



Heinz-Schwarzkopf-Stiftung
Junges Europa

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

PARLEMENT EUROPEEN DES JEUNES

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

of the 49th International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Basel.
22.07.2005 – 31.07.2005

CONTENT

Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II	4
<i>Racist motivated violence: political shifts to the right, deep rooted prejudices in society and fears of flooding job markets with cheap labour. What are the current roots of racism and how should European governments react?</i>	
Committee on Constitutional Affairs I	6
<i>The aspiration of a united Europe: would rejection of the Constitutional Treaty of the EU be the end of the European project?</i>	
Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development	8
<i>Hunger and malnutrition in LDC's: What role could new farming methods play in the fight against these problems?</i>	
Committee on Constitutional Affairs II	10
<i>"Democracy is the least worst form of government."</i>	
Are there any sustainable alternatives for future governance of western societies?	
Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I	12
<i>Increased monopolizing tendencies on the Media market: How can the influence of the mass media on our society be used in an effective way to guarantee political diversity and to support democracy?</i>	
Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II	13
<i>The changing structure of European families: Patchwork and single parent families, greater equality in career opportunities and the need for both parents to be employed to ensure a certain standard of living. What challenges exist for modern European society and how should they be resolved?</i>	
Committee on Foreign Affairs	15
<i>The attempt to spread democracy across the globe by Western countries: Does this process lead to the forceful imposition of western values to countries being democratised and is this desirable?</i>	
Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II	17
<i>Growing levels of energy consumption in Europe and the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol: Reducing energy usage whilst securing quality of life and economic growth. Do today's methods fail to be effective and how can we find lasting solutions?</i>	
Committee on Culture and Education	19
<i>The youth of Europe as the future of Europe: How can young people shape a vision of their future and get involved in political decisions in an effective way that will be taken seriously?</i>	
Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality	21
<i>Gender equality in society yet to be achieved, domestic violence and various forms of violence in the workplace. How effective are current measures and where do we go from here?</i>	
Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I	23
How should the EU deal with the possible tension between new curative treatments through genetic research and related ethical concerns?	

Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I	25
<i>A multicultural society: fears of unknown cultures and losing their own tradition and values. Are current integration policies the solution? What are the alternatives?</i>	
Committee on Development	27
<i>Decades of development aid in Africa: Has it brought about the desired relief and are new approaches to be found?</i>	

FAILED RESOLUTIONS

Committee on Legal Affairs

The special case of Switzerland: Different perspectives, surrounded by the EU, future difficulties with bilateral treaties, and a dependency on Europe. Is the current situation sustainable for both Switzerland and the EU?

Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Economic development inside Europe: prosperous East and stagnation of the West. Can there be a common economic policy and how should Europe cope with the development differences within its member states?

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

Racist motivated violence: political shifts to the right, deep rooted prejudices in society and fears of flooding job markets with cheap labour. What are the current roots of racism and how should European governments react?

Submitted by: Adelina Andreeva (BGR), Dag Boe Inge (NOR), Tereza Dubovcova (CZE), Irene Elia (CYP), Christina Ekdikisi Alevropoulou (GRC), Danijel Ivkovic (AUT), Siobhan Killen (IRE), Bulza Koci (Kosovo – UN Administrated Territory), Hugo Schaaf (NLD), Timothy Synhaeve (BEL), Richard Royal (GBR), Nathalie Stanford (ITA), Alessandra Ricciardelli (Chairperson, ITA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining racism as a concept based upon the perceived superiority of one race over another,
 - B. Affirming that “race” is a largely generic concept that can often connote ideas such as skin colour, nationality or ethnic origin,
 - C. Thoroughly condemning all forms of violent and non-violent (for example verbal) racism,
 - D. Aware of deep rooted prejudices in society leading to modern discrimination aimed at different minorities/majorities,
 - E. Believing that the issue of immigration can be used in order to justify racist movements,
 - F. Acknowledging the perceived threat of extremist movements towards the rights of the population,
 - G. Taking into consideration the belief that some right wing parties/governments take advantage of the immigration process to spread xenophobic ideas and therefore target immigrants, and providing a fertile ground for racism,
 - H. Recognising that immigrants are essential to sustain and support the economies of the European countries,
 - I. Realising the flow of both legal and illegal immigrant workers in the labour market causes an upsurge in racist sentiment,
 - J. Condemning the maltreatment of immigrant workers within Europe with reference to the United Nations’ Declaration of Human Rights,
 - K. Solemnly accepting that in the aftermath of recent high-profile terrorist attacks certain groups of people have become targets for racism,
 - L. Fully aware that the media is a powerful tool to both promote and combat racist ideals;
-
- 1. Declares that whilst seeking a positive solution to the problem of racism, European governments should not encroach upon the civil liberties of individuals;
 - 2. Urges Member States to comply with European Union law when enforcing a national policy on racism;
 - 3. Suggests to European governments that they monitor the political parties’ propaganda to discourage the spread of racist sentiment;
 - 4. Further recommends the introduction of education programmes in an attempt to rehabilitate and reform those found guilty of a racist crime;
 - 5. Calls for the integration of international studies programmes into the compulsory school curriculum of each Member State in order to increase cultural awareness;
 - 6. Calls upon European governments to actively support cultural exercises that continually cross race boundaries;

