



## **RESOLUTION BOOKLET**

September 30th – October 8th  
Zagreb, Croatia



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

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COUNCIL OF EUROPE    CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



Education and Culture DG

**'Youth in Action' Programme**

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## Programme of the General Assembly

### **Friday, October 7<sup>th</sup> 2011**

#### Opening of General Assembly

1. Committee on Employment and Social Affairs  
Coffee Break
2. Committee on Human Rights
3. Committee on Internal Markets and Consumer Affairs
4. Committee on Culture and Education II  
Lunch
5. Committee on Industry, Trade, Research and Energy I
6. Committee on Foreign Affairs II  
Coffee Break
7. Committee on Security and Defence
8. Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

### **Saturday, October 8<sup>th</sup> 2011**

1. Committee on Civil Liberties and Home Affairs
2. Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety  
Coffee Break
3. Committee on Crisis
4. Committee on Culture and Education I
5. Committee on Development  
Lunch
6. Committee on Industry Research and Energy II
7. Committee on Foreign Affairs I

## 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 (amendments, operative clauses)

Points of information

3 minutes to explain the motion for the resolution

3 minutes to respond on the motion for the resolution

Open debate

3 minutes to sum-up the debate

Voting procedure

Announcing the votes

### Friendly amendment

A friendly amendment is a 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.

### Unfriendly amendment

An unfriendly amendment is one to which the proposing committee have not agreed. Such an amendment will be open for debate and must be voted before the floor is opened. Unfriendly amendments require a simple majority to be accepted (to pass).

A written copy of all amendments must be turned into the Board of Presidents on a separate Amendment Sheet signed by the Committee Chairperson who also presents it to the Board.

### 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.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT

**Is Keynesianism the only way? Facing the challenge of dramatically high youth unemployment rates, should Europeans look to higher levels of public spending to provide an answer? How should states best offer opportunities to those aged 16-24 to ensure that the current generation of European youth does not become irreversibly excluded from the labour market?**

Submitted by: Francisco Javier Casquero Fornelino (ES), Raasika Aruna Rahel Gaugler (CH), Alexandra Gosteva (RU), Erasmus Haeggbloom (FI), Nowrin Mahjabin Hossain (UK), Selma Skov Høye (NO), Love Josefsson (SE), Daniel Kajetan Kruczek (PL), Francisco Maciel (PT), Mariasole Maschio (IT), Andreas Orphanou (CY), Inez Sauer (AT), Luca Olumets (Chairperson, EE)

**Status: FAILED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the current economic circumstances in the European Union (EU) resulting in low labour demand due to high production costs,
- B. Realising that high unemployment levels unavoidably lead to a reduction in EU competitiveness caused by following factors:
  - i) Loss of productive potential,
  - ii) Economic domino effect,
  - iii) Lack of confidence in the economy,
- C. Deeply concerned by the social issues arising from unemployment, such as:
  - i) Lack of faith in politics and democracy,
  - ii) Political polarisation and the rise of extreme parties,
  - iii) Youth crime, violence and suicide rates,
  - iv) Loss of motivation,
- D. Alarmed that cyclical unemployment<sup>1</sup> can and often does turn into structural unemployment<sup>2</sup>,
- E. Fully aware of the difficulty in measuring public spending because of:
  - i) The economic crisis,
  - ii) Tax evasion,
  - iii) Rising costs of unemployment benefits,
- F. Recognising that excessive bureaucracy is often an obstacle to those attempting to:
  - i) Establish new businesses,

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<sup>1</sup> Cyclical unemployment occurs when the unemployment rate moves in the opposite direction as the GDP growth rate. When GDP growth is small (or negative) unemployment is high.

<sup>2</sup> Structural unemployment is a form of unemployment resulting from a mismatch between demand in the labor market and the skills and locations of the workers seeking employment.

- ii) Expand already existing businesses,
  - iii) Implement subsidies,
- G. Emphasising the need for labour mobility in the Member States between:
- i) Different occupations,
  - ii) The education system and the labour market,
- H. Bearing in mind that youth have a high probability of being excluded from the labour market owing to mismatch of qualifications,
- I. Further noting the need for improving the education systems of Member States,
- J. Reaffirming that EU Member States have different needs and thus require both individualised and flexible policies,
- K. Taking note of the progress but also the limitations of the Europe 2020<sup>3</sup> initiatives in aiding NEETs<sup>4</sup> including:
- i) Youth On The Move<sup>5</sup>,
  - ii) Labour Market Information<sup>6</sup>,
  - iii) Youth In Action<sup>7</sup>,
  - iv) European Social Fund<sup>8</sup>,
1. Calls upon the European Commission who introduces tax breaks for companies to:
- a) Hire young people with significant breaks from employment for part time employment,
  - b) Expand and create new jobs;
2. Supports the implementation of both active and passive labour market policies in order to facilitate job searching and apply the Danish Youth Unemployment Programme (YUP)<sup>9</sup> on an EU wide basis;

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<sup>3</sup> Europe 2020 initiative is a 10-year strategy proposed by the European Commission on the 3<sup>rd</sup> March, 2010 for reviving the economy of the European Union. It aims at "smart, sustainable, inclusive growth" with greater coordination of national and European policy.

<sup>4</sup> NEET is a government acronym for people currently "not in education, employment, or training".

<sup>5</sup> Part of the EU's new Europe 2020 strategy, Youth on the Move proposes actions aimed at making education and training more relevant to young people's needs and encouraging more of them to take advantage of EU grants to study or train in another country. This will increase young people's employability and access to the labour market.

<sup>6</sup> Labour Market Information (LMI) is a valuable resource that can be used by everyone. Job seekers, service providers, employers, educators, researchers and policy makers all use LMI to plan and make informed decisions.

<sup>7</sup> Youth in Action is the Programme the European Union has set up for young people. It aims to inspire a sense of active European citizenship, solidarity and tolerance among young Europeans and to involve them in shaping the European Union's future. It promotes mobility within and beyond the EU's borders, non-formal learning and intercultural dialogue, or encourages the employability and inclusion of all young people, regardless of their educational, social and cultural background.

<sup>8</sup> The European Social Fund (ESF) is the European Union's main financial instrument for supporting employment in the Member States as well as promoting economic and social cohesion. ESF has helped millions of Europeans to get jobs, acquire new skills and find better jobs.

<sup>9</sup> The Danish Youth Unemployment Programme (YUP) is aimed at unemployed and low-educated youth. The YUP aims to both increase unemployment possibilities and motivation for work. Young persons under the age of 25 with no formal education beyond secondary school, and who have been unemployed for 6 months during the last 9 months, are offered 18 months of specially designed vocational education. Unemployment benefits are halved while young people participate in the special education programme, providing an incentive to undertake

3. Recommends that all measures taken advocating youth employment should be financed through progressive income taxation<sup>10</sup> as opposed to public borrowing;
4. Encourages microcredit companies to provide investment opportunities for small businesses;
5. Urges Member States to:
  - a) Enforce strict supervision, control and sanctions on tax evasion,
  - b) Exercise caution in expenditure;
6. Further recommends that governments of the Member States streamline new processes of the:
  - a) Establishment of new businesses,
  - b) Expansion of already existing businesses,
  - c) Application for subsidies from the EU and local governments,
  - d) Fluctuation of wages, working time and quantity of workers;
7. Endorses the creation of optional cooperation programs between youth entering the workforce and experienced workers;
8. Further invites the use of a labour market information database within schools and job centres, aiming for the reduction of frictional unemployment<sup>11</sup>;
9. Further requests that governments increase the prevalence of job integration in secondary and tertiary educational institutions;
10. Calls for a gradual increase in government investments in education in order to:
  - a) Benchmark a higher level of education,
  - b) Create new bases for a service society.

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ordinary education on public grants or to find a job. Refusal to participate in the special education programmes or to enter ordinary education leads to the loss of all unemployment benefits.

<sup>10</sup> A system of taxation in which persons or corporations are assessed at a greater percentage of their income according to the theoretical ability to pay. That is, taxpayers pay more in taxes if they earn more in income.

<sup>11</sup> Frictional unemployment is the time period between jobs when a worker is searching for, or transitioning from one job to another.

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

**‘Living in Limbo’ - The rights of more than 200,000 Ethnic Georgian Returnees to the Gali District of Abkhazia: Almost 18 years after a cease-fire ended the Georgian-Abkhaz war, the conflict over the breakaway region of Abkhazia remains as far from a political resolution as ever. How should Europe now proceed to ensure that the human rights of those in the area, especially taking into account the returnees, are protected?**

Submitted by: Ralfs Alsīņš (LV), Giada Shella Benfatto (DE), Polly Hannah Fletcher (UK), Dominic James Gallagher (IE), Zsuzsanna Jakobi (RO), Martina Konečná (CZ), Wilhelm Hans Erik Lundström (SE), Ivgenii Manko (UA), Ivo Morawski (PL), Olivera Popović (SR), Clémence Dosia Anne-Marie Rérolle (FR), Anna Helena Saarloos (EE), Hanna Safronava (BY), Saki Shinoda (CH), Iro Skopa (GR), Ezgi Ince (Chairperson, TR)

**STATUS: FAILED 85 Votes in Favour, 111 Against, 3 Abstentions**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware that Abkhazia is a breakaway region of Georgia with a de facto<sup>12</sup> government, which is not internationally recognised as a sovereign entity,
- B. Alarmed by the sheer amount of displaced ethnic Georgians in the Gali region,
- C. Emphasising that ethnic Georgians in the Gali district are not recognised as a minority or as returnees by the de facto Abkhazian Republic,
- D. Further alarmed by the disrespect of returnees’ rights by the de facto Abkhazian government, despite their universal obligation to respect the international conventions on human rights,
- E. Taking into account the underlying tensions between Abkhazia and Georgia as a result of the ongoing military and political conflict between the two parties<sup>13</sup>,
- F. Noting with deep concern the absence of human rights monitoring organisations mandates in the Gali district due to the existing restrictions placed by the de facto Abkhazian government,
- G. Recognising the Geneva Talks as the only official negotiation involving all parties with an interest in the district of Gali<sup>14</sup>,
- H. Observing Russia’s influence on Abkhazian affairs through:
  - i) Placing Russian troops at the Georgian-Abkhazian border,
  - ii) Vetoing the extension of the mandates of Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)<sup>15</sup> missions and United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)<sup>16</sup>,

<sup>12</sup> De facto government: One that maintains itself by a display of force against the will of the rightful legal government and is successful, at least temporarily, in overturning the institutions of the rightful legal government by setting up its own in lieu thereof. Sourced by: Black’s Law Dictionary 4th Edition (1951) page 504.

