

# ATHENS

## *Resolution Booklet*

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*66th International Session of the  
European Youth Parliament  
in Athens, Greece  
1-10 April 2011*

## ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

### Friday 8<sup>th</sup> of April 2011

1. Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection
2. Committee on Foreign Affairs
3. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
4. Committee on Human Rights
5. Committee on Culture and Education
6. Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
7. Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

### Saturday 9<sup>th</sup> of April 2011

8. Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
9. Committee on Constitutional Affairs I
10. Committee on Development and Cooperation
11. Committee on International Trade
12. Committee on Constitutional Affairs II
13. Committee on Security and Defense
14. Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
15. Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II

## **PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

### **General rules**

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard

The authority of the board is absolute

### **Procedure and time settings**

Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses, friendly amendments)

3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution

3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution

Points of information

General debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure

Announcing the votes

### **Friendly amendment**

Last minute modifications of a resolution in order to improve it. Amendments are to be handed in on a specific form (distributed to the chairs) two resolutions before the resolution in question.

### **Point of information**

Request for a brief explanation of the meaning of specific words and abbreviations.

Note that translations are not points of information.

### **Point of personal privilege**

Request for a delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible.

### **Point of order**

A delegate feels that the board has not properly followed parliamentary procedure.

The placard is used by chairpersons after a request from a delegate.

### **Direct response**

Once per debate, each committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard and the “Direct Response” sign, the board recognises them immediately. The direct response sign is used to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.

## VOTING RESULTS

Resolution	In favour	Against	Abstention
Internal Market and Consumer Protection	<b>100</b>	89	13
Foreign Affairs	96	<b>99</b>	9
Economic and Monetary Affairs	73	<b>118</b>	12
Human Rights	<b>118</b>	91	2
Culture and Education	<b>152</b>	48	2
Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I	<b>170</b>	34	5
Industry, Research and Energy	<b>119</b>	79	5
Employment and Social Affairs	<b>119</b>	83	2
Constitutional Affairs I	<b>152</b>	48	2
Development and Cooperation	<b>98</b>	97	7
International Trade	<b>95</b>	91	3
Constitutional Affairs II	<b>111</b>	83	9
Security and Defense	60	<b>133</b>	7
Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	<b>128</b>	61	12
Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II	<b>143</b>	41	12

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

**Finding a balance between digital access and the need for privacy: How can the EU encourage the development of electronic communications without creating a voyeur society?**

Submitted by: Aikaterini Alexaki (GR), Aleksander Bello (AL), Marcus Chaplin (UK), Magda Chrobak (PL), Victoria Haraldson (SE), Emma Mäki-Kala (FI), Rónán O'Connor (IE), Ieva Pastare (LV), Samantha Straub (NL), Astrid Toussaint (FR), Mihai Truta (RO), Hendrik Wittock (BE), Ermir Ismaili (BG), Sash Banks (ES), Drazen Puklavec (Chairperson, HR)

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

- A. Recognising the fundamental problems of data matching, merging and mining without the consent of the individual,
- B. Keeping in mind that the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA) contributes to EU level efforts to co-operate with non-EU countries to promote a global approach on digital security issues,
- C. Viewing with appreciation the Intelligent Information System Supporting Observation, Searching and Detection for Security of Citizens in Urban Environment (INDECT) work regarding the detection of criminal activity,
- D. Bearing in mind that social networking has changed the way we perceive our privacy,
- E. Alarmed by the fact that privacy invasion and identity theft is a major source of internet crime due to the lack of encryption and individuals knowledge concerning data security,
- F. Deeply conscious of the need to establish limits regarding the retention of personal data sensitive to manipulation or misuse,
- G. Deeply disturbed by the consequences of internet crimes concerning data retention,
- H. Concerned about the US controlled systems Echelon and Carnivore and their ability to intercept and decrypt digital messages sent via satellite without the need for a court order,
- I. Welcoming the efforts of the European Commission concerning data protection,

- J. Declaring that online anonymity is an essential facet of an individuals' privacy;
1. Supports the development of innovative open-source encryption technologies in order to enhance and secure digital privacy for all EU citizens;
  2. Approves cohesive cross-border cooperation between EU and research institutions to ensure a high level of technological and digital innovation;
  3. Encourages the adoption of national privacy policies as practiced in Australia to ensure transparency and informed consent of individuals to the use of their personal data;
  4. Urges the establishment of an easily accessible reporting mechanism for internet users into INDECT;
  5. Endorses the requirement of encryption on websites which store sensitive personal data;
  6. Recommends adopting legislation clarifying limitations on retention of personal data within a timespan necessary for the fulfilment of the original purpose of gathering the said data;
  7. Calls for an annual audit of website archives that contain personally sensitive data by an independent body to ensure they comply with the data retention time limit;
  8. Requests European Member State court orders for surveillance and investigation of EU citizens personal data maintained in digital format;
  9. Accepts the necessity of government secrecy in the strict interest of national security and the protection of human life;
  10. Further recommends increased provision of financial support to internet communication technology education to encourage the broader participation by EU citizens in the electronic communications market.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

**Given the political unrest surrounding recent elections in Belarus: What strategy should Europe adopt to deal with the continent's last dictatorship?**

Submitted by: Andrew Bathe (IE), Arnot Birss (UK), Guillaume Bodson (FR), Vlad Bolocan (RO), Anton Ericsson (SE), Katarzyna Fejdasz (PL), Ali Murat Gali (TR), Andria Newton (CY), Henri Panduku (AL), Anna Piironen (FI), Hannes Rooms (BE), Ventura Rubí (ES), George Schinas (GR), Irma Tukāne (LV), Milda Šabūnaitė (Vice-President, LT)

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

- A. Recognising the Belarusian regime as a dictatorship under Alexander Lukashenko,
- B. Aware of Russia's interest and involvement in Belarus due to its former membership in the Soviet Union and its geopolitical position, and the importance of Russia's role in any proposed diplomatic action,
- C. Bearing in mind the previously inconsistent and ineffective EU policies towards Belarus and the symbolic purpose of EU's diplomatic sanctions,
- D. Deeply concerned by the government's stifling interference in the country's economy,
- E. Alarmed by the limitation of Belarusian democracy due to:
  - i) strong governmental control over the police,
  - ii) lack of presidential and parliamentary elections that conform to democratic standards,
  - iii) non-separation of the judiciary, legislative and executive political branches,
  - iv) harassment of political dissidents by the Belarusian government,
- F. Deeply concerned by the violations of basic human rights in Belarus including:
  - i) detention of peaceful protesters and unprompted arrests of political activists,
  - ii) allegations of unfair trials attributed to "political prisoners" as well as denial of their right to a lawyer and the right to basic medical care,
  - iii) beating and torture of prisoners in detention,