7. Continues to demand that European governments financially aid pan-continental exchange or study schemes such as EYP and the Socrates/ERASMUS projects;
8. Encourages European governments to penalise employers failing to maintain equal opportunities by discriminating and exploiting immigrant workers;
9. Recommends the formation of an independent media body to help, seducate and promote cultural tolerance, diversity and anti-racism to the public;
10. Pledges to support existing organisations and the creation of new organisations that would be involved in aiding the victims of racist behaviour in the determination to foster an environment of peace and prosperity.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs I

The aspiration of a united Europe: would rejection of the Constitutional Treaty of the EU be the end of the European project?

Submitted by: Aidan O'Brien (GBR), Eoghan O'Donoghue (IRL), Monika Golebiewska (POL), Martin Hoffmann (DEU), Ivar Kvam (NOR), Yannis Lazaridis (GRC), Anna Molinari (ITA), Javier Conejos Montenegro (ESP), Filip Ondra (CZE), Dimitri Smirnov (AUT), Ilja Tykesson (SWE), Arvydas Ziobakas (LIT), Nicolas Mathioudakis (Chairperson, BEL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that the present project of a Constitutional Treaty for the EU cannot be implemented any longer as it has already been rejected by France and The Netherlands,
 - B. Fully believing that the rejection of the Constitutional Treaty will not put an end to the European project of creating a more united Europe,
 - C. Convinced that the current projects undertaken by the EU are moving at an excessive rate,
 - D. Acknowledging the failures of the present Constitutional Treaty due to its lack of accessibility and the manner it was perceived,
 - E. Recognising the need for a statement of common belief, in the form of a constitution, to assist the future development of the European project,
 - F. Taking into account the need for reforms in order to promote political and economic development for a more effective EU,
 - G. Supporting much of the progress being made in the current project of a Constitutional Treaty, as a way to reform the EU,
 - H. Recognising the necessity of establishing the most democratic union to ensure legitimacy and credibility,
 - I. Emphasising the economic role of the Union as its primary concern,
 - J. Nonetheless supporting the project of a political Europe;
-
- 1. Calls upon a certain period of reflection during which each Member State of the EU will analyze the reasons for the rejection of the Constitutional Treaty;
 - 2. Recommends the implementation of a more gradual way forward for the progression of the European project;
 - 3. Affirms the necessity of organising information campaigns bringing the EU institutions closer to the citizen;
 - 4. Declares the need for a special Treaty aiming to improve the cooperation between the Member States of the EU and to simplify decision making;
 - 5. Calls for the organisation of Intergovernmental Conferences during which the Member States will have to decide a step-by-step implementation of common policies;
 - 6. Endorses a clearer Constitutional Treaty:
 - i) In the form of a declaration,
 - ii) Based on the Union's fundamental principles,
 - iii) Including its laws,
 - iv) Guaranteeing fundamental rights to all citizens,

- v) Containing a brief description of the powers and duties of the EU institutions;
7. Further requests the negotiation and the implementation, as Treaties, of a number of reforms, previously agreed in Rome, such as:
- i) Increasing the co-decision areas of the European Parliament with the European Council,
 - ii) Creation of a single Foreign Affairs minister from the amalgamation of the actual European Union High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Commissioner for External Relations roles,
 - iii) Creation of a long-term President of the European Council with a representative role,
 - iv) Expanding the fields on which decisions are made by qualified majority voting,
 - v) Defining clearly the role of the EU institutions;
 - vi) Acceptance of those reforms which facilitate further enlargement of the EU,
 - vii) Reduction in the number of EU commissioners.

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

Hunger and malnutrition in LDC's: What role could new farming methods play in the fight against these problems?

Submitted by: Iva Fiserova (CZE), Alannah Gallagher (IRL), Hugo de Gooijer (NLD), Francisco Martins (PRT), Birte Sanders (DEU), Synnove Skaar (NOR), Estibalitz Soto (ESP), Arianna Taboch (GRC), Florence Terryn (BEL), Matteo Torsello (ITA), Ksenia Yemelyanova (BGR), Lorna Burke (Vice-President, IRL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining new farming methods as:
 - a) Refining farming methods currently in practice in LDCs,
 - b) Methods already successful but under-used in underdeveloped countries,
 - B. Having considered that current farming methods, such as the slash and burn technique, are often inefficient means of sustainable farming,
 - C. Recognising the need to focus on the production of sufficiently nutritious crops in LDCs,
 - D. Bearing in mind that the lack of available water in LDCs is as a direct result of drought and poor infrastructure,
 - E. Deeply concerned by the lack of nutrients in the soil, leading to poor quality land and consequently, low yields,
 - F. Taking into account the huge importance of NGOs in the fight against hunger and malnutrition,
 - G. Aware that the majority of farmers in LDCs rely on small-holdings to sustain their families and cultivate surplus stock,
 - H. Emphasising that emergency aid, financial aid and food aid are merely short term solutions to a long term problem,
 - I. Noting with deep concern the appalling misuse of aid in a number of LDCs,
 - J. Recalling the decision reached during the G8 Summit pledging to increase aid to all developing countries by approximately fifty billion dollars per annum,
 - K. Recognising that debts incurred by the debt crises are crippling the economies of LDCs,
 - L. Deeply disturbed by the corporate sale of genetically modified seeds to farmers of LDCs;
-
- 1. Strongly recommends the refining of current farming techniques;
 - 2. Further recommends the use of:
 - i) Crop rotation,
 - ii) Underseeds,
 - iii) Nitrogen fixing crops;
 - 3. Encourages the growth of protein-rich foods such as:
 - i) Winged bean,
 - ii) Coco yam,
 - iii) Ye-ed,
 - iv) Leucenda;