<sup>13</sup> Georgian – Abkhazian War (1992-1993), South Ossetia War (2008)

<sup>14</sup> The Geneva talks cover the security and stability issues of the area along with the subject of displaced persons and refugees. They involve delegations from Georgia, the United States, Russia and the de facto authorities of Abkhazia and South Ossetia, held under the auspices of the United Nations, the European Union and the OSCE.

- iii) Financial assistance,
  - I. Aware of the difficulties surrounding crossing points of the Georgian-Abkhazian border such as:
    - i) The existence of a single legitimate crossing point,
    - ii) The challenging process in obtaining crossing permits and the unavailability of multiple crossing permits,
    - iii) The absence of Georgian and Abkhazian border officials thus allowing the corruption of Russian officials,
  - J. Deeply concerned by the discriminatory policies against the use of the Georgian language, especially the:
    - i) Phasing out and lack of Georgian language schools,
    - ii) Implementation of a Russian language curriculum in schools, despite the shortage of Russian speaking teachers,
    - iii) Exclusive use of Russian and Abkhazian for official and legal documents and communications,
  - K. Alarmed by the arbitrary restrictions on the civil rights of ethnic Georgians caused by the complex process of naturalisation such as:
    - i) Obstacles in obtaining Abkhazian citizenship, especially bureaucracy regarding application<sup>17</sup>,
    - ii) Restrictions on the civil rights of those without Abkhazian citizenship<sup>18</sup>,
  - L. Expressing concern that there is a lack of humanitarian aid and medical resources available in the Gali district,
  - M. Deeply concerned by ethnic Georgians' constant vulnerability to crime as a result of the mutual mistrust and deficiencies in law enforcement in the Gali district,
  - N. Bearing in mind that all Abkhazian passport holders, including ethnic Georgian Abkhazian citizens, are forced to join the army,
  - O. Realising that some ethnic Georgians may not wish to obtain Abkhazian citizenship,
  - P. Guided by the Human Rights Watch Report on the Rights of Ethnic Georgian Returnees to the Gali District of Abkhazia<sup>19</sup>;
1. Calls upon the de facto Republic of Abkhazia to:
- a) Ensure human rights are protected and laws are non-discriminative,
  - b) Respect international law, especially humanitarian law,
  - c) Respect its own constitution and the human and civil rights enshrined therein;

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<sup>15</sup> OSCE, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe is the world's largest regional security organization which offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in various fields. <http://www.osce.org/who>

<sup>16</sup> UNOMIG was established in August 1993 to verify compliance with the ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia. <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unomig/index.html>

<sup>17</sup> Required documents for application are difficult to obtain or may need to be translated, as they need to be submitted in Russian or Abkhazian. Moreover, the prerequisite to obtain Abkhazian citizenship is to renounce Georgian citizenship.

<sup>18</sup> Restrictions are to be found in the field of conduction of property transactions, working in the public sector, obtaining a high school diploma and crossing the administrative boundary lines.

<sup>19</sup> Human Rights Watch is one of the world's leading independent organizations dedicated to defending and protecting human rights.

Sourced at: <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/georgia0711LR.pdf>

2. Requests the de facto Abkhazian government to recognise ethnic Georgians as an ethnic minority, as well as recognising the returnees;
3. Calls for the creation and support of an interest group to represent the ethnic Georgian population in the Abkhazian government;
4. Expresses the need for a viable peace treaty to be agreed upon between Abkhazia and Georgia with the following recommendations:
  - a) The EU and the Council of Europe should be prepared to mediate bilateral negotiations between the de facto republic of Abkhazia and Georgia so as to officially end the conflict,
  - b) Urges open negotiations between the two parties in order to increase diplomacy;
5. Encourages collaboration and cooperation between the EU, UN, Georgia, Abkhazia, Russia and all parties involved to ensure a balanced presence of human rights monitoring in Gali;
6. Encourages the de facto Abkhazian authorities to:
  - a) Allow humanitarian missions and NGOs free access to Abkhazia for observation purposes;
  - b) Hold referenda in Gali after the observation programme to decide upon the jurisdiction under which Gali and their people will be ruled<sup>20</sup>;
7. Urges the facilitation of border crossing by:
  - a) Increasing the number of legal crossing points,
  - b) Issuing a multiple border crossing permit to frequent commuters,
  - c) Improving the effectiveness of border control through international peacekeepers as neutral supervisors;
8. Calls upon the de facto government of Abkhazia to eliminate travel restrictions within Abkhazian borders;
9. Encourages the EU and Russia to cooperate in providing financial support and aid to Abkhazia by offering long term low-interest development loans or grants;
10. Further encourages the EU to fund the improvement of future Abkhazian infrastructure projects;
11. Calls for the acceptance of the Georgian language through:
  - a) The establishment of Georgian language schools with Russian as a secondary language,
  - b) The usage of both Russian and Georgian on public signs and official documents in the Gali District,
  - c) The possibility to submit official documents required to obtain Abkhaz citizenship in Georgian language,
12. Suggests shortening and simplifying the application processes for Abkhazian citizenship by eliminating unpractical requirements<sup>21</sup>;
13. Implores the de facto Abkhazian authorities to allow for ethnic Georgian returnees to attain dual citizenship<sup>22</sup>;
14. Approves the issuing of a certificate which will confirm returnee status via a simplified process;
15. Emphasises the need for the creation of a help centre for ethnic Georgians facilitating:
  - a) Resettlement programmes to help reclaim land and settle in Gali,

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<sup>20</sup> De facto republic of Abkhazia's or Georgia's.

<sup>21</sup> Documents that are hard to obtain, documents that disappeared during the war like birth certificates; documents that need translation.

<sup>22</sup> Currently, ethnic Georgians who live in Gali district need to denounce their Georgian citizenship in order to obtain an Abkhaz passport which is essential to enjoy their civil rights.

- b) Assistance with the application process for Abkhaz citizenship or a returnee certificate,
  - c) Language classes and integration programmes,
  - d) Access to information and humanitarian aid,
16. Proposes that an equally balanced police force be formed of both Abkhazian and Georgian parties;
17. Strongly urges the Council of Europe to negotiate the implementation of these proposals as well as the prospect of the recognition of the Republic of Abkhazia by European governments so as to ensure the respect of ethnic Georgians' rights.

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

**In light of increasing government recognition and support for ‘B Corporations’ in the United States, how best can the European Commission support social businesses in the EU as an alternative model for achieving social, ethical and environmental objectives?**

Submitted by: Glen Byrne (IE), Dominic Calvert (UK), Savvas Constantinou (CY), Ginsburg Hill (ES), Arianna Magli (IT), Julia Aino Miriam Mulbah (FI), Karina Ochiş (RO), Mario Pacal (AT), Tatiana Rompoti (GR), Alexander Schmitz (CH), Aleksandra Sosnowska (PL), Filip Živković (BE), Dmytro Honcharenko (Chairperson, UA)

**STATUS: PASSED**

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Declaring that a Hybrid Social Business (HSB) is a profit making business with clear objectives for both social impact and financial return,
  - B. Deeply concerned by the lack of awareness amongst the general public regarding:
    - i) social businesses,
    - ii) the introduction and development of social enterprises,
  - C. Aware of the shortage of incentives for establishing and investing in HSBs,
  - D. Emphasising the need for the European Commission to officially recognise HSBs,
  - E. Recognising the necessity of a common system for measuring the social, ethical and environmental performance of HSBs,
  - F. Realising that, if not regulated, HSBs will not achieve high standards in social performance,
  - G. Deeply conscious that different economic systems of the European Union (EU) Member States may hinder the implementation of HSBs,
  - H. Seeking to maintain a balance between shareholders and stakeholders so as to avoid digressing from the initial concept of HSB,
  - I. Bearing in mind the difficulty in implementing the HSB model in transnational companies,
  - J. Observing the decrease of consumers trust in the current internal market;
- 
- 1. Calls for the creation of a Directorate-General<sup>23</sup> within the European Commission which:
    - a) officially registers and certifies HSBs,
    - b) assesses and assists HSBs,

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<sup>23</sup> A ‘Directorate-General’ is the official name for the departments in the European Commission dedicated to a specific field of expertise

- c) produces biennial<sup>24</sup> reports which analyse the social, environmental and ethical impacts of HSBs,
  - d) monitors the maintenance of transparency through presenting public reports on the social benefits of HSBs products;
2. Further proclaims the establishment of a common framework for HSBs involving:
    - a) the implementation of a common legislation in all EU Member States,
    - b) appointing a panel of experts to ensure the successful implementation of common legislation in all EU Member States by offering advice and guidance;
  3. Invites entrepreneurs to start HSBs by introducing the following initiatives in all EU Member States:
    - a) tax benefits through tax reimbursement<sup>25</sup>,
    - b) EU grants and subsidies;
  4. Endorses an increase of public awareness for HSBs by:
    - a) a mass media campaign illustrating the features of HSBs,
    - b) implementing a visual label on HSB products and services,
    - c) collaborating with appropriate organisations<sup>26</sup>,
    - d) conducting surveys to monitor and therefore maintain the effectiveness of the above measures;
  5. Requests educating the public about HSBs by:
    - a) collaborating with educational institutions,
    - b) encouraging internships in future and existing HSBs,
    - c) endorsing workshops and seminars aiming at offering the public business strategies and ideas,
    - d) providing an online platform<sup>27</sup>;
  6. Affirms the need for a rating system to ensure businesses will consistently reach high standards, where:
    - a) special criteria need to be created and applied,
    - b) the rating will be given according to the biennial report;
  7. Further requests introducing a trial period to ensure that the new HSBs are self-sustainable;
  8. Emphasises the importance of collaboration between the EU and non-EU Member States in order to maintain the standards of HSBs transnational companies;
  9. Supports the introduction of competitions with a monetary prize for innovative HSB business plans, alongside awards for current HSB companies with the highest prosperity rate;
  10. Recommends launching an inquiry into internal markets, so as to determine the validity of the public distrust;
  11. Encourages initiating alternative shareholder models, such as credit unions<sup>28</sup>.