- G. Taking note of the many restrictions in place for Belarusians who attempt to travel abroad,
  - H. Bearing in mind the low standards of education in Belarus, and a strong element of propaganda in the education system,
  - I. Believing that political apathy in Belarus is strongly linked to a lack of adequate information provided by the government,
  - J. Taking into consideration the political disinterest of the old generation, as opposed to the growing interest from the youth,
  - K. Declaring that significant regime change in Belarus is a long-term goal that would need to be supported by a series of short-term solutions;
1. Calls for the EU to change its current strategy on Belarus to an “exchange” system which would work under the premises that:
    - a) an air of trust is established through the increasing cooperation outlined below,
    - b) any other state, EU or otherwise, can adopt and elaborate upon the proposed strategy;
  2. Urges the EU to progressively reduce tariffs on EU goods entering Belarus to diversify its trade relations under the following conditions:
    - a) fair and democratic presidential and parliamentary elections that meet international standards and are observed by representatives from the UN, the EU and third parties,
    - b) Belarus’ participation in educational and journalistic exchange programs,
    - c) Belarus’ cooperation and involvement in the publication of a human rights report specified below;
  3. Authorises the publication of a report to be organised by the EU, based on Belarusian police records, the findings of regional NGOs and international observations;
  4. Calls for a summit attended by representatives from both the Belarusian government and opposition parties, all neighbouring countries, the EU and other interested parties, with the aim to aid the creation of a common framework for the EU’s new strategy on Belarus, and with the intention of follow-up diplomatic talks and state visits;



5. Recommends that all European states significantly lower visa subscription fees and simplify the bureaucratic process of issuing visas to Belarusian citizens who wish to travel abroad;
6. Urges the EU and non-Member States to invest in the Belarusian education system by, among other measures:
  - a) donating educational materials,
  - b) providing grants for the construction of educational facilities;
7. Endorses the European states' support given to political dissidents who have fled Belarus;
8. Supports the creation of informative reports and programmes on the subject of Belarus in European and international media;
9. Further recommends that the current diplomatic sanctions be lifted if the "exchange" strategy reaches the desired level as outlined in the framework, yet be tightened if the strategy is impeded;
10. Considers that the aforementioned strategy should encourage the Belarusian government to ease its censorship of all political debate, both internal and external, and therefore engage the Belarusian population in their own political situation.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

### In light of the Euro crisis: What should Europe's economic governance be like in the future?

Submitted by: Marat Aisin (BG), Constantina Christou (CY), Sara Egli (SE), Maria Folkedal (NO), Anna Maria Gnecco (IT), William Goyet (FR), Simon Häußler (DE), Kiki Ho (NL), Emma Livingston (UK), Anastasia Lvova (EE), Paulo Marques (PT), Simon van Meervenne (BE), Sophiko Otiashvili (GE), Riaan Stipp (Chairperson, DE)

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

- A. Supports the targets laid down in the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP),
- B. Approves the goals defined in the Euro 2020 Strategy,
- C. Identifies research and development as key elements of prosperous long-term economic growth,
- D. Confident that European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) and European Stability Mechanism (ESM) measures to aid troubled Member States are beneficial despite potential short-term negative effects,
- E. Convinced that the long-term expansion of the Eurozone is beneficial for its future economic growth and stability,
- F. Recognising the necessity to expand the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB) in order to increase the transparency of economic activities between Member States as a reaction to inaccurate reporting of their fiscal status,
- G. Alarmed by the fact that the Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP) is not being enforced, as only 2 of the 17 Eurozone Member States currently meet the convergence criteria defined in the SGP,
- H. Affirming the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB) in response to the tax avoidance by transnational companies through “transfer pricing”, the means by which subsidiaries of a group seek to shift profit to where they will be taxed most favourably,
- I. Bearing in mind that mortgage lending is of vital importance to the European economy,
- J. Deeply concerned by the absence of a fund that is sufficient to directly rescue institutions which would pose a systematic risk in the case of future crises,

- K. Acknowledging that the implementation of a transaction tax poses the risk of stock market activity moving outside of the EU,
  - L. Fully aware that EU citizens may not be as committed to the EU as to their national states,
  - M. Regretting the current exclusive use of sanction-based policies as a means to enforce EU pacts;
1. Seeks the extension of the EDP, with an additional sanction of temporarily restricting the voting rights of the affected country in the European Commission as a last resort, voted upon by the Eurozone Member States;
  2. Further requests the enforcement of the EDP to be triggered automatically;
  3. Calls for additional measures to be taken by ESRB, such as:
    - a) overseeing the budgets of Member States,
    - b) advising Member States that are failing to meet the SGP criteria on alternative policies,
    - c) reviewing the data provided by Member States on their finances,
    - d) imposing their recommendations upon Member States, if the EDP fails;
  4. Further requests the European Central Bank to re-evaluate the Maastricht Convergence Criteria;
  5. Endorses the CCCTB to be obligatory for all companies trading across the EU in order to achieve a fairer tax system;
  6. Urges the creation of a fund to support institutions that pose a systematic risk by being on the verge of bankruptcy, financed by a transaction tax on EU stock markets;
  7. The provision of the funding is conditional and limited to those institutions who conduct an appropriate percentage of stock trading activity within the EU or sell an appropriate percentage of their stocks on European stock exchanges;
  8. Supports the Directive on Credit Agreements Relating to Residential Property proposed by the European Commission in order to regulate mortgage lending;
  9. Recommends a reward system of research and development grants for Member States that fulfil the criteria of the SGP, proportionately distributed based on their improvement;

10. Proposes more generous loan conditions, such as lower interest rates, for bailed-out states whom the ECB judge to have taken significant measures to reduce their debt;
11. Condemns the implementation of any direct, common EU taxes for individuals, whilst accepting the taxation of defined products;
12. Advises to further concentrate the Euro 2020 goals on the practical training and education of labour as well as research and development;
13. Encourages the reduction of national government expenditure, in areas such as social security, public services, military or government officials wages.

## ECON FACT SHEET

The **Stability and Growth Pact** (SGP) is a political agreement laying out the rules for the budgetary discipline of the Member States. It is designed to contribute to the overall climate of stability and long-term success of the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU).

It builds on the **Convergence Criteria**, which member states have to fulfil in order to join the Eurozone.

The pact binds all parties to engage in the prompt implementation of the **Excessive Deficit Procedure** (EDP), should any of them fail to meet the agreements of the pact. The procedure is enforced when a Member State runs a deficit budget of over 3% of its gross domestic product (GDP) in any year. Additionally, governments may also not allow total government debt to exceed 60% of GDP.

The **Europe 2020 Strategy** applicable in the current decade assessed the weaknesses of the previous strategy and identified three priorities (smart, sustainable and inclusive growth), and also sets five headline targets as new elements:

- A. increasing employment,
- B. improving the conditions for research and development (3% of the GDP),
- C. reduction of greenhouse gas,
- D. improving the level of education,
- E. promoting social inclusion.

