



Resolution booklet

Passed Resolutions

48th International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Stavanger,
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Content

1. Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II	3
The challenge in multicultural society: How can Europe encourage “successful” and “reasonable” integration? What impact would the accession of Turkey into the EU have on this issue?	
2. Committee on Culture and Education I	5
“Kidnapping and live executions on TV – giving terrorists public attention?” Should Europe restrict the freedom of the media in its broadcasting of such events?	
3. Committee on Culture and Education II	6
A European Identity: Is the adoption of the Constitutional Treaty an adequate basis for the development of a European Identity or are there further measures that need to be taken?	
4. Committee on Development I.....	8
Europe and its colonial hangover: Is the history of the European colonial powers preventing the growth of a truly common European development policy and how can the EU look to the future?	
5. Committee on Development II	11
AIDS, disease and war: Is debt relief the way forward to improve the situation of people in developing countries?	
6. Committee on Foreign Affairs II	13
No end in sight to the violence and terror in the Middle East: What action should the EU take in support of a just and equitable peace in Israel and Palestine?	
7. Committee on Human Rights I	16
Authoritarian and totalitarian neighbours: How can the EU best promote respect for human rights and democracy in Belarus?	
8. Committee on Human Rights II	18
Made in China – sold in Europe: Is Europe’s wealth based on cheap foreign labour force and what should the position of the EU be in this area?	
9. Committee on Industry, Research and Energy	20
Dwindling energy resources: Is a united Europe approach to encourage the use of regenerative energy the right way forward, and what measures should be adopted?	
10. Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (failed resolution).....	22
Oil or fish: How should the conflicts regarding the exploitation of the oil and gas resources north of the Arctic Circle and in the Barents Sea be resolved?	

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

The challenge in multicultural society: How can Europe encourage “successful” and “reasonable” integration? What impact would the accession of Turkey into the EU have on this issue?

Submitted by: Ruth Arkley (GBR), Katerina Dionissieva (BGR), Ronny Miguel Gouveia (PRT), Danijel Ivkovic (AUT), Helga Kalm (EST), Moritz Meister (DEU), Mari Irem Muftuoglu (NOR), Handan Orel (TUR), Caroline Parnot (FRA), Laura Schröder (SWE), Kristine Soloha (LVA), Ken Vanhalle (BEL), Raj Gathani (Chairperson, GBR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining “multiculturalism” as the interactive co-existence of peoples of different ethnicities, religions and nationalities,
 - B. Defining “native” to pertain to a host country,
 - C. Defining “immigrant” to pertain to an individual of another country residing in a host country,
 - D. Declaring integration to be the balance of the preservation of the immigrant culture with the adoption of the native culture,
 - E. Proposing that the promotion of a pan-European identity will provide a common foundation for a European multicultural society,
 - F. Recognising that the accession of Turkey will significantly broaden the multicultural scope of the EU in a potentially problematic manner,
 - G. Acknowledging that such problems could be resolved by closer integration of peoples and states within the EU,
 - H. Regretting the difficulties caused by intolerance, prejudice and disrespect in the EU,
 - I. Convinced that these difficulties would be lessened by education in and exposure to other cultures,
 - J. Confident that secularism in the EU and state institutions provide the necessarily objective foundation for a society of equal cultures,
 - K. Noting that the maintenance of dialogue between religious bodies and the state would promote mutual understanding and respect,
 - L. Believing that mass migration problems caused by the accession of poorer countries, especially Turkey, can be resolved with certain economic measures;
-
- 1. Requests a government fund for all cultural groups including those seeking to teach immigrant languages and cultures;
 - 2. Calls for free and compulsory classes for immigrants in order for them to learn the native language within a reasonable time period;
 - 3. Insists that all EU and state institutions be secular;
 - 4. Urges governmental bodies within the EU not to interfere with religious institutions but to maintain dialogue with them;
 - 5. Affirms that religious studies be taught in all EU state-schools:
 - a) compulsorily,

- b) only as an academic discipline,
 - c) as an exploration of all major belief systems;
6. Strongly recommends the introduction of standardised EU citizenship classes covering EU history, politics and economics for all schools within the EU;
7. Encourages multicultural understanding by means of:
- a) youth camps,
 - b) student exchange programs,
 - c) funding multicultural organisations,
 - d) establishing cultural centres serving as meeting points for different cultures,
 - e) EU sponsored events for all age groups of people from both Member States and candidate states;
8. Asserts that a common European identity will be facilitated by:
- a) common anti-discrimination laws for all Member States and candidate countries,
 - b) increased transparency of EU institutions;
9. Stresses the need for media campaigns that:
- a) are factual to combat cultural prejudice,
 - b) relate the EU to people's daily lives;
10. Seeks to initially regulate labour flow between poor new Member States and old Member States with the aim of eventual deregulation;
11. Intends to provide financial assistance to companies that invest in poor new Member State, should investment need encouragement.

