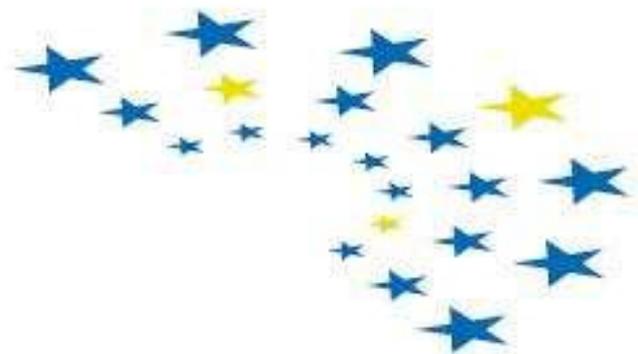




EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES **JEUNES**  
**PRAGUE2008**

# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

of the 57<sup>th</sup> International Session of the European Youth  
Parliament in Prague, Czech Republic  
April 4<sup>th</sup> to April 13<sup>th</sup> 2008



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT  
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES **JEUNES**

The European Youth Parliament is a project of the Heinz-Schwarzkopf-Foundation

## **Resolutions of the International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Prague, 2008:**

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Nuclear power: safest of all options? With renewable energy still in its infancy and lowering carbon emissions as a political priority, what approach should European states take regarding nuclear energy?

### **2. Committee on Climate Change I (CLIM I)**

The European Commission's energy and climate change package: too far-reaching or the right way? What steps should the EU take towards a low-carbon economy without hurting European competitiveness?

### **3. Committee on Foreign Affairs II (AFET II)**

A new horizon or a red herring? What prospects of peace does the Annapolis Conference and the aftermath bring for the Middle East and what measures should the EU take to support the process?

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Globalisation, climate change, energy security, immigration and integration, growth and jobs: is the EU's budget out of kilter with the policy challenges confronting it? How should the EU modernise and reform the current budget?

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Free movement of labour in an enlarged EU: risks of a second-class EU citizenship? What measures should EU member states take with regard to the movement of the labour force and access to labour markets?

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With the prospective of a European blue card and the French calls for a European pact on immigration, has time come for creating a European migration policy? On what principles should such a policy be founded?

### **7. Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I (ITRE I)**

Carbon storage: investing for the future? What technological solutions should the EU invest in to reduce the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

### **8. Committee in International Trade (INTA)**

Asia and its emerging economic powers: a challenge for European trade interests? What strategy should the EU adopt to maximise the historic and economic ties that already exist with Asia?

### **9. Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)**

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): a barrier or an asset to competitiveness? What role should agriculture and the CAP play in a modern Europe?

### **10. Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)**

The inclusion of aviation in the EU's emission trading scheme: destroying competitiveness or building for the future? What approach should the EU take to the contribution of the aviation industry to carbon emissions?

### **11. Committee on Foreign Affairs I (AFET I)**

How can the EU support the pro-European path of Serbia following the presidential elections and the declaration of independence of Kosovo? Should Serbia be offered prospective membership of the EU?

## **Motions for a Resolution rejected by the General Assembly:**

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Safeguarding financial stability or supporting economic growth? With increasing risks of a global economic downturn: what steps should EU governments and central banks take to prepare European economy for challenging times ahead?

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### **15. Committee in Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)**

EU labour market reforms and the baby boom generation approaching retirement: what measures should the EU take in order to safeguard its pensions, health-care and long-term care systems?



Education and Culture DG

## **Lifelong Learning Programme**

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## **Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II**

**Nuclear power: safest of all options? With renewable energy still in its infancy and lowering carbon emissions as a political priority, what approach should European states take regarding nuclear energy?**

**Submitted by:** Marika Burchuladze (RUS); Anna Calaciura (ITA); Gustaf Danielsson (SWE); Kjell Kind (BEL); Tomas Krenzelok (CZE); Ioannis Legmpelos (GRC); Quentin Mirabel (FRA); Andrea Pecatkov (TUR); Slawomir Pelczar (POL); Hrvoje Vampovac (HRV); Eric Katskowski (Chairperson, EST)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Aware of the need for a clean and efficient energy source to meet the energy shortage,
  - B. Taking into account that fossil fuels are depleting causing energy prices to rise,,
  - C. Deeply disturbed by the fact that there is neither a common European action plan in case of a nuclear accident nor common safety measures for nuclear power plants,
  - D. Deeply concerned that the European states in need of energy are dependent on exports from third countries;
  - E. Realising that the start-up cost of nuclear power plants is not affordable for all European states,
  - F. Noting with satisfaction that the running costs for nuclear power plants (NPP) is low due to no fluctuation of the uranium price,
  - G. Taking into consideration that those reactors built before 1991 must be decommissioned by 2020 and that new reactors which are more effective, safer and cleaner are being developed,
  - H. Keeping in mind that renewable energy sources are not yet adequately developed,
  - I. Fully aware of the responsibility of waste management including:
    - a) re-using and re-processing up to 97 per cent of low and intermediate radioactive waste
    - b) storing the remaining three percent high radioactive waste in repositories,
  - J. Keeping in mind that the location of nuclear plants could lead to disagreement between European states caused by different governmental policies on energy,
  - K. Noting with regret that many European states will not meet their Kyoto Protocol goals regarding carbon dioxide emissions,
  - L. Bearing in mind that, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO), three million people die every year because of air pollution,
  - M. Being aware that negative public opinion is due to:
    - a) past accidents such as Chernobyl
    - b) the lack of information about contemporary nuclear technology,
  - N. Aware of the phenomenon of scientists' brain drain and its effects on research capacities in Europe;
1. Declares accordingly that:
- i) fossil fuel and I and II generation nuclear reactors will be gradually phased out and replaced by IV generation nuclear reactors and renewable energy sources,
  - ii) in the long-term IV generation nuclear reactors will be replaced by more effective renewable energy sources and fusion reactors;

