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RESOLUTION BOOKLET

of the 50th International Session of the European Youth Parliament,
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"The Union shall work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth [...] and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment". (Article I-3, Objectives of the Union)

What contribution can the EU make to ensure that economic growth and protection of the environment are well balanced e.g. in terms of Environment Management Strategies?

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"Every national of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to national citizenship and shall not replace it". (Article I-10, Citizenship of the Union)

How can the notion of European Citizenship foster a greater sense of European identity amongst the "peoples of Europe"? Should European institutions be striving towards creating a deeper meaning for European citizenship?

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I26

"The Union policy on energy shall aim to ensure security of energy supply" (Article III-256).

As Europe moves towards a shortage of oil and gas, what action can and should the EU take in order to maintain security of energy supply to all the Union in the future?

Committee on Culture and Education28

"It [the Union] shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced." (Article 1-3, Objectives of the Union)

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MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

***“Human dignity is inviolable. It must be respected and protected.” (Article II-61-
Human dignity, Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Union)***

**‘All different – all equal!?’ Racism, xenophobia and discrimination in today’s
Europe: How can the fight against racism and discrimination be lead more
effectively and in what way can European institutions contribute to this fight?**

Submitted by: An-Sofie Vandelanotte (BEL), Stella Sarigoule (GRC), Jean-Baptiste Le Doré (FRA), Iryna Lakhmanchuk (UKR), Marija Uzunova (MKD), Grzegorz Bold-Mazur (POL), Hanna Björn (FIN), Irina Nazarova (BEL), Roxana Elena Bucioaca (ROU), Darina Tepavitcharova (CZE), Chirag Mody (EST), Robert Pomfret (GBR), Anjani de Graaf (NLD), Mona Heggli (NOR), Tara O’Leary (Chairperson, IRL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by continuing violations of human rights,
- B. Understanding that racism, xenophobia and discrimination are often caused by differences in:
 - i) skin colour
 - ii) social status
 - iii) cultural identity
 - iv) sexual orientation
 - v) age
 - vi) gender
 - vii) physical and mental wellbeing
 - viii) religion,
- C. Recognising that the beliefs of an individual are largely formed during childhood and are influenced by the individual's surrounding racial and ethical environment,
- D. Realising the extensive impact of the media on European societies not only in publicising racist, xenophobic and discriminatory incidents but also in potentially provoking sentiments that may lead to further such incidents,
- E. Recognising the huge impact that intolerance plays on the lives of many citizens of the European Union,
- F. Taking into account that historical factors may influence the attitudes of individuals and thus contribute to racism, xenophobia and discrimination in the Europe of today,

- G. Believing that ignorance, caused by a lack of education and information, leads to stereotyping,
 - H. Acknowledging the efforts of both NGOs and current European institutions such as the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) and the European Union Monitoring Centre (EUMC) in combatting racism, xenophobia and discrimination in Europe;
 - I. Emphasises that the fight against racism, xenophobia and discrimination is a long-term process requiring patience;
1. Encourages the introduction of the teaching of human rights as a compulsory and examined academic subject in all European elementary and secondary schools in order to increase knowledge of different cultures, races and religions;
 2. Further encourages governments to foster religious co-existence in schools by accepting the display of religious symbols;
 3. Calls for the addressing of issues of discrimination in European workplaces by:
 - a) increasing awareness of female role models to encourage others to seek higher positions of employment,
 - b) changing existing childcare systems to allow women further their professional careers without concern that parental responsibilities could be detrimental to employment prospects,
 - c) reminding employers that a candidate's level of qualification should be the sole criteria for recruitment,
 - d) a concerted campaign to promote the role of the father e.g. by extending paternity leave and improving custody rights,
 - e) improving wheelchair access for the physically disabled and calling upon governments to offer greater subsidies for those employing disabled workers;
 4. Calls for greater enforcement of the EU's policy of seizure and confiscation of tracts, pictures or other materials containing racism and xenophobia intended for public distribution;
 5. Applauds the creation of the EU Year of Equal Opportunities for All (2007), raising the profile of the fight against racism, xenophobia and discrimination;
 6. Demands that existing European institutions such as the ECRI and the EUMC be more proactive in the fight against racism, xenophobia and discrimination.

