



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

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

72nd International Session of the
European Youth Parliament

April 05th - 14th, 2013
Munich, Germany





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down to earth. resourcing europe

European Youth Parliament

Sophienstraße 28-29
10178 Berlin
Germany

Phone: +49 30 28 09 51 46

Fax: +49 30 28 09 51 50

Email: info@eyp.org

www.eyp.org

PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Friday, April 12th

10:00 – 11:00	Opening of the General Assembly
11:00 – 11:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II
11:45 – 12:00	Coffee Break
12:00 – 12:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II
12:45 – 13:30	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch
14:30 – 15:15	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
15:15 – 16:00	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break
16:15 – 17:00	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I
17:00 – 17:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism

PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Saturday, April 13th

10:00 – 10:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I
10:45 – 11:30	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Budgets
11:30 – 11:45	Coffee Break
11:45 – 12:30	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs
12:30 – 13:15	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education
13:15 – 14:15	Lunch
14:15 – 15:00	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I
15:00 – 15:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Economic Affairs
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee Break
16:00 – 16:45	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
16:45 – 17:30	Motion for a resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence
17:30 – 18:30	Closing Ceremony

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

A new industrial revolution: which measures should the EU adopt in the long-run to increase its industrial competitiveness and maximise the output potential of its production factors, in particular by exploitation of technology and knowledge?

Submitted by: Abdelilah Asshidi (FR), Rafa de Azúa Ruiz-Falcó (ES), Chibuye Changwe (NL), Giorgi Chavchanidze (GE), Diarmaid Kelly (IE), Pavlína Krausová (CZ), Nina Markl (AT), Panayiotis Papakyprianou (CY), Damian Sadowski (PL), Volha Smok (BY), Oliver Stenbom (SE), Luka Stevandić (RS), Andrius Tamošiūnas (LT), Nadiia Telenchuk (UA), Andrei Vlăduț Găujăneanu (RO), Dimitris Zacharias (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Reaffirming the target for investment in research and development, as defined in the EU 2020 Targets for Smart Growth, which is expected to reach 3% of the total EU Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
- B. Fully aware of the potential threat to sustainable supply of resources caused by the predicted expansion of the EU population,
- C. Emphasising the European Commission priority action lines, which include:
 - i) markets for advanced manufacturing technologies for clean production,
 - ii) markets for Key Enabling Technologies (KETs),
 - iii) bio-based product markets,
 - iv) sustainable industrial policy, construction and raw materials,
 - v) clean vehicles and vessels,
 - vi) smart grids,
- D. Bearing in mind the mismanagement of natural resources and the detrimental effects of industrial activity on the environment, especially due to CO₂ emissions,
- E. Noting with concern the amount of energy lost along the industrial supply chain exacerbating the inefficient use of resources,
- F. Alarmed by the limited access to capital available for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) operating in knowledge and technology industries,
- G. Concerned by the low level of international competitiveness of European SMEs,
- H. Noting with regret the lack of cooperation:
 - i) among SMEs operating within the same industrial sector,
 - ii) between SMEs and multinational corporations (MNCs),
- I. Realising the importance of private investment in start-ups and knowledge-intensive SMEs,

- J. Recognising the importance of the Unitary Patent Court Agreement (UPCA) in regulating patent grants and harmonising patent procedures,
 - K. Contemplating the limiting effect that patent terms have on:
 - i) industrial development,
 - ii) innovation,
 - iii) competitiveness,
 - L. Deeply concerned by the increasing rate of the inter-sectorial skills mismatch in the European labour market despite large numbers of highly qualified professionals;
1. Urges Member States with less efficient energy infrastructure to introduce smart grids into their respective public infrastructure agenda in order to increase energy efficiency;
 2. Encourages all Member States to incorporate smart grids in their respective energy agenda in order to decrease energy loss during transmission and distribution in industrial electricity supply chains;
 3. Endorses initiatives for SMEs with environmentally friendly operations in all Member States based on the tax breaks which are awarded throughout product development stages;
 4. Recommends the further development of the six priority action lines as communicated by the EC in order to increase the amount of risk capital provided by the European Investment Fund (EIF) and the European Investment Bank (EIB) to innovative SMEs both in the early stage and the expansion stage;
 5. Further requests the SME Guarantee Facility (SMGF) to support SMEs operating in the six priority action lines as communicated by the European Commission with particular regards to:
 - a) loan guarantees for enterprises with high-growth potential,
 - b) micro-financing for start-ups,
 - c) reduced risk of investment by financial institutions;
 6. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry to establish and monitor a digital crowd-funding platform by linking private investors with innovators and entrepreneurs with the purpose of supporting SMEs and innovations in their early stages;
 7. Supports a collaborative exchange of knowledge and resources among SMEs through the creation of an online platform that facilitates:
 - a) deeper communication among SMEs who focus on similar sectors,
 - b) the mutually beneficial sharing of expertise,
 - c) cooperation between internationally and domestically competitive SMEs;
 8. Calls for the collaboration between SMEs and transnational corporations (TNCs) from similar industrial sectors aimed at the former benefiting from the acquisition of business efficiency and the latter from the acquisition of knowledge, flexibility and creativity;
 9. Further invites the European Patent Office (EPO) to continue the enforcement of patent term duration until the patent-holder's return on investment equals the initial capital investment;



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10. Proclaims the development of the ratification process of a harmonised patent framework by:
 - a) the signature of the UPCA from Poland,
 - b) the participation of Italy and Spain;
11. Further encourages the development of a mutually beneficial relationship between tertiary educational institutions and the corporate world to reduce the aforementioned skills mismatch;
12. Requests the aforementioned bilateral relationship to provide student loans to promising students who are granted the option of repayment through guaranteed employment.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Responsible production and conscious sourcing: which measures should European countries adopt to ensure that any of the materials from foreign countries used in the production processes are extracted in a sustainable and conflict free manner?

Submitted by: Hannes Ahlvin (SE), George Athanasiou (CY), Quirin von Blomberg (IE), Razvan Calcan (RO), Nina Fokkink (NL), Koka Kapanadze (GE), Katriina Kivinen (FI), Maciej Kuczyński (PL), Aleksandra Novaković (RS), Arnold Pernoca (AL), Merle Rüder (DE), Maria Shcherbak (UA), Clea Southall (UK), Kateřina Tlachová (CZ), Olivia Wittock (BE), Bram Van Meldert (Chairperson, BE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by the EU principles on human rights, good governance, rule of law, and social, economic and environmental sustainability,
- B. Noting with deep concern that the extraction of certain materials imported into the EU has harmful effects on the local environment, economic sustainability and societies, which do not uphold the aforementioned principles,
- C. Deeply concerned that certain materials imported into the EU are conflict materials that fuel and fund political and social conflicts, irrespective of these conflicts being armed,
- D. Fully aware that certain European multinational corporations (MNCs) actively contribute to the unsustainable extraction of resources and the fuelling and funding of conflicts,
- E. Realising that offshore subsidiaries, which cannot be held accountable for violations of EU legislation, are being used by certain European companies for the extraction of raw materials outside the EU,
- F. Recognising that by consuming responsibly, consumers can have an influence on sustainable and conflict free sourcing,
- G. Concerned about the lack of transparency in the European supply chains which masks the origin and extracting conditions of materials and consumer goods,
- H. Acknowledging that any effort to increase the sustainability of the extraction of raw materials requires investment and, in the short term, may cause drawbacks in the competitiveness of the EU,
- I. Recognising that the EU is not self-sufficient when it comes to raw materials and is therefore dependent on imports,
- J. Realising that international agreements concerning the sustainable and conflict free extraction of raw materials are difficult to achieve due to incongruent standpoints of national governments,
- K. Recognising the potential of bilateral cooperation between the EU and trade partners in the field of sustainable and conflict free extraction of materials, especially with the United States of America which has already proven its commitment by passing the Dodd-Frank Act (art. 1502-1504),