2. Calls for funds to be given to research projects on renewable energy sources and fusion technology;
3. Supports research projects such as the European Centre for Nuclear Research (CERN) and the experimental nuclear fusion station (ITER);
4. Encourages companies to conduct research on renewable energy by providing tax incentives;
5. Has resolved to gradually reduce the quota for energy coming from fossil fuels;
6. Endorses the establishment of a European Common Energy Policy (ECEP), which could also be adopted by non-EU states, to ensure the implementation of the European Long-term Energy Plan (ELEP);
7. Calls for a common European safety action plan within the ECEP to:
  - i) prevent accidents and terrorist attacks,
  - ii) monitor the nuclear power plants;
8. Expresses its hope that research will find a cost-efficient way of reprocessing high-level nuclear waste,
9. Declares that nuclear waste that cannot be re-processed shall be stored in repositories controlled multilaterally within the ECEP;
10. Has resolved to locate the nuclear power plants on the basis of demand;
11. Urges European states to support nuclear energy thereby lowering their carbon dioxide emissions and consequently diminishing their carbon credit expenses;
12. Enables European states to reallocate carbon credits towards research and development;
13. Encourages information campaigns in European states in order to:
  - i) make the population aware of the energy shortage and the need for nuclear energy,
  - ii) familiarise young people with nuclear technology,
  - iii) inform people of the safety of nuclear power plants,
  - iv) demonstrate how this energy transition is different compared to the previous nuclear energy development;
14. Encourages research opportunities in Europe to contain the scientists' "brain drain".

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Climate Change

**The European Commission's energy and climate change package: too far-reaching or the right way? What steps should the EU take towards a low-carbon economy without hurting European competitiveness?**

**Submitted by:** Kyriacos Constantinou (CYP); Rebecca Feeney-Barry (IRL); Julian Hambach (DEU); Simon Jacobsen (NOR); Glieorgui Jetchev (BGR); Mikaela Mero (FIN); António Pereira (PRT); Denis Pythoud (CHE); Elie Rigg (GBR); Viktoriya Syvolobova (UKR); Ieva Turlaja (LVA); Samuel Sieber (Vice-President, CHE)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Applauding all of the key targets included in the energy and climate change package,
- B. Approving the measures provided for in the European Commission's energy and climate change package concerning research into:
  - i) carbon capture,
  - ii) carbon storage,
  - iii) renewable energy,
- C. Fully aware of the need to monitor the progress of adoption and implementation in EU member states of all proposed measures herein,
- D. Prioritising the long-term consequences of climate change over possible short-term socio-economic drawbacks,
- E. Defining renewable energy as energy generated from:
  - i) wind,
  - ii) geothermal sources,
  - iii) sun,
  - iv) water,
  - v) biomass,
- F. Recognising the usage of renewable energy sources as a potential measure to decrease carbon dioxide emissions,
- G. Realising that raising taxes for carbon dioxide emissions may result in:
  - i) an increase of unemployment,
  - ii) trans-national corporations relocating outside the EU,
- H. Noting with deep concern that the introduction of carbon dioxide filtering systems can be unattractive due to their high costs,
- I. Bearing in mind that the rising trend in oil production will reverse this century in accordance with the Hubbert Bell Curve,
- J. Affirming that dependency on oil must be reduced for both economic and environmental reasons,
- K. Recognising that nuclear power is:
  - i) an important means of reducing carbon emissions while safe-guarding European competitiveness,
  - ii) at times disadvantages,
  - iii) not a permanent solution to meet Europe's energy needs,
- L. Deeply regretting the energy loss resulting from poor building standards and inefficient machinery,
- M. Recognising the significant role played by the transport sector in emissions of carbon dioxide,
- N. Understanding the importance of international cooperation for the prevention of further climate change,

- O. Fully aware of the impact of the European consumer society on climate change;
  1. Calls upon the EU to revise the targets set by the energy and climate change package in 2014 with the possibility of a further increase in carbon cuts;
  2. Calls for the creation of an advisory board to the EU commission monitoring the progress of the climate change package's targets;
  3. Further calls for the regulation of funding provided by member states for research into:
    - a) nuclear power,
    - b) biofuels,
    - c) renewable energy sources,
    - d) conservation of energy through improved building design,
    - e) carbon capture,
    - f) carbon storage,
    - g) energy efficiency in machinery;
  4. Requests funding for renewable energy projects in member states to be allocated by an independent board of experts on the basis of the relative merits of proposed projects;
  5. Recommends the gradual introduction of country-specific carbon dioxide emission taxes in all member states in order to:
    - a) minimise economic consequences such as unemployment,
    - b) make the emission of carbon dioxide economically unattractive;
  6. Suggests 'green' tariffs be levied on trans-national corporations' imports into the EU according to the level of the environmental impact of their production;
  7. Further requests the subsidisation of carbon dioxide filtering systems for industries;
  8. Encourages the uptake of nuclear power among member states while raising public awareness of its advantages;
  9. Confirms the introduction of higher standards of building regulations to prevent energy loss;
  10. Calls for increased efforts to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from the transport sector through:
    - a) carpooling lanes,
    - b) public transport,
    - c) hybrid vehicles;
  11. Encourages the EU to seek wider international cooperation while maintaining its position as a model role towards climate change and sustainable economic development;
  12. Further encourages a green shift in consumer behaviour through:
    - a) education,
    - b) financial incentives,
    - c) media campaigns.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II

### A new horizon or a red herring? What prospects of peace does the Annapolis Conference and the aftermath bring for the Middle East and what measures should the EU take to support the process?