The **European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)** can issue bonds (debt security) or other debt instruments on the market to raise the funds needed to provide loans to Eurozone countries in financial trouble, recapitalize banks or buy sovereign debt. Emissions of bonds would be backed by guarantees given by the Member States. If there is no financial operation in activity the EFSF would close down in 2013. It will be replaced by the **European Stability Mechanism**, which is a permanent bail-out mechanism equipped with a larger lending capacity.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**With Islamophobia on the rise, nationalist parties are gaining support in many parts of Europe. How can the EU realise its ideal of peaceful religious diversity, freedom of thought and freedom from discrimination as ensured under the Charter of Fundamental Rights?**

Submitted by: Zeynep Ekinci (TR), Daniel Garcia Lidon (ES), Nika Gigashvili (GE), Kira Kytölä (FI), Christa Lichtensteiger (CH), Lee Moran (IE), Andreia-Gemma Moraru (RO), Egi Shijaku (AL), Daniel Steindler (CZ), Jan Steinmetz (PL), Evdoxia Tsoukala (GR), Aslak Veierud Busch (NO), Wendy Verswijvel (BE), Jamie Brown (Chairperson, IE)

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

- A. Recognising that Islamophobia can be defined as the fear or prejudice towards Muslims and Islam and may be characterised by calls for the suppression of Islamic practices, political repression or targeted anti-Muslim sentiments and actions,
- B. Emphasising that the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (ECFR) protects religious practices, freedom of thought and freedom from discrimination for all citizens of the EU regardless of ethnicity, sex, nationality and religion as enshrined in Articles 10, 11 and 21,
- C. Alarmed by the recent increase of Islamophobia and growth in support of anti-Islamic nationalist parties who exploit the lack of inter-cultural knowledge among the non-Muslim population of the EU and incite fear and discrimination,
- D. Noting with regret that the misconceptions surrounding Islam, its history and its practices have also led to anti-Islamic sentiments amongst the non-Muslim European populations,
- E. Noting with deep concern that the process of integration has not reached an acceptable level, leading to the isolation of some Muslim individuals and communities within the EU which has caused significant social problems in certain Member States,
- F. Fully aware of the growing religious practice of Shari'a law and adherence to Islamic scriptures by the Islamic community in many aspects of daily life including banking, business and education in the EU,

- G. Further noting the presence of symbolic, unofficial Shari'a courts which have implications for existent human rights legislation as some tenets of Shari'a are not entirely compatible with the ECFR,
  - H. Emphasising the importance for active citizenship of Muslims as they are free and equal citizens of the EU who are subject to the common law of their state of residence,
  - I. Fully believing that every individual has the right to choose to practice his or her religion, or lack thereof, without persecution, provided that it does not violate existing fundamental rights and legislation,
  - J. Concerned that certain practices of various religious and political groups could be breaching the rights of women, homosexuals and non-believers,
  - K. Alarmed by extremist religious and political groups whose unlawful actions may have or could violate the ECFR while recognising their legitimate right to exist if they adhere to EU and national legislation regarding abuses of freedom of speech,
  - L. Reaffirming the need for mutual understanding and tolerance between the diverse religious, ethnic and political groups and for communities and individuals of all varieties to live in peaceful co-existence;
1. Approves the European Court of Human Rights to further protect the rights of homosexuals, women, religious adherents and non-believers who have been victimised or persecuted by various religious and political groups through:
    - a) stricter adherence to articles 10,11,21 and 22, of the Charter of Fundamental Rights,
    - b) stronger enforcement of the libel, slander and conspiracy laws in regards to hate speech and violent activities among extremist groups,
    - c) assisting national and international judicial systems, organisations and governments in clarifying and implementing European human rights legislation;
  2. Recommends that the European Institute of Gender Equality and the European Fundamental Rights Agency:
    - a) conduct extensive research into incidents of human rights abuses towards women, homosexuals and other victims of religious and political repression,
    - b) publicise these findings to raise awareness and consciousness regarding human rights abuses;

3. Calls upon all Member States to expand religious education so that it consists of:
  - a) an understanding of the history of religions, their similarities, differences and concepts,
  - b) interactive online academic and public libraries where citizens can find out about the heritage, culture and practices and theories of various religions and philosophies, including atheism, to improve understanding and raise awareness of the religious and philosophical diversity within the EU;
4. Further recommends the support and funding of EU wide debating competitions, seminars, conferences and dialogues in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> level institutions, community centres and town halls discussing issues around freedom of thought and freedom from discrimination with participants of every identity, belief, or non-belief in order to improve progress on religious, social and political tolerance and to encourage mutual understanding;
5. Supports the regulation of Islamic banking practices regarding taxation and usury by the ECB while noting that banks must not discriminate between Muslim and non-Muslims;
6. Endorses the further expansion of multi-denominational community centres to foster inter-community dialogue, religious and political mutual respect and to cooperate on achieving common goals with the intention to continue development of a multi-cultural society where the civil liberties and human rights of all citizens are guaranteed and protected.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

### **A call for the next big step forward: What measures should Europe adopt to regain the global lead in higher education?**

Submitted by: Kerstin Bergentz (SE), Mareike Berger (DE), Julia Fahy (IE), Tamta Gelashvili (BG), Barbara Guimarães (PT), Ewelina Kotlarek (PL), Mattia Mariotti (IT), Leonard Nogrux (FR), Jacob Perk (NL), Juliette Preston (UK), Anna Trine Raudsepp (EE), Viktor Šanca (CS), Bram Van Meldert (BE), Dávid Žitňanský (SK), James Benge (Chairperson, UK)

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

- A. Recognising the goals and achievements of the Bologna Process since 1999, with particular reference to the creation of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA),
- B. Observing the lack of “international visibility” of European higher education around the world,
- C. Noting with regret the limited opportunities available for students who can only study part-time,
- D. Deeply concerned that not all universities in the EHEA are achieving a sufficiently high academic standard,
- E. Bearing in mind that multiple levels of bureaucracy restrict student mobility across EHEA countries,
- F. Deeply concerned that high school qualifications across Europe are not comparable,
- G. Believing that language barriers restrict mobility to European universities,
- H. Recognising the need for the limited public funding to be effectively distributed,
- I. Further noting the need for private investment in order to facilitate the development of universities,
- J. Taking into account that the varied tuition fees across Europe mean some universities are too expensive for applicants,
- K. Aware of substantially increased tuition fees for non-EU students;

1. Supports the continuation of the Bologna Process and the expansion of the EHEA;
2. Calls for flexible programmes so that part-time students can complete a university course accumulating no less than 30 European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) credits per year;
3. Designates the task of evaluating and grading the quality of university courses, based on academic standards, to the already existing European Qualifications Framework (EQF) and the European Quality Assurance Register for Higher Education (EQARHE);
4. Encourages the introduction of social networking tools to internet-based networks such as [studyineurope.eu](http://studyineurope.eu) in order to promote European higher education worldwide;
5. Supports the creation of a public organisation funded by EHEA members that will assist students in such issues as visas, insurance, banking and accommodation;
6. Proposes the implementation of a university entrance exam that tests skills and, where required, subject-specific knowledge;
7. Endorses the introduction of teaching courses in English as well as the native language of the university;
8. Recommends that national governments should take a more active role in distributing public funds towards degrees;
9. Strongly encourages governments to protect higher education from further public sector spending cuts;
10. Declares accordingly that long term funding should be distributed according to research and teaching quality as judged by the EQARHE;
11. Advises governments to provide tax relief to private investors who help to fund university research and development as well as scholarships;
12. Calls upon governments to provide long-term student loans to students unable to afford tuition fees;
13. Urges universities to use private funding in order to increase the number of grants and scholarships available to students;
14. Demands that citizens of EHEA states would pay the same tuition fees as EU citizens;