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

“Kidnapping and live executions on TV – giving terrorists public attention?” Should Europe restrict the freedom of the media in its broadcasting of such events?

Submitted by: Caroline Folmer (NLD), Sebastian Nicolae Ganea (ROU), Laura Ghidoni (ITA), Aris Gountaras (GRC), Hannes Gärtner (DEU), Carl Hutchinson (GBR), Christina Knogler (AUT), Kathrin Loppacher (CHE), Ana Paula Pereira (PRT), Loizos Skoutellas (CYP), Kateřina Suchánková (CZE), Siim Vahtrus (EST), Pinja Vallivaara (FIN), Pamela McGill (President, GBR), Samuel Sieber (Chair, CHE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- M. Aware of the fact that the most accessible type of mass media is TV,
 - N. Acknowledging that showing live executions and kidnapping on TV may stimulate terrorist activities,
 - O. Concerned that the media does not always fulfil its duties,
 - P. Defining the responsibility of the media to include:
 - a) the compromise between freedom and order,
 - b) informing and educating at the same time,
 - c) remaining objective,
 - d) respecting human rights,
 - Q. Realising the importance of educating society, particularly the youth on the subject of terrorism in the media,
 - R. Emphasising the present power and influence that the media holds over the general public,
 - S. Bearing in mind that the media plays an important role in upholding democracy,
 - T. Conscious that increased exposure to real life violence in TV may make people immune or apathetic to such acts;
-
- 12. Proclaims that the transmission of real life violence on TV is unacceptable;
 - 13. Solemnly confirms that no government should control the media;
 - 14. Calls upon broadcasting agencies and governments to work together to form a code of conduct outlining the principles to which the media should adhere;
 - 15. Urges that the code of conduct be based on human rights as described by the UN;
 - 16. Encourages the media to create a self regulatory body, “EUROWATCH”, with the aim to ensure the principles of the code of conduct are maintained;
 - 17. Recommends that media broadcasting companies establish a balance between order and freedom;
 - 18. Requests the creation of public awareness programmes regarding the effect of the media;
 - 19. Supports the re-enforcement of pre-existing TV age restrictions.

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

A European Identity: Is the adoption of the Constitutional Treaty an adequate basis for the development of a European Identity or are there further measures that need to be taken?

Submitted by: Pavlos Andreadis-Papadimitriou (GRC), Adelina Andreeva (BGR), Joris Bervoet (FRA), Javier Conejos Montenegro (ESP), Daniela Dujmovic (SVN), Benjamin Helles (SWE), Patric Kühne (DEU), Dan McCormack (IRL), Anna Molinari (ITA), Linda Peterkopa (LVA), Daria Rummyantseva (BLR), Erik Schmidt Jarl (NOR), Frederik Schottey (BEL), Simon Kürsener (Vice-President, CHE)

The European Youth Parliament,

U. Defining "European Identity" to be a:

- i) feeling of community originating from an appreciation of Europe's multiculturalism,
- ii) shared vision of Europe,
- iii) common base of values,

V. Recognising such values to be:

- i) democracy,
- ii) human rights,
- iii) freedom of movement,
- iv) equality,
- v) secularism,
- vi) solidarity,

W. Realising the lack of community feeling within the EU,

X. Consequently realising the need for further measures which promote European Identity,

Y. Confident that the approval of the Constitutional Treaty will lead to a perception of a more stable and progressive Europe, both internally and internationally,

Z. Observing that the Constitutional Treaty:

- i) defines European Citizenship and Identity as two separate concepts,
- ii) states that the European Identity is a complement to national identity,
- iii) proclaims its hope that Europe will overcome its historical differences and unite in the vision of a common future,

AA. Taking into account that the development of the concept of a European Identity can influence local and national tradition and culture,

BB. Alarmed by a perceivably prevalent lack of interest among European citizens in the Constitution and other pan-European issues,

CC. Noting with satisfaction that the adoption of a common currency and treaties, such as Schengen and Maastricht, have had a positive influence on the mindset of European citizens,

DD. Expressing its concern about the growing gap between pro-European politicians and hesitant citizens,

EE. Recognising that the EU is a highly multilingual area where communication problems may occur,

FF. Acknowledging English to be a language widely spoken internationally,

GG. Fully aware of the different methods of teaching languages within the EU;

20. Finds having a single person or small body of individuals officially representing the EU unacceptable;
21. Considers referenda to be a way of improving active European Citizenship, thus strengthening the sense of a European Identity;
22. Identifies proper education as one of the most important requirements for the development of political awareness and critical thinking;
23. Reaffirms that open borders and freedom of movement are necessary for gaining a feeling of unity;
24. Urges the use of the relevant native language during judicial, executive, and legislative work in the EU;
25. Accepts that English be taught as the first language after Member States' official languages;
26. Calls upon the standardisation of English tests in order to ensure a high level of proficiency;
27. Supports the idea of a mandatory additional European language apart from Member States' official languages and English being taught;
28. Endorses:
 - a) the adoption of a European allegory,
 - b) student exchange programmes within the EU,
 - c) the creation of European employment agencies to ensure free labour movement in co-operation with national agencies,
 - d) the development of institutions such as European sport associations, TV channels, forums and concerts in order to strengthen European Identity,
 - e) the development of the Bachelor-Master education system;
29. Deeply convinced that the Constitutional Treaty represents, on a world stage, a message of unity with values such as freedom, democracy and equality;
30. Encourages the adoption of the Euro as a common currency for all Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT I

Europe and its colonial hangover: Is the history of the European colonial powers preventing the growth of a truly common European development policy and how can the EU look to the future?