**Submitted by:** Burak Başoğul (TUR); Mattias Dierickx (BEL); Janina Grabs (CHE); Leda Harmicar (HRV); Laura Hasson (GBR); Florian Kamhuber (DEU); Anastasia Kupriyanova (RUS); Jan Mareš (CZE); Anja Marie Nedremo (NOR); Eoin Rogers (IRL); Pedro Roseira (PRT); Aldo Sari (FIN); Oliver Schmiedbauer (AUT); Una Stade (LVA); Ece Aygar (Chairperson, TUR)

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the existence of a long-term conflict between the peoples of Israel and Palestine, that has had destabilising effect on the Middle East,
  - B. Taking into account that the conflict is largely based on the claim for land by both parties over historical Palestine,
  - C. Approving the objective of renewing the Middle East peace process and reviving the principles of the Road Map at the Annapolis Conference of 2007,
  - D. Deeply concerned that the Annapolis Conference failed to directly address:
    - i) territory distribution and border definition,
    - ii) refugee placement,
    - iii) institutional inequalities,
    - iv) availability of water,
    - v) violations of human rights,
  - E. Realising that all relevant parties have not always been involved in the negotiations,
  - F. Acknowledging the role of reliable polls in order to gauge public opinion,
  - G. Deeply conscious that there exist barriers to the freedom of movement of Palestinians including checkpoints and the wall enclosing West Bank,
  - H. Emphasising the interdependence of the Israeli and Palestinian economies and the current economic discrepancy between the two,
  - I. Concerned by the Palestinian Authority's inefficient use of EU funds and the resulting insufficient supply of humanitarian aid,
  - J. Recognising that Europe has played a part in creating this conflict and has a moral responsibility to offer assistance in the peace process;
1. Calls upon the EU to be more actively involved in the peace process to ensure an equal balance of power within the Quartet on the Middle East, which is comprised of the USA, Russia, EU and UN;
  2. Endorses the implementation of a two state solution and the establishment of a sovereign Palestinian state using the 1967 borders as a guideline;
  3. Stresses that Israeli-Palestinian issues should be negotiated both by parties that have direct connection with the conflict and those who have played a mediating role in the past;
  4. Supports active discussions on the right to return for all Palestinian refugees in future negotiations;
  5. Calls for the creation of an advisory body to monitor the secure and effective distribution of existing EU humanitarian and infrastructural aid;

6. Requests the consideration of applying economic sanctions in the case of continued violations of international law by Israeli forces to be agreed at future conferences of the Quartet and the Arab League;
7. Recommends that the results of polls conducted by local academic experts be used as more representative guidelines in further negotiations;
8. Encourages the implementation of local and independent educational initiatives;
9. Expresses its hope for the Annapolis Conference to initiate open negotiations between Israeli and Palestinian authorities on the issues of Israeli settlements and Jerusalem.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Budgets

### **Globalisation, climate change, energy security, immigration and integration, growth and jobs: is the EU's budget out of kilter with the policy challenges confronting it? How should the EU modernise and reform the current budget?**

**Submitted by:** Adrian Clarke (IRL); Alexandros Hadjigeorgiou (CYP); Petr Jonák (CZE); Linda Lūse (LVA); Thomas Ortmann (AUT); Melisa Özkan (TUR); Noora Piilola (FIN); Maria Joao Pontes (PRT); Marius Schneider (DEU); Georgina Sturge (GBR); Siri Veia (NOR); Isabella Hayward (Chairperson, SWE)

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Recognising that the EU budget is out of kilter with the current policy challenges faced by the EU due to the:
  - i) disproportionate expenditure on the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP),
  - ii) increasing number of immigrants entering the EU,
  - iii) rising threat to European growth, jobs and stability from emerging economies,
  - iv) increasing importance of tackling climate change in the short-term to achieve long-term financial stability,
  - v) failure to sufficiently respond to diminishing fossil fuel resources,
  - vi) economic and administrative burden of EU enlargement,
- B. Welcoming the ongoing review and public consultation on the budget,
- C. Realising that principles need to be established to guide the EU budget to ensure that expenditure is both efficient and justified,
- D. Defining 'added value' as the extra gain member states receive from acting together in cooperation and solidarity rather than working as individual countries,
- E. Noting with concern that the dependence of the EU budget on Gross National Income (GNI) as a source of revenue makes the budget susceptible to global economic fluctuations,
- F. Recognising that there is a necessity to investigate sustainable alternative sources of revenue that are independent of member states' contributions,
- G. Recognises that 'co-funding' widens the scope of the EU budget,
- H. Deeply concerned about the percentage of the budget spent on the CAP due to:
  - i) surplus food production,
  - ii) the unequal distribution of funds,
  - iii) the decreasing contribution of agriculture to Europe's economy,
- I. Noting with satisfaction that for the first time a majority of the budget is geared towards stability, growth and jobs rather than the CAP,
- J. Recalling the aims of the Lisbon Strategy to achieve a knowledge based economy in order for the EU to maintain competitiveness on the global market,
- K. Emphasising the importance of targeting EU funds to the needs of each member states,
- L. Conscious that EU citizens are not sufficiently informed of the details of the EU budget,
- M. Believing that the structure and planning of the EU budget needs to promote stability and support long-term development as well as be responsive to the EU's changing needs,
- N. Affirming the current multi-annual framework for setting the budget,
- O. Fully aware that good management and impartial monitoring of the budget is needed to effectively implement and maximise the scope of the budget,
- P. Noting with satisfaction the EU accountancy reforms aimed at increasing monitoring and targeting funding where the EU can make an impact;