4. Solemnly confirms the urgent need for the establishment of efficient infrastructure in LDCs in order to attain the maximum distribution and storage of food;
5. Further proclaims the importance of a more efficient use of already existing irrigation systems and the creation of further irrigation systems as required;
6. Supports the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN and the following NGO agricultural projects:
 - i) Sustainable Harvest International (SHI),
 - ii) International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD),
 - iii) Farm-Africa;
7. Firmly believing the sharing of knowledge and the formation of informal partnerships between local farmers to be a key factor in the refining of current and new farming methods;
8. Supports the cancellation of all debts incurred on LDCs through the World Bank in the hope of taking steps towards sustainable development;
9. Proclaims that new farming methods can play a vital role towards economic stability.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs II

“Democracy is the least worst form of government.”

Are there any sustainable alternatives for future governance of western societies?

Submitted by: Dorothee Borremans (BEL), Neven Caplar (HRV), Daniel Luetzgau (DEU), Strahinja Mladenovic (CYP), Pavlos Andreadis Papadimitriou (GRC), Jarl Erik Schmidt (NOR), Damien Sellier (FRA), Vaclav Starek (CZE), Ohan Uyanik (TUR), John Whale (GBR), Tillmann Beck (Chairperson, DEU)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining a modern democracy as a political system of governance whereby the eligible population periodically selects representatives through free and unfettered elections to rule on their behalf,
 - B. Considering that the common denominator of states in western societies is based upon a liberal democracy's form of government, market economy and a system of values and ethics following from the United Nations (UN) declaration on human rights,
 - C. Having considered the wide variety of political systems that have been applied throughout history,
 - D. Further considering the broad spectrum of political ideologies in today's society,
 - E. Recognising that the familiarity with the democratic way of life in western societies makes the development of a sustainable alternative difficult,
 - F. Observing that, statistically, wars are significantly less likely to occur between democratic nations,
 - G. Acknowledging certain flaws in current democratic electoral systems,
 - H. Deeply concerned about increasing political apathy in western society, which leads to:
 - a) Low voter turnout,
 - b) Possible exploitation by populists,
 - I. Noting with regret the lack of transparency in political activities, leading to feelings of suspicion and mistrust on the part of the electorate,
 - J. Convinced that a heavily centralised government can potentially create a problematic gap between people and state,
 - K. Noting that globalisation has led to a rise in the number of trans-national companies (TNC), which consequently weakens the power of state democracies;
-
- 1. Believes democracy to be the only sustainable system in modern western societies;
 - 2. Declares that the democratic process should be constitutionally protected, upheld by a supreme court and respected by all political entities;
 - 3. Accepts the existence of all political creeds, provided that they abide by and officially accept the democratic process;
 - 4. Re-emphasises the importance of an impartial judicial system;
 - 5. Suggests research into the development of fair electoral systems (e.g. single transferable vote);
 - 6. Urges that any proposed changes to the electoral system should be implemented only after the forthcoming election;
 - 7. Calls for an increase in political participation and the restoration of confidence in democracy through the following measures:

- i) Compulsory teaching of politics and economics in schools,
 - ii) Short periods of compulsory civil service for school students,
 - iii) The spreading of political simulations such as the European Youth Parliament (EYP), the United World Youth Council (UWYC) and Model United Nations (MUN);
- 8. Demands that financial details of political activities be made known to public;
 - 9. Supports the existence of NGOs as a mean to bridge the gap between people and the state;
 - 10. Calls for greater interaction between governments and NGOs;
 - 11. Proposes national reorganisation towards a federal system, with a strong emphasis on subsidiarity;
 - 12. Believes that problems inherent in globalisation require states to revise the traditional boundaries of democracy, embracing international democratic organisations such as the EU;
 - 13. Further believes that, given the globalisation process, modern democracies should fully implement the principles of pluralism.

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

Increased monopolizing tendencies on the Media market: How can the influence of the mass media on our society be used in an effective way to guarantee political diversity and to support democracy?