Submitted by: Queli Tiago Alves (PRT), Luka Colic (HRV), Miikka Heiskanen (FIN), Sabine Hindiger (AUT), Marina Huz (UKR), Christopher Kelly (IRL), Gustav Kihlberg (SWE), Milena Kirandziska (MKD), Strahinja Mladenovic (CYP), Philipp Renz (CHE), Rob Spee (NLD), Sarah 'T Joncke (BEL), Alexey Tumantsev (RUS), John Whale (GBR), Melanie Raouzeos (Chairperson, CHE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- HH. Acknowledging the impact of colonial history on the social, economic and political aspects of life, in both ex-colonial powers and their former colonies,
- II. Considers that European colonial history influences the present state of a common European development policy,
- JJ. Aware that colonialism led to the imposition of foreign values, traditions and heritage resulting in the disintegration of native culture identity,
- KK. Reaffirming the fact that developing countries require the basic needs of:
 - a) health care,
 - b) fair labour conditions,
 - c) investments in education and technology,
 - d) improved infrastructure,
- LL. Keeping in mind that current workforce exploitation is a major obstacle in the advancement of developing economies,
- MM. Further noting the poor level of secondary and tertiary industry in the developing world,
- NN. Believing that current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is discriminatory,
- OO. Further believes that the CAP impedes the progress of Less Developed Countries (LDC's) agriculture,
- PP. Realising that there is a lack of fair trade in the world market,
- QQ. Taking note of the power imbalance in the International Monetary Fund (IMF),
- RR. Conceding that the debt of the developing world will never be repaid until their economies have improved,
- SS. Concerned at the clear existence of tension between:
 - a) former colonies and former colonial powers,
 - b) former colonies with each other,
- TT. Inspired by the initiative of former socialist states in adopting the principles of EU development,
- UU. Deeply concerned about the possibility of corruption in developing governments,
- VV. Observing that the work of current organisation such as the Overseas Development Institution (ODI) and the European Centre for Developing Policy (ECDPM) has been inefficient,
- WW. Bearing in mind that current EU development policy requires revision in light of the ascension of the new member states,

- XX. Acknowledging that a new common European development policy could be implemented through bodies such as the Directorate General of Development (DGD),
- YY. Concerned that the wrongful implementation of the EU development policy may lead to new colonialism and a new dependence on More Developed Countries (MDC's);
31. Aims to promote awareness and understanding of the situation in LDC's with a view to helping disadvantaged human beings;
 32. Solemnly confirms its commitment to preserving the diverse array of culture, language and heritage in LDC's during development;
 33. Encourages the elimination of international and intra-national tensions through education, promotion of multiculturalism, transparency in the development process and regular feedback to the DGD;
 34. Suggests the promotion of human rights, democracy, stable governance, rule of law and sustainable and equitable humanitarian, social and economic development through education;
 35. Recommends the introduction and implementation of a SDP (Sustainable Development Policy) with funds being allocated to the key areas of:
 - i) trade and industrial development,
 - ii) support for macro-economic policies and economic integration,
 - iii) transport and infrastructure,
 - iv) health care and sanitation,
 - v) education and training,
 - vi) food security and emergency aid,
 - vii) social development, good governance, promotion of human rights and rule of law,
 - viii) culture, language and heritage;
 36. Has resolved that basic human needs are given priority under the SDP;
 37. Further suggests that the development policy should be revised accordingly to the needs of LDC's, which are decided through a research programme;
 38. Proclaims that aid supplied demands cooperation between the LDC's and the EU;
 39. Endorses the economic development in LDC's by:
 - i) promoting their products,
 - ii) supporting their industries,
 - iii) aiding the development of resources;
 40. Draws attention to the exclusive and discriminatory nature of the current CAP;
 41. Urges the EU to review the CAP;
 42. Calls for the reform of the voting structure of the IMF;
 43. Requests that:
 - i) the LDC's interest on debts are reduced or eliminated,
 - ii) the LDC's debts are reduced or eliminated;
 44. Designates that the DGD should aim to promote peace and stability;
 45. Further calls for the mediation of the DGD among and within LDC's;
 46. Designates specific amounts of the development aid for the key areas as outlined in the SDP;