1. Resolves that current economic projections are not sufficiently accurate in order to justify an increase in the EU's budget;
2. Establishes that the following principles ought to be applied to EU budgeting:
  - a) achieving 'added value' for EU citizens,
  - b) pan-European cohesion to achieve an equal standard of development,
  - c) maximising efficiency,
  - d) safeguarding stability;
3. Recommends that the resources allocated to the budget heading 'Europe as a global player' be increased in order to:
  - a) improve standards of living in other parts of the world,
  - b) strengthen its influence as a global political and economic power,
  - c) combat climate change on a global level under a newly created budget heading;
4. Endorses increased spending on programmes that support the use of renewable energy sources and combat climate change within the EU;
5. Notes that there is no current need to extend funding for the EU's Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP);
6. Requests that funding currently targeted at illegal immigration be used for managing legal immigration;
7. Approves current EU plans to reduce the funding of the CAP by 2013 with a view to eventually abandoning of the policy instead focusing on improving agricultural efficiency;
8. Proposes that each country undergo efficiency savings to streamline the budget;
9. Calls for an increase in the resources allocated to enhancing European research and education in line with the Lisbon Strategy;
10. Recommends the public be informed of budgetary issues via increasing information flows and public consultation, in order to foster greater public participation;
11. Considers that the sustainability and stability of the budget ought to be prioritised over flexibility, reserving the Crisis Fund for use in unforeseen expenditure;
12. Declares that the UK's rebate is no longer justified with other exceptions subject to review;
13. Approves that based on the solidarity principle each country should initially contribute different percentages of their GNI to the EU budget;
14. Reaffirms that an equal input system would be most desirable in the long-term;
15. Further requests that the Commission conduct a review with the aim of investigating independent alternative sources of revenue such as investments, fines, tax, levies, and projects such as Galileo;
16. Denies support to:
  - a) raising import taxes,
  - b) the introduction of an EU-wide tax,
  - c) the standardisation of VAT;
17. Suggests:
  - a) increasing the use of co-funding for EU public projects,
  - b) that less developed member states be granted a higher percentage of EU subsidies;
18. Proposes introducing a branch of the Court of Auditors that independently assesses fund management and the use of EU funds.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II

### Free movement of labour in an enlarged EU: risk of a second-class EU citizenship? What Measures should EU member states take with regard to the movement of the labour force and access to labour markets?

**Submitted by:** Gustav Andersson (SWE); Anatoli Balan (RUS); Jonas Bördner (DEU); Gabriela Demitraszek (POL); Arnaud Dubocage (BEL); Seline Hoiseth (NOR); Chrysanthi Koniou (GRC); Carlene Kuschke (GBR); Audrey Latourre (FRA); Lorenzo Musenga (ITA); Nil Sendil (TUR); Andrea Smetko (HRV); Jakub Tomeš (CZE); Ruut Vedenpää (FIN); Richard Royal (Chairperson, GBR); Dace Neimane (President, LVA)

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that free movement of labour is one of the cornerstone “Four Freedoms” of the EU as established by the Treaty of Rome (1957),
- B. Determining Transitional Arrangements (TAs) to be an imposition upon freedom of labour imposed by EU member states on the candidate countries who acceded to the European Union in 2004 and 2007 through the 2003 and 2005 Treaties of Accession,
- C. Believing that labour movement restrictions within the EU, as created by TAs, are the cause of second-class citizenship,
- D. Fully believing that TAs:
  - i) advocate discrimination,
  - ii) are not beneficial,
  - iii) are not morally acceptable,
  - iv) create mistrust and prejudice among member states,
  - v) contradict the fundamental freedoms of EU citizenship,
  - vi) hinder both the common EU economic interest and the development of weaker EU economies, particularly in newer member states,
- E. Observing that TAs aggravate the black labour market and consequently foster negative attitudes towards migrant workers,
- F. Insisting that the arguments in favour of the imposition and continuation of TAs are not justifiable grounds for the resulting discrimination,
- G. Confident that the abolition of TAs would improve the flexibility of the EU labour market,
- H. Regretting that the disparities in member state’s legislation create a barrier to the free movement of labour on an EU level,
- I. Aware of the concerns of EU-15 member states regarding the perceived threat of migration from accession member states,
- J. Recalls COM(2006)48, the document produced by the European Commission analysing the the impact of the TAs and the failure thereof;
  1. Demands that the EU abolish internal labour restrictions for current and potential EU member states;
  2. Requests that the transitional periods currently in operation are not extended after their expiration date of 1 May 2009;
  3. Calls for the EU to create and implement a Labour Market Joint Programme (LMJP) in order to:
    - a) facilitate the free movement of labour within the EU,
    - b) improve internal access to the EU labour market,