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- L. Noting that the sustainable extraction of raw materials in developing countries is hindered by the lack of knowhow and high technology,
 - M. Having studied the bidirectional relationship between sustainable and conflict free extraction of raw materials,
 - N. Fully aware that for the extraction of specific materials there are successful policies and systems in place, in which non-governmental organisations NGO's play an important role, but there is no overarching solution;
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- 1. Endorses the legal responsibility of importers to the EU for environmental and human right abuses in the process of resources' extraction at the beginning of their supply chains;
 - 2. Demands all importers to prove, with the provision of a certificate acquired from a third party auditor, that the extraction of the resources that are at the basis of their imports is both sustainable and conflict free;
 - 3. Recommends that the European Commission ensures the credibility and sincerity of the third party auditors through regular checks of auditings;
 - 4. Incentivises importers and European manufacturers to use raw materials produced in a conflict free and sustainable manner by extending the General Scheme of Preferences (GSP), based on the aforementioned certificates;
 - 5. Suggests the establishment of a platform for enquiry where stakeholders can express concerns regarding specific extractions of raw materials;
 - 6. Further suggests that the platform for enquiry is used as a basis to determine which auditings are checked by the European Commission;
 - 7. Supports the creation of a public database to contain information regarding the extraction conditions of raw materials and the use of these materials under the supervision of the European Commission;
 - 8. Calls upon public awareness about extraction conditions to be raised through:
 - a) the creation of a label for consumer goods based on the aforementioned certificates,
 - b) educational initiatives by the Member States,
 - c) media campaigns;
 - 9. Calls upon a new negotiation round within the framework of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) with the aim of establishing common standards concerning the extraction conditions of raw materials;
 - 10. Further recommends the incorporation of common standards regarding extraction conditions of raw materials in bilateral trade negotiations with governments;
 - 11. Approves sharing of knowledge of clean and safe extraction technologies with developing countries, in order to ensure the long term sustainability and efficiency of extraction processes;
 - 12. Encourages the cooperation between NGO's and governmental institutions for the achievement of common goals, concerning the impact of resource extraction, in particular the sharing of knowledge about best practices.

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

2013 the EU Year of Citizens: what programmes and measures should the EU undertake to foster the social and economic inclusion of asylum seekers and new immigrants as well as second generation immigrants?

Submitted by: Eya Ben Azouz (FR), Aleksandra Bieluk (PL), Simona Della Valle (ES), Iskra Duchkowska (FYRM), Sarah Ek (SE), Anastasiia Lavoshnikova (UA), Dorien Lijnzaad (NL), Tommy Mallen (IE), Volha Menshykava (BE), Dobilė Minkutė (LT), Anastasia Ntracha (GR), Andra Pop Jurj (RO), Stephanie Poulengeris (CY), Milica Simeunović (RS), Alessandro Valentini (AT), Monika Ghosh (Chairperson, UK)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Affirming that the failures within the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) lead to prejudices from the native population towards asylum seekers and refugees,
- B. Further noting that these failures, combined with asylum and immigration related issues in the Open Method of Communication (OMC), result in Member States asylum procedures becoming more difficult to administrate,
- C. Contemplating that these failures have been reflected in Member States immigration policies, leading to further prejudices towards third country nationals, new immigrants and second generation immigrants,
- D. Proclaiming that failures in the CEAS combined with failures in the OMC create economic and social prejudices from native populations towards many migrant populations within Member States,
- E. Further noting that migrant populations from the countries with the highest immigration numbers to the EU, for example the Russian Federation or Afghanistan, lack sufficient information for full integration, both before entering and upon arrival in Member States,
- F. Fully believing that the native populations' negative perceptions of the economic benefits of migrant populations in Member States are incorrect,
- G. Disturbed that data from asylum and immigration procedures has not been fully recorded and reported by Member States to the European Commission,
- H. Further noting with concern the lack of a unified educational qualification recognition system in the EU leading to migrant populations' struggling to apply for work,
- I. Deeply concerned by the discrimination faced by migrant populations when attaining jobs,
- J. Aware that work permits exist for many migrants from a number of non-Member States and that the European Commission has made proposals on this in the 3rd Annual Report on Immigration and Asylum,
- K. Noting with regret the fact that second generation immigrants are troubled with social exclusion which leads to higher drop out rates from educational systems;



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1. Calls for the European Commission to improve and build on:
 - a) the European Asylum Support Office which enables the sharing of best practices amongst Member States,
 - b) the European Integration Forum (EIF) which gathers 100 civil society representatives from all Member States twice a year,
 - c) the National Contact Points on Integration (NCPI) which foster the exchange of knowledge amongst Member States on EU integration policies;
2. Calls for the availability of information for full integration in all Member States and third nations, especially the Russian Federation and Afghanistan;
3. Calls for the European Commission to emphasise the importance of Member State provided welfare as stated in the Dublin II regulations;
4. Calls for the European Commission to monitor and regulate data regarding asylum and immigration procedures from Member States, and to use this data in helping Member States to improve:
 - a) the understanding of migrant prejudices into school curricula,
 - b) the emphasis of these issues in the mass media,
 - c) the development of a system wherein the number of asylum seekers can be regulated per Member State, taking into account the economic situation of each Member State;
5. Calls for the creation of a new EU decentralised regulatory agency, which is responsible for translating both academic and professional qualifications for both EU citizens and migrant populations;
6. Calls on the EU Agency on Fundamental Rights (EFRA) to further implement already existing anti-discriminatory legislation in every Member State;
7. Deplores the European Commission to further their discussion with regard to improving the efficiency of all migrant applications for work permits;
8. Expresses its hope for further development of educational programmes which help first generation parents to be involved in their childrens' education such as the Pathways to Parental Leadership Initiative;
9. Congratulates the current funding of all the above mentioned measures and invites further funding from:
 - a) the European Social Fund (ESF),
 - b) the European Refugee Fund (ERF),
 - c) the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals (EFI).

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

United States of Europe vs. *Europe à la carte*: how could the European integration process accommodate the national needs and preferences of Member States while ensuring the benefits of economic and political integration?