47. Calls for regular investigation to ensure that earmarked funds are used appropriately;
48. Proposes the consolidation of:
 - i) the ODI,
 - ii) the ECDPM (European Centre for Development Policy)
 - iii) the DGD, the ODI and the ECDPM into one large development body under the name DGD;
49. Proposes that the reformed DGD will be given a prominent role in the implementation of EU development policy;
50. Further suggest the DGD to administer the European Development Fund (EDF);
51. Plans to allocate the development funds to LDC's in relation to their Human Development Index (HDI) and SDP;
52. States the contributions of all EU members to the EDF according to their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita;
53. Urges the DGD to perform detailed reviews of both itself and the development progress of the LDC's every five years;
54. Recommends the:
 - i) implementation of the development policy within a specific time period,
 - ii) continuation of the implementation by the DGD beyond this time period;
55. Emphasises the need for greater NGO co-operation with the DGD and one another in relation to development and research;
56. Expresses its hope that the implementation of the SDP will lead to a decrease in the economic disparity between developed countries and LDC's.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT II

AIDS, disease and war: Is debt relief the way forward to improve the situation of people in developing countries?

Submitted by: Eleni-Sofia Adamopoulou (GRC), Lily Cannon (CYP), Marie Font (FRA), Anna Fox (AUT), Kaisa-Maarja Jagula (EST), Josiane Makolo Bilonda (BEL), Stefan Manevski (MKD), Kathryn Moffitt (GBR), Sara Miguel Moreira (PRT), Silje Nerland Kolnes (NOR), Birte Sanders (DEU), Tomi Simula (FIN), Xanne Slot (NLD), Jakub Snajberg (CZE), Estibalitz Soto Alañón (ESP), Gabi Stacher (CHE), Robert Voelzer (Vice-President, CYP)

The European Youth Parliament,

ZZ. Confident that debt relief, followed by additional progressive measures can improve the situation in developing countries,

AAA. Fully aware that the main causes of AIDS, disease and war in developing countries are to a greater extent caused by economic and political instability and poverty,

BBB. Convinced that the current situation in many developing countries is mostly derived from the allocation of the majority of resources towards the production of primary commodities which cause price fluctuations and poverty,

CCC. Bearing in mind that the lack of adequate healthcare, education and information results in a dramatic deterioration of the existing situation,

DDD. Noting with regret that most developed countries tend to exclude some developing countries from international trade transactions,

EEE. Deeply disturbed by the current conflict situation that exists in some of these countries, which leads to famine and creates a breeding ground for contagious diseases,

FFF. Taking into account the existence of corrupt governments in some developing countries,

GGG. Realising that foreign aid is difficult to efficiently distribute,

HHH. Having examined the situation in some developing countries, it is evident that severe violation of basic human rights continues today,

III. Taking into consideration that developing countries have unique and individual circumstances as regards debt relief, that need to be examined separately;

57. Urges developed countries to grant conditional reduction of debt as one of the steps to improve the situation in developing countries;

58. Further recommends that cancellation of debt be granted to certain developing countries once individual circumstances of these countries have been examined;

59. Designates that debt relief in developing countries should be accompanied by a set of conditions for reform and development in the following areas:

- i) sustainable development,
- ii) respect of human and civil rights,
- iii) improvement of education and healthcare,
- iv) economic development,
- v) co-operation with international organisations;

60. Requests international organisations play an important role in monitoring of debt relief in developing countries, ensuring it is efficiently distributed once the above conditions have been met;

61. Further encourages nations to co-operate in order to provide Merit Goods for the people living in developing countries;
62. Recommends that developed countries encourage fair trade with developing countries to give them greater success in economic growth;
63. Accepts that more attention must be placed on other sectors of the economy, in developing countries, other than the primary sector;
64. Draws attention to the fact that steady economic growth, stability and development attracts foreign investment;
65. Further suggests that developing countries promote tourism which is a valuable source of income for developing countries;
66. Encourages developing countries to mutually respect international borders and ethnic differences and to promote the use of diplomatic means to resolve conflicts and achieve peace;
67. Further recommends that developed countries provide guidance which incorporates the most appropriate and effective technology to bring about greater productivity for developing countries and modernisation;
68. Promotes further sexual education to raise the level of awareness of contagious and sexually transmitted diseases such as AIDS;
69. Calls upon countries and international organisations to ensure transparency in the process of debt relief in order to secure proper distribution of relief amongst the population;
70. Solemnly confirms that further education in developing countries can lead to financial stability and a better qualified workforce.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

No end in sight to the violence and terror in the Middle East: What action should the EU take in support of a just and equitable peace in Israel and Palestine?