Bari, November 2005

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS 2

“The Union Minister for Foreign Affairs shall conduct the Union’s Common Foreign and Security Policy.” (Article I-28)

Should the European Union be aiming at a common Foreign Policy and is a “Union Minister” the best way to achieve this aim?

Submitted by: Joakim Taraldsen (NOR), Michiel Van Herwegen (BEL), Karen Concannon (IRL), Emilie Walbaum (CHE), James Rapley (GBR), Edoardo Baldaro (ITA), Florian Geisreiter (DEU), Mari-Liis Orav (EST), Patricia Pirker (AUT), Eero Oksanen (FIN), Diana Martins Marque (POR), Jagna Pekala (POL), Fredrick Lee-Ohlsson (Chairperson, SWE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with dissatisfaction the low level of success of the existing Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) within the EU,
 - B. Believing that improving the CFSP would be a significant step towards a better future as it constitutes one of the pillars of the EU,
 - C. Encouraging international co-operation, both amongst EU member states and between the EU and the rest of the world,
 - D. Noting with approval the improvement in international relations brought about by previous European common policies,
 - E. Convinced of the importance of solidarity between the EU member states,
 - F. Seeking to further strengthen relations between EU member states,
 - G. Convinced that speaking with a single voice will enable the EU to have a greater influence on the international stage, e.g. in negotiations with the United States or China,
 - H. Recognising the importance of the national foreign policy of each Member State,
 - I. Acknowledging that a common foreign policy must be of visible benefit to each EU member state,
 - J. Aware of the ever-changing political climate of the modern world,
 - K. Convinced that an EU Minister for Foreign Affairs is the most effective way of achieving the aims of the common foreign policy,
 - L. Believing that an EU Minister for Foreign Affairs would encourage greater participation by the EU in international relations;
-
- 1. Expresses its hope that all EU member states should be part of a common foreign policy;
 - 2. Emphasises that the common foreign policy should have the support of the citizens of the EU;

3. Supports the introduction of qualified majority voting (QMV) by the Council of Ministers in the area of common foreign policy with the additional requirement of the support of 80% of the EU member states;
4. Declares that each Member State's foreign policy should be in accordance with the common foreign policy;
5. Suggests that the common foreign policy should be regularly re-evaluated;
6. Supports the creation of the office of an EU Minister for Foreign Affairs;
7. Proposes that an EU Minister for Foreign Affairs should be appointed for a five-year term by the Council of Ministers with the approval of the European Commission;
8. Declares the EU Minister for Foreign Affairs to be representative of the EU on the international stage;
9. Suggests that the EU Minister for Foreign Affairs has the right to initiate policies;
10. Endorses the appointment of Special Representatives for specific policy issues who would be answerable to the EU Minister for Foreign Affairs.

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

“When they try to divide our people or weaken our resolve, we will not be divided and our resolve will hold firm.” (Tony Blair, 7th July 2005)

After the recent tragic attacks in London and Bali, terrorism proves yet again to be one of our biggest modern challenges. How can the EU effectively react to this ongoing threat and balance the inherent tensions in the ‘area of freedom, security and justice’?