Submitted by: Erekle Antadze (GE), Joana Rita Cavaco (PT), Wim Dhaen (BE), Tuulia Karvinen (FI), Barış Can Kaştaş (TR), Misbah Kazmi (CH), Anniken Katrine Knutsen (NO), Olga Magneeva (RU), Enklajd Marsela (AL), Dagnija Meiere (LV), Monika Rafajová (SK), Lorel Scriven (UK), Fatih Seyfi (DE), Valentina Spina (IT), Christos Zois (GR), Kati Pärn (Chairperson, EE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the decreasing importance of the EU in a globalised world due to increasing political and economic competition,
- B. Keeping in mind every Member States interests and preferences regarding the EU values and goals,
- C. Recognising that the decision-making process within the EU takes the form of concentric circles, by which certain Member States may cooperate over new legislation while others may opt out permanently from such discussions,
- D. Deeply conscious that *Europe à la carte* could lead to Member States excessively focusing on their national needs, hence losing the sense of social responsibility within the EU,
- E. Bearing in mind that the creation of the United States of Europe (USE) might lead to the secession of Member States due to different views regarding the integration process,
- F. Further noting if the USE were to be implemented then larger Member States might dominate the decision making process, hence putting smaller countries at a disadvantage,
- G. Noting the discrepancy of the economic capacity and growth rate between Member States,
- H. Taking into consideration the absence of a common fiscal policy within the monetary union of the Member States,
- I. Recognising the cultural and historical diversity within the EU, resulting in a lack of European identity,
- J. Aware of several Member States with unstable economies requiring financial aid from other States,
- K. Aware of the democratic deficit within the EU;



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1. Calls upon the creation of a European body that will provide the Member States with non-binding advice in all kind of European Affairs related decisions and therefore preserve the national sovereignty;
2. Supports the selective use of concentric circles in order to allow countries with common interests to adopt policies that support these interests;
3. Recommends further civic education on European matters to be implemented to inform and educate young Europeans in the school systems of the Member States, thus creating a generation of active and informed European citizens;
4. Further requests the restructuring of the EU institutional triangle, resulting in:
 - a) legislative powers residing only in the European Parliament,
 - b) the Council retaining its executive functions,
 - c) the Commission holding its ability to propose laws;
5. Recommends the formation of a fiscal union which is mandatory for Euro-zone Members following the concentric circles method, in order to counteract the economic disadvantages that smaller Member States are currently facing;
6. Authorizes the Council of the EU (CoEU) to implement compulsory policies for all Member States, should they be passed with unanimous consent;
7. Calls for the reform of the legislative system of the EU, which is to be achieved by the creation of a bicameral European Parliament, whose:
 - a) first Chamber will consist of representatives directly elected by EU citizens, with the currently existing ratio within the European Parliament,
 - b) second Chamber will consist of representatives of the Member States with one representative per country.

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

“Some water for all and forever”: given the revision of the EU Water Framework Directive in 2015, which steps should be taken over the next years so that the new EU water policy will ensure access to enough clean water at all times, for everybody and everywhere across the EU?

Submitted by: Marija Demirovic (RS), Alexandra Entwistle - Thompson (UK), Robin Fazel (SE), Jaime Giner Gascó (ES), Timur Ikramov (CY), Ruxandra Ioanitorescu (RO), Cian Luddy (IE), Marta Majewska (PL), Johanne Marcdargent (FR), Yanira Pellecom (BE), Kostina Prifti (AL), Nils Joonas Kristian Saar (EE), Marissa de Swart (NL), Ia Tserodze (GE), Olena Vyshnevskaya (UA), Lenka Vysoká (CZ), Christian Drews (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with concern that the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) has not been sufficiently implemented by all Member States by the set deadlines, especially with regard to the creation of River Basin Management Plans (RBPM),
- B. Taking into account that in some cases Member States have been given extensions by the European Commission (EC) to implement the aims of the WFD,
- C. Realising that Member States' difficulties in implementing the WFD are partly due to different economical circumstances and financial capabilities,
- D. Deeply concerned by the EC recent prediction that only 60% of water bodies in the EU will reach “good status” by the set deadline of 2015 as established in the WFD,
- E. Realising that the main sources of water pollution in the EU are agriculture, industry and pharmaceutical waste,
- F. Alarmed by the fact that 1 million European citizens do not have access to potable water and sanitation,
- G. Further noting with deep concern wastage of water by industry, agriculture and private households,
- H. Noting the failure of some Member States to implement a water pricing policy which reflects the “true costs” of water, as set out in the WFD,
- I. Reaffirming the declaration of the United Nations General Assembly (UN GA) of 2010, in which the right to water is proclaimed a human right,
- J. Taking into consideration strong public concerns that water privatisation could lead to a large increase in water prices and to a decrease in the quality of potable water;



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1. Suggests a system of financial stimulus to be exercised by the EC in which Member States not complying with the WFD and wishing for financial aid shall submit an outline of costs associated with WFD implementation to the EC and selected experts;
2. Further suggests that as a next step to the above an agreement must be reached between the Member State and the EC as to the allocation of funds and setting a deadline for the process;
3. Recommends that fining on a Member State for the non-implementation of the WFD shall only be introduced in the event of failure of the state to uphold the terms of the above mentioned agreement;
4. Urges all Member States to fulfil their duty to compile and provide accessible, clear and complete information surrounding water composition, quality and management to all citizens, in order to achieve total transparency as outlined in the WFD;
5. Encourages Member States to introduce a new water-friendly policy which includes lowering taxes for factories and businesses that can produce proof that there has been no excess of pollutants released into the water supply;
6. Proposes to focus EU investments into research and development on water management technology in the fields of chemistry, engineering, biology and nanotechnology, e.g. advanced filtering systems that reduce the amount of polluted waste water from industries and households;
7. Strongly condemns any attempts to weaken the conditions of cross compliance in the upcoming reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) by which farmers are obliged to respect environmental standards in order to receive their full subsidies;
8. Strongly recommends the adoption of a water pricing policy where water supply should be available at a fixed price up to a certain volumetric limit according to the true costs of water principle as set out by the WFD in the respective region, followed by a price increase after that limit is reached;
9. Calls upon individual Member States to conduct investigations to determine the true cost of water supply in the region and adapt the pricing policy described above on this basis;
10. Encourages Member States to renovate outdated water channel and pipe networks and to implement new technologies which would minimize water loss;
11. Condemns the privatisation of water as a resource in all Member States under all circumstances;
12. Accepts that in certain circumstances it may be beneficial or necessary to partially privatise the system of water services under the condition that strict and precisely defined EU-wide terms and conditions for privatisation are established in order to ensure high quality, accessibility and fair prices of water;
13. Further demands that the above mentioned terms and conditions shall include:
 - a) frequent checks of the facilities responsible for the distribution of potable water, ensuring an adequate standard of water quality,
 - b) the possibility for the responsible national or municipal authority to nullify the concession contract in the event of violation of the terms and conditions;
14. Proclaims that in the event of privatisation of water supplies there should be a distribution of shares in the water services between municipalities and private companies that ensures that ultimate power over the service always lies with the public sector.

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

Switching to a new era of energy management: how can Europe best respond to an ever increasing energy demand both by securing sustainable supply and smart energy usage?