15. Advises that the best applicants from countries outside the EHEA will be granted scholarships based on academic history, standardised aptitude tests and personal achievements.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

**With strict media laws having been introduced in Hungary and concerns expressed over free and objective media in Italy: How can the EU ensure its citizens' right to freedom of information as well as freedom of the press?**

Submitted by: Myrsini Aretaki (GR), Marlen Awenius (DE), Tamaz Chakhunashvili (GE), Melis Cin (TR), Ilaria Di Mola (IT), Line Døhl Schjølborg (NO), Artem Gumeniuk (UA), Hannes Heller (CH), Korina Kvadranti (HR), Matej Mendlík (CZ), Thekla Mikscha (AT), Heidi Sjöblom (FI), Claudia Stanila (RO), André Vieira (PT), Ruben Wagenaar (Vice-President, NL)

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

- A. Noting with deep concern that the press freedom situation in the EU is deteriorating rapidly as indicated by the 2010 World Press Freedom Index,
- B. Deeply concerned that the human rights and safety of journalists in some parts of Europe are being violated through political, financial, physical, psychological and socio-cultural pressure such as:
  - i) imprisonment,
  - ii) assassination,
  - iii) threat,
  - iv) blackmail,
  - v) defamation,
  - vi) fines,
  - vii) loss of employment,
  - viii) lawsuits,
- C. Alarmed by attempts of the Hungarian government to introduce a new media law that would allow for far-reaching political interference in the media landscape,
- D. Deeply concerned by the high concentration of ownership of media production companies and outlets by the Prime Minister of Italy,
- E. Convinced that the right to freedom of information and freedom of the press as stipulated in Article 11 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union are essential building blocks to a democratic society,

- F. Believing that the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union is currently not sufficiently effective in terms of Member States' adherence in protecting press freedom, thus creating the urgent need for more detailed legislation,
  - G. Emphasising that a pluralistic media landscape free from undue bias and restriction contributes to a press that respects the fundamental principles of democracy and reflects the diversity within society,
  - H. Aware that high levels of media concentration have detrimental effects on the diversity of information, ideas and viewpoints represented within the media,
  - I. Fully believing that the right to freedom of information and free, unbiased and unrestricted press are essential to a democratic society as they allow citizens to participate in the public discourse in a well-informed and critical manner,
  - J. Realising that the media hold a dual and mediating role by possessing the power to influence the public opinion while simultaneously influencing and shaping the political agenda,
  - K. Welcomes the introduction of the European Charter on the Freedom of the Press, formulating principles for the freedom of the press from government interference,
  - L. Viewing with appreciation the opportunities that the Internet provides to quickly access large amounts of information,
  - M. Realising that some European governments wish to exert greater influence on the media due to its ability to influence economic and consumer tendencies;
1. Requests the European Commission to introduce legislation aimed at protecting press freedom that would:
    - a) guarantee the independence of national media authorities and the public media from the government,
    - b) prohibit the concentration of ownership of the major private media outlets;
  2. Further requests for said legislation to include the adoption of the European Charter on Freedom of the Press by all Member States as well for candidate countries;
  3. Calls for the creation of a European Media Monitoring Council that would:
    - a) monitor the status of press freedom in Europe,
    - b) provide objective information on the status of press freedom in Europe to politicians and the public;

4. Encourages media companies to implement guidelines that outline the responsibilities and rights of journalists in order to:
  - a) protect journalists from financial and political pressure,
  - b) ensure high professional standards;
5. Recommends optional classes in secondary schools be introduced that are aimed at promoting the understanding of the importance of freedom of information and freedom of the press with the use of EU developed teaching materials;
6. Endorses the work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) which aim to raise public awareness concerning press freedom and related rights;
7. Emphasises the importance of unlimited accessibility to multilingual international audiovisual and printed media;
8. Strongly recommends that Member States introduce legislation that prohibits censoring and restricting access to online media, with a special provision for illegal and human rights-violating content;
9. Suggest the formation of a common European Internet Portal that would publish independently chosen articles from different European news channels and sources, representing a wide variety of opinions, ideas and viewpoints on current affairs;
10. Urges European countries to commit themselves to improve internet access for geographically and socially disadvantaged members of society.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

**With more than 30% of all Europeans never having used the Internet: What strategy should Europe adopt to achieve the ‘digital inclusion’ of all citizens in order to face the challenges and use the opportunities of the digital age?**

Submitted by: Linnea Andersson (SE), Daria Biryukova (RU), Dimitar Chatleski (BG), Beatrix Frain de la Gaulayrie (FR), Christopher Howarth (UK), Yuliya Miadzvetskaya (BY), Sanja Novoselic (HR), Iese Patiashvili (GE), Synnøve Ravnestad Eikefet (NO), Volodymyr Soldatemko (UA), Myrna Van Dijk (NL), Mariana Vilaça Santos (PT), Johannes Waller (DE), Gillian O’Halloran (Vice-President, IE)

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

- A. Noting with regret that 30% of Europeans have never used the internet despite its increasing importance in the digital age,
- B. Bearing in mind that there is a technical and social divide between those with and without internet,
- C. Deeply concerned that 23% of rural European areas have no access to internet,
- D. Fully aware that it is not always profitable for the private sector to provide internet to rural areas,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of digital:
  - i) literacy,
  - ii) support services,
  - iii) security,
- F. Believing that e-literacy should be a goal of all European schools,
- G. Recognising that Information and Communications Technology (ICT) businesses have the potential to:
  - i) bridge the digital divide,
  - ii) provide employment,
  - iii) spread democracy through the medium of the internet,
  - iv) enhance quality of life, in particular with regard to the elderly and disabled,
  - v) reduce damage to the environment,

- H. Emphasising the need for further cooperation within Europe to achieve a competitive, balanced digital market;
1. Recommends a sustained increase in internet quality across Europe with regards to speed, availability, affordability and service;
  2. Calls for the private sector to be further supported by individual states and the EU in providing internet to rural areas by:
    - a) lowering taxes for private companies that provide internet to rural areas,
    - b) providing low interest loans to such companies,
    - c) increasing investment in ICT research and development by 5% - 10% incrementally;
  3. Further requests stricter legislation concerning internet security to ensure the trust of the European people;
  4. Further recommends that all primary schools in Europe offer a course in digital literacy;
  5. Endorses courses teaching digital literacy and security, funded by volunteer organisations and the private sector, to be made available across Europe;
  6. Urges the strengthening of the European regulatory body to monitor national bodies of market regulation in order to prevent a monopoly of internet provision and encourage competition;
  7. Encourages European countries outside the EU to join this regulation programme.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