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<sup>24</sup> Every two years

<sup>25</sup> Repayment for expense or loss incurred

<sup>26</sup> e.g. BUSINESSEUROPE

<sup>27</sup> i.e. an online forum to answer questions and aid for potential HSBs

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

**At a time when state budgets are tight and intellectual property rights are increasingly difficult to enforce, what measures should the EU take to promote artistic activity and ensure that artists are compensated equitably for their work?**

Submitted by: Roxanne Cacpal (BE), Emil Jensen Bremnes (NO), David Hoffman (SK), Joshua Giovanni Honeycutt (IT), Julia Hương Lan To (CZ), Harris Lukeman (SE), Matveeva Alena (RU), Ilena Meçe (AL), David Johannes Meijers (NL), Katharina Moosig (DE), Roksolana Pidlasa (UA), Marie Poupinel (FR), Salomé Matias Uribe (PT), Lluís Solervicens (Vice-president, ES)

**STATUS: FAILED**

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Recognising that piracy is a widespread phenomenon and that the ease of its practice makes it very difficult to combat,
- B. Keeping in mind that piracy does not generate direct revenue for artists and their production companies,
- C. Noting with concern that the risk of artists being exploited continues to rise due to:
  - i) Digitalisation of their works,
  - ii) Unfair contracts or their absence,
  - iii) Absence of contract
- D. Convinced of the possibilities for artists and distributors in a developing digitalised world to market and distribute their products through systems such as streaming and legal downloading with variable prices,
- E. Approving of the work of the European Observatory on Counterfeiting and Piracy<sup>29</sup>,
- F. Observing that alienation from art and the fact that its insertion within a free market system diminishes its overall quality,
- G. Recognising the essential role that reputation and exposure play in an artist's success,
- H. Having examined that in our post-modern age, the nature and recognition of art leads to difficulties in valuing as well as judging works of art,
- I. Noting with regret that within our societies, prejudices compromise the future and well-being of emerging, as well as established, artists and their respective works of art;

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<sup>28</sup> A credit union is a cooperative financial institution that is owned and controlled by its members and operated for the purpose of promoting thrift, providing credit at competitive rates, and providing other financial services to its members

<sup>29</sup> The European Observatory on Counterfeiting and Piracy is an EU platform that collects statistics and information on piracy and shares the best practices on enforcing intellectual property rights. Sourced at: <http://ec.europa.eu/>

1. Invites further promotion of art studies in all schools and the implementation of high-quality standards of education in art schools by means of:
  - a) Mentors;
  - b) Highly-qualified teachers;
  - c) Stricter entry criteria for applicants;
  - d) The establishment of classes dedicated to business, technological awareness, management and marketing;
  - e) Closer cooperation between economic entities and schools;
2. Urges the EU to promote a direct connection between all Member States so as to encourage art mobility and diversity, creating a common European cultural sphere;
3. Calls for the EU to further advertise existing youth discount cards such as the European Youth Card<sup>30</sup> or ISIC<sup>31</sup> in order to reduce cultural barriers between European citizens and access to art;
4. Considers it essential to enforce legislation to provide legal support for artists, establish harsher punishments for art business partners who violate clauses in contracts or propose agreements that are not legally binding;
5. Notes the necessity of fostering diversely-funded initiatives designed to promote artists, thus enhancing their reputation by subsidising and advertising contests and festivals;
6. Draws attention to the advantages triggered by the wave of emerging technologies such as streaming and legal downloading with variable prices;
7. Calls upon private companies and individuals to invest in the development of culture and art, providing them with current tax and loan benefits;
8. Proposes the creation of a protected website which will function as a virtual showcase of leading as well as emerging European artists, ensuring high quality by means of categorising selections with open application policies;
9. Encourages the EU to subsidise theatre and dance troupes touring Europe, thus promoting artistic activity, intercultural exchange and cultural diversity;
10. Has resolved to provide EU-subsidised workspaces in cultural centres for promising artists.

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<sup>30</sup> The European Youth Card is a card for young people offering a large number of discounts on culture, travel, accommodation, shopping and services in most European countries. Sourced at: <http://www.euro26.org>

<sup>31</sup> The International Student Identity Card (ISIC) is a photo identification card that identifies the holder as a full-time student. Sourced at: <http://www.isiccard.com/>

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

**Who sets the research agenda? How best can European nations balance the need for independent scientific and medical research, with the needs for funding that are often satisfied with industry involvement?**

Submitted by: Elena Antoniou (CY), Alexandra Bîtea (RO), Manuel Garcia Ferrer (ES), Livia De Guerre (BE), Cem Horasan (TR), Kian Hunziker (CH), Dimitrios Krokos (GR), Francois-Xavier Perillat-Piratoine (FR), Kaspars Poplavskis (LV), Albert Kyd Rebenburg (IE), Adam Robertson (UK), Sarah Streicher (AT), Agata Troost (PL), Victoria Bendiksby Wilkinson (Chairperson, NO), Anna O'Leary (President, IE)

**STATUS: PASSED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the division and lack of cooperation between European nations on the area of research,
- B. Recognising that independent research will mostly be funded by private companies alone where it is financially viable,
- C. Noting with regret that the European nations have not yet reached their goal of spending 3% of their GDP on research,<sup>32</sup>
- D. Concerned by the inefficient conditions for research in Europe,
- E. Fully aware of the critical role that research plays in the quaternary<sup>33</sup> sector of Europe's economy,
- F. Keeping in mind that research is lucrative and leads to economic growth and fosters Europe's possibilities to compete with other countries on areas of research,
- G. Taking into account the potential to increase the share of research and development financed by industry involvement, knowing that the percentage in Japan is 74.8% against 54.8% in the European Union (EU),
- H. Bearing in mind that privately funded research might be biased and influenced by the funding source used by the organisation,
- I. Recognising that possibly biased research funded by private companies can still be useful,
- J. Alarmed that rare medical conditions are not attractive for funding from private companies due to a lack of possible commercial development on their behalf,

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<sup>32</sup> A goal set by the European Union in 2000 in order for them to become "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge based economy in the world", what has become known as the Lisbon Strategy. This same goal has later also been stated in the Barcelona European Council's objective to raise overall research & development investment to 3% of GDP by 2010.

<sup>33</sup> The quaternary sector of the economy is a way to describe a knowledge-based part of the economy which typically includes services such as information generation and sharing, information technology, consultation, education, research and development, financial planning, and other knowledge-based services, Sourced at <http://geography.about.com/od/urbaneconomicgeography/a/sectorseconomy.htm>.

- K. Keeping in mind the need for transparency of information in the public research sector,
  - L. Noting that a lack of public spending in research carried out by universities may cause a greater need for private funding,
  - M. Further noting that private funding in this area may result in biased research conducted, by those who are to do the research in the future,
  - N. Taking into consideration that politicians today have a big impact on what is researched;
- 
1. Calls for a merge of European nations' institutions on public funding of research in order to reduce bureaucracy;
  2. Expresses its hope that the Framework Programme 8 (FP8)<sup>34</sup> will continue the funding of small-scale researchers, as suggested by the Framework Programme 7 (FP7)<sup>35</sup>;
  3. Supports the continuation of the Capacities Program<sup>36</sup> in the FP8, as outlined in FP7;
  4. Expresses its appreciation of the functionality of the Joint Research Centre<sup>37</sup> and wishes for its continuation and further funding in the FP8;
  5. Calls for the continuation of funding in research during times of financial stagnation;
  6. Recommends the creation of a pan-European institution that would collate and publish the results of European-funded research;
  7. Recommends that economically sustainable projects get easier access to public funding;
  8. Urges the FP8 to include a code of conduct for the funding of research and provide an optional certificate to privately funded researchers which follow this code;
  9. Encourages European researchers to work together when they apply for funding of their research if they alone can not get the funding needed;
  10. Supports initiatives such as the European Foundation Centre Research Forum<sup>38</sup>, with the aim of promoting the involvement of foundations in research and development;
  11. Calls for universities to have preference over privately funded institutions in obtaining funding for their research from the state;
  12. Calls upon the election of qualified leaders of the REA<sup>39</sup>, that will base their decisions on economic and scientific facts instead of promoting their own political agenda;

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<sup>34</sup> FP8 is the short term for the Eighth Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. This is the EU's main instrument for funding research in Europe and it will run from 2014-2020. FP8 is also designed to respond to Europe's employment needs, competitiveness and quality of life. The FP8 does also apply to all European countries.

<sup>35</sup> FP7 is the short term for the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development. The forth runner of the FP8.

<sup>36</sup> A subcategory of the FP7 that intends to give researchers powerful tools to enable them to enhance the quality and competitiveness of European research

<sup>37</sup> The Joint Research Centre provides customer driven scientific and technical support to the conception, implementation and monitoring of EU research policies.

<sup>38</sup> The European Foundation Centre realises its vision and mission through four priority areas being; creating and enabling legal and fiscal environment for foundations, documenting and communicating European philanthropy, networking and benchmarking and capacity-building.

<sup>39</sup> The Research Executive Agency (REA) is a funding body created by the European Commission to foster excellence in research and innovation. It manages large parts of the Seventh Framework Programme for Research, Technological Development and Demonstration Activities (FP7), the main EU funding package to respond to Europe's needs in terms of jobs and competitiveness in the global knowledge economy.



13. Strongly recommends all findings in published research to include the source of their funding;
14. Urges all European governments to also fund research in areas where there are no previous studies, by giving more funding to ERC<sup>40</sup>;

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<sup>40</sup> The European Research Council (ERC) is an independent body that funds investigator-driven frontier research in the European Union (EU). Being a part of the Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7), it was established in in 2007.

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

**Following July's meeting of the EU Foreign Ministers Council, are the measures to develop cooperation with Guinea-Bissau and the Republic of Guinea sufficient? How should the EU work together with these states to ensure a safe and sustainable future for all?**

Submitted by: Andrei Guiman (RO), Anna Lachykhina (UA), Dimitra-Valentina Lountzi (GR), Enxhi Kelmendi (AL), Jan Van Lieshout (BE), Jenny Olsson (SE), Juliette Grossmann (FR), Leanne McNamara (IE), Mattho Mandersloot (NL), Michaela Onuferová (CZ), Nini Vidvei (NO), Senja Radonjić (SR), Waltter Suominen (FI), Wiebke Jordann (DE), Stefan Vandenhende (Chairperson, BE)

**STATUS: PASSED** 121 In favour. 63 Against. 7 Abstentions

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Affirming the Cotonou Partnership Agreement (CPA)<sup>41</sup> and its five interdependent pillars;
  - i) a comprehensive political dimension,
  - ii) participatory approaches,
  - iii) a strengthened focus on poverty reduction,
  - iv) a new framework for economic and trade cooperation,
  - v) a reform of financial cooperation,
- B. Acknowledging that Guinea-Bissau (G-B) and the Republic of Guinea (RoG) have an abundance of natural resources which are not being exploited to their full potential,
- C. Aware of a lack of infrastructure in G-B and RoG including but no limited to the following sectors:
  - i) agriculture,
  - ii) transport,
  - iii) mining,
  - iv) energy supply
  - v) water supply,
- D. Appalled by the extremely high poverty levels in G-B and RoG,<sup>42</sup>

<sup>41</sup> The EU, Guinea-Bissau and The Republic of Guinea are signatories of the "Partnership Agreement between the members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP-States) of the one part and the European Community and its Member States of the other part". It is a comprehensive agreement which arranges ACP-EU cooperation and was recently adapted to new challenges, such as climate change, food security, State fragility, aid effectiveness and regional integration. Source: [www.eeas.europa.eu](http://www.eeas.europa.eu)

<sup>42</sup> According to the CIA World Factbook, the percentage of population below poverty line in the Republic of Guinea is 47% (2006 est.), for Guinea-Bissau this percentage is estimated at 43.3%.