Submitted by: Onur Alper (TUR), Dag Inge Bøe (NOR), Simona Grozeva (BGR), Siobhan Killen (IRL), Lacina Koné (FRA), Andreas Koualis (CYP), Daniel Lüttgau (DEU), Maarja Pakats (EST), Richard Royal (GBR), Manuel Rusch (CHE), Verena Schäffer (AUT), Ivana Simic (HRV), Václav Strárec (CZE), Ilja Tykesson (SWE), Ian Millar (Chairperson, GBR)

The European Youth Parliament,

JJJ. Recognising that both Israelis and Palestinians have an historical claim to the disputed land,
having studied the history of the area,

KKK. Taking into account the influences from neighbouring countries,

LLL. Reaffirming the EU proposal for a 'Two-State Solution' in the Israel-Palestine conflict,

MMM. Emphasising the need for equality between all groups in the conflict,

NNN. Noting with regret the presumed perception of the link between the Palestinian Authority and terrorism,

OOO. Fully aware of the role religion plays in this conflict,

PPP. Noting with deep concern the conflict between Muslims, Jews and Christians in Jerusalem,

QQQ. Recognising the need for a united European approach to the conflict in accordance with the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP),

RRR. Deeply regretting that the majority of Palestinian deep water wells have been annexed by the West Bank Wall,

SSS. Deeply concerned by the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip,

TTT. Deeply disturbed by the numerous human rights violations committed by both Israelis and Palestinians,

UUU. Concerned by the political censorship practised by the Israeli government,

VVV. Realising that Israel is heavily dependent on its military economy,

WWW. Believes that the aforementioned military economy creates a climate of mistrust,

XXX. Fully aware of the need for donations and humanitarian aid,

YYY. Noting with approval the efforts of organisations such as the Middle East Peace Project (MEPP) to encourage peace in Israel and Palestine,

ZZZ. Guided by the principle that education holds the key to sustaining peace and development in the Middle East,

AAAA. Further noting the possible influence of the media in the facilitation or destruction of peace,

BBBB. Alarmed by the apparent lack of progress made by the International Quartet following the failure of the 'Roadmap to Peace',

CCCC. Taking into consideration that a newly formed Palestinian state would need support in establishing its own infrastructure,

DDDD. Deeply concerned that homes for both Israelis and Palestinians are needed to ensure a stable peace,

EEEE. Bearing in mind that recent developments demonstrate a move from both sides in the direction of a peaceful resolution,

FFFF. Deeply convinced that peace can only be brokered through negotiations between both sides;

71. Urges a ceasefire to be declared so that the peace process can be effective;

72. Condemns terrorist activity;

73. Resolves to continue working closely within the International Quartet in relation to the Israel-Palestine conflict;

74. Recommends the formation of a European Mission in Palestine with the remit of:

- i) assisting in elections,
- ii) peacekeeping,
- iii) counter terrorism,
- iv) observing human rights violations;

75. Insists that the European Mission work in co-operation with the Israelis and Palestinians;

76. Offers to facilitate the negotiations between Israel and Palestine through:

- i) the option of Europe as a neutral place to discuss the issue,
- ii) European mediators;

77. Draws attention to the need for the EU to support self-determination in a new Palestinian state;

78. Calls for transparency in the Palestinian and Israeli administration to reduce the belief that either authority is attached to undesirable associations;

79. Recommends the formation of Jerusalem as a neutral zone so that religious persons of all faiths have access to the city;

80. Strongly condemns the restriction of the Palestinian water supply;

81. Insists on renewed water access for Palestinians;

82. Calls upon Israeli forces to withdraw from negotiated Palestinian areas so that the peace process may continue;

83. Wishes for the implementation of the ECHR Act within Israel and Palestine so that all individuals are treated equally;

84. Encourages Israeli and Palestinian Authorities to work alongside NGOs in facilitating the humanitarian effort within the region with the assistance of financial, technological and logistical support;

85. Approves the financial support of NGOs upon the condition of budget monitoring;

86. Supports NGOs in other efforts to establish homes for refugees and displaced settlers during and after the negotiation period;

87. Further requests the appropriation of EU funds to finance the development of education facilities within Israel and Palestine;

88. Approves the distribution of EU funds so that the Israelis and Palestinians alike have access to scholarships for European initiatives;

89. Encourages the European Commission to:

- i) recommend the formation of a committee of both Israeli and Palestinian journalists to observe and report on the situation,
- ii) declare a wish for the distribution of pamphlets for public education on mutual understanding and cultural differences;

90. Encourages the continuation of unbiased charity and relief work via religious institutions;
91. Expresses hope that the EU can strengthen trade relations with Israel in order to diversify the Israeli economy;
92. Calls for the support of Palestinian economic growth by trading, investment and aid.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

Authoritarian and totalitarian neighbours: How can the EU best promote respect for human rights and democracy in Belarus?