Submitted by: Daniëlle Verburg (NLD), Valdís Magnúsdóttir (ISL), Helen Vinogradov (EST), Jutta Wagatha (DEU), George Alexandrou (CYP), Edward Warrillow (GBR), Bulza Koci (KOS), Thalia Armuna-Konqui (CHE), Stanislav Martynenko (RUS), Tatar Dan Alexandru (ROU), Céline Le Toux (FRA), Vanessa Staudenhirz (AUT), Ragnhild Drøyvold (NOR), George Iosifidis (Chairperson, GRC), Lorna Burke (President, IRL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the European Commission’s definition of terrorism to be a sufficient stance on the issue,
- B. Aware that terrorism is a global phenomenon occurring in many different forms,
- C. Recognises that the existence of poverty contributes to the growth of terrorism,
- D. Disturbed by the glorification of terrorist acts resulting in the recruitment of further terrorists,
- E. Notes that a lack of voice of minority groups results in terrorist action in order to receive recognition,
- F. Concerned that the war on terror has resulted in political abuse of new legislation,
- G. Deeply disturbed by the variety of terrorist targets with the intent to cause economic damage, international turmoil and civilian suffering,
- H. Noting with deep concern that terrorism has jeopardized civil liberties and created political instability,
- I. Regretting that the war against terrorism can infringe upon individual privacy and civil rights,
- J. Aware that terrorism both a cause and result of racism, xenophobia and discrimination, therefore creating a vicious circle,
- K. Deeply concerned that measures taken to combat terrorism have, in certain cases, lead to an unfortunate imbalance between civil rights and security, such as the abuse of police power,
- L. Emphasising the importance of the protection of human rights and the safeguarding of the fundamental values of society,
- M. Acknowledging that institutions such as Europol and Eurojust contribute positively to the improvement of communication and cooperation between European countries and institutions,
- N. Bearing in mind that the aforementioned communication and co-operation can be further improved;

1. Suggests the further inclusion of those knowingly financing organised terrorist activity in the European Commission's definition of terrorism;
2. Proposes the creation of institutions with the purpose of representing of minority groups;
3. Urges the destruction of stereotypes through cultural, educational and integration programs;
4. Encourages increased dialogue and trade between non-European and European countries with the aim of improved international relations;
5. Recommends the immediate review and justification of all anti-terror legislation;
6. Demanding that a just balance between security and civil rights is achieved by:
 - a) properly identifying suspects as terrorists before treating them according to anti terrorist laws,
 - b) implementing strict guidelines on collecting, using and preserving private information;
7. Recognises the need for co-operation between emergency services of neighbouring countries in cases of emergency situations by providing joint training;
8. Promotes the establishment of special programmes with the aim of preparing civilian population for emergency situations;
9. Encourages greater political transparency as a means of improving public information levels;
10. Strongly suggests that the unity of European countries on the issue of terrorism be achieved through the streamlining of national legislation with similar legislation.

FACT SHEET

The European Commission has officially defined terrorist offences as "intentional acts which, given their nature and context, may seriously damage a country or an international organisation, where committed with the aim of:

- i. Seriously intimidating a population, or
- ii. Unduly compelling a Government or international organisation to perform or abstain from performing any act, or
- iii. Seriously destabilising or destroying the fundamental political, constitutional, economic or social structures of a country or an international organisation.

Offences include a Government building or public facility; a transport system; an infrastructure facility, including an information system; a fixed platform located on a continental shelf; a public place or private property likely to endanger human life or result in major economic loss."

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

In its relations with the wider world, the Union shall uphold and promote its values and interests. It shall contribute to [...] free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights [...]. (Article I-3 Objectives of the Union)

How successful are these aims of promoting free and fair trade and the eradication of poverty presently achieved by the EU? How should the EU act in the future to ensure poverty is made a matter of history?