Submitted by: Julia Cova (IT), Cliona Cowhig (IE), Tomáš Fábry (SK), Henriette Freihse (DE), Irakli Grdzelishvili (GE), Endre Haugland (NO), Elias Julkunen (FI), Lucie Kunová (CZ), Dmitry Lyukmanov (RU), Piet Mijten (BE), Līna Orste (LV), Lena Vogel (CH), Emma Walsh (UK), Maria Teresa Wemans (PT), Christiane Kraus (Chairperson, AT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expecting worldwide energy demand to increase due to the growing population, high standards of living and the industrialisation of developing countries,
- B. Recognising that energy responsibility is shared across European, national and regional levels,
- C. Guided by the Europe 2020 targets and Roadmap 2050 to reduce carbon emissions and increase the use of renewable energy sources,
- D. Fully aware of the inefficiency and waste of energy in households and workplaces,
- E. Keeping in mind that at present, certain technologies are entirely dependent on fossil fuels,
- F. Alarmed by the increased dependence of European countries on Russian energy imports, which are currently at 32.6% for oil,
- G. Recalling that as of 2012 only 10% of EU households employed smart metering technologies,
- H. Noting with approval that European countries have taken initiative in the geographical potential analysis of their territories in order to exploit renewable energy technologies,
- I. Welcoming the increased usage of renewable energy sources throughout Europe in recent years,
- J. Recognising that renewable energy production is currently incapable of satisfying European demands due to underdeveloped technology,
- K. Acknowledging the concerns associated with data security that are consequential of integrating households onto a widely expanding smart grid and smart metre network,
- L. Viewing with appreciation the European effort to create an internal energy market,
- M. Noting with regret that European countries lose large quantities of valuable energy as a result of a lack of efficient and durable energy storage,
- N. Noting with regret the ineffectiveness of the European Union Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS);



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1. Approves the long term aim of Europe being entirely dependent on renewable energy produced within its borders;
2. Urges that a stable transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy is ensured by:
 - a) the construction of infrastructure supporting large scale renewable energy production,
 - b) the conversion of all appliances and means of transport to ones based on renewable energy sources, in for example, cars which run on electricity or biofuels instead of those with internal combustion engines,
 - c) the endorsement of EU regulations for the standards of renewable energy installations;
3. Invites countries to consider energy production from nuclear fission or hydraulic fracturing in the short term as a viable bridge to decrease the dependence on imported fossil fuels;
4. Calls for the establishment of a temporary regulatory body regarding hydraulic fracturing with the task of creating and enforcing regulations including zoning limitations with respect to water sources, fertile soil, borders and populated areas;
5. Recognises the need to diversify the sources of European countries' energy imports;
6. Urges the developers of potential transcontinental pipelines such as Nabucco to finalise financial project plans;
7. Calls for the introduction of Building Energy Ratings (BER) throughout Europe in order to encourage greater energy efficiency;
8. Recommends countries to incentivise the construction of households with good BER by decreasing property tax;
9. Endorses mandatory installation of smart meters and internet-based remote control of household electric devices for new houses and at domestic electrical upgrades;
10. Supports the further development and installation of smart grid technologies to catalyse the electrification of transport and enable greater use of renewable energy sources;
11. Calls for the support to the construction of smart energy grids in non-European countries with the future prospect of integrating them into a unified grid with possible extension beyond Europe;
12. Further encourages the establishment and implementation of the internal energy market in order to increase competition among energy suppliers and achieve the lowest price for the end-term users;
13. Implores European governments to discontinue the subsidising of the energy market to ensure the best functioning of the internal energy markets;
14. Calls upon the Member States to support projects on energy infrastructures and renewable technologies such as high voltage power lines and nuclear fusion respectively;
15. Expresses its hope for the sharing of data amongst all European research institutes;
16. Further recommends the development of a common CO₂ emissions penalty system instead of the EU ETS.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

From Compact City Concepts to transit-oriented development: with 60% of EU citizens living in urban areas, how can the EU enhance the development of urban mobility while safeguarding both public health and sustainability, as well as accessibility and transport efficiency?

Submitted by: Arbina Ajdar (FYRM), Yiğit Efe Dalyan (TR), Ana Dascăl (RO), Anna Diehm (DE), Mari Frostad (NO), Benoît Gufflet (FR), Eveliina Hannikainen (FI), Yauheni Kasko (BE), Pontus Korsgren (SE), João Neves (PT), Ciara Robinson (UK), Emily Sabet (IT), Athanasios Theocharis (GR), Lars Melakoski (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that factors such as historical landmarks, weather conditions, geographical features and pre-existing city structures make it difficult to take joint actions regarding urban development at regional and European levels,
- B. Noting with concern that the cost of traffic congestion is estimated at 2% of the EU's Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
- C. Recognising that improving any city structure is a long term process,
- D. Bearing in mind that according to the 20-20-20 goals, there is still a need to reduce CO₂ emissions in the transport sector by 30%,
- E. Deeply concerned by the fact that urban traffic accounts for 40% of CO₂ emissions in Europe,
- F. Further concerned by the annual 2% growth of emissions in the road transport sector,
- G. Realising that citizens' lack of environmental awareness and responsibility leads to usage of environmentally harmful means of transport,
- H. Alarmed by the 2005 World Health Organisation (WHO) report on health effects of transport-related air pollution,
- I. Fully believing that public transport is not as widely used as it could be, due to it being:
 - i) costly for consumers,
 - ii) associated with an unappealing atmosphere,
 - iii) inaccessible,
 - iv) inefficient,
- J. Noting with regret that there is insufficient investment in green technology which makes it hard to develop sustainable urban infrastructure,



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- K. Observing the increase in suburban sprawl caused by various reasons often related to the perceived quality of life such as:
 - i) high noise and air pollution in city centres,
 - ii) greener areas in suburbs,
 - iii) lower costs of land in suburbs,
 - L. Noting with approval the work of the Civitas Initiative and The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the area of sustainable urban development,
 - M. Expressing its appreciation for successful schemes that encourage the use of cycling as a means of sustainable transport in several European cities;
-
- 1. Recommends the implementation of the Euro1-5 framework in every Member State in order to rank vehicles according to emissions;
 - 2. Further recommends the introduction of urban congestion charges based on Euro1-5 ranking;
 - 3. Urges further integration of all means of public transport at urban level in order to make travel more accessible and convenient;
 - 4. Suggests that the European Commission provides guidelines to each Member State for the implementation of the Lower Emission Zone (LEZ) model in polluted city centres;
 - 5. Supports the creation of Europe-wide Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) to provide more accessible information regarding travel by public transport;
 - 6. Approves the promotion of Transit Oriented Development (TOD) in expanding urban areas to ensure more efficient and sustainable growth;
 - 7. Requests the training of representatives from companies and educational institutions on environmental issues regarding urban traffic;
 - 8. Calls for more support from the ERDF through redistributing profit from congestion charges in order to modernise and make public transport more accessible;
 - 9. Calls upon further funding of:
 - a) research on alternative fuels,
 - b) research on e-vehicles,
 - c) the development of infrastructure for e-vehicles;
 - 10. Encourages the limitation of further suburban sprawl by preserving green areas in city centres and by utilising the Green Belt Strategy;
 - 11. Endorses further development of cycling schemes such as Barclays' Bikes as a sustainable means of transport, aiming for:
 - a) the provision of public bikes,
 - b) the building of docking stations,
 - c) the creation of more cycling lanes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

The EU torn between human rights promotion and economic interests: how should the EU position itself vis-à-vis China in the increasingly intense competition for control of resources in Africa?