Submitted by: Ruth Arkley (GBR), Lelde Benke (LVA), Ezgi Bereketli (TUR), Konstantinos Emmanouil (GRC), Hravn Forsne (SWE), Simona Grozeva (BUL), Anya Karnaukh (UKR), Wouter Looijen (NLD), Romain Moulin (FRA), Ríonnagh Sheridan (IRL), Milda Sabunaite (LIT), Heili Dungay (Chairperson, EST)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining mass media as the public communication of ideas and events by a variety of means on a very large scale,
 - B. Defining a monopoly as a situation in which one company is the exclusive or dominant provider of goods and services in a commercial market,
 - C. Deploing censorship and governmental control of the media,
 - D. Noting the value of pluralism and political diversity in a healthy democracy,
 - E. Bearing in mind that bias in the media is inevitable,
 - F. Aware of the considerable influence of the media on public opinion and that media content is often defined by the inclinations and interests of the public,
 - G. Defining discerning citizens as those who endeavour to inform themselves of and develop opinions on current affairs,
 - H. Fully believing that a well-informed public will increase the demand for high-quality media,
 - I. Acknowledging that business and enterprise form an intrinsic part of modern media;
-
- 1. Supports the work of self-regulatory media bodies and invites further organisations to develop non-financial national and international cooperation;
 - 2. Promotes diversity and self-expression by offering financial assistance in the form of grants and tax relief to:
 - i) Independent initiatives,
 - ii) Student media;
 - 3. Calls for the introduction and/or continuation of compulsory political education in schools, with an emphasis on critical thought;
 - 4. Demands the creation of an online Media Information Database with:
 - i) A comparative journal of international articles and commentary,
 - ii) Links to media-related websites,
 - iii) Use of accessible methods such as humour and satire to make politics more attractive and to promote critical thought;
 - 5. Urges the eight EU Member States who have not yet implemented laws limiting the creation of corporate monopolies to enforce them immediately.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II

The changing structure of European families: Patchwork and single parent families, greater equality in career opportunities and the need for both parents to be employed to ensure a certain standard of living. What challenges exist for modern European society and how should they be resolved?

Submitted by: Jona Kathrin Adler (DEU), Katsiaryna Asoskava (BLR), Venetia Argiropoulou (GRC), Anna Maria Dudel (POL), Katerina Dionissieva (BGR), Carl Hutchinson (GBR), Christopher Kelly (IRL), Laura Kranenburg (NLD), Kathrin Munz (CHE), Maarja Pakats (EST), Olga Senyut (RUS), Francesca Siboni (ITA), Albina Stimac (HRV), Robert Völzer (Vice-President, CYP)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing the following trends in the structure of European families,
 - a) Increasing rates of divorce and family break-ups,
 - b) Increase in the number of single-parent and patchwork families,
 - c) Increase in the number of families where both parents are employed,
 - d) Increase in the mean age of women becoming first time parents,
 - e) Large numbers of births outside of marriage,
 - f) Decline in the overall birth rate,
- B. Alarmed that society is becoming more career orientated and less emphasis is being placed on the family,
- C. Taking into account that a parent's career may have a serious impact on the amount of time spent with their family,
- D. Noting with regret that the lack of part-time jobs, job-sharing, flexible working hours and childcare provision to assist working parents,
- E. Recognising that the lack of activities for adolescents whilst their parents are at work can lead to frustration and antisocial behaviour,
- F. Concerned that certain family structures can limit the employment and educational opportunities for family members,
- G. Deeply disturbed that despite current equality legislation, disparity still exists between the pay of men and women,
- H. Aware of the fact that single parent families are more likely to be financially disadvantaged,
- I. Recognising that many welfare systems are inadequate and inefficient,
- J. Conscious of the fact that some parents are unaware of their rights and benefits,
- K. Noting with disapproval that prejudices and misconceptions exist against "alternative families" e.g. patchwork and single parent families;
- 1. Urges single parents and families where both parents are employed to strive for a better balance between work and family responsibilities;
- 2. Recommends that companies offer job-sharing and flexitime to accommodate single parents and families where both parents are employed;
- 3. Promotes company and university day-care which is easily available and at a reasonable cost, giving tax-relief to companies who provide this service;

4. Encourages the use and development of after-school youth activities for the children of working/single parents;
5. Supports single parents returning to work and/or education, which would effectively integrate them into society;
6. Suggests that the cost of education for single parents and their children be reduced;
7. Calls for means-tested income tax-relief for parents which increases in proportion to the number of children they have;
8. Emphasises that gender equality is necessary in every aspect of society, including employment, equal pay, and social benefits;
9. Demands stricter implementation of existing EU equality legislation including Article 141 and the Equal Pay Directive;
10. Expresses its hope that all EU Member States implement EU Employment Law legislation including improvement of health and safety conditions at work, pregnancy and paternity leave;
11. Declares accordingly that in cases of divorced/separated couples, the parent that has custody of the child is paid maintenance by the other parent;
12. Endorses the creation of “support services” in all EU Members providing:
 - i) Advice, counselling and family planning services,
 - ii) Mediation in family disputes,
 - iii) Medical and psychological assistance;
13. Further recommends the media to promote anti-discrimination and tolerance for “alternative families”.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs

The attempt to spread democracy across the globe by Western countries: Does this process lead to the forceful imposition of western values to countries being democratised and is this desirable?