### **Creating opportunities for future generations: What actions should European governments take to decrease dramatically high youth unemployment rates?**

Submitted by: Daniele Ferrara (IT), Francisco Fertusinhos (PT), Adina Harlacher (SE), Nathan Hunter (FR), Lukáš Kendík (CZ), Leandra Nobs (CH), Victoria Rybchuk Zolotovoloska (UA), Sam Skalla (UK), Jorunn Tepstad (NO), Laura Tomić (HR), Sophia Wolf (DE), Lidia Zhukova (RU), Faustine Bidaud (Chairperson, FR)

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

- A. Viewing with appreciation the effectiveness of the action taken by:
  - i) the European governments through Active Labour Market Policies (ALMP) such as the New Deal in the United Kingdom,
  - ii) the EU programmes such as the 2020 targets and Youth on the Move,
- B. Fully aware of the cyclical nature of the European economy and its impact on the current crisis of youth unemployment, shown by the increase in European youth unemployment rates from 14% to 20.4% within the past two years,
- C. Deeply conscious of the different groups of unemployed youths including:
  - i) not in Education, Employment, or Training people (NEET) representing the largest proportion of youth unemployment with 12.4% in 2009,
  - ii) graduated students with and without qualifications,
- D. Aware that the lack of motivation among young job-seekers is primarily a consequence of:
  - i) inaccessibility of work,
  - ii) limited variety of jobs available,
  - iii) a discouragingly small gap between low wages and unemployment benefit,
- E. Recognizing that young employees on the temporary contracts are more likely to find themselves in unstable working conditions, e.g. being fired without notice,
- F. Taking note of the importance of temporary contracts in providing experience and immediate employment for young people,

- G. Noting with regret the following impediments preventing greater youth entrepreneurship:
- i) financial difficulties,
  - ii) lack of required skills,
  - iii) absence of information,
  - iv) lack of motivation,
- H. Taking into account employers' reluctance to employ young applicants who lack experience,
- I. Keeping in mind that even though internships provide experience and a better understanding of the labour market, they tend to result in:
- i) disposable labour,
  - ii) failure to provide further qualification or guarantee future jobs,
- J. Aware of the mistakes in the choice of required qualifications based on:
- i) the qualifications required by the labour market not sufficiently meeting those provided by education,
  - ii) labour market qualifications creating uncertainty among young applicants;
1. Requests that European governments introduce a reduction in social security tax:
    - a) for employers of young employees who raise their minimum wage,
    - b) that decreases with age from 16 to 24;
  2. Further invites European governments to:
    - a) additionally reduce the taxation that companies pay for social security costs in temporary contracts on young people aged from 16 to 24,
    - b) ensure that companies terminating temporary contracts without 'adequate notice', as defined by respective governments, are obliged to provide for those ex-employees compensation to the same amount as the tax reduction;
  3. Calls for European governments to offer interest-free loans for young entrepreneurs in order for them to be able to start a business;
  4. Recommends that European countries initiate seminars provided by private sector professionals in exchange for various promotional benefits such as tax relief, EU sponsorship and advertising, to encourage young entrepreneurship;

5. Urges all European governments to contribute to online training platforms supporting young workers in business management;
6. Calls upon European governments to ensure that companies:
  - a) have access to information on informal work experience, such as volunteering and internships,
  - b) fully recognize the equal significance of informal and formal work experience;
7. Further requests European governments to certify that companies providing internships:
  - a) prevent interns from being exploited as disposable labour,
  - b) ensure the provision of further qualifications,
  - c) guarantee a minimum percentage of interns to be hired after their internship;
8. Further invites European governments to:
  - a) promote existing platforms providing free information and prognosis about the future of the labour market,
  - b) co-operate with other national platforms in order to provide a European consensus on the future of the labour market;
9. Encourages European governments to:
  - a) improve co-operation between the job-seeking platforms of European states, including public and private companies,
  - b) provide further investment in such job-seeking platforms,
  - c) create information campaigns promoting such platforms;
10. Encourage the provision of complementary specific courses included into national education, through further communication between the education sector and the labour market, in order to give specific qualifications, as certified by the labour market.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS I

**In light of the continually declining voter turnout in European and national elections: In an age wherein the world's leading democracies are making a shift into the digital world, what should Europe do to revitalise its democratic culture?**

Submitted by: Reinis Āzis (LV), Milica Brajkovic (BG), Sarah Chaplin (UK), Theophile du Portale (FR), Panagiotis Kalaidopoulos (GR), Laura Perèz-Galdós (ES), Christian Marius Moise (RO), Darragh Nolan (IE), Ezgi Ozcikmak (TR), Soran Rabin Bozorg (SE), Axel Rydbeck (FI), Katarzyna Sokowska (PL), Nathan Wittcock (BE), Andrea Zachariou (CY), Katrina Šuvajeva (Chairperson, LV)

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Convinced that voting is a fundamental human right but not an obligation,
  - B. Deeply concerned that voter turnout is declining in both national and European elections,
  - C. Bearing in mind that voter turnout does not necessarily reflect the state of democracy,
  - D. Realising that democracies are making a shift into the digital world whilst welcoming new and alternative ways of expressing one's democratic right,
  - E. Deeply disturbed that disinterest, together with lack of knowledge and trust have led to declining voter turnout in Europe,
  - F. Alarmed by the existing distance between the EU and its citizens,
  - G. Recognising the existence of a democratic deficit within the EU institutions,
  - H. Affirming that responsibility for the political education of citizens rests with the EU and its Member States,
  - I. Seeking to revitalise democratic culture by raising awareness, interest and knowledge in order to increase participation in the democratic process;
1. Calls for the implementation of i-Voting in elections across Europe whilst:
    - a) retaining the traditional polling stations,
    - b) safeguarding the process through encryption and data identity cards,

- c) advocating that voting is simple, appealing and accessible for all;
2. Calls for an extension of polling times during European elections, as well as encouraging Member States to do the same during national elections;
3. Urges the creation of an interactive and inclusive online platform, in order to meet the new democratic demands of the contemporary society by:
  - a) hosting a profile of every MEP and MP that they can edit themselves,
  - b) enabling citizens to communicate with MEPs and MPs from across Europe,
  - c) increasing transparency by releasing official statistics about MEPs' and MPs' participation in parliament;
4. Endorses regular pan-European public debates between politicians and citizens to be streamed on television and online;
5. Recommends publicising and reinforcing the function of the EU Ombudsman by using modern technology;
6. Further recommends the establishment of a permanent EU Ombudsman office in every Member State thereby reducing the gap between the citizens of the EU and the institutions of the EU;
7. Expresses its hope and support for the creation of new opportunities for direct democracy through online consultation process with the elected representatives;
8. Encourages extra-curricular and inter-school activities relating to political science in order to better understand the functioning of the EU through:
  - a) introducing the students to the EU, e.g. debates,
  - b) stimulating schools to implement and continue the aforementioned activities by providing financial support,
  - c) cultivating interest in politics amongst youths,
  - d) further enhancing existing schemes, such as Comenius and Socrates.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