Submitted by: Priya Keet (NLD), Marte Stubbsjøen (NOR), Anna Cocchi (ITA), Erlinda Gizeli (GRC), Maarja Kaarlõp (EST), Emma Lundin (SWE), Anna O'Leary (IRL), Marlene Patsalidis (AUT), Svetlana Kordumova (MKD), Tim Devriese (BEL), Ileana Nicholson (CYP), Bérengère Dequeant (FRA), Lauma Lazda (LVA), Sylwia Styka (POL), Michel Hochstrasser (Chairperson, CHE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the fact that the eradication of poverty is a time-consuming process,
 - B. Convinced that the eradication of poverty will provide sustainable economic growth and, as a consequence, increased total demand and a wider international trade market,
 - C. Believes that fair trade ensures trade rules that do not undermine core labour and environmental standards,
 - D. Realising that the EU is promoting fair trade by lowering its tariffs on industrial imports to 4%, one of the lowest in the world,
 - E. Recognising that the huge burden of debts are a cause of poverty,
 - F. Taking into consideration that aid does not always reach those most in need and that such funds can be misused by corrupt governments,
 - G. Recognising education is a key to success in developmental success,
 - H. Emphasising the importance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG);
-
- 1. Urges the EU to abolish its damaging agricultural and industrial export subsidies in order to promote fair trade;
 - 2. Calls for the government to effectively regulate companies possessing water sources by subjecting them to stricter to global trade rules;
 - 3. Encourages the EU to help Less Developed Countries (LDCs) to become self-sufficient through an investment in the food supplies, education and infrastructure over a determined period of time;
 - 4. Strongly urges that unpayable debts shall be cancelled transparently and freely;
 - 5. Recommends that aid conferences should be multilateral rather than bilateral in order to have a fair distribution of funds;

6. Recommends that the amount of aid provided shall not be determined by factors such as regional differences, culture and religion;
7. Demands access to basic social services for less privileged people in order to ensure improvement in their living conditions;
8. Recommends the offering of incentives to students and adults in the form of travel grants to overcome the ignorance, and therefore prejudice, created by the lack of knowledge of these issues;
9. In order to combat abuses of human rights,
 - a) independent educational programmes,
 - b) the usage of the media,
 - c) diplomatic pressure on governments;
10. Insists on the fulfilment of the MDG's and the aims proposed by the Lisbon European Council;
11. Promotes the increased growth of domestic industries in LDC's through sustainable use and protection of natural resources;
12. Demands financial aid be spent on development rather than other areas such as arms-dealing;
13. Supports the proposed UN Arms Trade Treaty 2006.

FACT SHEET

Defining free trade a trade with no taxes on imports or exports with minimal restrictions.

Defining fair trade as a trading partnership based on dialogue, transparency and respect which seeks a greater equality in international trade

Poverty is defined not simply as the lack of income and financial resources, but also as encompassing the notion of vulnerability and such factors as no access to adequate food supplies, education and health, natural resources and drinking water, labour employment and credit

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY 2

The new start for the Lisbon agenda: the role of technological development and high tech research in improving innovation and competitiveness

What measures should European government and European institutions take to foster and encourage Europe's capacities in high-tech research and technology, for example in the area of telecommunication?

Submitted by: Stijn Tant (BEL), Mert Karakus (TUR), Rodothea Amerikanou (CYP), Miguel Vitória (PRT), Thomas Cuvellier (FRA), Llorenç Comas Vieta (ESP), Stelios Siontas (GRC), Tomas Havlik (CZE), Richard Bygge (SWE), Barbara Pokorny (AUT), Christopher Hawkesford (GBR), Casandra Lucan (ROU), Anastasia Efremova (Chairperson, BLR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining high-tech as a term describing advanced technological development, for example nanotechnology, space travel and telecommunications,
 - B. Aware that high-tech industry plays a significant role in the EU's economy and development,
 - C. Reiterating that the main goal of the Lisbon Agenda is to make the EU the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy by 2010,
 - D. Appreciating the role of new industry and technology in reducing unemployment in EU member states,
 - E. Noting with deep concern a large gap in research and development investment existing between the EU and its international competitors,
 - F. Disturbed by the fact that a large number of EU scientists are moving abroad seeking better job opportunities,
 - G. Alarmed by the reliance of the EU on other countries for natural resources vital to new technologies,
 - H. Taking into consideration that some EU member states carry out related research without sharing information concerning common research,
 - I. Convinced that EU member states must take determined political action and co-operate on the international stage in order to reach the goals of the Lisbon Agenda;
-
- 1. Trusts that EU member states will increase investment by 8 % per year until 2010 to ensure that the EU meets the goals of the Lisbon Agenda;
 - 2. Proposes that a European Research Center be set up to coordinate and publicise all international research;
 - 3. Urges that a pan-European network be created for educational and scientific communities to facilitate faster and easier exchange of information;
 - 4. Requests that EU member states bring science and technology to the forefront of National Curricula;