Submitted by: Ece Aygar (TUR), Yasmin Capitaine (BEL), Karolos Floros (GRC), Andrea Frieling (FRA), Chris Mackin (GBR), Henrique Moutinho (PRT), Verena Namberger (DEU), Sven Nouwen (NLD), Karin Öövel (EST), Marlon Solheim Sylta (NOR), Jaakko Taanila (FIN), Carina Wögerbauer (AUT), Dace Neimane (Chairperson, LVA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining the ideal of democracy as a political system that:
 - a) Is governed by elected representatives,
 - b) Respects human rights,
 - c) Ensures the involvement of each and every citizen in the decision making processes,
 - d) Ensures separation of power,
 - B. Taking into account that the export of democracy does not necessarily reflect the above ideal,
 - C. Considering the following to be examples of fundamental and modern Western values:
 - a) Freedom,
 - b) Pluralism,
 - c) Tolerance,
 - d) Meritocracy,
 - e) Individualism,
 - f) The sanctity of life,
 - D. Bearing in mind that countries with weaker economies are more likely to undergo a difficult transition into democracy and have a higher risk of economic dependence on Western countries,
 - E. Recognising that a country's ethnicity, social structure and religious background are important factors in how that country will become democratic,
 - F. Expecting that the spread of democracy will increase external socio-cultural influences on countries being democratised due to a greater degree of globalisation,
 - G. Emphasising that the aforementioned influences are not forcefully imposed but occur as a result of globalisation,
 - H. Alarmed by the possibility of an increase in political and religious extremist movements caused by the forceful imposition of western values;
- 1. Affirms that the following criteria needs to be fulfilled in order to support natural process of democratisation:
 - i) Effective enforcement of human rights,
 - ii) An improving economic situation,
 - iii) Improved access to information and education;
 - 2. Demands that developed nations refrain from the use of military force and keep economic pressure to a minimum when dealing with undemocratic regimes;

3. Encourages Western countries to establish a dialogue with developing nations in order to promote the democracy ideal and human rights;
4. Calls for further non-monetary aid such as investment in infrastructure and construction materials to less developed countries from the Western countries in order to decrease unemployment and develop their economies;
5. Believes the unity between the West and the rest of the World is kept by preserving and embracing cultural differences;
6. Encourages mutual understanding by means of cultural exchange programmes and international organisations such as the European Youth Parliament.

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

***Growing levels of energy consumption in Europe and the entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol:
Reducing energy usage whilst securing quality of life and economic growth. Do today's methods fail to
be effective and how can we find lasting solutions?***

Submitted by: Sabrina Bracchi (ITA), Caroline Cooreman (BEL), Karin Forrer (CHE), Daniele Galloni (SWE), Shane Hamill (IRL), David Letuffe (FRA), Mari Matjus (EST), Martin van Mourik (NLD), Silje Kolnes Nerland (NOR), Marlene Reisinger (AUT), Riaan Stipp (DEU), George Iosifidis (Chairperson, GRC)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining the Kyoto Protocol as an amendment to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international treaty on global warming committed to:
 - a) The reduction in CO₂ emissions and other greenhouse gases,
 - b) An engagement in emission trading which came into force on February 16th 2005,
 - B. Approving the Kyoto Protocol as the first political step towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions worldwide,
 - C. Realising that the aims of the Kyoto Protocol can be reached without causing economic stagnation,
 - D. Keeping in mind that many countries are unlikely to be successful in reaching their goals by the expiry date of 2012,
 - E. Noting with regret the following weaknesses of the Kyoto Protocol:
 - a) Compliance is not mandatory,
 - b) Several countries, such as the USA and Australia are currently not adhering to this protocol,
 - c) The current political goals are not sufficient in reducing the effects of global warming,
 - F. Convinced that emission trading can serve as a motivation for countries to consider reducing greenhouse gases,
 - G. Further noting that emission trading is not a long term solution for the reduction in these gases,
 - H. Noting the danger, that as the LEDC's grow economically, their energy consumption will increase exponentially, according to current findings,
 - I. Deeply convinced that the EU alone cannot reduce a significant amount of the greenhouse gas emissions,
 - J. Bearing in mind that the EU currently depends on importing energy,
 - K. Keeping in mind that nuclear fission power is an effective yet unsafe solution,
 - L. Aware of existing alternative, renewable energy sources, such as:
 - a) Wind energy,
 - b) Solar energy,
 - c) Geothermal energy,
 - d) Biofuels,
 - e) Hydroelectric power,
 - M. Alarmed by the lack of efficiency exhibited in today's methods of using alternative energy in industry,
 - N. Believing that renewable energy will secure a better quality of life and a more sustainable economic growth,
 - O. Deeply convinced by the lack of public and political awareness regarding global warming issues;
1. Draws attention to the need for a stable economy based on renewable energy;