Submitted by: Sara Alam (IT), Lourenço Cruz (PT), Irem Erduran (TR), Gesine Froese (DE), Michiel Heymans (BE), Karolina Laas-Dobrevá (EE), Leandros Lamnis (GR), Rona McKee (UK), Anna Melkina (RU), Alexander Nevrov (FI), Lina Ounissi (FR), Reinholds R. Razums (LV), Floris Rijssenbeek (CH), Einar Stefánsson (NO), Andrej Valovic (SK), Valentina Mina (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by China's growing presence in Africa and the rate at which China is taking control of African resources,
- B. Realising that China's 'no-strings-attached aid' is more attractive to Africa than the EU 'positive conditionality', which allows China's presence to expand faster than the EU,
- C. Stressing the need for the EU to take rapid action so as not to compromise its trade with Africa, and its access to Africa's resources,
- D. Deeply conscious that political diversity in the EU and differences in the foreign policy of Member States dilute the EU real power vis-à-vis China and undermine EU responsiveness in Africa,
- E. Keeping in mind that EU economy is in recession which puts the EU in a weaker position compared to China,
- F. Recognising that China owns 20% of EU debt,
- G. Taking into account that China is the biggest source of imports to the EU, its second biggest trading partner and fastest growing export market,
- H. Fully aware that the scarcity of resources in the EU and China magnifies the importance of African resources and leads to their exploitation by both parties,
- I. Deeply conscious that China is encouraging its companies to relocate to Africa, whilst flooding the African market with Chinese low-cost products thus damaging local manufacturing,
- J. Bearing in mind that the lack of transparency in trade between China and Africa triggers negative effects for the EU,
- K. Further alarmed by the poor working conditions of African workers employed by European and Chinese companies, such as low wages, long working hours and bad health and safety conditions,
- L. Noting with deep concern that China uses its own labour force in construction projects, which exacerbates the problem of high unemployment rates in Africa,



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- M. Further noting that China has set up training centres that provide African workers with manual skills for extracting raw materials, but do not teach them how to best utilise these materials,
 - N. Taking into account that 60-70% of the African population is below 25 years of age,
 - O. Expressing its appreciation to Member States that donate 0.7% of their GDP to African development via the European Development Fund (EDF), particularly for education and healthcare;
-
- 1. Calls for a unified approach of all Member States towards China, in order to ensure a stronger EU position vis-à-vis China;
 - 2. Invites African governments to establish:
 - a) laws stating that a certain percentage of the labour force employed in foreign companies and construction projects must be African,
 - b) laws making primary education compulsory in Africa thus rendering education accessible to as many people as possible;
 - 3. Supports the promotion of the long-term benefits of the EU policies amongst the African societies by holding conferences or through the mass media;
 - 4. Urges the Member States to ensure that human rights are respected by European companies operating in Africa and to impose fines when these are not respected;
 - 5. Encourages the EDF to provide theoretical knowledge to Africans on how to best utilise their resources, while complimenting it with practical skills;
 - 6. Emphasises the need for a unified approach of the various European donors and the creation of a 'general condition rules policy' for aid to Africa according to International Law;
 - 7. Congratulates Member States who donate 0.7% of their GDP to Africa and encourages those who have yet to reach this target to follow this example;
 - 8. Calls upon the European Commission (EC) to strengthen the cooperation with the African Development Bank (ADB), and to increase funding towards humanitarian and infrastructure projects;
 - 9. Recommends the EC to offer help to African governments, such as sending experts, to ensure the implementation of existing legislation on working standards;
 - 10. Further recommends the EC to establish a 'less for less, more for more' policy towards African aid receivers, implying that the more the authorities are able to reduce corruption, the more aid they will receive and vice versa;
 - 11. Encourages Member States to provide incentives for European companies seeking to invest in Africa by means of tax reduction;
 - 12. Expresses its appreciation to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that is working to ensure resource revenue transparency, whilst encouraging more African governments to join;
 - 13. Calls upon the European External Action Service (EEAS) to send observers to review the transparency of trade between Africa and China, following the EITI criteria;
 - 14. Considers an increase in duties on products that result from these trades should the above mentioned standards not be met.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

Rethinking the multiannual financial perspective 2014 - 2020: starting from a tabula rasa, what priorities should the future EU budget fund and how should the budgetary resources be distributed between these priorities?

Submitted by: Alexander Heß (DE), Julia Kurganovich (BY), Clemens Munter (AT), Bogusz Olszewski (PL), Janis Petersons (LV), Amélie Rebelo (FR), Timothy Henry Charles Tamm (EE), Daniela Teodora Toma (RO), Chara Tsoukaneri (GR), Leo Sjöberg (SE), David Soler Crespo (ES), Aleksander Stokkebø (NO), Anton Verkhovodov (UA), Ege Yücel (TR), Veronika Držková (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Believing that budget flexibility is a necessity due to the current crises and to account for unforeseen events that could negatively impact the economy,
- B. Convinced that short-term solutions necessary to tackle the current crises can conflict with the EU long-term goals such as sustainable growth,
- C. Realising the importance of synergy effects in deciding at which level decisions are being taken within the EU multi-level System - European, national and regional level,
- D. Noting with deep concern that budget cuts in vital areas can negatively affect the living standard in the EU with specific examples including, but not limited to security, education and health,
- E. Taking into account that present disparities in economic stability among Member States are inextricably linked to the overall situation in the EU,
- F. Deeply concerned about the use of incompatible policy instruments working towards conflicting aims, with an example being the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and agricultural development aid,
- G. Noting with regret that the CAP is inefficient due to:
 - i) unequal treatment of large and small agricultural units,
 - ii) the neglect of regional disparities,
 - iii) the negative monetary outcome,
 - iv) frequent and deep interference in the local and global free markets,
- H. Alarmed by national budgetary exceptions incorporated in the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) such as rebates, causing inefficiency and inequality across Member States,
- I. Affirming that cross-border infrastructure is vital for:
 - i) the functioning of the internal market,
 - ii) the mobility of EU citizens,



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- J. Taking into account that corruption and expenditure mismanagement occur both on a national and EU level,
 - K. Aware of the need to compare the EU administrative costs (accounting for 6% of the MFF) with the remaining headings of the MFF and other institutions' administrative costs,
 - L. Fully aware that the EU long-term goals for sustainable growth include the consideration of environmental aspects;
-
- 1. Calls to improve the flexibility of the MFF by:
 - a) providing tools for legislative amendments,
 - b) adjusting the MFF according to current business cycles;
 - 2. Urges a stronger focus on the common energy strategy in order to promote collaboration among Member States and decrease the EU's dependency on external energy suppliers;
 - 3. Condemns any EU budget cuts in the fields of education, healthcare and security;
 - 4. Emphasises the importance of the heading 'Citizenship and Freedom' so as to address the democratic deficit of the EU;
 - 5. Encourages prioritising the funding and establishments of projects which promote innovative growth and the creation of jobs, such as incubators;
 - 6. Strongly recommends putting more emphasis on narrowing the existing economic development gap among Member States by focussing more deeply on the heading of cohesion policies;
 - 7. Calls upon all European institutions to prioritise reforming the CAP by:
 - a) gradually decreasing CAP expenses,
 - b) increasing the focus on Pillar II,
 - c) making better use of the comparative advantage of individual Member States in the allocation of funds as to discourage production in uncompetitive areas;
 - 8. Recommends avoiding the granting of budgetary privileges, such as rebates;
 - 9. Further encourages the development of cross-border infrastructure in order to facilitate the freedom of movement and trading activities;
 - 10. Calls for allocating more funds to the European Court of Auditors (ECA) in order to combat corruption and mismanagement;
 - 11. Recommends evaluating the administrative heading in order to identify and implement potential cuts;
 - 12. Supports prioritising sustainable and environmentally friendly projects when deciding on the distribution of EU grants.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Citizens – the resource for legitimacy: how can the EU further involve its citizens in the legislative process and in a way that increases the democratic legitimacy of its institutions?