- c) guarantee the equality of rights and fair treatment of all EU citizens with particular regard to working conditions, salaries, healthcare and insurance policies;

4. Recommends that the LMJP is:

- a) planned, implemented and coordinated by the European Commission,
- b) assisted by a committee composed of representatives from all EU member states' governments, trade unions and employers' organisations;

5. Urges the Commission and the aforementioned newly created committee to improve cohesion and consistency across the national labour legislation of member states;

6. Recommends that the implementation of the LMJP coincide with the expiration of the current transitional periods;

7. Calls for the European Social Fund to allocate funds to support the implementation of the LMJP;

8. Urges member states to provide information regarding access to their labour markets to workers from other member states.

## **Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I**

**With the prospect of a European blue card and the French call for a European pact on immigration, has the time come for creating a European migration policy? On what principles should such a policy be founded?**

**Submitted by:** Angela Capuzzo (ITA); Leon Duyck (BEL); Julie Huissoud (CHE); Maria Mirella (GRC); Lisa Mogard (SWE); Ingrid Munné (ESP); Delia Rebaciuc (ROU); Henni Ruohonen (FIN); Christian Schmidt (DEU); Sofia Teixeira (PRT); Laura Teysseire (FRA); Daniel Torkildsen (NOR); Julie Westerweel (NLD); Julia Wohlfahrt (AUT); Michael Leyland (Chairperson, GBR)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Bearing in mind the existing proposals for a European blue card and a European pact on immigration,
  - B. Deeply convinced that there is a need for a common policy on immigration in the European Union,
  - C. Realising that there is an unequal distribution of immigrants throughout the EU due to differences in national policy,
  - D. Believing that the current lack of a clear route for legal immigration is leading to an increase in the number of illegal immigrants,
  - E. Acknowledging that there are many dangers faced by illegal immigrants during transit,
  - F. Recognising the important role of Frontex in border control,
  - G. Alarmed by the fact that there are gaps in the labour markets of all member states, with a lack of both high skilled and low skilled workers,
  - H. Deeply concerned by the trend of European employers who are choosing native inhabitants over equally skilled immigrants,
  - I. Noting with regret the discrimination against and abuse of immigrants in the labour market,
  - J. Fully aware of the increasing xenophobia in all member states leading to the rise of nationalism,
  - K. Realising that there is segregation and a lack of integration of immigrants in EU member states due to cultural and religious differences,
  - L. Taking into consideration the positive impact of highly skilled immigrant workers on the European labour market,
  - M. Recognising that the effect of brain drain on third countries may be counterbalanced by the increase in knowledge and wealth gained by the immigrants;
1. Has resolved to further extend the existing proposals for the European blue card system,
  2. Calls for the creation of a European Immigration Office (EIO), subscribed to by all member states, that:
    - a) will create and update two databases, one containing personal information about immigrant workers and another providing information on the specific professions and number of workers required in each member state,
    - b) gives all immigrants the opportunity to choose in which of the available countries they will live and work,
    - c) ensures all professions in each member state are open to immigrants,
    - d) includes a European Asylum Office which receives and decides on all applications,
    - e) contains the FRONTEX headquarters working closely with the office in order to improve the efficiency of the Rapid Border Reactions Team;
  3. Aims to combat illegal immigration by:

- a) developing new partnerships with third countries by offering financial aid in order to encourage voluntary return of illegal immigrants,
  - b) adopting a zero tolerance policy whereby illegal immigrants are returned once they have been provided with information on how to enter the EU legally;
4. Calls upon all member states to include educational programmes on cultural understanding as part of the national curriculum;
5. Further recommends that all immigrants attend compulsory classes on language and cultural understanding;
6. Declares that immigration is the preferred solution to the current labour market issues associated with:
  - a) an ageing population,
  - b) a lack of skills across the European workforce;
7. Encourages systems of circular migration.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I

### Carbon storage: investing for the future? What technological solutions should the EU invest in to reduce the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

**Submitted by:** Naomi Baker (GBR); Morgane Gesquière (FRA); Didrik Hansson (SWE); Beata Nowak (POL); Enrica Obizzi (ITA); Jaromir Sládek (CZE); Ivan Stojanović (HRV); Ioannis Theodosiadis (GRC); Mikhail Tumanstev (RUS); Michaël Vandaele (BEL); Ilyana Yasko (UKR); Ian Millar (Vice-President, GBR)