2. Strongly recommends the formation of new and more efficient treaty after 2012, that will include emission trading;
3. Suggests that financial penalties are introduced in the next Protocol, for countries which have failed to reach their target;
4. Further recommends that the money raised from these fines be invested in research on renewable energy;
5. Calls for the EU to be a role model by using and promoting renewable energy;
6. Demands further investments in research regarding alternative and renewable energy sources, such as nuclear fusion, organic cells and magnetic motors;
7. Recommends LEDC's to be included in the research into renewable energy sources;
8. Calls for global cooperation in which each country specialises in a natural resource in order to gain maximum efficiency;
9. Encourages developed countries to support LEDC's in order to build up their own economy with renewable energy as the main source of energy;
10. Condemns the building of new nuclear fission power stations;
11. Calls for extensive publicity campaigns and educational programmes concerning the reduction of energy consumption;
12. Proposes an international eco-label for companies that meet required standards of emission restrictions and efficient energy usage in order to encourage consumers to purchase their products;
13. Suggests a tax reduction for people and companies that meet certain requirements of energy efficiency;
14. Strongly recommends governments subsidise public transportation;
15. Encourages city centres to be solely reserved for the use of public transport and environmental friendly vehicles.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education

The youth of Europe as the future of Europe: How can young people shape a vision of their future and get involved in political decisions in an effective way that will be taken seriously?

Submitted by: Anthony Abladey (GBR), Lily Cannon (CYP), Sebastian Nicolae Ganea (ROU), Valerie Gheysens (BEL), Laura Ghidoni (ITA), Aris Gkountaras (GRC), Younes Souirji Gómez (ESP), Christoph Holzhaider (AUT), Patric Kühne (DEU), Kathrin Loppacher (CHE), Niya Stateva (BGR), Pinja Vallivaara (FIN), Jonas Dreger (Chairperson, DEU), Irene di Vilio (President, ITA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the fact that education is important and vital in building a new future for young people,
 - B. Declaring that by being underestimated, young people have a lack of self-belief,
 - C. Taking into account the sovereignty of every country and their educational diversity,
 - D. Fully believing that education is necessary for both adults and young people,
 - E. Recognising and supporting the work of organisations such as the European Youth Parliament (EYP) and the European Youth Forum (EYF),
 - F. Taking carefully into consideration the influence on young people by parents and the media,
 - G. Realising the difficulties young people have in becoming politically involved due to the lack of targeted information,
 - H. Bearing in mind that the majority of young people are not interested in the political system but are instead motivated to participate in projects, programmes and organisations,
 - I. Noting with regret that the current political system itself does not effectively allow young people to get involved in decision making processes;
-
- 1. Demands governmental institutions and organisations provide clear and accessible information on their structure and function;
 - 2. Calls for the introduction of the following, where currently not in existence, into the curriculum of the educational system in each European state:
 - i) New training programmes for teachers,
 - ii) Debates,
 - iii) Political Science courses;
 - 3. Requests the development of newspapers in schools and in the mass media, as well as various educational and social programmes, to inform young people and promote their involvement in political decision making;
 - 4. Encourages the media to work alongside young people in creating cultural education initiatives, such as television and radio programmes;
 - 5. Strongly supports the idea of young people having realistic aspirations and expressing their opinions allowing for as much publicity as possible;
 - 6. Urges the encouragement of debates on the current state of affairs between politicians and young people supported by the media;
 - 7. Calls for celebrities to participate in getting young people interested in politics;

8. Lays emphasis on the necessity for the further establishment of lobby groups by young people as a way of influencing governments;
9. Encourages interaction between young people across Europe through organisations such as EYP, EYF, international twinning activities and all types of exchange programmes such as ERASMUS and Socrates;
10. Further recommends the formation of networks in order to raise the awareness of a common European Identity without allowing the loss of their national one;
11. Points out the necessity of gaining increased publicity and support in these countries for the initiatives mentioned above.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

Gender equality in society yet to be achieved, domestic violence and various forms of violence in the workplace.How effective are current measures and where do we go from here?

Submitted by: Alexander Chaillou (CYP), Sofia Christoforidou (GRC), Daniela Dujmovic (SVN), Christina Knogler (AUT), Klairi Liis (EST), Carla Lopez (ESP), Damien Routisseau (FRA), Cristina Savino (ITA), Nevena Zorova (BGR), Kristyna Zuntova (CZE), Anna Hardman (Chairperson, GBR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting that gender discrimination is particularly evident in everyday life such as in the workplace,
 - B. Defining sexual harassment as any action against the will of any individual due to their gender,
 - C. Fully alarmed by the fact that all forms of violence towards women have a dramatic influence on their children, the next generation,
 - D. Taking into consideration that patriarchy being the most common family pattern leads to a high proportion of prejudice against women and their rights,
 - E. Aware of the fact that some forms of traditionalism prevent the achievement of gender equality,
 - F. Noticing that physical differences between males and females are undeniable,
 - G. Recognising that women tend to have domestic responsibilities in addition to their working obligations,
 - H. Deeply disturbed by the differences between the genders that exist in the workplace such as:
 - i) Salary inequalities,
 - ii) Unfair privileges in obtaining a position of employment despite an equal level of employment,
 - I. Recognising that the general image of women is undermined by them often being portrayed as sexual objects in areas such as advertising,
 - J. Deeply concerned by the negative opinion that society tends to have towards feminist movements due to some extreme feminist groups,
 - K. Noting with regret that some countries tend not to consider women's rights as a priority;
-
- 1. Encourages women to have a greater sense of self confidence and men to have greater respect towards women by increased government campaigns and education;
 - 2. Calls for the implementation of the following measures in order to ameliorate the general condition of women:
 - i) The creation of protection programmes for victims of domestic violence that include free accommodation, psychological support and administrative/judicial protection,
 - ii) The efficient enforcement of existing laws as well as the introduction of stricter legislation,
 - iii) The opening of new help centres aimed at providing psychological support to those affected by domestic violence with telephone support services and one-to-one personal counselling;
 - 3. Expresses its hope to change the next generation's opinion of gender equality by developing innovative campaigns and projects for children and young people;
 - 4. Recommends the broadening of society's knowledge of the current situation of gender disparity through effective research which will be constantly updated and published;