Submitted by: Veronika Andersson Gosk (SWE), Tiago André Caldas (PRT), Hannah Cave (NOR), Matěj Chvalkovský (CZE), Vasile Ciprian Ciurba (ROU), Helen Fyaerts (BEL), Yana Marchanka (BLR), Simon McKeagney (IRL), Guillaume Noel (FRA), Tereza Pendondgis (CYP), Riita Päätaalo (FIN), Vladimir Trukhachev (RUS), Justina Wajolzik (POL), Tara O'Leary (Chairperson, IRL)

The European Youth Parliament,

GGGG. Deeply concerned that President Alexandr Lukashenka has changed the constitution in 1996 and again in 2004 to extend his presidential terms,

HHHH. Aware of the fact that the elections were proved to be illegitimate on several occasions,

IIII. Deeply disturbed by the violation of human rights by Lukashenka's regime,

JJJJ. Deeply concerned by Lukashenka's overwhelming control of all aspects of life,

KKKK. Realising that the people of Belarus are often unaware of their rights as individuals,

LLLL. Bearing in mind the absence of information regarding international affairs among common citizens,

MMMM. Keeping in mind that while all spheres of Belarusian life such as the economy, politics, and culture are influenced by Russia, it is still an independent state,

NNNN. Concerned by the ineffectiveness of governmental trade unions,

OOOO. Identifying the problem of nepotism and corruption in ruling circles,

PPPP. Fully aware that the current political situation effects the levels of foreign investment,

QQQQ. Alarmed by the banning of youth NGOs, trade unions and opposition parties,

RRRR. Noting with regret the low standard of wages and treatment in the workplace,

SSSS. Fully conscious that educated and politically active people are leaving the country in search of a better life,

TTTT. Further emphasising the disappearance of prominent figures, who are considered a threat to the regime of Lukashenka,

UUUU. Noting with deep concern that Belarusians experience fear and suppression due to indoctrination, control and massive governmental propaganda,

VVVV. Realising that the programmes currently in place, such as the OSCE, are not functioning properly,

WWWW. Strongly condemns the restrictions and bans imposed upon the national mass media,

XXXX. Noting with regret the lack of awareness regarding the situation in Belarus both in Europe and on a worldwide scale;

93. Urges the Belarusian government to abide by the original constitution and the Bill of Rights;

94. Recommends an increase in the number and authority of neutral international observers to ensure the legitimacy of the elections and transparency of political competition;

95. Encourages increased diplomatic pressure on Lukashenka and figures of authority who are violating human rights;
96. Calls for the establishment of independent committees to promote human rights and democracy through the creation of and investment in projects and programmes to educate;
97. Recommends the establishment of an EU body designed to promote the concept of democracy and inform Belarusian citizens of their rights through:
 - i) conferences,
 - ii) lectures in colleges,
 - iii) distributive material;
98. Requests more informative reports on the situation in Belarus in international newspapers, media and educational systems;
99. Supports international demonstrations against human rights' violations in Belarus;
100. Further invites Belarus to join international conferences so that a peaceful solution may be found;
101. Affirms that the EU should implement its measures in a moderate way that would not break the existing connections with non-EU countries;
102. Solemnly confirms that the EU will not fund state or governmental organisations until human rights are respected;
103. Urges the World Bank to provide financial help to Belarus only when civil society and democratic ideas are reformed;
104. Recommends foreign exchange programmes in schools and colleges;
105. Encourages other countries to provide political asylum for Belarusians in the hope that they will be able to return to Belarus in the future;
106. Endorses the implementation of a European Belarus Democracy Act to draw attention of other countries to Belarus problems;
107. Further recommends the improvement of existing bodies, such as the OSCE board;
108. Emphasises the need for informing Belarusians of the advantages of changing the current regime.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS II

Made in China – sold in Europe: Is Europe’s wealth based on cheap foreign labour force and what should the position of the EU be in this area?

Submitted by: Christina-Ekdikisi Alevropoulou (GRC), Carla del Valle Lafuente (ESP), Pascal Diefenbacher (CHE), Irene Elia (CYP), Ömer Erkovan (TUR), Gustav Kalm (EST), Kauko Keskisärkkä (FIN), Dean Krstevski (MKD), Cristiana Maria Lima (PRT), Dymitr Mysiejuk (POL), Boris Papazov (BGR), Dimitri Smirnov (AUT), Christopher Smith (GBR), Sara Kristina Børslid (NOR), Martin Tajur (Chairperson, EST)

The European Youth Parliament,

YYYY. Affirming that Europe’s wealth is based on a cheap foreign labour force,

ZZZZ. Acknowledging Europe’s responsibility for the working conditions provided by its offshore companies,

AAAAA. Alarmed by poor working conditions and human rights’ violations present in regions with cheap labour, taking China as an example,

BBBBB. Bearing in mind the current growth of China’s economy and the consequent need to reduce European dependency on cheap foreign labour,

CCCCC. Understanding that because of business competition and the international expansion of European companies, the use of cheap foreign labour is inevitable, leading to European unemployment,

DDDDD. Noting with deep concern the lack of awareness of the European public surrounding the exploitation of cheap foreign labour and the resulting violation of human rights,

EEEEE. Deeply disturbed by the intrinsic lack of a legal framework and workplace monitoring within developing countries, which is enhanced through the subsequent dominance of multinationals;