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is contributing to climate change,
  - B. Understanding that fossil fuels are the dominant means of energy production,
  - C. Being aware that fossil fuel power plants are the largest emitters of carbon dioxide,
  - D. Noting that Carbon Capture and Storage (CSS) implementation in fossil fuel power plants can reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 80 to 90 per cent,
  - E. Recognising that in the long-term other technological solutions need to be developed alongside CCS in order to reduce the release of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere,
  - F. Bearing in mind that according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) two percent of fossil fuel based industries emit gasses with concentrations of carbon dioxide in excess of 95 per cent,
  - G. Emphasising that CCS constitutes a short-term solution to reducing the release of carbon dioxide whilst dependence on fossil fuel based technologies continues,
  - H. Fully aware that storage of carbon dioxide in oceans is both less effective and more environmentally damaging than geological and mineral storage,
  - I. Aware that inefficient use of energy in both industrial and domestic environments contributes to increased carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere,
  - J. Observing that renewable energy technology is not yet sufficiently developed to cover current energy demands,
  - K. Taking into consideration that new nuclear technology that increases the efficiency and security of nuclear plants is available,
  - L. Emphasising that nuclear energy:
    - a) is the most efficient energy source,
    - b) is the least carbon intensive energy production method,
  - M. Fully aware that not all member states have access to nuclear energy and have to be encouraged to use renewable energy sources,
  - N. Recognising that recycling is not widely practised by the majority of the EU population and so it is not yet an effective way of reducing the release of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere,
  - O. Fully aware that the aviation industry and motoring are increasingly intensive emitters of carbon dioxide,
  - P. Deeply concerned that there are currently no global standards for the emission of carbon dioxide by domestic vehicles,
  - Q. Noting with regret that prices and availability of public transportation in many European countries contributes to the greater use of cars;
1. Calls upon member states to provide sufficient funds in proportion to their GDP for further research and development of CCS technologies;

2. Strongly urges that the top 2 per cent most polluting fossil fuel power plants implement CCS technology;
3. Condemns ocean storage as means of storing carbon dioxide;
4. Urges member states to switch from fossil fuel power plants to nuclear power plants where possible;
5. Considers that member states should be supported on an EU level in the building of nuclear power plants;
6. Encourages member states to ensure that new power plants comply with a minimum standard of productivity and security so as to meet energy demands and ensure the process is safe;
7. Considers the investment of funds in further research on renewable sources to make them even more efficient;
8. Invites all member states to develop long-term energy production plans which should:
  - i) take account of the individual needs and resources of each member state,
  - ii) be enforced by penalties;
9. Calls upon member states to implement legislation enforcing compulsory domestic recycling,
10. Encourages member states to enforce a single standard emissions limit of 125g/km of carbon dioxide for the domestic vehicle industry;
11. Further encourages the introduction of a 'carbon fee' paid by consumers on domestic vehicles which exceeds the limit of carbon dioxide emissions;
12. Calls for the creation of the European Transportation Fund (ETF) based on contributions from the 'carbon fee';
13. Urges further research of alternative motor and aviation fuels from the ETF;
14. Calls upon member states to take steps to develop and implement low carbon public transport including the use of electric buses;
15. Calls for an increase in public awareness of environmental issues through the implementation of media campaigns and educational programmes.

## **Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade**

**Asia and its emerging economic powers: a challenge for European trade interests? What strategy should the EU adopt to maximise the historic and economic ties that already exist with Asia?**

**Submitted by:** Alessandro Ferrari (ITA); Nadzeya Hardzinskaya (BLR); Leo Huberts (NDL); Jakub Luptovec (CZE); Achilleas Mantas (GRC); Dina Sadykova (RUS); Sara Schmidt (SWE); Ilyya Symonenko (UKR); Elodie Talbot (FRA); Anton Todorov (BGR); Katarzyna Uchman (POL); Effie Mantrali (Chairperson, CYP)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Bearing in mind that Asia has been one of Europe's key trading markets for centuries and currently is the EU's number one partner, accounting for 30 per cent of the EU's commerce,
  - B. Appreciating the opportunity for a more open market between the EU and Asia in the future which should not be seen as a threat to the EU's economic interests,
  - C. Recognising the EU's increasing trade deficit with Asia,
  - D. Taking into account the importance of predicting the economic growth of Asia to manage investment expectations,
  - E. Realising that currently the EU's major Asian trading partners are China, Japan, South Korea and Taiwan,
  - F. Noting with approval the contribution of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) and EU-ASEAN Vision Group towards improving trade relations between Europe and Asia,
  - G. Realising that the EU is largely dependent on imported energy resources burdening the market relationship between the EU and Asia,
  - H. Affirming the importance of maintaining and strengthening certain key sectors of the European economy where the EU outperforms Asian economies such as the service industry, aviation and banking,
  - I. Fully aware of the EU human rights commitments with regards to trade policy,
1. Recommends the strengthening of cooperation between the EU and Asia by means of:
    - i) more frequent meetings between the officials of the EU and their Asian counterparts,
    - ii) forum discussions between businessmen and authorities of the EU and Asia,
    - iii) more institutions such as the EU-ASEAN Vision group, involving all Asian countries;
  2. Calls for the establishment of unified trade regulations and standards in all member states between the EU and Asia;
  3. Proposes the implementation of micro-loan programmes from the EU to support small, local businesses in Asian countries in order to create a more liberal economic market;
  4. Urges further investment and trade with countries other than the EU's major trading partners;
  5. Encourages investment by member states and businessmen in the key sectors of the European economy and in research for developing renewable sources of energy in order to decrease the trade deficit between the EU and Asia;
  6. Approves the protection of the EU's key economic sectors by the means of tariffs and taxes;
  7. Has resolved to the further implementation of economic modelling such as the MIRAGE model to assess the stability of the Asian market;

8. Requests the application of humanitarian principles when negotiating trade agreements including:

- i) moral values,
- ii) human rights,
- iii) intellectual property rights,
- iv) environmental protection.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

### The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): a barrier or an asset to competitiveness? What role should agriculture and the CAP play in a modern Europe?