- E. Bearing in mind that a high percentage of the G-B's and RoG's labour force is active in the underdeveloped agricultural sector,<sup>43</sup>
- F. Deeply regretting that the failure to combat human and drug trafficking is substantially affecting G-B and RoG,
- G. Observing a lack of transparency in all areas of government in G-B and RoG,
- H. Noting with deep concern the lack of functioning health care and educational systems in G-B and RoG,
- I. Fully aware of the absence of rule of law in G-B and RoG,
- J. Recognising the lack of a democratic tradition in G-B and RoG,
- K. Deeply disturbed by the 2009 massacre and sexual violence during a peaceful pro-democracy rally in a stadium in Conakry in the RoG,<sup>44</sup>
- L. Viewing with appreciation the success of the democratic presidential elections in RoG in 2010 despite the immense challenges,<sup>45</sup>
- M. Deeply concerned by the overwhelming budget deficit in the RoG in 2010,<sup>46</sup>
- N. Disturbed by the series of assassinations in G-B in March 2009 and June 2009,<sup>47</sup>
- O. Deeply concerned by the military's control over G-B by:
  - i) Deep involvement in political decisions,
  - ii) Brutality in their attempts to obtain power,
  - iii) Lack of civilian control over the military,
  - iv) Benefiting large sum of the national budget,
- P. Alarmed by the military mutiny 1<sup>st</sup> April 2010 in RoG and the subsequent appointment of its main instigators to high-ranking military posts followed by the partial withdrawal of the EU development cooperation with G-B under the CPA,
- Q. Deeply disturbed by the attempted coup in G-B in July 2011,<sup>48</sup>
- R. Applauding Carlos Gomes Júnior's call on the United States and EU Member States to help G-B control its maritime borders against drug traffickers at the UN General Assembly,<sup>49</sup>

<sup>43</sup> In RoG 76% of the work force is occupied in agriculture, in G-B 82% according to the CIA World Factbook.

<sup>44</sup> The 2009 protest was an opposition rally gathering in a stadium in Conakry, the capital of RoG on Monday, 28 September 2009, with about 50,000 participants protesting against the junta government, a military dictatorship, that came to power after the RoG's coup d'état of December 2008. Human Rights Watch found that members of the Presidential Guard carried out the premeditated massacre of at least 150 people, 1,000 wounded and brutally raped dozens of women. The responsible were never prosecuted. Source: [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)

<sup>45</sup> After the second round of polls on 7 November 2010, Alpha Condé, a long-time opposition leader was elected president, despite violence between supporters of the different candidates.

<sup>46</sup> RoG reported a budget deficit of 13% in 2010.

<sup>47</sup> On 1<sup>st</sup> March 2009 the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of G-B, Mr. Na Waie, was killed by a car bomb. A day later, his rival and President of G-B, João Vieira, was shot by a group of soldiers. Emergency presidential elections were called for and the first round took place in June 2009. Right before that, one of the candidates, Major Baciro Dabó was also assassinated by security forces. The exact details about all these events remain unsure. Source: [www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)

<sup>48</sup> A coup attempt against the regime of Alpha Condé, was quickly thwarted, however, it raised some uncomfortable questions about the state of security in the RoG.

<sup>49</sup> Carlos Gomes Júnior is G-B's current Prime Minister.

1. Affirms that humanitarian and emergency support should remain independent from the EU's further development cooperation.<sup>50</sup>
2. Proclaims that in order for the EU to fully resume its development cooperation under the CPA the RoG must fulfil the following conditions;
  - a) Conduct a full investigation into the September 2009 stadium massacre in Conakry,
  - b) Hold democratic parliamentary elections by the end of 2011,
  - c) Agree on a timetable drawn up and adopted by the competent authorities of the RoG for holding the abovementioned democratic parliamentary elections,
3. Urges the Member States to send independent observers to the next parliamentary elections in the RoG;
4. Expresses its hope for the further implementation of the past commitment of G-B to investigate the assassinations of March 2009 and June 2009;
5. Supports the current commitment of G-B to:
  - a) Investigate the mutiny of 1 April 2010,
  - b) Replace the military officials who took part in the mutiny;
6. Further supports G-B's commitment to reform the security sector, comprising of:
  - a) the submission of a detailed timetable for implementation of the already set roadmap for security sector reform supported by the the Economic Community Of West African States (ECOWAS),<sup>51</sup>
  - b) Implementation of a legislative package<sup>52</sup> supported by the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP),<sup>53</sup>
  - c) An expert mission supported by ECOWAS,
  - d) The preparation, adaption and implementation of the reform to combat drug trade and human trafficking;
7. Further encourages the RoG to develop their own security sector reform plan similar to the aforementioned plan of G-B;
8. Expresses its hope for the EU, G-B and the RoG to enhance their development cooperation under the CPA by making further plans to build up infrastructure in the sectors, including but not limited to;
  - a) agriculture under the coordination of the technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA),<sup>54</sup>
  - b) transport,

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<sup>50</sup> The EU is continuing to finance ongoing contracts, humanitarian and emergency operations, measures in direct support of the people of Guinea-Bissau and projects to combat transnational crime and support the consolidation of democracy, eg. parliamentary elections.

<sup>51</sup> ECOWAS is a regional group of fifteen countries. Its mission is to promote economic integration in "all fields of economic activity, particularly industry, transport, telecommunications, energy, agriculture, natural resources, commerce, monetary and financial questions, social and cultural matters ....."

<sup>52</sup> This legislative package contains a series of legal reforms of G-B's security and military policy.

<sup>53</sup> The CSDP is the military and defence branch of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy, which is the EU's common foreign policy.

<sup>54</sup> The CTA is a body under the CPA which works in ACP-states in order to improve access to technologies for increasing agricultural productivity, commercialisation, food security and rural development.

- c) energy supply,
  - d) water supply,
  - e) health care,
  - f) education,
  - g) exploitation of natural resources
9. Further advises the European Union to support G-B and the RoG in managing their national budget by sharing knowledge and advice during regular bilateral meetings.

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

**“Cyberspace is changing the way we view and conduct foreign policy as well as transforming our everyday lives” (William Hague, UK Foreign Secretary, Munich Security Conference Feb.2011.) The new nuclear: How should the EU protect its citizens against threats from cyberspace?**

Submitted by: Viktor Alargkof-Anagnostou (GR) , Arvin Behshad (SE), Arvīds Cirčenis (LV), Henok Ermias Ghebrenigus (NL), Istvan Andras Kovacs (BG), Danilo Laban (SR), Eoin Mac Lachlan (IE), Lewis Martins (UK), Alassane Ndour (FR), Lars Oetermann (DE), Hardi Rosumovski (EE), Martin Rutrle (CZ), Andreea-Sînziana Sândică (RO), Maja Zalewska (PL), Monica Boța Moisin (Vice President, RO)

**STATUS: PASSED**

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Fully aware of the desire for a European Union (EU) Common Policy regarding cyber-security,
- B. Defines a cyber-attack as an action taken by a group or nation-state which aims to penetrate a nation's computers or networks for the purpose of causing damage and disruption, and is therefore considered an act of aggression;
- C. Noting with deep concern the increased rate of cyber sabotage, espionage and subversion,
- D. Fully alarmed by the potential of viruses<sup>55</sup> to cause nationwide damage such as:
  - i) Blackouts,
  - ii) Derailed trains,
  - iii) Frozen financial systems,
- E. Taking into account the existing vulnerabilities of government networks in the area of cyber security,
- F. Bearing in mind that hackers are difficult to trace due to their ability to conceal both their identity and location,
- G. Deeply disturbed by the lack of awareness of critical entities<sup>56</sup> regarding their vulnerability to cyber-attacks,
- H. Deeply concerned by the lack of authority held by the European Network and Information Security Agency (ENISA)<sup>57</sup>, resulting in an inability to enact necessary change in the field of cyber security,

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<sup>55</sup> The main area of concern lies around Stuxnet, by far the most complex computer virus known. It has successfully attacked the critical system of the Siemens Programmable Logic Computer (PLC) in the Iranian nuclear enrichment facility. Sourced at [www.bbc.news.com](http://www.bbc.news.com)

<sup>56</sup> Defining critical entities as governmental infrastructure, military system, financial system, gas infrastructure, water infrastructure, energy infrastructure, and transportation infrastructure.

- I. Recognising the possible economic consequences of a full 'Kill Switch'<sup>58</sup>,
  - J. Declaring the elimination of 'Zero-Day leaks'<sup>59</sup> as an unachievable goal;
- 
1. Declares the EU common policy on cyberspace security should be defensive and not offensive;
  2. Designates cyber security as a joint competency<sup>60</sup> of the EU as a whole and its Member States individually, thereby transferring vital power to ENISA;
  3. Further declares ENISA as a supranational body which aims to:
    - a) Coordinate the sharing of information between national Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs)<sup>61</sup>,
    - b) Set guidelines concerning common cyber security standards,
    - c) Evaluate the performance of CERTs to ensure best practice,
    - d) Provide technical expertise where necessary;
  4. Endorses the creation of emergency protocols<sup>62</sup> by all critical entities in conjunction with their national CERT, following ENISA guidelines;
  5. Calls for the establishment of an international network<sup>63</sup> allowing greater cooperation between states in sharing information on tracing hackers;
  6. Strongly recommends Member States to ensure that government networks are kept separate from the internet;
  7. Further requests the introduction of special protocols<sup>64</sup> for handling classified information between states;
  8. Proclaims the formation of organised 'Hacker Task Forces' in all Member States, under the control of National CERTs, composed of talented individuals sourced through scouting schemes;
  9. Further proclaims the primary functions of the 'Hacker Task Forces' to be:
    - a) Testing the security systems of critical entities,

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<sup>57</sup> ENISA: "European Network and Information Security Agency", helps ensure that information networks and the data they carry are secure by collecting information, analysing risks, raising awareness and promoting best practice. Sourced at [www.enisa.europa.eu](http://www.enisa.europa.eu)

<sup>58</sup> Kill Switch: Inspired from the American legislation, this is the partial or full shutdown of critical networks and infrastructure.