109. Emphasises that decreasing European dependency on cheap foreign labour, improving working conditions, and avoiding human rights violations in regions of cheap foreign labour require:

proper inspections,
efficient legal frameworks,
viable sanctions;

110. Further recommends an increase in European based production of specialised and high-quality products, which can compete in the global market;

111. Calls upon the UN to hold a conference in Stavanger with the participation of representatives from all countries supplying cheap labour which will:

- i) form the “Stavanger Convention”, which would include minimum wages calculated according to the life standards of the countries and working condition standards based on the Declaration of Human Rights, international labour law, and the document “UN Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights”,
- ii) manage the integration of the Stavanger Convention into the legal frameworks of the participating countries,
- iii) decide on the implementation of economic sanctions towards those countries who refuse to adopt the Stavanger Convention;

112. Calls for the establishment of a committee which will:

work under the auspices of the UN,
determine the working condition standards needed in regions of cheap labour force in accordance with the Declaration of Human Rights, international labour law and the document “UN Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights”,
inspect offshore companies’ working conditions according to the aforementioned standards,
expose a company with an international public campaign if it does not provide these standards or refuses to undergo inspections,
monitor the fulfilment of the Stavanger Convention;

113. Recommends the application of economic sanctions to offshore companies which continue to disobey the standards and inspections mentioned above;
114. Encourages European investors to make use of existing unused factories to avoid a waste of resources;
115. Suggests the use of subsidies and financial aids in order to encourage investment and production in Europe;
116. Calls upon the augmentation of public awareness surrounding working conditions and human rights’ violations through the presence of transnational corporations and other business enterprises at educational seminars, workshops, conferences, and organising campaigns with the aid of the media;
117. Urges establishment of a new international NGO to aid workers forming trade unions and to advise them on any issue regarding human rights.

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

Dwindling energy resources: Is a united Europe approach to encourage the use of regenerative energy the right way forward, and what measures should be adopted?

Submitted by: Sabrina Bracchi (ITA), Neven Caplar (HRV), Liza Chetvertkova (RUS), Konstantinos Emmanouil (GRC), Sören Götsche (DEU), Krystsina Kapko (BLR), Baptiste Mours (FRA), Jonathan Nolan (IRL), Kristaps Prancāitis (LVA), Miguel Ribeird Da Silva (PRT), Marija Solevska (MKD), Younes Souirji Gómez (ESP), Marlon Solheim Sylta (NOR), Ohan Uyanik (TUR), Harald Paulitsch (Chairperson, AUT)

The European Youth Parliament,

FFFFF. Realising the importance of energy in our daily lives,

GGGGG. Bearing in mind increasing human dependence on energy,

HHHHH. Deeply concerned by the hazardous impact of the burning of fossil fuels on the environment,

IIIII. Confident that moving away from fossil fuel consumption and towards regenerative energies will lead to a more sustainable future,

JJJJJ. Keeping in mind that in 2001 approximately 57% of the energy demand of the EU fifteen was served by fossil fuels, 31% by nuclear energy, and only 12% by regenerative energy,

KKKKK. Realising the need for research and development in the field of regenerative energy to make regenerative energy cheaper, accessible and more reliable,

LLLLL. Expressing its appreciation for the efforts of the European Renewable Energy Centres (EUREC) Agency,

MMMMM. Fully aware of the strong influence of politics on energy matters,

NNNNN. Recognising that the depletion of fossil fuels, as well as their increasing scarcity, is leading to global economic consequences,

OOOOO. Aware of the fundamental impact that the transition from fossil fuels and nuclear energy towards regenerative energy will have on countries that depend on the export of fossil fuels and nuclear energy,

PPPPP. Having considered the general public resistance to the use of nuclear energy,

QQQQQ. Deeply regretting the public's lack of knowledge of the opportunities of regenerative energy;

118. Demands a serious commitment to the Kyoto Protocol from the countries that have signed and ratified it;

119. Urges the countries that have not yet signed or ratified the Kyoto Protocol to do so;

120. Recommends the creation of an EU directive whereby Member States must reach certain regenerative energy objectives and invite non-Member States to follow;

121. Strongly condemns the installation of new nuclear power plants;

122. Further recommends the improvement of existing nuclear power plants, in terms of security and efficiency, until regenerative energy can fully replace nuclear energy and fossil fuels;

123. Calls upon the EU to increase their support of the work of EUREC Agency, SYNERGY and ITER in order to expand their efforts towards researching regenerative energy and other environmentally friendly energies, such as fusion;

124. Encourages the EU to enforce the policies of the European Energy and Transport Forum on reliable energy in Europe in the future;
125. Endorses the use of financial incentives, such as tax reductions and subsidies, for green companies to encourage business activity in the regenerative energy sector across Europe;
126. Recommends the introduction of an environmental levy on fossil fuels and nuclear energy dedicated to the research and development of regenerative energy;
127. Authorises NGOs applying to and selected by the EU to run campaigns about increasing the level of public awareness on the advantages of using regenerative energy.