**Submitted by:** Felicitas Fließner (AUT); Ieva Kārkle (LVA); Ben McGilton (IRL); Sara Nunes (PRT); Danijel Palaic (HRV); Gero Reichwein (DEU); Clare Scoltock (GBR); Emre Şener (TUR); Ragne Victoria Kolaas Stauri (NOR); Elisabeth Sustronck (BEL); Jana Titievskaia (FIN); Yoann Uehlinger (CHE); Jan Valenta (CZE); Elisabeth Sergiadou (Chair, GRC)

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that despite many beneficial qualities the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) currently hinders competitiveness,
  - B. Deeply disturbed by the fact that the CAP represents an excessive percentage of EU's budget,
  - C. Fully believing that agriculture is essential to a functioning Europe,
  - D. Concerned by the general mistrust and criticism towards the CAP,
  - E. Realising that disproportional rates are paid to estates of different sizes and resources,
  - F. Understanding that there is inefficiency in the distribution of the CAP,
  - G. Emphasising the need for transparency in the CAP,
  - H. Aware of the positive environmental effects of 'set-asides' in recent reforms,
  - I. Regretting overproduction and consequent dumping on third-world countries resulting in the distortion of those markets,
  - J. Taking into consideration the further potential of the CAP to promote ecologically friendly development of agricultural,
  - K. Having examined the beneficial effects of the existence of local agriculture in EU member states,
  - L. Taking into account that the CAP principles are not a part of the Copenhagen criteria,
  - M. Noting that EU import tax rates go against the principles of international fair trade,
  - N. Observing the decrease in the population of rural areas,
  - O. Confident of the importance of ecological agriculture for the EU's future,
  - P. Deeply convinced of the value of reallocation of funds from the first CAP pillar of farmers support to the second pillar of rural development,
1. Calls for the lowering of import taxes on those underdeveloped countries with whom the EU has mutual trade and who comply with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  2. Declares the formation of the Department of European Agricultural Reform (EAR) under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI) who will:
    - a) unite the various government bodies dealing with the CAP,
    - b) investigate claims of corruption,
    - c) act as a supervisor in the distribution of funds to reduce inefficiency and establish a transparent system,
    - d) produce a detailed report of the distribution of subsidies for the EU to ensure proper use of funds,
    - e) issue a complete and reader-friendly booklet on CAP principles and available subsidies and grants;
  3. Invites member states to implement total decoupling in order to:
    - a) support fair sharing of subsidies between large and small farms
    - b) stimulate competitiveness,

- c) decrease spending on CAP;
4. Further acting towards decreasing the percentage of the EU's budget allocated to CAP by:
    - a) solving inefficiency within the distribution system,
    - b) endorsing a policy of transparency;
  5. Strongly supports single farm payments to cross-complying estates in order to encourage the ecological strategy set by the EU until the end of the next financial period;
  6. Promotes agriculture that preserves the environment by supporting animal welfare and eco-friendly production;
  7. Calls for the establishment of CAP as a high quality brand that is indicated by labels;
  8. Urges the EU to gradually decrease export subsidies to combat overproduction and dumping;
  9. Requests the inclusion of the prerequisites of CAP in the Copenhagen criteria to ease the transition process for new member states;
  10. Recommends an increase in subsidies for farms that grow crops involved in biofuel production;
  11. Urges member states to invest in Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) research to be used mainly in biofuel production;
  12. Calls on media to promote employment in the agricultural sector;
  13. Recommends that educational systems promote agriculture as a modern science by investing in courses such as biology, engineering, and food science.

## **Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism**

### **The inclusion of aviation in the EU's emission trading scheme: destroying competitiveness or building for the future? What approach should the EU take to the contribution of the aviation industry to carbon emissions?**

**Submitted by:** Scarlett Benson (GBR); Inês Aguiar Branco (PRT); Conor Hamill (IRL); Jelena Jakšić (HRV); Özden Kinik (TUR); Alex Mettraux (CHE); Morten Moum (NOR); Jenna Ruohonen (FIN); Liene Skrodere (LVA); Eftychia Spyridaki (GRC); Beatrice Van Tornout (BEL); Eriks Varpahovskis (RUS); Sonja Weicker (Chairperson, DEU)

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Alarmed that since 1990 carbon dioxide emissions from aviation have increased by 87 per cent accounting for around 3.5 per cent of the total 'human activities' contribution to climate change,
- B. Acknowledging that to date the aviation sector has not been required to take many actions to address climate change,
- C. Aware of the fact that aviation will be included in the EU's emission trading scheme (EU-ETS) beginning in 2011 for flights between EU airports and in 2012 for any flight arriving in or departing from the EU,
- D. Taking into account that the EU-ETS may have a detrimental effect on international trade involving member states due to increased costs on transportation by air,
- E. Realising that aviation dependant economies such as tourism may initially be negatively affected due to increased costs on transportation by air,
- F. Accepting that flight prices will initially increase and in the long term prices will drop to an acceptable level,
- G. Believing that airline companies will need financial support due to the introduction of the EU-ETS,
- H. Noting with concern that smaller airline companies may have more difficulty in coping with the EU-ETS than bigger companies, possibly resulting in monopolies,
- I. Bearing in mind that striving for lower carbon emissions will promote competitiveness between airline companies,
- J. Emphasising that with the aviation sector expanding there is an increased number of flights,
- K. Expecting that new planes will be both eco-friendly and safer,
- L. Recognising that whilst the creation of jobs in airline companies will be reduced this will be offset by the generation of new positions in other sectors such as research, administration and the manufacturing of aircraft,
- M. Welcoming programmes concerning reduction of carbon emissions such as the 'Clean Sky Project';
  - 1. Recommends the creation of a campaign to inform society of the need for eco-friendly aviation policies using statistics of increasing carbon emissions due to aviation;
  - 2. Calls upon the EU to put pressure on non-EU member states to promote greener aviation policies such as a possible global carbon emission trading scheme;
  - 3. Promotes the EU-ETS as a worldwide model for eco-friendly aviation;
  - 4. Encourages airline companies to take part in competitions aimed to create eco-friendly technology;
  - 5. Endorses global discussions and contests which promote exchange of ideas and develop new ways of tackling increasing carbon emissions due to aviation;