<sup>59</sup> Zero-Day leaks: Undiscovered exploits in the source code of a system, discovered and sold by hackers on black markets online.

<sup>60</sup> Joint Competency: Policy areas in which the EU can intervene in the legislation of its Member States through regulations and guidelines thus sanctioning passiveness. Sourced by the Publications Office of the European Union, 'How the European Union Works- Your guide to the EU institutions'.

<sup>61</sup> CERT: "Computer Emergency Response Team" is a national entity, which reacts when security incidents occur. They are the key tools for Critical Information Infrastructure Protection (CIIP). CERTs provide a range of security services, such as alerts, warnings, advisories and security training. Sourced by [www.euractiv.eu](http://www.euractiv.eu)

<sup>62</sup> Emergency protocols: A set of guidelines which a company or a state has to follow in case of a cyber attack.

<sup>63</sup> Defining International Network as a network shared by the EU member states and other nations.

<sup>64</sup> Special Protocols: Guidelines to be followed in order to ensure a secure environment for handling classified information. This includes preventing Internet access for critical systems, extensive searching of external devices for viruses before connecting them to a network of critical components, shredding classified information after use, etc.

- b) Offering insight into the hacker mentality,
  - c) Locating 'Zero-Day leaks' in the systems of critical entities,
  - d) Conducting research on the unexplored territory of cyber warfare;
10. Supports the partial Kill Switch as a solution for isolating critical entities in case of an emergency situation<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>65</sup> Emergency situation: A situation where the state is in jeopardy, e.g. potential economic fallout, loss of life (is to be further defined by ENISA).

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

**All of the pain, none of the gain: In light of increased tax payers contributions used to reduce deficits of European governments, how should political stakeholders work the Banks to bring markets to stability? What form should safeguards take in preparing the banking sector for a future that balances calls for freedom and fairness?**

Submitted by: Hana Ivana Breitenfeld (HR), Sara García-Tasich (ES), Sagibat Guseynaeva (RU), Peter Henken-Mellies (DE), Zuzana Holakovská (CZ), Ahti Murros (FI), Balázs Nemes (HU), Diogo Domingos Lopes de Freitas (PT), Margherita Pontisso (IT), William Albert Sarjant (UK), Marie Solanet (BE), Oscar Edwin Stenbom (SE), Astrid Karen Westberg Rikheim (NO), Ben Brown (Chairperson, UK)

**STATUS: PASSED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing the impact of the European sovereign debt crisis<sup>66</sup> on the current economic climate, which is negatively affecting the banking industry,
- B. Noting with deep regret the widespread public distrust towards bankers and banks by the general public,
- C. Reaffirming the importance of the Basel III Accord<sup>67</sup> and the Solvency II Directive<sup>68</sup>,
- D. Taking into account that the growing populist sentiment in the EU is generating a lack of leadership and common strategy from EU leaders, which in turn further aggravates market stress,
- E. Recognising the sensitive nature of large bonuses earned by bankers across Europe, especially in the context of the current economic climate and taxpayer contribution,
- F. Convinced that caution should be exercised when levying any taxes, given the present economic climate,
- G. Realising that a Financial Transaction Tax<sup>69</sup> (FTT) would have to be implemented globally in order to be effective, a concept which invites financial engineering<sup>70</sup> due to a lack of international support,

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<sup>66</sup> The European sovereign debt crisis: European countries facing the collapse of financial institutions, high government debt and rapidly rising bond yield spreads in government securities. Sourced at [www.ec.europa.eu/definitions.en.htm](http://www.ec.europa.eu/definitions.en.htm)

<sup>67</sup> "Basel III" is a comprehensive set of reform measures, developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, to strengthen the regulation, supervision and risk management of the banking sector. Sourced at [www.europe/def.com](http://www.europe/def.com)

<sup>68</sup> The Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC is an EU Directive that codifies and harmonises the EU insurance regulation. Primarily, this concerns the amount of capital that EU insurance companies must hold to reduce the risk of insolvency.

<sup>69</sup> Financial Transaction Tax: A tax levied on financial transactions endorsed by the European Commission. A minimum tax rate on trading of bonds and shares would be set at 0.1% and 0.01% for

- H. Alarmed by the danger of the implicit government guarantee<sup>71</sup> on investment<sup>72</sup> and retail<sup>73</sup> banks allowing excessive risk taking to occur,
  - I. Emphasising the importance of Small and Medium Enterprises<sup>74</sup> (SMEs) as the driving force behind both current and future economic growth and that a lack of direct funding on the part of banks is hindering recovery and therefore exacerbating market volatility,
  - J. Noting with regret the current difficulties faced by SMEs and private individuals when trying to switch banks,
  - K. Noting with approval that 99% of all EU businesses are SMEs and that nine out of ten SMEs employ less than ten people,
  - L. Acknowledging the:
    - i) Availability of a bail-in fund<sup>75</sup> as a preventative measure,
    - ii) Superior measure of safeguarding the banking sector, ensuring fairness and market freedom, through the ring fencing of banking,
  - M. Taking into account that a lack of common auditing framework<sup>76</sup>:
    - i) Was a factor of the financial crisis by allowing companies to hide risk and debt,
    - ii) Is a cause of confusion on the part of investors and regulators,
  - N. Alarmed that the global balance sheet of the unregulated shadow banking sector<sup>77</sup> is now larger than that of traditional banks,
  - O. Fully aware that it would be unwise to introduce reactionary measures purely for political purposes and observing that short term emphasis should be placed on a return to market stability;
- 
- 1. Advocates obligatory ring-fencing of retail and investment banking in the Eurozone and further recommends similar measures to be implemented elsewhere in the EU by 2020;
  - 2. Calls for a combination of the following policies to ensure reasonable lending to SMEs across the EU:

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derivative products and be levied on trades where at least one of the institutions is based in the EU. Sourced at [www.gov.uk/tax/info](http://www.gov.uk/tax/info)

<sup>70</sup> Financial engineering is a multidisciplinary field relating to the creation of new financial instruments and strategies.

<sup>71</sup> The general assumption that a government will bail-out important banks in times of crisis, reaffirmed by the ongoing financial crisis

<sup>72</sup> Investment Bank: A financial intermediary that performs a variety of services. This includes underwriting, acting as an intermediary between an issuer of securities and the investing public, facilitating mergers and other corporate reorganizations, and also acting as a broker for institutional clients. Sourced at [www.banking.reg.com](http://www.banking.reg.com)

<sup>73</sup> Retail Bank: Refers to banking in which banking institutions execute transactions directly with consumers, rather than corporations or other banks.

<sup>74</sup> Small and medium enterprises are companies, currently there are three broad parameters which define SMEs — micro-entities are companies with up to 10 employees; small companies employ up to 50 workers, whilst medium-sized enterprises contain up to 250 employees.

<sup>75</sup> Bail-in fund: A pre-emptive mechanism that would give officials the authority to force banks to recapitalise from within, using private capital, not public money.

<sup>76</sup> Common agreements for accountancy auditing standards.

<sup>77</sup> The shadow banking system consists of non-depository banks and other financial entities (e.g., investment banks, hedge funds, money market funds and insurers) that grew in size dramatically after the year 2000 and play an increasingly critical role in lending businesses the money necessary to operate.

- a) Granting the European Central Bank power to adjust the risk rating on mortgage backed loans, which will in turn ensure a higher proportion of lending is focused on SMEs;
  - b) Limiting dividends paid by banks to ensure reinvestment of profits into SME loans;
  - c) Using the ring-fencing measures suggested to ensure, that the capital saved by limiting dividends, remains in the retail sector and aids SME lending;
  - d) Measuring the effectiveness of these policies by January 2016 and levying additional corporate tax incentives if the desired increase in SME lending is not fully achieved;
3. Recommends the introduction of a redirection service<sup>78</sup> for both personal and SME's current accounts in order to:
- a) Enable the transfer of accounts within seven working days,
  - b) Provide seamless redirection for more than a year,
  - c) Direct risk and cost away from customers,
  - d) Make it mandatory for banks to reveal interest foregone on annual current account statements,
  - e) Facilitate regulators to ensure current accounts are easier to compare;
4. Calls for an increase in general public knowledge with regards to the banking system, through the distribution of leaflets and free consultation before contractual negotiations begin with a particular focus on fractional reserve banking,;
5. Urges further capital requirements and lower leverage ratios, as proposed by the Independent Commission on Banking (ICB) and commissioned by the UK government, by:
- a) Requiring that 17-20% of banks' capital should be loss absorbing assets,
  - b) Decreasing the leverage ratio for investment banks below the current leverage ratio of 1:33;
6. Promotes an increase in the frequency, thoroughness and transparency of stress-tests<sup>79</sup> to be supervised by an independent body in order to create a greater sense of trust in the banking system;
7. Calls for the establishment of a common auditing framework across the EU in order to minimise the risk of financial corruption and confusion on behalf of investors and regulators by requiring large companies<sup>80</sup> to:
- a) Switch auditing firm every four years,
  - b) Separate auditing and consultancy firms,
  - c) Ensure the most economically powerful companies complete double auditing measures;
8. Further recommends that any reforms to be implemented in the shadow banking sector are to be universally accepted across the EU in order to be fully effective.

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<sup>78</sup> An independent, Government funded institution.

<sup>79</sup> Stress testing is a form of testing that is used to determine the stability and liquidity of a bank in a time of high market volatility and harsh economic conditions.