Submitted by: Ignacio Arroniz Velasco (ES), Seán Crowley (IE), Marija Dukoska (FYRM), Teresa Gisinger (AT), Claire Liaubet (FR), Charlotte Eugénie Martin (CY), Ewoud Nysingh (NL), Theodor Pantilimonescu (RO), Annemari Sepp (EE), Veronica Thunberg (SE), Jana Todorovic (RS), Machiel Todts (BE), Vladimer Utmelidze (GE), Ewelina Wołosik (PL), Olena Yermakova (UA), Magdalena Pietras (Chairperson, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep concern that the democratic legitimacy of the European Council (EurC), the Council of the European Union (CoEU) and the European Parliament (EP) relies on the governmental systems of Member States,
- B. Taking note of the different political systems of Member States which may themselves suffer from a democratic deficit,
- C. Further noting that the democratic legitimacy of the European Commission (EC) is dependent upon the democratic legitimacy of the EurC and the EP,
- D. Recognising inefficiency of both the EU executive and legislative bodies, *inter alia* originating from an overlap of responsibilities,
- E. Observing that the EP still does not hold the right of initiative, even though the EP has been attributed additional powers by the Treaty of Lisbon,
- F. Emphasising that the EP cannot be considered an equal co-legislator with the EurC, despite it being the only democratically elected EU institution,
- G. Believing that the EU legislative procedures do not provide sufficient instruments for citizens' participation,
- H. Bearing in mind that the EC is the only body holding the power to initiate formal legislative procedures in the EU,
- I. Expressing with concern that the European Citizens' Initiative (ECI) does not allow for proposals to amend the Treaties,
- J. Realising that the ECI has, so far, not led to the initiating of any formal proposals,
- K. Deeply concerned by the lack of representation of citizens' preferences within political parties which nonetheless play a key role in the legislative process,
- L. Noting with regret the lack of political involvement from EU citizens as a result of:
 - i) an insufficient amount of political information,
 - ii) the lack of trust in EU institutions,
- M. Alarmed by the lack of transparency concerning interest representation in the EU institutions, notably in the EC, for which there is no compulsory database of active lobbyists;



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1. Recommends pan-European referenda as an instrument for citizens' participation, considered only in cases of potential amendments of the Treaties;
2. Calls for the addition of clause 3.1 of article 294 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) (Official Journal 2012/C 326/01), phrased as follows: 'If the European Parliament wishes to initiate the legislative procedure, with a qualified majority in support of this proposal, the European Council (EurC) and the European Commission (EC) are obliged to support the proposal';
3. Further calls upon the EC to revise Regulation (EU) no. 211/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the citizens' initiative in order to include constitutional Amendments Requiring ECI (ARECI) if supported by 20 million EU citizens, with a minimum of 18 Member States being represented;
4. Proposes, in accordance with article 48 of the Treaty on European Union, the initiation of an ordinary revisionary procedure by the EP, with regards to aforementioned clauses 2 and 3;
5. Further suggests the aforementioned ARECI be approved by the EC and to be subjected to the ordinary legislative procedure in addition to requiring approval through a pan-European referendum, thus requiring a double majority in order to become effective;
6. Further proclaims the aforementioned ARECI to be a separate legislative procedure to the original ECI procedure which will remain in place and act simultaneously;
7. Confirms the EP right to call for any ECI to be debated in the plenary;
8. Emphasises the importance of the obligatory registration in the Transparency Register of lobbyists in all EU institutions;
9. Expresses its appreciation for the EUR-lex and InfoCuria websites as an effective resource of information about European policies and regulations for EU citizens;
10. Encourages the discussion of European issues at local level by creating citizens' assemblies (CA) in order to provide information about current ECI proposals;
11. Requests the Parliamentary Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) to lobby for an open list voting system in the upcoming EP elections with a possibility to vote for a whole political party;
12. Further recommends the aforementioned Committee examine the recalling of the European election in case of turnout is below 50%.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Linguistic diversity as a resource for the EU: what measures should the EU adopt to protect its multilingual heritage while balancing it with the efficiencies of a *lingua franca* at the institutional level?

Submitted by: Zurab Babunashvili (GE), Ornesta Bezhani (AL), Daan Brouwer (NL), Mert Deveci (TR), João Filipe Domingos (PT), Ilse Dullaert (BE), Anna Galkina (RU), Lia Kampmann (DE), Iida Kalliokoski (FI), Marko Kažić (RS), Alice Munnelly (IE), Liisa Lotta Tomp (EE), Marie Rosendahl Sirevaag (NO), Emily Stevenson (UK), Lucia-Clara Stossfellner (CH), Oksana Korchak (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Keeping in mind that the linguistic diversity of the EU covers 23 official languages and more than 60 regional and minority languages,
- B. Fully aware that the EU cannot dictate the language policy of the Member States, but can only make recommendations,
- C. Bearing in mind that many entities unofficially resort to English as a *lingua franca*,
- D. Reaffirming the goal that all European citizens should be able to communicate in their mother tongue and two foreign languages, as expressed at the meeting of the European Council (EurC) in Barcelona in 2002,
- E. Aware of the role of multilingualism in facilitating mobility and trade within the EU,
- F. Taking into consideration the difficulty in comparing the quality of international language skills among national educational system in the EU,
- G. Noting with satisfaction the progress made by lingua programmes such as Leonardo da Vinci and Erasmus,
- H. Recognising the importance of further development of the Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP),
- I. Considering the increased chances of employment for multilingual citizens in comparison to those who are monolingual,
- J. Convinced that the learning of minority languages preserves cultural heritage,
- K. Observing the educational and social advantages that result from bringing youth from different cultures together,
- L. Noting with deep concern that translations can change the understanding and credibility of legislation and when delayed can slow down working procedures,
- M. Alarmed by the lack of translators within the European Parliament (EP) for some small languages;



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1. Proclaims a long term aim to develop a *lingua franca* at EU institutional level by teaching English from an early age;
2. Reassures that any of the 23 official languages may be used within the EP;
3. Calls for the creation of a pan-European online educators' network to facilitate greater cooperation and mobility;
4. Further calls for bilingual education in kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, with the aim of fostering multilingualism from an early age;
5. Encourages secondary schools within the EU to establish partnerships between each other in order to facilitate cultural exchanges and virtual multilingual communication by means of the pan-European educators' network;
6. Recommends the implementation of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) in educational curricula;
7. Urges for the creation of educational and linguistic camps conducted in a non-native language through EU subsidisation;
8. Emphasises the importance of future and existing cultural initiatives such as the European Day of Languages and *Seachtain na Gaeilge* (Week of Irish);
9. Supports the lingua programmes with a view to increasing their reach through further EU budgetary allocations;
10. Requests an increase in the number of translation internships offered within the Directorate-General for Translations (DGT), in order to improve both the accessibility to and appeal of this profession

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

Towards a new growth paradigm of resource efficiency: which steps should European countries take to ensure economic development through a more efficient use of resources despite their increasing scarcity and rising prices?