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

Oil or fish: How should the conflicts regarding the exploitation of the oil and gas resources north of the Arctic Circle and in the Barents Sea be resolved?

Submitted by: Thijs Clarkson (BEL), Anna Maria Dudel (POL), Robert Hecht (CZE), Carl Johan Johansson Alm (SWE), Anna Karnaukh, Anna-Mari Kaur (EST), Oleysa Petrol (RUS) Garret Power, Marlene Reisinger (AUT), Francesca Siboni (ITA), Katrina Soloha (LVA), Robin Rassat (FRA), Martin Flatø (Chairperson, NOR)

The European Youth Parliament,

RRRRR. Alarmed by the global dependency on oil,

SSSSS. Fully aware that oil is a universal resource,

TTTTT. Taking into account that 1/4 of the world's unexploited oil resources are likely to be found in the Barents sea,

UUUUU. Noting with deep concern that oil and related commercial interests are sources of conflict throughout the world,

VVVVV. Alarmed by the EU's dependency on Russia and Norway for oil and gas supplies,

WWWWW. Concerned by the damage caused by oil spills,

XXXXX. Recognising the complexity of restoring the eco-system in the Barents Sea,

YYYYY. Further recognising the problem in the Barents Sea regarding the reduction in biodiversity,

ZZZZZ. Observing that illegal overfishing has led to a decrease in the quantity of fish,

AAAAA. Emphasising that the Barents Sea is a primary breeding ground for fish,

BBBBB. Alarmed by research showing that pollution may lead to mutations in sea life,

CCCCC. Noting with regret that damage on the ecosystem caused by transportation and pollution leads to deterioration of the health of people and animals,

DDDDD. Drawing attention to small scale fishermen and hunters being most affected by pollution and overfishing,

EEEEEE. Noting with regret that global warming has caused an increase in temperature, which has serious consequences on the eco-system of the Barents Sea,

FFFFFF. Emphasising the importance of the Northern Sea Route,

GGGGG. Having considered the difficult conditions north of the Arctic Circle where numerous ships navigate,

HHHHH. Deeply disturbed by the large problem of corruption;

128. Requests a change in public opinion on the dependency on oil;

129. Recommends investments in research on alternative sources of energy, such as green energy, solar energy, cold fusion, wind power and biofuels;

130. Urges the formation of a communal budget for the Barents Council and the Arctic Council to be funded in accordance with the profits made by the exploitation of oil;

131. Further recommends the mentioned budget to be used for:

- i) funding the co-operation on oil spill removal,

- ii) safety improvements,
 - iii) new technologies,
 - iv) research;
132. Calls for a closer co-operation on research of oil technology within the Arctic Council and the Barents Council and between other countries on:
- i) drilling equipment,
 - ii) emission purifiers,
 - iii) catalysers,
 - iv) better methods for cleaning up oil;
133. Strongly recommends the Barents Council and the Arctic Council appoint representatives defending the interests of indigenous and coastal communities dependant on the sea in the involved countries;
134. Recognises the necessity of an improvement in emergency plans in order to be able to cope with large catastrophes;
135. Further recommends a joint clean-up policy to deal with disasters regarding oil;
136. Supports an increase in co-operation with China on industrial technologies which are less harmful to the environment;
137. Requests an increase in political influence to be given to the Barents Council, the Arctic Council and similar regional councils;
138. Recommends keeping the involvement of the USA and the EU as low as possible in the Barents Sea area;
139. Urges a decrease of oil consumption in the USA;
140. Encourages the government of the USA to increase taxation on oil products;
141. Strongly encourages the USA to sign and ratify the Kyoto Protocol;
142. Suggests the creation of a temporary commission of independent experts on maritime laws to advise Norway and Russia on solving the conflict over the disputed area;
143. Requests a joint naval guard to survey the disputed area;
144. Calls upon governments to co-operate closer with Greenpeace, the World Wildlife Foundation and other environmental organisations;
145. Demands that oil companies responsible for oil spillage be fined in accordance with the costs of the clean-up operation;
146. Proposes a strengthening of international laws in order to:
- i) limit the amount of exploited areas in the Barents Sea,
 - ii) only exploit large oil fields,
 - iii) standardise safety procedures on oil rigs;
147. Expresses its hope to conserve areas with great biodiversities thus not allowing drilling of oil;
148. Supports projects that aim at restoring the eco-system in polluted areas;
149. Requests the reduction of legal fishing quotas;
150. Approves the implementation of programmes for re-education of unemployed fishermen on a national level;
151. Condemns dumping of nuclear and toxic waste in the Barents Sea;
152. Recommends more research be put into safer transportation of oil;
153. Supports the expansion of the pipeline network;

154. Encourages the increase of safety in transport;
155. Recommends the use of advanced navigational systems;
156. Proposes bonuses for companies using high technology;
157. Calls for the strict application of international trade rules;
158. Urges national governments to deal with corruption such as on fishermen controlling, illegal dumping and license distribution for exploitation of oil.