<sup>80</sup> Large companies are all those that have more than 500 employees or an annual turnover exceeding 100 million Euros or an annual balance sheet total exceeding 86 million Euros

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

**Ethnic nationalism- A blight upon modern European societies? With the rise of the far right in several European nations, is this the end of an inclusive Europe? How best should Europe proceed in light of the growing popularity of recent movements such as those of the ‘True Finns’ and the Danish People’s Party?**

Submitted by: Klara Anderson (SE), Maria Antoniou (CY), Eric Berrou (CH), Stylianos Charitopoulos (GR), Léa Dimant (ES), Hamish Docherty (UK), Can Gökşen (TR), Iman Idriss (FR), Joël Kurzweil (AT), Mira Maletković (SR), Jannik Malte Meissner (DE), Taisiya Merkulova (BG), Madalina Nastasa (RO), Henry Thomas Roe (IE), Aleksandra Tylek (PL), Gustaf Danielsson (Chairperson, SE)

**STATUS: FAILED**

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Acknowledging that religious extremism and terrorist activities have led to anti-Islamic sentiments and fear amongst many people of Europe,
- B. Recognising that the popularity of far right movements has increased due to the amplification of religious extremism,
- C. Observing that people who have a lower level of education are more likely to support right wing extremists,
- D. Fully aware that the Schengen Area<sup>81</sup> and its open-border policy has caused a rise in migration between Member States,
- E. Further aware that far right parties are using the feeling of insecurity among the European population caused by the increasing flow of immigrants to the EU as an argument against an inclusive Europe,
- F. Alarmed by the lack of awareness in some elderly citizens which has led to anti-EU sentiments,
- G. Deeply concerned that corruption and inefficiency of European governments leads to distrust by people who are subsequently seeking stronger leadership in right wing parties,
- H. Convinced that European citizens have become more xenophobic as a consequence of failed integration systems,
- I. Deeply concerned that the sense of desperation caused by the financial crisis and high rate of unemployment makes people more attracted to the radical populist solutions offered by far right wing parties,

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<sup>81</sup> The Schengen Area represents a territory where the free movement of persons is guaranteed. The signatory states to the agreement have abolished all internal borders in lieu of a single external border. Sourced by [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)

- J. Deeply disturbed that the surge in popularity of right wing parties is causing mainstream parties to adopt more right wing policies in order to retain the favour of the electorate,
  - K. Alarmed that far right policies are becoming more socially acceptable,
  - L. Noting with regret the rise in anti-EU sentiments attributed to the mutual sense of victimisation of both weak and strong economies within the EU;
- 
- 1. Calls upon Member States to include general religious education lessons in primary school curriculum in order to prevent ignorance and prejudice towards different religions;
  - 2. Expressing its appreciation of interactive meetings and exchange programmes between people of different cultures and religions in order to expel preconceived ideas;
  - 3. Calls for the reinforcement of FRONTEX<sup>82</sup> and the rest of the external European borders;
  - 4. Requests a reformation of the screening process for immigrants apart from refugees entering the EU to include:
    - a) Background checking,
    - b) An interview in the language of the host country,
    - c) A place of residence in the host country,
    - d) A Certificate of qualification;
  - 5. Requests an expansion of the High Level Expert Group on the Reduction of Administrative Burden's<sup>83</sup> power and authority to:
    - a) Include independent committees in each Member State responsible for monitoring government efficiency,
    - b) Monitor corruption in Member States;
  - 6. Encourages immigrants to take language courses and pass a language test to a sufficient level;
  - 7. Emphasises the need to reaffirm a European identity by means of:
    - a) Reforming the European Parliamentary elections to enable people to vote for both parties and individual delegates,
    - b) Organising pan-European referendums on important issues,
    - c) Adding mandatory classes on the EU to the curricula in second level schools,
    - d) Making the Europe Day a national holiday in every Member State;
  - 8. Expresses its appreciation for news outlets such as Euronews and EuroparITV as news sources on European matters;
  - 9. Calls for increased awareness through education and media, of the risks that the far right parties pose to a democracy

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<sup>82</sup> FRONTEX, the EU agency based in Warsaw, is a specialised and independent body tasked to coordinate operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security. Sourced by [www.frontex.europa.eu](http://www.frontex.europa.eu)

<sup>83</sup> High Level Expert Group on the Reduction of Administrative Burden's is a flagship project of the European Commission (EC) designed to reduce bureaucracy in the EU. The group aims to cut EC administrative costs by 25 % over the next four years. Sourced by [www.europa.eu](http://www.europa.eu)



10. Urges an increase of each Member States' social welfare funded by the EU and better allocation of already existing national funds in order to alleviate tensions caused by the current economic crisis;
11. Calls upon European news sources to objectively and accurately inform the European citizens of the current economic situation and the European financial structure.

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

**In light of the 20/20/20 Renewable Energy Directive in 2009 and the recent plans to set EU targets for resource efficiency by 2013 underway, on what areas should the targets focus, and how high should they go? How should the European Commission work with Member States and industry to achieve these targets as effectively as possible?**

Submitted by: Dora Al Saadi (SE), Luca Appi (IT), Nikol Bujanić (HR), Robin Delsaux (BE), Katharina Feierrtag (AT), Furkan Kavuncu (TR), Richard-Martin Lenz (DE), Marta Ocón Barcelo (ES), Nayia Paraschou (CY), Rita Seguro Pereira Martins Correia (PT), Katja Elisa Simonen (FI), Marie Storli (NO), Jonathan Paul Turner (UK), Benjamin Gradhand (Chairperson, DE)

**STATUS: FAILED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the unprecedented levels of resource<sup>84</sup> exploitation and growing scarcity of finite raw materials,
- B. Alarmed by counterproductive and inefficient use of resources and technology in the fields of industrial activity, transport and domestic consumption,
- C. Taking into consideration the aim of the 20/20/20 Renewable Energy Directive (2009)<sup>85</sup> to promote energy efficiency within the European Union (EU) targeting amongst other thresholds a:
  - i) 20% increase in the overall share of renewable energies,
  - ii) 10% increase in the share of renewable energies in the transport sector,
- D. Noting with regret the lack of specific resource efficiency<sup>86</sup> targets within the EU,
- E. Emphasising the need to implement the Waste Framework Directive (2008)<sup>87</sup> in order to increase resource efficiency,
- F. Considering the configuration of the current 4<sup>th</sup> EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)<sup>88</sup> as a potential threat to public investment in line with resource efficiency,

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<sup>84</sup> Resources in this context are referred to as natural resources. These include raw materials such as fuels, minerals and metals but also food, soil, water, air, biomass and ecosystems.

<sup>85</sup> Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2011/77/EC and 2003/30/EC.

<sup>86</sup> Efficiency is defined as achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense. *New Oxford American Dictionary*.

<sup>87</sup> Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directive. The directive aims to improve waste management, mainly by preventing waste and increasing recycling. It defines principle waste management concepts such as the end-of-waste criteria, meaning that waste becomes a secondary raw material.

<sup>88</sup> The Multiannual Financial Framework is the seven-year framework of the EU's budget proposed by the European Commission and ratified by the European Parliament and the Council. It serves as an interinstitutional instrument to improve budgetary discipline and procedure within the EU to ensure that

- G. Recognising the lack of incentives for industries to become resource-efficient,
- H. Further noting time consuming bureaucracy on the local and national level as an obstacle for investment in resource-efficient projects;
1. Recommends Member States establish national expert committees on resource efficiency composed of scientists from relevant fields;
  2. Calls upon the EP and the Council to set both short-term and long-term targets for the efficient use of resources by 2013 on the basis of national expert committees' recommendations to be reached until 2020 and 2030 with the latter being subject to revision in 2020 in the areas of:
    - a) Industry,
    - b) Transport,
    - c) Households;
  3. Invites representatives of national expert committees to propose sector-specific resource efficiency targets to the European Parliament (EP) and the Council<sup>89</sup> concerning:
    - a) The most used and most scarce resources within each sector to be identified by the national expert committees,
    - b) The reduction of the usage of resources in the process of creating and consuming goods and services within each sector,
    - c) An increase in the share of recycled materials in the production process,
    - d) An increase in the efficiency of resource use measured on the basis of an input-output-ratio;
  4. Requests Member States to devise national action plans in cooperation with national expert committees to implement the sector-specific resource efficiency targets;
  5. Proposes annual Council meetings on resource efficiency composed of national ministers involved in the implementation of the sector-specific resource efficiency targets that will:
    - a) Provide updates on the level of progress regarding the implementation of the national action plans,
    - b) Share knowledge and ideas on new technologies,
    - c) Issue warnings against Member States not following up on their action plans with the eventual possibility of sanctions;
  6. Further resolves to mainstream the sector-specific resource efficiency targets into the EU's MFF for 2014-2020;
  7. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate the creation of a resource trading system introducing certificates<sup>90</sup> for the usage of inefficient resources in different sectors to be implemented by 2015;

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EU expenditure develops within the limits of its own resources. The MFF is also helpful in implementing multiannual policy programmes more consistently.

<sup>89</sup> The Council refers to the Council of Ministers, also known as the European Council.

<sup>90</sup> Such certificates would be issued permitting producers the usage of inefficient resources up to a certain level. If producers exceed this level they are required to buy new certificates, if they use less inefficient resources they can sell a percentage of their certificates.

8. Recommends the establishment of a common EU-framework to centralise the administration of planning permits for the investment in resource efficiency projects on a national level<sup>91</sup>;
9. Encourages financial rewards such as tax incentives for producers' manufacturing recyclable consumer goods from recycled materials.

Supported by:

**SIEMENS**

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<sup>91</sup> Examples of such projects include but are not limited to renewable energy technology and recycling projects.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CRISIS

### The European sovereign debt crisis: what now for the European Central Bank (ECB)? In light of recent interventions and involvement by the ECB what role should the ECB play in securing financial and economic stability in Europe?

Submitted by: Aleksandar Adžić (SR), Zeno D'Andrea (IT), Tess d'Armagnac (FR), Anastasiya Eroho (BY), Andrii Gyrych (UA), Jenni Hakkarainen (FI), Dirk Hofland (NL), Silvi Koçiu (AL), Lucie Kovaričova (CZ), João Miguel Rodrigues Moreira (PT), Martin Lægland Ellingsen (NO), Robin Rönneke Belfrage (SE), Petar Šimatić (HR), Andrei Tudoran (RO), Sandra Schmitz (DE), Lorenzo Parrulli (Chairperson, IT)

**STATUS: PASSED**

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply conscious that the credibility of the European Union (EU) and, more precisely, of the Eurozone<sup>92</sup> has been increasingly jeopardised due to the sovereign debt<sup>93</sup> crisis,
- B. Fully believing that the lack of credibility is one of the main causes of the current financial markets instability,
- C. Welcoming the Stability and Growth Pact<sup>94</sup>,
- D. Noting with deep concern that currently the Eurozone Member States budgets are not in compliance with the figures defined by the Stability and Growth Pact,
- E. Alarmed that the sanctioning system within the Stability and Growth Pact is not fully implemented,
- F. Observing that not respecting the terms of the Stability and Growth Pact is one of the leading causes of the ongoing sovereign debt crisis,
- G. Fully aware that the purchasing capacity of government bonds<sup>95</sup> of the European Financial Stability Fund<sup>96</sup> is limited,

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<sup>92</sup> The Eurozone consists of the EU countries that have adopted the euro.

<sup>93</sup> Government debt, mainly held in bonds in a foreign currency.

<sup>94</sup> The Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) is a rule-based framework for the coordination of national fiscal policies in the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). It was established to safeguard public finances, an important requirement for EMU to function properly, by setting limits to the EMU Member States deficits.