Submitted by: Irem Arik (TR), Daria Balatsky (SE), Diana Elena Grigorescu (RO), Jannis Haendke (DE), Rita Häkkinen (FI), Artur Kohv (EE), Laying Lee (UK), Judite Petrovica (LV), Beatriz Rodrigues (PT), Jostein Todnem Sakkestad (NO), Jessica Salvi (FR), Georgios Sidiropoulos (GR), Maria Chiara Storer (IT), Arbnor Zejnullahu (KS*), Oleg Shimansky (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the mainstream 'take-make-waste' (linear) economic approach has lack of resource efficiency focus,
 - B. Recognising the direct relation between Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and increased resource consumption,
 - C. Taking into account that adjusting to a circular economy ('take-make-reuse') is a long term goal,
 - D. Realising the need for enhanced research and development in the field of resource efficiency,
 - E. Deeply concerned by the substantial discrepancies in the legislations on resource efficiency across the EU and their inability to keep track of technologic innovations,
 - F. Noting with regret the lack of cooperation between EU and non-EU countries on matters of resource efficiency,
 - G. Bearing in mind the lack of effective incentives for businesses to switch to practices favouring sustainable growth which include, but are not limited to, the renewable energy production usage,
 - H. Noting with deep concern that market speculation with resources and increasing worldwide demand have caused a substantial increase in energy prices,
 - I. Further alarmed by the lack of public awareness of the relation of rising prices for resources to their depletion;
-
1. Welcomes the European Commission (EC) declaration aiming at the EU transitioning towards a regenerative circular economy;
 2. Calls for the expansion and deepening of regional resource markets as a short-term solution;



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3. Further recommends increasing the competition on the market for renewable resources through the creation of a common European resource market by means of integrating strengthened regional resource markets as a long-term solution;
4. Endorses a wide introduction of taxes on market activity that generates negative externalities in all European countries with an envisaged gradual increase of rates over time;
5. Calls for the introduction of progressive benefits for businesses fulfilling the goals of Europe 2020 ahead of schedule by:
 - a) offering discounted emission permits to strengthen the EU Emission Trading System (ETS),
 - b) proposing tax incentives for overly-compliant businesses;
6. Encourages manufacturers to tighten the production cycle by reusing components from their bought back end-of-life products resulting in:
 - a) an overall price decrease of required materials,
 - b) lower dependency on the resource market volatility;
7. Expresses its hope that the EU introduces measures to prevent market speculation on non-renewable resources, making alternative options more competitive;
8. Endorses the utilisation of the existing framework of the EU Association Agreements with non-EU countries to call for commitments to resource efficiency with respect to environmental issues;
9. Approves adjusting existing resource trading agreements between the EU and non-EU countries to support proposals for a more sustainable future;
10. Invites donors to actively fund initiatives in the field of resource efficiency;
11. Urges the creation of cross-industry forums and research centres with a goal of:
 - a) sharing innovation and ideas to accelerate new technological development,
 - b) introducing new technologies with a focus on resource efficiency, alternative energies, non-renewable resources substitution possibilities,
 - c) creating flexible infrastructure;
12. Encourages governments of European countries to increase public awareness on resource efficiency and eco-friendly systems by:
 - a) further strengthening the support of organisations, such as the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, to provide public and private sector advice,
 - b) supporting the publication of a pan-European ranking of countries and companies according to pollution and resource inefficiency rates.

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

Towards the European Banking Union: following a political agreement to create a Single Supervisory Mechanism for the EU banking system, what steps, if any, should the EU take to stabilise the European banking system and its alignment with the real economy?

Submitted by: Amina Abdulle (IT), Alexander Bratthall (SE), Athina Firtinidou (GR), Adela Iacobov (RO), Christiane Kahrs (NO), Güniz Kama (TR), Matthias Klonner (AT), Katharina Koethke (DE), Dana Kristiāna Skrupska (LV), Milan Mag (HU), Yanis Mehdi (FR), Martin Ollinen (FI), Manuel Ramos (PT), Grace Smith (UK), Yannick Weber (CH), Richard Janoušek (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by insufficient banking regulation by the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), highlighted by the recent financial crisis,
- B. Noting that the current degree of European economic integration requires common banking regulatory standards,
- C. Fully aware of the potential conflict of interests between supervisory and monetary policy roles of institutions within the banking sector,
- D. Confident in the supervisory competence of the European Banking Authority (EBA),
- E. Further noting with regret the delayed implementation of the Basel III regulation scheme,
- F. Convinced of the necessity of a stable banking sector for sustainable growth,
- G. Deeply concerned by the lack of confidence in the European banking system,
- H. Fully aware of the negative impact of bank runs on the stability of the banking sector,
- I. Taking into consideration the negative impact bank failures have on the real economy, among which credit crunch,
- J. Observing the interdependence of sovereign debt and banking crises,
- K. Expressing its dissatisfaction that, as of December 2012, 4.7 trillion euros of taxpayers' money have been used in guarantees and other relief measures to the European Banking sector,
- L. Recognising the various economic conditions of Member States,
- M. Having considered the competitive disadvantage caused by the implementation of a Financial Transaction Tax (FTT) on a European level;



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1. Calls upon the EBA to create a banking regulation framework to be applied to all EU banks;
2. Authorises the European Central Bank (ECB) to impose stricter regulation on systemically important banks, within the abovementioned framework;
3. Approves the creation of the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) under the ECB as the first step towards a European Banking Union (EBU);
4. Calls for an equal voting system for all members of the EBU within the SSM;
5. Calls for separation of the supervisory and monetary bodies within the ECB;
6. Reaffirms that systemically unimportant banks will continue to be supervised by National Central Banks (NCBs);
7. Confirms the role of the EBA as a supervisory body for NCBs;
8. Proclaims the prompt implementation of Basel III regulation scheme as part of the EBA framework to be:
 - a) compulsory within the EBU,
 - b) recommended for other Member States;
9. Declares the EBU compulsory for the Eurozone countries and desirable for other Member States;
10. Further requests an EU-wide Common Deposit Guarantee Scheme (CDGS) funded by:
 - a) Member States in the short run,
 - b) the banking sector in the long run;
11. Calls for the creation of a Common Bank Resolution Mechanism (CBRM) consisting of:
 - a) a Bank Resolution Central Agency (BRCA),
 - b) a gradually created Common Bank Resolution Fund (CBRF) financed by the banking sector,
 - c) a financial backstop provided by the European Stability Mechanism (ESM);
12. Approves the ESM to lend money directly to systemically important banks in order to prevent bankruptcy;
13. Encourages the implementation of an FTT on a global level;
14. Emphasises the obligation of all Member States to respect the Fiscal Pact;
15. Supports the development of strategies that will assist struggling economies to comply with the Fiscal Pact.

