establishes a common sustainability framework for JEF Europe’s Federal Committees and European Congresses. It introduces standards for measuring travel emissions, encouraging sustainable mobility, selecting responsible venues and catering, reducing waste, operating digitally and reporting the environmental impact of statutory meetings. FC Athens 2026 would serve as the initial emissions baseline, with full implementation beginning at the Spring Federal Committee 2027.

A7

Motion

Proposer: JEF Europe EB, JEF Greece, JEF Malta, JEF Italy, JEF Spain, JEF France, JEF Slovenia, JEF Portugal, and JEF Albania

Title: **JEF Regional Networks**

Motion text

JEF Regional Networks - Internal Resolution

Submitted by: JEF Europe EB, JEF Greece, JEF Malta, JEF Italy, JEF Spain, JEF France, JEF Slovenia, JEF Portugal, and JEF Albania

JEF Europe,

- Recalling that JEF pursues its objectives through the coordination of its local, regional, national and European levels and the inclusion of its members in the work of the association;

- Recognising that JEF Europe, as a European and international organisation, works across a wide range of countries and regions through its national sections, and as their coordinating and umbrella body ensures coherence, inclusivity and balance in its activities and political priorities;

- Recognising that regional dynamics shape political, social and economic developments at the continental level, including those affecting young people, and that youth challenges and opportunities often take a different form from one region to another;

- Acknowledging that national sections and regional groupings bring contextual knowledge, capacity and proximity that deepen JEF Europe's

understanding of region-specific issues and allow tailored approaches to engagement, participation and project development;

- Acknowledging the contribution sections already make through research, advocacy, awareness-raising and event organisation on topics that benefit from regional expertise;

- Welcoming the regional cooperation frameworks already active in the network, such as the Young Europeans in the Nordics and Baltics and JEF Mediterranean;

- Convinced that regional cooperation complements and strengthens the work of JEF Europe when it rests on constructive collaboration, transparent communication and full adherence to the values, mission and political framework of JEF Europe;

- Convinced that structured recognition and coordination of regional cooperation strengthens JEF Europe's capacity to act as an inclusive and representative organisation that addresses both Europe-wide and region-specific challenges facing young Europeans.

Therefore, JEF Europe:

1. Recognises regional cooperation between JEF sections as a valuable part of the network that complements and enriches the work of JEF Europe, and defines regional cooperation networks as voluntary groupings of national sections that work together on shared regional priorities;

2. Affirms that regional cooperation networks are not statutory bodies of JEF Europe, hold no decision-making powers on behalf of JEF Europe, and act in line with the Statutes, values and political framework of JEF Europe;

3. Clarifies that the governance of regional JEF structures would be based on clear predetermined guidelines or statutes enshrined and maintain high internal standards of democracy, similar to other JEF bodies and sections;

4. Commits to support regional cooperation networks by entrusting them with specific tasks where their expertise adds value, by consulting them on region-specific matters and by facilitating structured dialogue between them and the statutory bodies of JEF Europe;

5. Mandates the Executive Board to designate one of its members as the contact person for regional cooperation, responsible for coordination with the networks and for keeping the Executive Board informed of their work;

6. Encourages regional cooperation networks to inspire and co-draft resolutions that bring region-specific perspectives into JEF Policy, and recognises that the national sections of a network may jointly submit a collective proposal to the Federal Committee or the European Congress when all participating sections approve it unanimously;

7. Invites the Federal Committee to consider setting up a Task Force on Regional Cooperation, involving representatives of the regional cooperation networks, to develop tools for regional cooperation and to channel region-specific input into the work of JEF Europe;

8. Calls on regional cooperation networks to maintain consistent and transparent communication with the Executive Board and the Secretariat, and to coordinate with JEF Europe any public communication or activity carried out in the name of JEF.

Reason

The resolution formally recognises voluntary regional cooperation between JEF sections as a valuable complement to JEF Europe’s work. It clarifies that regional networks are not statutory bodies and cannot make decisions on behalf of JEF Europe, while establishing principles for democratic governance, transparency and coordination. It also mandates an Executive Board contact person, encourages regional input into JEF policy and proposes considering a Task Force on Regional Cooperation.

Motion

Motion

Proposer: Working Group on Reimbursement Proposals

Title: **Motion on the Principles for a Common Reimbursement Framework**

Motion text

Following discussions within the Working Group, which included members of the Executive Board (EB), the Directly Elected Federal Committe members (DEFC), and National Delegates, the FC expresses its support for the development of a fairer and more consistent reimbursement framework based on the following principles:

1. Percentage-based reimbursement: Eligible travel expenses should be reimbursed at a fixed rate within a range of 50–75%, with the precise percentage determined by the EB.

2. Maximum reimbursement cap: A maximum reimbursable amount should be established, with the specific amount determined by the EB.

3. Equal treatment: The same reimbursement rules, including reimbursement percentages and maximum caps, should apply to EB and DEFC members.

The FC invites the establishment of a working group with representatives from all FC bodies to keep developing a full proposal based on these principles, to be presented for discussion at the Spring FC in Rome.

(This motion is non-binding and serves to communicate the FC's position and provide guidance for the development of the proposal).