5. Demands that women and men be treated equally in the professional world in all working fields, with equal social advantages, similar retirement rights and equal income in the case of comparable employment;
6. Calls upon national governments to consider the possibility of adopting an EU-wide “common gender equality policy” in order to combat more efficiently the violations of women’s rights;
7. Advises feminist movements to better organise themselves in order to aid the struggle for women’s rights without taking an extremist stance;
8. Proclaims that the EU’s attention should be drawn towards countries outside of the EU with serious economical, political and social problems with the aim of making them sensitive to the issues of both gender equality and domestic violence.

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

How should the EU deal with the possible tension between new curative treatments through genetic research and related ethical concerns?

Submitted by: Marie Auzard (FRA), Luka Colic (HRV), Montse Solanellas Coll (ESP), Bjarne Winterhus Fjeld (NOR), Gizem Günday (TUR), Finnian Hanrahan (IRL), Sabine Hindinger (AUT), Lorenz Müller (CHE), Alessandra Pepe (ITA), Garret Power (GBR), Carl-Alexander Van Tornout (BEL), Thomas Vizikas (GRC), Maaïke Willemsen (NLD), Oliver Staehelin (Chairperson, CHE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully believing that human life is sacred and needs to be preserved wherever possible while not disturbing the cycle of life and death,
 - B. Welcoming the improvement of the quality of life through genetic research within ethical boundaries,
 - C. Recognising the fact that new genetic curative treatments can be available in both somatic and germline form,
 - D. Concerned that genetic research is currently prone to abuse and misuse,
 - E. Noting with regret that the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome (UDHG) has not been fully adopted,
 - F. Regretting that patenting of genetic research methods and information might lead to commercial abuse and the monopolisation of curative treatments and information,
 - G. Observing that public awareness and acceptance of new genetic technologies is low,
 - H. Emphasising that lack of knowledge leads to fear and misunderstanding,
 - I. Taking into account that various religious and animal rights groups oppose certain genetic research and treatments,
 - J. Recognising the need for empathy between those involved in genetic and ethical issues;
-
- 1. Calls upon the Committee on Research and Development to find concurrence between laws, ethics and morality in order to have a basis for future legislation;
 - 2. Urges the EGE to assist the EMEA in order to consider the ethical backgrounds of new treatments;
 - 3. Further resolves to establish new laws to extend the EMEA's authority;
 - 4. Calls for full implementation of the Universal Declaration on the Human Genome;
 - 5. Endorses laws and standards on genetic research that support the principles of the UDHG;
 - 6. Encourages the raising of public awareness with a mind to reduce fear and misunderstanding through:
 - i) television documentaries,
 - ii) televised debates,
 - iii) project days at school,
 - iv) information pamphlets,
 - v) newspaper articles,
 - vi) conferences between opposing parties,
 - vii) inclusion in curricula of ethical and scientific subjects;
 - 7. Asks for UNESCO to commission a team of experts which will:
 - i) ensure that ethical boundaries are not violated by institutions endeavouring to gain UNESCO approval,

- ii) encourage global agreements on research policies;
- 8. Requests further sharing of information between research groups;
- 9. Approves research on human volunteers except for xenotransplantation and reproductive cloning which are to be temporarily restricted;
- 10. Demands that technologies be tested on people only once they have been properly researched;
- 11. Recommends the continued financial support of genetic and alternative research for example in the form of:
 - i) Grants,
 - ii) Scholarships,
 - iii) Tax deductions.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I

A multicultural society: fears of unknown cultures and losing their own tradition and values. Are current integration policies the solution? What are the alternatives?