<sup>95</sup> A debt investment in which an investor loans money to a government for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate.

<sup>96</sup> The **European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF)** was created by the Eurozone member states following on the 9<sup>th</sup> of May 2010. It is a part of the overall rescue package of €750 billion and it is able to issue bonds. These bonds are guaranteed by the Eurozone Member States **for up to € 440 billion**. These loans are subject to conditions negotiated with the European Commission, the European Central Bank and International Monetary Fund and to be approved by the Eurogroup. EFSF has been assigned the **best possible credit rating** by all the agencies.

- H. Observing that the European Central Bank (ECB) has bought excessive amounts of government bonds of severely indebted Eurozone Member States, thus endangering its financial structure,
  - I. Convinced that buying government bonds of indebted countries on a large scale could give stability to the markets,
  - J. Alarmed by the lack of a strategy concerning a radical restructuring<sup>97</sup> of the insolvent states debts,
  - K. Aware that a restructuring of an insolvent<sup>98</sup> country's debt could endanger many other financial institutions, public and private,
  - L. Noting with approval the possibility to use Eurobonds<sup>99</sup> as a tool to assure that the loans of the creditors will be returned,
  - M. Realising the importance of the monetary policies which the ECB has always and is currently shaping, for example:
    - i) Money flow<sup>100</sup> control
    - ii) Inflation<sup>101</sup> control
    - iii) Setting of benchmark interest rates<sup>102</sup>;
- 
- 1. Requests the ECB to back all creditors that could be deeply damaged by the restructuring of insolvent States debts;
  - 2. Emphasises the necessity of the ECB to stand behind every solvent country sovereign debt, as an act of prevention;
  - 3. Expresses its hope that Eurozone Member States will comply with the criteria regarding their national budgets as set in the Stability and Growth Pact;
  - 4. Calls upon Eurozone Member States to give the ECB the authority to:
    - a) Have responsibility for review of the Eurogroup Member States budgets and economic measures,
    - b) Veto the aforesaid budgets and economic measures when not respecting the criteria treatised in the Stability and Growth Pact,
    - c) Force the Eurozone Member States to adapt their budgets so as to comply with SGP criteria, keeping in mind that ECB will not be able to exert any influence over the figures inside the budget,
  - 5. Urges the ECB to sell the government bonds acquired during the crisis, at a time when it will not compromise the markets stability;

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<sup>97</sup> Modification of the debt structure that makes the payment more manageable for the government. It consists of actions such as spending cuts or debt rollover (extending the deadline of payments).

<sup>98</sup> Not having money to pay its debts (Cambridge Dictionary).

<sup>99</sup> Eurobonds would be issued by an European Debt Management Agency and would receive the guarantee of all the Eurozone Member States, thus allowing lower interest rates and higher prices.

<sup>100</sup> The ECB can control the quantity of money present in the markets by open market operations, such as buying and selling government bonds.

<sup>101</sup> Expresses the rate at which the level of price is rising.

<sup>102</sup> One of the main aims contained in the mission of the European Central Bank is to maintain financial stability, meaning keeping the interest rate variations flat and under a certain predetermined level.

6. Encourages the ECB to cease financing the endangered Eurozone Member States debt by purchasing their government bonds and let the European Financial Stability Fund take over those functions;
7. Endorses the ECB to function as a safety net for Eurozone countries in peril only when the purchasing capacity of the European Financial Stability Fund is reached;
8. Encourages the ECB together with the Eurogroup and the European Commission to create and implement a common strategy for the restructuring of insolvent states debts;
9. Urges active involvement of the ECB towards the creation of an efficient Eurobond system in order to enhance the financial and economic stability of the Eurozone;
10. Proclaims that, in spite of the abovementioned changes, the ECB should stay focused on the execution of monetary policies.

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

**The European Declaration on Mental Health recognises mental health and well-being as fundamental to our quality of life. With recent research confirming that 1 in 5 young people are experiencing a mental health problem at any one time, what steps can European governments take to support positive mental health for young people, who can often fall between the gaps?**

Submitted by: Agnese Arban (IT), Silvia Berberi (AL), Caroline Brenski (DE), Ava Fard (SE), Christien van der Harst (NL), Heleen Heysse (BE), Maëlle Lafond (FR), Nađa Lazić (SR) Maria Marianne Munz (NO), Ema Nita (RO), Vitalik Ovsiiuk (UA), Jenni Rõynä (FI), Alžběta Rybáková (CZ), Linda Szabóová (SK), Camila Uribe (PT), Eoin Rogers (Chairperson, IE)

**STATUS: PASSED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising that lack of information concerning mental health problems<sup>103</sup> causes stigma and discrimination,
- B. Fully alarmed by the effects of social exclusion and discrimination against those suffering from mental health problems, complicating their integration into society,
- C. Deeply disturbed that mental health problems are considered inferior to physical ones,
- D. Noting with deep concern the refusal of treatment for young people with mental health problems due to lack of understanding and stigma which surrounds their condition,
- E. Alarmed by the vulnerability of young people who are more susceptible to developing a mental health problem due to factors such as discord between parents, substance abuse and negative economic situations,
- F. Conscious of the psychological burden of mentally ill young people on their relatives,
- G. Taking into account that people suffering from mental health problems are not receiving the help they need due to lack of funding for treatment and inefficient governmental policy,
- H. Noting with deep regret the small percentage of European Government's budgets which are allocated to promoting positive mental health<sup>104</sup>,
- I. Deeply concerned by the lack of training available to teachers and information about mental health problems within European education systems;

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<sup>103</sup> Mental Health Problem: Clinically significant patterns of behavioural or emotional functioning that are associated with some level of distress, suffering or impairment in one or more areas of functioning. Sourced at: [http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/mental\\_health/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/mental_health/en/index.html)

<sup>104</sup> Mental Health: a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully and is able to make a contribution to his or her own community. Sourced at: <http://www.who.int/features/qa/62/en/index.html>

1. Has resolved to include those who have mental health problems in the organisation of promotional events designed to spread information about mental health by:
  - a) Promoting workshops in schools which bridge the gap between knowledge and stigma,
  - b) Using mass-media campaigns, celebrities and social networking sites to better inform people about mental health,
  - c) Approving events which promote positive mental health such as World Mental Health Day<sup>105</sup>,
2. Recommends the implementation of group therapy sessions involving relatives of those affected by mental health problems and sufferers of the same condition;
3. Encourages dialogue between those who suffer from mental health problems, medical experts and European Governments to continually develop mental health policy;
4. Draws attention to the collaboration between medical institutions, those who suffer from or have suffered from mental health problems, their family members and friends, in order to encourage those who are hesitant to receive treatment;
5. Recommends the continuation of research into drugs and medical treatments to help those who suffer from mental health problems;
6. Approves the training of teachers in the recognition and treatment of mental illnesses;
7. Calls for the initiation of regular school checkups, carried out by trained medical professionals, in order to identify mental health problems;
8. Urges European schools to offer psychological aid in the form of at least one psychologist per school.

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<sup>105</sup> World Mental Health Day: A day organised by the World Health Organisation to help raise public awareness about mental health issues.  
Sourced by: [http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/annual/world\\_mental\\_health\\_day/en/](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/events/annual/world_mental_health_day/en/)

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

**“Letting a thousand flowers bloom”:** Given the increased criticism of the lack of impact and progress, how should experimental development programmes, like the Millennium Villages, be supported balanced against the need to provide immediate and proven solutions like famine relief? In light of these questions, what should the EU’s next steps be in the area of development?

Submitted by: Joana Alves Silva (PT), Greta Bressan (IT), Louise Françoise Frédérique Davaux (BE), Nela Gábrišová (CZ), Ian Christian Hanser (HR), Bruno Philip Jacobsén Alves (FI), Atosa Kiai (SE), Daniël Louis van Montfort (NL), Daniel Novak (SK), Maya Runte (DE), Nina Cathrine Selmer (NO), Milica Škaro (RS), Sini Hyytiäinen (Chairperson, FI)

**STATUS: PASSED**

### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply regretting that continuous aid has resulted in increased poverty, instability and corruption making recipient countries more dependent on Western countries,
- B. Noting with regret that the European Union (EU) has failed to follow up on donations and set realistic timeframes for aid,
- C. Observing that the fertile African soil is not used to its fullest agricultural potential,
- D. Fully aware of the lack of infrastructure in underdeveloped countries,
- E. Viewing with appreciation the progress brought about by the Millennium Villages Project<sup>106</sup> in Africa since 2006,
- F. Aware of the challenge of attracting foreign investors to underdeveloped countries due to:
  - i) Ongoing political instability,
  - ii) An insufficient level of transparency,
- G. Noting with concern that the shortage of education in third world countries contributes to poor development,
- H. Noting with approval the effectiveness of micro-credits<sup>107</sup> as a means to stimulate economic growth,
- I. Takes note of the previous success of microfinance institutions in Asia
- J. Taking into account the unfair competitive advantage enjoyed by the European agricultural sector over farmers in developing countries due to subsidies provided to European farmers through the common agricultural policy (CAP)<sup>108</sup>,
- K. Recognising the work of the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index<sup>109</sup>,

<sup>106</sup> A project led by the United Nation that seeks to end extreme poverty by working village by village throughout Africa in partnership with local governments and other committed stake holders.

<sup>107</sup> An extremely small loan given to impoverished people to help them become self-employed.

<sup>108</sup> A system of EU agricultural subsidies and programs, that acts as a direct subsidy payment for crops and land.

- L. Deeply concerned by the general exclusion of underdeveloped countries from the negotiations regarding their development,
  - M. Fully alarmed by the high mortality rate caused by famine and disease in the underdeveloped world,
  - N. Concerned that non governmental organisations (NGOs) often have overlapping goals,
  - O. Bearing in mind that climate change and natural disasters have a negative impact on the development of the Less Developed Countries (LDCs);
- 
1. Calls for balance between short term solutions for isolated emergency relief cases such as natural disaster and famine, and long term solutions which should be focused on:
    - a) Reducing the countries dependency on aid,
    - b) Stimulating economic growth;
  2. Strongly condemns direct grants to governments of LDCs;
  3. Endorses the formation of impartial groups of specialists from various governments to conduct follow up on investigations regarding spending the provided aid;
  4. Supports the goals and methods of the Millennium Promise<sup>110</sup> and encourages the implementation of additional Millennium Villages;
  5. Urges the re-evaluation of time frames to set realistic targets for development goals;
  6. Recommends the introduction of an EU supported school programme for primary and secondary schools in sub-Saharan Africa that focuses mainly on health and vocational education;
  7. Condemns the indefinite influx of development aid;
  8. Calls for a gradual reduction of aid over a span of five to ten years in order to make underdeveloped countries more self-sufficient;
  9. Has resolved to raise awareness in local communities in Africa about microfinance institutions;
  10. Further recommends the enlargement of microfinance programmes;
  11. Further invites NGOs to focus on aligning their goals and means to ensure that their efforts are combined and do not cancel each other out;
  12. Calls upon the EU to hold a summit where representatives from EU Member States and LCDs meet to discuss issues regarding both parties;
  13. Supports large-scale direct investment from the EU into infrastructure in impoverished countries.