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

Personal vs. marketable data: how can European countries guarantee the protection of citizens' privacy and the individual ownership of European internet users' personal data while allowing for the development of business projects in a new era of social media and communication?

Submitted by: Lara Van Bladel (BE), Valeriya Boyko (UA), Tom Cantillon (IE), Levente Cipak (RS), Andrzej Daniluk (PL), My Dong Diem Nga (RU), Nana Gurgenidze (GE), Kaspar Kipp (EE), Sophie Klusen (DE), Alba Kuçi (AL), Lotta Moisala (FI), Katie Pennick (UK), Ondřej Soukup (CZ), Cassie Tingen (NL), João Oliveira (PT), Anna Zellweger (CH), Marie Dromey (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully believing that disclosing personal data is both:
 - i) a natural part of social media and communication,
 - ii) a key aspect of internet based businesses,
- B. Deeply concerned that the Data Protection Directive (DPD),
- C. Faces serious challenges due to rapid technological advancement and globalisation,
- D. Noting with deep concern that consent is assumed rather than asked for data processing,
- E. Contemplating consumers' distrust in online transactions,
- F. Believing that citizens' personal data can be used by service providers, in ways unidentified to the owner of the aforementioned data,
- G. Noting with regret that current data protection regulations do not apply when data is taken outside of the EU,
- H. Realising individuals' inability to fully and permanently delete their personal information held by different service providers,
- I. Taking into consideration that the digital economy is dependent on processing personal data,
- J. Alarmed by the lack of harmonisation regarding data protection rights across Europe which result in:
 - i) unequal levels of data protection across Europe,
 - ii) an uneven playing field between Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs),
 - iii) MNCs needing to work with multiple National Data Protection Authorities (NDPA) and their requirements,
 - iv) excessive administrative costs,



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- K. Noting with approval the European Commission proposed reforms of the DPD, with a specific regard to:
- i) the “right to be forgotten”,
 - ii) a single, pan-European, set of data protection rules,
 - iii) security breaches that must be reported within 24 hours to the NDPA,
 - iv) MNCs only working with the national authority in the country in which they have their main establishment,
 - v) the application of EU rules to companies not based in the EU,
 - vi) the strengthening of national data protection authorities;
-
1. Calls for the introduction an EU wide media campaign aiming to inform individuals of their right to data protection through various mediums, such as interactive web activities and videos;
 2. Urges the European Commission to implement the proposed reforms to the DPD;
 3. Calls for the NDPAs to be responsible for spear-heading the pan-European data protection rules across all Member States;
 4. Encourages consent be obtained explicitly and concisely through employing various visual techniques such as:
 - a) a colour coding system,
 - b) videos,
 - c) a succinct summary;
 5. Supports EU citizens being able to refer cases to their NDPA even when their data has been processed outside of their home country;
 6. Requests the creation and implementation of a “Data Transparency Model” (DTM) which informs EU internet users of:
 - a) what data is being generated,
 - b) how the aforementioned data will be used;
 7. Considers implementing a tiered, opt-in consent model in which individuals can choose the specific personal data they would allow to be accessed and used by businesses;
 8. Recommends putting an ‘expiration date’ on the DPD;
 9. Encourages national data protection authorities to issue a Quality Assurance Certificate (QAC) to companies who display good data protection practice.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

From a continent to a world of peace: in the light of the recently awarded Nobel Peace Prize, how can the EU best contribute to fostering peace outside its borders and to what extent should this be achieved through the use of military means?

Submitted by: Gabriele Bersano (IT), Deniz Cekirge (TR), Eleana Demosthenous (CY), Felipe Agustin De Murga Flores (ES), Yasmin Dinar (SE), Yasmin El Boudi (FR), Sara Kajevikj (FYROM), Dimitra Karakioulaki (GR), Oliver Matonoha (CZ), Anamaria Olaru (RO), Oleksii Prylipka (UA), Robin Simonse (NL), Robertas Skliaustas (LT), Marta Inga Wnuszynska (PL), Nastassia Yaromenka (BY), Boaz Manger (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the unique competency of the EU in combining civilian and military means in its foreign policy when compared to other international organisations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the United Nations (UN),
- B. Expressing its appreciation of the successful EU policies, such as the enlargement policies and the 2003 European Security Strategy, that promote:
 - i) democracy,
 - ii) rule of law,
 - iii) human rights,
 - iv) stability and security,
- C. Aware of the afore mentioned policies becoming increasingly ineffective as they approach their upper limits, as is evident from the enlargement process,
- D. Emphasising the use of military means to be but one of many ways available to the EU to foster peace outside its borders,
- E. Further emphasising that military force is occasionally needed to enable non-military peace-building means,
- F. Reaffirming military intervention in third nations to always be a highly political decision, which limits the frequency and effectiveness of interventions,
- G. Fully believing that having a united voice in matters related to foreign affairs would allow the EU efforts to foster peace outside its borders to be more effective,
- H. Appreciating of the integrated '3D approach' to international peace and security, as defined as a combination of diplomacy, development and defence,
- I. Observing most current threats to peace to be categorised as either interstate conflicts, intrastate conflicts or oppressive regimes,



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- J. Realising that most conflicts are caused by a variety of factors including:
 - i) ethnic and sectarian disputes,
 - ii) secession of regions or ethnic groups,
 - iii) historic factors,
 - iv) unequal access to resources,
 - K. Emphasising that peace is further endangered by failures of governments which include:
 - i) facilitating the indoctrination of the civilian population,
 - ii) disrespecting the separation of powers,
 - iii) violation of human rights,
 - iv) a lack of transparency,
 - v) a failure to implement the basic values of democracy,
 - L. Realising that minor conflicts often act as proxies for larger-scale conflicts;
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- 1. Calls for the establishment of a new European treaty on Mass Atrocity Response Operations (MARO) that authorises:
 - a) a MARO to be launched in the event of crimes against humanity in a given third nation,
 - b) MAROs to take place without a mandate from the United Nations Security Council (UNSC),
 - c) the establishment of the EU Military Headquarters (EUHQ) charged with the coordination of MAROs,
 - d) the establishment of the office for the Commissioner for Human Rights of the European Union (CHREU),
 - e) the CHREU to report to the European Commission;
 - 2. Invites Member States cooperating on military interventions through a European Framework to utilise the coordination capacities of the newly established EUHQ;
 - 3. Suggests the implementation of diplomatic sanctions by the EU on nations that are designated by the CHREU to seriously violate human rights;
 - 4. Strongly supports the continuation of the successful efforts of the European External Action Service (EEAS) to strengthen cooperation with international organisations through diplomatic channels;
 - 5. Calls for the creation of economic programmes, lowering trade barriers and sharing industrial information, as incentives for nations who do not have failing governments as previously defined;
 - 6. Authorises police training missions to take place after successful conflict resolution to promote long-term peace;
 - 7. Requests the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, to further mediate the relationship between larger states in order to prevent further proxy conflicts from escalating;

8. Further calls for the establishment of an educational program called Education for Peace (EfP), staffed by EU civil servants, that will provide teachers and educational material to nations who so desire in order to:
 - a) promote the values of democracy, human rights and tolerance,
 - b) provide advice to existing educational facilities in a nation.

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