Submitted by: David Bokhorst (NLD), Jonathan Collins (GBR), Kiliane De Vuyst (BEL), Dimana Doynova (BGR), Maria Manolescu (ROU), Simon McKeagney (IRL), Nils Randriamanantena (DEU), Pekko Roman (FIN), Konstantina Theodosaki (GRC), Ivan Todorov (CS), Linda Zeilina (LVA), Tapio Schrey (Vice-President, FIN)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising that discrimination can obstruct successful integration,
 - B. Recognising that discrimination can exist due to different mentalities, stereotypes, religious reasons and past and present affairs,
 - C. Deeply regretting that church authorities have an indirect influence on government decisions and public opinion resulting in a negative impact on minority integration,
 - D. Fully believing that successful integration allows the benefits of:
 - a) stability, security and solidarity,
 - b) cultural diversity,
 - c) facilitating employment,
 - d) mutual respect and understanding,
 - E. Taking into account the significant impact of the media on public opinion,
 - F. Aware that linguistic diversity is a democratic and cultural cornerstone of the European Union (EU), recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFREU),
 - G. Emphasizes the fact that integration is a dynamic equilibrium between minorities and the majority;
-
- 1. Expresses its desire that individuals be allowed to practice their customs and traditions in accordance with the European Convention of Human Rights and as long as it does not conflict with the rule of law;
 - 2. Fully supports affirmative action policies in Europe where necessary in order to improve minority representation;
 - 3. Calls upon the implementation of advisory centres that:
 - i) inform minorities about legal procedures concerning integration,
 - ii) facilitate housing and employment,
 - iii) encourage community involvement;
 - 4. Supports the introduction of integration courses for civil servants;
 - 5. Urges the implementation of world religion subjects in schools up to junior level;
 - 6. Calls for rehabilitation courses for racism offenders;
 - 7. Draws attention to the work of organisations such as: UNESCO, European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia, Culture 2000 programme, Council of Europe/Commission on refugees, Immigration and Population, Community Action programme 2001 to 2006, European Network against Racism (ENAR);
 - 8. Endorses the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership which encourages and supports cultural exchange initiatives and cooperation between civil society organisations;
 - 9. Further invites communication between religious leaders within communities;

10. Emphasises the need for the implementation of language and society courses provided for immigrants by the state at no cost to the user;
11. Encourages EU funded multicultural activities, such as festivals, youth exchange programmes and youth clubs;
12. Strongly recommends non-citizens having the right to vote on a local level after a minimum of 3 years continually residing in the country;
13. Further resolves to allocate more resources to projects against discrimination such as media campaigns, seminars and conferences.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Development

Decades of development aid in Africa: Has it brought about the desired relief and are new approaches to be found?

Submitted by: Monika Cernikova (CZE), Mathias Kersschot (BEL), Lacina Koné (FRA), Efthymios Markidis (GRC), Mark McDaid (GBR), Karen McLaughlin (IRE), Ellen Murula (EST), Anna Ristiluoma (FIN), Alessandro Tiberio (ITA), Ulla Thamm (AUT), Julie Dallemagne (Chairperson, BEL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Desiring effective short-term aid, regarding African development, with a view to self-sufficiency in the long term,
 - B. Convinced that a worldwide response is necessary to accelerate African development,
 - C. Deeply conscious of the need for the fulfilment of the MDG's and the G8 promises,
 - D. Welcoming the framework for development laid down by the Commission for Africa,
 - E. Noting with approval the EU's support of African development through co-operation with the African Union and its work,
 - F. Emphasising the need for objectivity in the European perspective on African development,
 - G. Aware of the differences within Africa with regard to ethnicity, religion, culture, clans and economics,
 - H. Observing that instability, deriving from corruption and internal/international conflicts, leads to the inefficient provisions of aid,
 - I. Bearing in mind that living standards in Africa are currently lower than in the rest of the world,
 - J. Declaring the need for efficient welfare systems in order to improve African living standards,
 - K. Acknowledging that investment is essential to economic prosperity,
 - L. Believing that instability in certain African countries hinders investment,
 - M. Taking into consideration that there are more financial complications with cancelling multi-lateral debt than bi-lateral,
 - N. Realising that new approaches to African development should be undertaken gradually;
-
- 1. Strongly recommends that the WTO sincerely reviews the unfair trading regulations currently in place between African and developed countries in order to allow African countries to compete more effectively in the global market;
 - 2. Supports the immediate reform of the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) so that it ends the dumping of agricultural goods on international markets;
 - 3. Encourages global leaders to adopt the recommendations of the Commission for Africa;
 - 4. Emphasises the need for accountability in African governance in order to create a trusting environment in which aid may be distributed accordingly to African ideals;
 - 5. Authorises the African union to carry out assessments of aid distribution in order to implement aid effectiveness;
 - 6. Recommends the expansion of the "African peer review mechanism" in order to ensure aid efficiency;
 - 7. Supports the initiatives undertaken by UNESCO, especially the EFA (Education For All) pledge; and calls for these initiatives to be fulfilled;

8. Trusts that European volunteers will work effectively to train a new generation of African educators and subsequently improve the education system;
9. Calls for the initiation and improvement of the education system in African countries with a view to raising living standards;
10. Urges developed countries to address the issue of debt in African countries by:
 - i) gradually cancelling bilateral debt,
 - ii) considering the cancellation of multilateral debt by entering into negotiations with the World Bank and the IMF (International Monetary Fund);
11. Endorses the introduction of family planning in all African countries in order to combat AIDS.