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<sup>109</sup> The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) ranks countries according to the perception of corruption in the public sector. The CPI is an aggregate indicator that combines different sources of information about corruption, making it possible to compare countries.

<sup>110</sup> The world's time bound and quantified targets for addressing extreme poverty in its many dimensions.

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

### The role of energy efficiency and technological development in the fight against climate change: What action should European governments take to achieve sustainable use of energy?

Submitted by: Niki Apostolopoulou (GR), Elif Çelebi (TR), Marie-Sibylle Feyens (BE), Michael Finn (IE), Jorge González Villacañas (ES), Hugo Hoyland (FR), Cornelia Krenn (AT), Elizabeth Leather (UK), Monika Matyja (PL), Madlaina Michelotti (CH), Eser Saraçoğlu (CY), Francisc Simon (RO), Edgars Spudiņš (LV), Stefan Zoričić (SR), Rosa Douw (Chairperson, NL)

**STATUS: PASSED**

#### The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the challenges for European energy supply caused by:
  - i) Europe's dependency on fossil fuels and imported energy,
  - ii) Recent drastic climate change,
  - iii) The global economic crisis,
- B. Noting with regret that the current 2020 targets<sup>111</sup> of the EU will most likely not be met unless significant measures are taken,
- C. Seeking for the population of Europe and their respective governments to become more actively involved in environmental affairs,
- D. Deeply concerned that not every European state is capable of fully exploiting its natural resources,
- E. Viewing with appreciation existing Energy Service Companies (ESCOs)<sup>112</sup> who provide financial support for energy saving investments,
- F. Recognising that transport is responsible for 32% of European energy consumption,
- G. Fully aware of the difficulty of retaining large amounts of energy,
- H. Taking note of energy losses occurring frequently due to excessive production of electricity at off-peak times,
- I. Deeply disturbed that some renewable energy resources are being used because of their eco-friendly character despite being effectively inefficient,
- J. Fully alarmed by the neglected potential of non-recyclable waste products;

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<sup>111</sup> The 2020 targets aim to cut carbon emissions by 20%, use at least 20% renewable energy and increase energy efficiency by 20% in the EU by 2020.

<sup>112</sup> Energy Service Companies are private companies that help other companies to overcome financial constraints to investments in energy efficiency and pay off initial costs through the energy cost savings coming from the reduced energy demand.

1. Supports the measures proposed by the Energy Efficiency Plan 2011 (EEP2011)<sup>113</sup>;
2. Authorises the creation of a panel of experts composed of specialists from each Member State who would:
  - a) Evaluate potential resources of renewable energy,
  - b) Advise on ways in which governments should approach the potential,
  - c) Help maximise the potential in the alternative energy sector;
3. Calls for European governments to:
  - a) Increase advertisement of the economic benefits of energy efficiency,
  - b) Maintain emphasis on early education encouraging energy-efficient lifestyles through school curricula;
4. Urges the introduction of variable taxation on consumer goods according to their:
  - a) Energy efficiency,
  - b) Ecological impact,
  - c) Primary and secondary carbon footprint<sup>114</sup>;
5. Expresses the hope that ESCOs seek assistance from the aforementioned panel of experts in order to legitimise energy saving projects;
6. Encourages European governments to grant subsidies to further develop and promote car recycling and environmentally friendly cars;
7. Further encourages the use of telecommunication and other information communication and technology (ICT) services to reduce unnecessary use of vehicles;
8. Emphasises the necessity to further develop modern energy retention methods such as thermal energy storage;
9. Further recommends investments in nuclear fusion, as it is safe, sustainable and extremely energy-efficient, representing the future of global technology;
10. Calls for a "Smart Grid"<sup>115</sup> energy system to be introduced across Europe;
11. Endorses the development of current inefficient renewable energy systems, that would gain funding on the basis that all research projects are completed within an agreed timeframe, in order to achieve greater efficiency before they are implemented at commercial level;
12. Urges the development of waste plants in central urban areas to generate electricity by using material waste;

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<sup>113</sup> The EEP2011 is a proposal by the EU commission to optimise energy usage in Europe, through increasing energy efficiency in building, transport and industry.

<sup>114</sup> Primary carbon footprint is the direct emission from burning fossil fuels. Secondary footprint is the emission from the lifecycle of a product, everything from extracting to manufacturing, from using to recycling.

<sup>115</sup> The "Smart Grid" is a computerised electricity network which collects and analyses data regarding energy usage.

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

**With Russian troops present until 2044 and continued dispute with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabkh, how should relations between Armenia and Europe move forward in order to ensure a secure and prosperous future for all?**

Submitted by: Edouard Bachelet (FR), Rafał Barcikowski (PL), Razvan Enciu (RO), Vanja Gnječ (RS), Harry Heath (UK), Vasileios Iliopoulos (GR), John King (IE), Volha Liher (BY), Diāna Orlovska (LV), Arnisa Perpali (AL), Ana Cláudia Pinto Nunes (PT), Robert Suomi (FI), Stan van Wingerden (NL), Lukas Zelesinski (DE), Oğulcan Torun (Chairperson, TR)

**STATUS: PASSED**

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

- A. Bearing in mind that diplomatic relations between Turkey and Armenia are frozen and the border between the two countries is closed,
- B. Taking into consideration that Russia is a key trading partner of the European Union (EU) and a strong regional power in the Southern Caucasus,
- C. Noting with concern that despite the existence of an official EU policy concerning Armenia, it has not been successfully implemented,
- D. Considering the accusations of Azerbaijan regarding the inefficiency of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)<sup>116</sup>'s Minsk Group<sup>117</sup>,
- E. Recognising that the presence of Russian troops in Armenia is a welcome stabilising power for maintaining security,
- F. Keeping in mind the potential threat of Russian troops remaining in the area after the successful and peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabkh conflict,
- G. Alarmed by the absence of binding sanctions controlling the import of offensive arms and military technology to the countries involved in the Nagorno-Karabkh conflict,
- H. Observing Russian control over the power supply in Armenia via the Metsamor Nuclear Power Plant (MNPP)<sup>118</sup>,

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<sup>116</sup> The Organisation for Security and Co-operation: With 56 States from Europe, Central Asia and North America, the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organisation. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its network of field missions. – sourced at: <http://www.osce.org/>

<sup>117</sup> The Minsk Group spearheads the OSCE's efforts to find a political solution to the conflict in and around Nagorno-Karabkh involving Armenia and Azerbaijan. The permanent members are Belarus, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, as well as Armenia and Azerbaijan. The group is co-chaired by France, the Russian Federation and the United States. – sourced at: <http://www.osce.org/mg>

<sup>118</sup> Metsamor is a nuclear power plant defined by the EU as the oldest and least reliable power plant of all 66 Soviet reactors built in Eastern Europe. Metsamor Nuclear Power Plant was closed in 1988,

- I. Aware that a large amount of foreign influence, exerted by nations such as the United States of America and Russia, alongside the EU, over Nagorno-Karabkh and its surrounding areas diminish Nagorno-Karabkh's ability to self-determine,
  - J. Noting with regret the large number of internally displaced peoples from Nagorno-Karabkh, mostly Azerbaijanis, that are currently unable to vote on the future of their homeland,
  - K. Deeply concerned that human rights in the Caucasus region are neglected and threatened on an ongoing basis,
  - L. Noting with deep concern that Armenia lacks many institutions and resources that EU Member States benefit from,
  - M. Greatly disturbed that free elections had not been held in Armenia since 1996, causing a democratic deficit;
- 
1. Calls upon Member States to subsidise joint cultural and student exchange programmes between Turkey and Armenia so as to combat prejudices in these countries;
  2. Calls for active NGO participation towards reconciliation between the Turkish and Armenian societies;
  3. Affirms the necessity for the EU to maintain its relations with Russia whilst being present in Armenia;
  4. Urges the government of Armenia to implement the aims of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)<sup>119</sup> such as respecting human rights and the rule of law at a faster rate;
  5. Requests a conference to be held by the OSCE's Minsk Group in order to re-evaluate its activity;
  6. Has resolved to support any future move by Armenia to have the Russian troops removed from its territory by diplomatic means, after the peaceful resolution of the Nagorno-Karabkh conflict;
  7. Calls for an EU internal binding embargo on offensive arms, exported to the countries of the Nagorno-Karabkh conflict;
  8. Urges the international community to follow the EU in its aforementioned embargo;
  9. Supports Armenia's development of an independent energy supply, following the steps of the recent EU and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)<sup>120</sup> contribution to the MNPP;
  10. Calls for Nagorno-Karabkh refugees to be allowed to return to their land of origin in accordance with the goals set by the ENP as well as the human rights of self-determination;
  11. Demands a referendum over the future of Nagorno-Karabkh at a time in the future when:

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however, due to a blockade by Turkey and Azerbaijan, the Armenian government was forced to re-open the plant in 1993. sourced at: <http://www.world-nuclear.org/>

<sup>119</sup> The European Neighbourhood Policy was developed in 2004, with the objective of avoiding the emergence of new dividing lines between the enlarged EU and its neighbours and instead strengthening prosperity, stability and security for all. The ENP framework is proposed to the 16 of EU's closest neighbours. – sourced at: <http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp>

<sup>120</sup> The International Atomic Energy Agency is the world's center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up in 1957 as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organisation within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.

- a) Relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan have normalised and become more secure;
  - b) The return of the internally displaced people of Nagorno-Karabkh, to their homelands is complete;
12. Endorses the implementation process of the ENP action plan;
  13. Supports the continuation of successful educational programs in Armenia run by the EU, such as Erasmus Mundus Scholarships;
  14. Recommends the increase of European officials monitoring the elections in Armenia with a view to further encourage the development of democracy.



Grad Zagreb

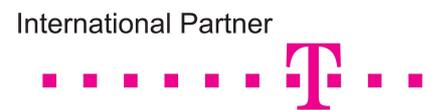


Republika Hrvatska  
Ministarstvo obitelji, branitelja i međugeneracijske solidarnosti



Republika Hrvatska  
Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova i europskih integracija

Savjet mladih Grada Zagreba



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