5. Strongly encourages the acquisition of funding for research and development;
6. Asks for the implementation of a full financial review to attain these funds;
7. Calls on EU member states to encourage high-tech entrepreneurship through financial and bureaucratic means;
8. Supports the creation of consulting companies to advise entrepreneurs investing in high-tech industry;
9. Suggests further research in the area of sustainable energy in order to increase independence from non-EU countries;
10. Insists on co-operation between EU member states and non-EU countries to prevent isolation.

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

“Reconnecting Europe to its citizens by delivering solutions to the challenges they face” (José Manuel Durão Barroso, 23rd June 2005)

Given the alleged competing “social models” as regards social security, labour market policies, health insurance and pensions, is a common European model desirable or feasible? How does the Constitutional Treaty address this and what measures can the EU take?

Submitted by: João Ribeiro (POR), Charlie Samuda (GBR), Karl Kerem (EST), Viola Bragaglia (ITA), Timothy Desmetz (BEL), Fabian Sparlinek (AUT), Mads Opheim (NOR), Susanna Ahola (FIN), Ivan Zubkov (RUS), Indra Mangule (LVA), Jean Acheson (IRL), Thomas Vijverberg (NLD), Kristina Urodimskaja (BEL), Michael Griesbeck (DEU), Kair Käsper (Chairperson, EST)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that there are various distinct social models (for example the Anglo-Saxon, Continental and Nordic social welfare systems) within the European Union that, due to economic and cultural differences, cannot be unified or singularly adopted,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that in some Member States minimum wages and support for vulnerable citizens do not provide a sufficient standard of living that guarantees provision of basic needs,
- C. Aware that the EU can only compete with other countries in terms of quality of labour but not in terms of price of labour,
- D. Concerned by the fact that pensions are not always transferable across borders and can therefore restrict the right of free labour movement,
- E. Disturbed by long-term unemployment and a lack of labour exchange within the EU,
- F. Regretting that the EU plans to harmonise taxes which will interfere with the individual economic growth of Member States,
- G. Concerned by the failure of existing measures to integrate non-EU workers into European society, especially in regards to language and cultural barriers,
- H. Determined to overcome the exploitation of non-EU workers within the EU,
- I. Regretting that the Lisbon Agenda is not progressing as planned,
- J. Realising that further knowledge of the content of the Lisbon Agenda would increase public support for it,
- K. Alarmed that the inadequacy of many state pensions in the EU is causing poverty among pensioners,
- L. Concerned by the difficulties faced by EU citizens not living in their Member State of origin when seeking health and education provision there,
- M. Mindful of the different expenditure priorities of EU member states and the economic, geographic and demographic differences between these countries;