**After the resignation of Ben Ali and Mubarak and considering the on-going mass demonstrations in other countries of the region: How should Europe react to these changes in the Arab world?**

Submitted by: Giulia Bandera (IT), Anastasia Bobrova (RU), Michael Tomislav Breyer (HR), Zoe Herlinger (AT), Meropi Karakioulaki (GR), Fahrettin Kivilcim (TR), Jan Kukaka (CZ), Asmati Naskidashvili (GE), Gabriel Oezaslan (CH), Ainolaura Oksman (FI), José Pinheiro (PT), Anna Recasens (ES), Maximilian Richert (DE), Thomas Sundt Kvernes (NO), Iana Yukhimenko (UA), Petya Koleva (Chairperson, BG)

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

- A. Noting with deep concern that the revolutionary movements in Libya have now escalated to a civil war,
- B. Keeping in mind the conflict between the Sunni rulers and predominantly Shia population of Bahrain,
- C. Deeply disturbed by the numerous violations of human rights of the protesters caused by the attempts to suppress the uprisings in the Arab world,
- D. Recognising the large number of refugees coming from Northern Africa to seek asylum within EU borders,
- E. Noting with regret the high rate of unemployment, especially among the educated youth, in the Middle East,
- F. Noting the importance of changing the perception of the EU in the region,
- G. Observing the fact that corruption and nepotism characterises some of the political systems in the Middle East,
- H. Taking into account the upcoming elections in Tunisia and Egypt after the resignation of Ben Ali and Mubarak,
- I. Fully aware of the possible emergence of a non – democratic regime with a lack of respect for human rights,
- J. Further noting that the arms trade between Member States and Arab countries contributed to the intensity of the violence between government and rebel forces,

- K. Realising that the ongoing warfare could have a devastating effect on the global economy;
1. Strongly condemns the human rights violations in countries with ongoing mass demonstration;
  2. Urges Member States to provide military and financial support to NATO's operation in Libya;
  3. Recommends the EU Member States to expand the military intervention in Libya according to the 1973 resolution of the UN Security Council in order to ensure the protection of civilians;
  4. Calls for the EU to improve the living conditions of civilians by:
    - a) providing humanitarian aid in the affected countries,
    - b) assisting the states neighbouring conflict regions to shelter refugees;
  5. Further requests the presence of EU and international supervisors at the upcoming elections to ensure the transparency of the procedure;
  6. Expresses its hope that an initial peaceful dialogue with leaders of the region can be established;
  7. Further recommends that Member States should lower taxes on and give benefits to companies that wish to invest in democratically developing countries in order to:
    - a) give those states a further incentive to respect democratic values and human rights,
    - b) facilitate economic growth in the region;
  8. Endorses:
    - a) the acceleration of negotiations on the UN Arms Treaty,
    - b) the implementation of an embargo on arms trade from Member States to Middle Eastern countries in the midst of mass demonstrations;
  9. Further resolves to provide loans for development in countries with democratic consolidation efforts;
  10. Has resolved to impose financial sanctions on countries who violate human rights by measures such as but not limited to freezing overseas accounts.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

**The monopolisation of knowledge against public interest or the necessity to ensure economic growth and innovation: What position should Europe take in the debate over stricter legislation and international trade agreements on intellectual property and the growing criticism of stricter regulation and enforcement?**

Submitted by: Kristian Betten Órjasæter (NO), Giovanni Cremonini (IT), Colin Hablützel (CH), Mathias Fontell (FI), Mateo Klanisek (AT), Dana Klimova (CZ), Nikos Koukovinos (GR), Philipp Magin (DE), Paulo Moreira (PT), Naz Asli Öncel (TR), Yannick Van Bogaert (BE), Dmitry Vyskrebentsev (RU), Petar Zubic (HR), Monica Bota Moisin (Chairperson, RO), Hamed Mobasser (President, BE)

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

- A. Aware of the difficulty in controlling and limiting the availability and source of online information,
- B. Deeply concerned by the increasing amount of illegal downloading for both domestic and commercial use,
- C. Noting with approval that one of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) targets is the prevention of illegal downloading,
- D. Taking into account the adverse effect of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) infringement on the EU economy as it heavily relies on trading Intellectual Property (IP) and technologies,
- E. Bearing in mind that the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) does not codify regulation on internet related IPRs,
- F. Taking into consideration the more ambitious targets of ACTA regulations in comparison to the minimum standards set out by TRIPs,
- G. Fully aware that stricter laws do not necessarily achieve their purpose and may lead to public dissatisfaction,
- H. Observing that ACTA regulations regarding internet-related IPRs restrict the individual's right to privacy,
- I. Taking note of the difficulty in coordinating the technological systems of Member States and third party countries in order to prevent IPRs infringement,



- J. Emphasising the unequal legal status of ACTA negotiating parties, e.g. with the US not having ratified the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 (VCLT),
  - K. Observing the lack of transparency in ACTA negotiations,
  - L. Alarmed by the absence of standardised criteria for determining the legitimacy of websites,
  - M. Concerned that monopolisation of knowledge may prevent the world economy from developing in an innovative and diverse way;
1. Calls upon the introduction of a common internet-related IPRs legislative framework within the EU by harmonizing the internal legislation of Member States;
  2. Condemns the violation of privacy through ACTA regulations, such as:
    - a) random border checks of personal storage electronic devices,
    - b) ACTA allowing governmental control institutions to take measures against the infringement of copyrights without the consent of the right holders;
  3. Supports further negotiations on ACTA in order to develop more efficient regulation whilst taking public interest into account;
  4. Recommends ACTA negotiating parties take measures for the increase of transparency regarding IPRs infringement through the creation of:
    - a) a common and clear definition of activities infringing IPRs,
    - b) a list of criteria for determining the legitimacy of websites;
  5. Further recommends that ACTA negotiating parties harmonise criteria for patent and copyright awarding;
  6. Encourages the creation of an international board consisting of ACTA parties' representatives to coordinate the efforts of national governments in enforcing the internet related aspects of IPR's as stated by the agreement;
  7. Has resolved to avoid patent overlapping by enhancing international cooperation between the European Patent Office (EPO) and patent offices of ACTA signatory parties;
  8. Encourages competition among companies legally trading copyrighted material.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS II

### **An ever growing European Union? What should the EU's answer be to neighbouring states attempting to join the European Union?**

Submitted by: Daniela Afloarei (RO), Stephen Brennan (IE), Kilian Frank (DE), Yves Haverkamp (NL), Tomas Mjartan (SK), Mattias Olsson (SE), Stefano Parodi (IT), Andero Samelselg (EE), Lore Schepens (BE), Anna Tankel (UK), Rose Valette (FR), Sofya Volkhonskaya (RU), Yiannis Yiasemis (CY), Stefan Vandenhende (Chairperson, BE)