6. Suggests that any income generated from the trading of allowances for the EU is used to fund:
  - a) awareness campaigns,
  - b) research into new aviation technology and renewable energy sources,
  - c) manufacture of new, eco-friendly aircraft,
  - d) compensation for airline companies for any disadvantages caused by the EU-ETS;
7. Supports cargo companies by allowing higher caps in order not to discourage trade with and within the EU;
8. Urges compulsory carbon-dioxide offsetting fees on all airline companies based within the EU;
9. Strongly approves the introduction of a single European airspace to improve infrastructure and operational inefficiencies, reducing carbon emissions;
10. Proposes the introduction of tax benefits on newly purchased aircraft which meet certain eco-friendly criteria;
11. Calls for the use of bigger aircraft, such as the Airbus A380 and the Boeing 787, on long haul journeys in order to decrease the number of flights, thus reducing carbon emissions;
12. Approves aircraft recycling programmes such as Aircraft Fleet Recycling Association (AFRA) and Process for Advanced Management of End-of-Life Aircraft (PAMELA).

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I

**How can the EU support the pro-European path of Serbia following the presidential elections and the declaration of independence of Kosovo? Should Serbia be offered prospective membership of the EU?**

**Submitted by:** Monica Bota (ROU); Jon Delaere (BEL); Mina Finstad Berg (NOR); Maria Gaitanidou (GRC); Ulrika Hammarlund (SWE); Paul Heinemans (NLD); Laura Hibberd (GBR); Jasmin Kharroubi (FIN); Schima Labitsch (AUT); Maryse Latourre (FRA); Pedro Martins (PRT); Afrola Plaku (ITA); Raphael Rück (CHE); Oriol Vaquer (ESP); Hadrien Segond (Chairperson, DEU)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that Serbia is a sovereign state,
  - B. Conscious that Kosovo still remains an important part of Serbia's historical and cultural identity and heritage,
  - C. Believing Kosovo is legally situated on Serbian territory,
  - D. Conscious of the fact that there is continuing in violence in Serbia over Kosovo's recent declaration of independence,
  - E. Aware of the political instability in Serbia caused by Prime Minister Kostunica's dissolution of the parliament,
  - F. Concerned that the success of Prime Minister Kostunica in the upcoming election could result in the isolation of Serbia from the EU due to his nationalist policies,
  - G. Realising the need for reforms of the judicial and political systems due to the lack of transparency and the existence of possible corruption,
  - H. Realising that the new election to be held on 11 May 2008 are too soon for implementing reforms,
  - I. Acknowledging the fear of isolation of the Serbian minority in Kosovo and their desire to remain a part of Serbia,
  - J. Recognising that the EU does not possess complete information regarding human rights violations in Serbia,
  - K. Recalling that Kosovans have been alleged to carrying out ethnic cleansing against Serbs,
  - L. Bearing in mind that the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) is the main prerequisite for each EU-applicant to reach the stage of negotiations for membership,
  - M. Concerned that Serbia's lack of cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is hindering them from signing the SAA,
  - N. Aware that there is no unanimity within the EU over the legality of Kosovo's declaration of independence and Serbia's prospect of EU membership,
  - O. Fully believing that the EU cannot implement a successful Common Foreign Security Policy (CFSP);
1. Strongly recommends the EU offer Serbia membership if they meet the Copenhagen criteria;
  2. Proclaims the creation of a forum for negotiation between Serbia and Kosovo to include:
    - a) a neutral mediator,
    - b) a neutral negotiation ground;
  3. Urges Kosovo and Serbia to attend the forum and cooperate;
  4. Strongly encourages Serbia to fully cooperate with the ICTY in order to fulfil the requirements of ratifying the SAA;

5. Recommends that the EU offer financial support to Serbia in order to help Serbia fulfil the requirements for membership of the EU;
6. Urges the EU to draw Serbia's attention towards the advantages that it can offer her through incentives such as:
  - a) lowering trade tariffs between Serbia and the EU,
  - b) offering Serbia infrastructure aid;
7. Suggests that the EU offer Serbia the opportunity to ratify the Schengen Agreement as a second step to facilitating trade;
8. Recommends that the EU offer Serbia the possibility of having neutral observers at the upcoming election;
9. Advises Serbia to accept the offers of neutral observers, provided by the EU, for the upcoming elections;
10. Strongly demands that Serbia abide by the European Charter of Human Rights;
11. Calls upon the UN to provide the EU with sufficient information on Serbia's human rights situation.