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

- A. Declaring the importance of the Copenhagen Criteria introduced by the European Commission in 1993 which were further adopted into the Treaty of Nice and cover the requirements for accession to the EU provided they also meet the geographic criterion,
- B. Concerned that cultural sentiments in Member States may negatively affect attitudes towards enlargement,
- C. Aware of public concerns over the impact of enlargement on Member States' economies,
- D. Convinced that the extensive accession process is beneficial and necessary despite prolonged duration in many cases,
- E. Believing that the frameworks and mechanisms of the pre-accession strategy contribute to the social and economic development of candidate and potential candidate countries regardless of the outcome of the accession process,
- F. Having considered that an increased number of Member States will make the decision making processes more difficult,
- G. Aware of the debate over the proposal of partial EU membership for countries such as Turkey,
- H. Fully aware of the various unresolved issues between Member States and candidate countries such as the ongoing dispute between Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and Greece,
- I. Declaring that current conflicts among Balkan countries are a major issue concerning possible accession of these countries to the EU,
- J. Noting with regret that the fast-track method of accession used for Romania and Bulgaria was not satisfactory,

- K. Taking into consideration the proposal of a single Balkan Strategy regarding enlargement;
1. Demands that the EU only accepts new Member States when all the Copenhagen Criteria have been completely fulfilled;
  2. Affirms that all the current candidate and potential candidate countries already fulfill the geographic criterion;
  3. Proclaims that cultural sentiments in Member States will not be taken into account in the enlargement criteria;
  4. Draws special attention to the economic criteria of the Copenhagen Criteria;
  5. Further approves of the current decision making processes used by the EU's institutions;
  6. Reaffirms that only full EU membership is an option;
  7. Encourages non-EU countries to interact with the EU even when EU membership is not possible e.g. through the European Neighbourhood Policy;
  8. Demands that candidate countries resolve any international issues before joining the EU, such as e.g. intra-Balkan conflicts, Cyprus-Turkey conflict or other disagreements;
  9. Rejects the fast-track option as a viable alternative to the standard accession process;
  10. Has resolved to continue using the current case-by-case approach of enlargement;
  11. Expresses its hope that Croatia will join the EU by 2014.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

### Considering the growing concerns over Iran's nuclear programme: How should Europe act to ensure peace, stability and security in the region?

Submitted by: Craig Allen (IE), Ruslan Azarov (UA), Rocío Calzado (ES), Mariam Chikhladze (GE), Diana – Magdalena Hrab (RO), Julius Itkonen (FI), Igor Kalota (PL), Marco Klaus (CH), Jiri Papoušek (CZ), Shpendi Rakipi (AL), Panagiotis Siozos-Drosos (GR), Beril Naz Uludag , Marcus Vinbergs (LV), Lynn Waes (BE), (TR), Sophie Scannell (Chairperson, IE)

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that under the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) every country has the right to a peaceful nuclear programme, including Iran,
- B. Realising that while there are consequences of violating the NPT, they are not sufficiently stringent nor precisely articulated to ensure non-proliferation,
- C. Deeply concerned that Iran is hiding aspects of, and withholding information about, its nuclear programme,
- D. Bearing in mind that Iran has enriched Uranium with up to 20% Uranium-235 when the required amount for energy production is 7%,
- E. Bearing in mind that the possible reasons for Iran to wish to possess nuclear weapons are:
  - i) protection of their national sovereignty,
  - ii) balance of power with other countries,
  - iii) dominance in the region,
  - iv) international standing,
- F. Aware of the fact that enriched Uranium could be used for nuclear weaponry as well as energy production and research,
- G. Emphasising that Iran has illegally purchased nuclear equipment from black market sources, e.g. from A. Q. Khan,
- H. Convinced of Iran's dependence on third parties for the purchase of equipment, e.g. centrifuges from Pakistan and warheads from Russia,
- I. Believing that previous United Nations (UN) sanctions and resolutions have not achieved the desired outcomes,

- J. Taking into consideration the different attitudes of the US, the EU, China and Russia considering Iran's nuclear programme,
  - K. Further conscious that this affects the formation of a unified cooperative policy,
  - L. Keeping in mind that Iran faces significant opposition from the coalition of Israel and the US,
  - M. Taking into account the tensions between Iran and other countries in the region such as:
    - i) religious and historic tensions with Israel,
    - ii) economic tensions
    - iii) Persian-Arab divides,
  - N. Emphasising the importance of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaties (START) as positive examples of agreements aiding the reduction in nuclear weapons stockpiles,
  - O. Recognising that Stuxnet has had a negative impact on Iran's nuclear programme and on their negotiations with the EU;
- 
1. Recommends further monitoring and setting of new, stricter and more precise regulations and standards for countries with nuclear facilities to prevent the production of nuclear weapons;
  2. Urges Iran to provide full transparency in exchange for financial support of their peaceful nuclear programme;
  3. Endorses the abolition of current general sanction programmes;
  4. Supports the further implementation of targetted sanctions such as:
    - a) visa bans on key Iranian decision makers,
    - b) a freeze on the foreign financial assets of the Iranian elite,
    - c) a halt to the transfer of sensitive technology;
  5. Expresses its hope that the removal of current sanctions on Iran will reduce Iran's involvement in black market activities;
  6. Seeks the cooperation of EU customs authorities to inspect cargos entering the EU from Iran and leaving the EU bound for Iran;
  7. Calls for the involvement of the EU in mediating the talks between the US, Russia and China in order to promote international cooperation and establish a common policy concerning Iran;

8. Further invites Israel to join the NPT in order to:
  - a) stop further proliferation, reducing the need for Iran to provide a counter-balance,
  - b) be seen to show other countries equal treatment to Iran;
9. Encourages the expansion of the START treaties to include other NPT members and encourage them to reduce their nuclear weapons stocks;
10. Condemns the actions of the Stuxnet programme and calls for an end to the operation.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY

**With Copenhagen and Cancun already behind us and Durban up ahead – is this enough? What approach should Europe take to tackle the challenge of climate change?**

Submitted by: Vasilis Andreou (CY), Alma Apt (NL), Maria Herczeg (SK), Jan Hospes (AT), Anthi Karakosta (GR), Izaura Mantsai (AL), Valentina Marin (RO), Rowan O'Reilly (IE), Maria Kristina Prass (EE), Najaf Raza (UK), Hedda Runestam (SE), Linda Silina (LV), Oliver Slattery (FR), Elien Verstraeten (BE), Kerstin Mathias (Chairperson, DE)

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

- A. Noting with regret that the European 20-20-20 Strategy energy goals will not be achieved with the current measures being applied,
- B. Keeping in mind that renewable energy is currently both too expensive to compete with fossil fuels on the market and too dependent on government subsidies,
- C. Fully aware of the controversy surrounding the application of nuclear energy due to:
  - i) high implementation costs,
  - ii) unsustainability in the long-term,
  - iii) the threat of nuclear disasters,
- D. Deeply alarmed by the fact that 13 billion hectares of forest are lost every year, contributing to the 25-30% of carbon emissions caused by deforestation,
- E. Emphasising that Europe must improve its adaptation to the harmful results of human-induced climate change, including:
  - i) rising sea levels,
  - ii) droughts,
  - iii) floods,
  - iv) changing seasonal weather patterns,
  - v) heat waves,

- F. Recognising that most nations and their corporations are reluctant to use more environmentally-friendly resources due to the global recession, national interest and the fear of profit loss,
  - G. Bearing in mind that companies working towards combating climate change are mostly small and private, with low funding and little or no co-operation with other companies,
  - H. Noting that environmental advancements and thus the sustainability of our economies are not taken into account when a country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated,
  - I. Noting with deep concern that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conferences in Copenhagen and Cancún did not deliver the expected results, due to matters of commitment, co-operation and coordination remaining unresolved,
  - J. Deeply disturbed that there will be no international legally binding treaty in regards to climate change after the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012,
  - K. Acknowledges the principle of common but differentiated responsibility between the developed and developing countries when combating and adapting to climate change,
  - L. Taking into account the lack of investment in research for green technologies, despite the existence of the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF),
  - M. Deeply concerned about the lack of awareness concerning climate change as well as the public apathy which with the issue is met in the EU,
  - N. Aware of the fact that transport contributes with 21% to the EU greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
1. Approves further growth of the renewable energy sector by:
    - a) decreasing the amount of taxpayer-supported subsidies to the fossil fuel industry, enabling the renewable energy industry to be more competitive,
    - b) encouraging the construction of new validated energy sources, such as tidal energy power plants, at selected locations in appropriate European countries;
  2. Calls upon the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) to restrict the construction of nuclear power plants by ensuring that new ones are only set up if other greener options are not feasible, thus decreasing their total number;
  3. Proclaims to fight deforestation and environmental damage by:



- a) strictly monitoring the correct implementation of the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) scheme,
- b) promoting afforestation and reforestation whilst ensuring the planting of native woodland;
4. Suggests to the EU that the payment valid for Special Areas of Conservation in the Single Area Payment Scheme should include land for eco-systems;
5. Recommends that the Member States support the establishment of the Green Climate Fund to assist vulnerable countries in financing adaptation to climate change, as agreed in the Cancún Accord;
6. Has resolved to the inclusion of environmental standards, such as GHG emissions, investment in clean technologies and the Natural Capital when calculating the GDP;
7. Proclaims to reward industries that invest in top performing technology in terms of reducing GHG emissions by allocating extra free allowances to them within the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS);
8. Urges all UNFCCC members to take immediate action in tackling climate change in order to keep the average global temperature rise below 2°C above the pre-industrial level;
9. Requests the EU keep climate change a top priority, especially in the 2014-2018 budget negotiations;
10. Calls for the establishment of regional sub-organisations of the UNFCCC to improve the co-ordination of like-minded states in the fight against climate change;
11. Further requests that the Member States support the extension and amending of the Kyoto Protocol for ten further years with the following priorities:
  - a) reducing and eventually halting deforestation,
  - b) including developing countries, which are excluded in the current treaty,
  - c) convincing the largest GHG emitting countries to ratify the revised treaty,
  - d) supporting the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) while improving control over funding for developing countries;
12. Endorses the European Research Area Net (ERA-NET) takes action through research and development into green technology, in order to induce further co-operation and co-ordination between institutions investigating low-carbon technology, whilst protecting the autonomy of the various institutions;
13. Encourages Member States to provide information and emphasise the importance of combating climate change via the media;

14. Further recommends the implementation of a congestion charge in primary European cities based on their respective car emission levels;
15. Affirms the need to improve public transport in areas such as comfort, frequency, and the use of more environmentally friendly energy sources by the means of increased funding.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II

**With more and more people trying to reach Europe's southern borders via the Mediterranean sea: What strategy should Europe adopt to deal with ever increasing migration?**

Submitted by: Karim Ben Hamda (NL), Tomislav Karačić (HR), Ellen Kasimir (SE), Sofia Leal Santos (PT), Andrei Mayeuski (BY), Felix Niemeier (DE), Elisa Oppheim (NO), Augustin Siraudeau (FR), Fabian Sommer (AT), Luca Sorrenti (IT), Salome Tsimakuridze (GE), Vladislav Valiev (RU), Yegor Vlasenko (UA), Hanna Ollinen (Chairperson, FI)

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

- A. Recognising that currently an estimated 4.5-8 million irregular immigrants are living within the borders of the European Union (EU) of which 80% are in the Mediterranean countries,
- B. Notes that Frontex's contribution has decreased border crossings into EU territory,
- C. Aware of the cooperation difficulties between non-EU and EU border controls in the Mediterranean area,
- D. Alarmed by the cases of human rights violations by EU border control,
- E. Regrets the pressure put on Mediterranean Member States due to the Dublin II regulations on the returning of irregular immigrants to their countries of entrance,
- F. Deeply concerned by the misuse of EU Development Aid in third countries,
- G. Taking into account that circular migration promises gains for the host and home country migrants, economic growth and brain gain,
- H. Observing difficulties in the process of legal entry to the EU for third country citizens,
- I. Aware of the current inefficiency and cooperation between EU and non-EU border guards,
- J. Fully aware of the poor conditions and slow asylum application processing in Mediterranean detention centres,
- K. Recognising the partial usage of Eurodac as being inefficient,
- L. Recognizing the need for an EU emergency protocol in cooperation with the United Nations (UN) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), such as

Amnesty International, in light of changes in migratory flow, due to political and economic instability;

1. Urges Frontex to tighten border controls and employ more border guards on EU's borders;
2. Calls upon further cooperation between national border controls of EU and non-EU countries and Frontex at the EU's Mediterranean borders;
3. Condemns Frontex's use of methods violating human rights;
4. Supports the introduction of a common training programme for national border patrols and Frontex;
5. Calls for assistance from other Member States and Frontex in handling the large influx of irregular immigrants;
6. Accepts EU Development Aid to third countries only via controlled incentive programmes;
7. Encourages the EU to further create job-centres in third countries;
8. Further develops and take into use Circular Migration programmes issued by the European Commission;
9. Improving Circular migration by assuring worker rights and fluid remittance;
10. Developing information centres concentrated on clarifying the EU asylum process and additional options in third countries;
11. Further requests a standardised EU asylum application in the applicant's native language;
12. Reaffirms that Member States should remain responsible for the amount of asylum applications accepted into their country;
13. Urges EU detention centres for irregular immigrants to follow human rights standards such as sanitary facilities and health care, by renewing existing centres;
14. Endorses the use of Eurodac in all Member States as a common identification system of irregular immigrants;
15. Calls upon the creation of emergency protocols together with NGOs and third country governments for sudden migratory inflows.



ΓΔ Εκπαίδευση και πολιτισμός

Πρόγραμμα «Νέα Γενιά σε Δράση»



COUNCIL  
OF EUROPE

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ΒΟΥΛΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

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