1. Has resolved to take steps towards a gradual process of change creating a co-ordinated European social model that is both desirable and feasible with the legal precedent that the Constitutional Treaty gives;
2. Calls upon Member States to set minimum wages and ensure support for vulnerable citizens in order to achieve acceptable standards of living by guaranteeing the basic rights set out by the European Convention on Human Rights;
3. Recommends that steps be taken towards creating a more competitive economic environment in the EU through:
 - a) stronger co-operation between universities and companies,
 - b) an improved network of infrastructure throughout Europe,
 - c) promotion of Europe as a democratic and economically reliable area,
 - d) financial and judicial support for entrepreneurs and small businesses, including lower taxes for a timespan of two years,
 - e) insisting that the EU implement a minimum requirement for government expenditure in the field of research and development, equal to welfare provision;
4. Proposes that EU countries contribute to the pensions of all citizens who have worked within their borders, the amount of which will be determined by their level of income and length of employment in that state;
5. Encourages an improvement of labour market policy through:
 - a) the co-ordination of a labour exchange scheme,
 - b) transferable pensions,
 - c) teaching new skills to the unemployed;
6. Demands freedom in tax policy for all EU states to promote competition;
7. Calls for limits concerning freedom of national tax policies in order to prevent tax dumping;
8. Requests the introduction of integration courses for migrants that deal with legal rights, language and culture in all Member States;
9. Calls on the EU to provide the required information on the Lisbon Agenda to EU citizens in an objective manner and with regular updates to sustain public interest;
10. Instructs Member States to guarantee a pension that will ensure basic standards of living for all citizens;
11. Requests that private pensions be made tax-deductible to encourage their use;
12. Urges national health systems to co-operate whilst simultaneously being bolstered by the private sector;
13. Supports the introduction of free secondary school education, whilst seeking to co-ordinate the system of qualification at this level;
14. Insists on the provision of financial incentives to attend university along with the extension of the European university credit programme to include all new courses from 2006;
15. Promotes a gradual process of change, consistent with Member States' economic self-determination.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS 1

"The roots of the European continent are to be found not just in the Greek and Roman, but also in the Christian heritage"
(Pope John Paul II)

Considering the deletion of religious references from the Constitutional Treaty, is Christianity a foundation of the modern European Union and should this have been mentioned in the Constitutional Treaty?

Submitted by: Nil Gural (TUR), Argyro Efstathiou (CYP), Ricardo Rodrigues (POR), Lénaïc Floury (FRA), Ben Marshall (GBR), Lotta Qvintus (FIN), Mara Dona (GRC), Grzegorz Kowal – Gaska (POL), Andrea Stagni (ITA), Ylva Ersvik (SWE), Laia Navarrete Reinicke (SPA), Masha Soldatenkova (BLR), Klára Šebáková (Chairperson, CZE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply conscious that throughout history the collision of political and religious interests has caused conflict,
- B. Recognizing the cultural aspect of Christianity as one of the foundations of modern Europe, but equally acknowledging other influences on European heritage,
- C. Fully aware that modern Europe has a wide variety of cultures, ethnicities and faiths,
- D. Defining cultural heritage as the background from which a community forms its identity,
- E. Understanding that reference to a particular religion in the Constitutional Treaty would alienate individuals with different beliefs,
- F. Emphasizing the principle of freedom of religious choice,
- G. Taking into consideration that the EU is expanding and embracing new cultures;

- 1. Proclaims if necessary to prevent religious interference in politics;
- 2. Strongly condemns religious fanaticism of any form, including incitement of religious tensions;
- 3. Suggests the use of the term "cultural heritage" in the preamble of the Constitutional Treaty instead of specific references to Greek, Roman and Christian heritage;
- 4. Opposes direct references to religious clauses in the EU Constitutional Treaty;
- 5. Calls for mutual respect among religious groups;
- 6. Accepts that any specific reference to a religion could restrict future potential members from applying to join the EU.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS 1

“The world has opened its eyes to a new day where the East, the West, Europe and Islam will move towards union rather than confrontation. It’s a big gift to the world.” (Abdullah Gul, 2nd October 2005)

Now that negotiations have begun with Turkey, what are the hurdles on the road to their accession and how should the current EU Member States resolve these issues?

Submitted by: Semih Durmus (TUR), Lucie Kavanová (CZE), Layla Clément (CHE), Vera Geck (AUT), Bernardo Silva (POR), David James (GBR), Ardi Shita (KOS), Simo Suoheimo (FIN), Vladimir Zlateski (MKD), Caroline Mannestål Johansson (SWE), Niclas Benni (ITA), Janet Coen (IRL), Hubert Zięba (POL), Haldóra Sif Guotlaugsdittir (ISL), Konstantinos Emmanouil (Chairperson, GRC)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that in order to be eligible for EU membership, Turkey must meet the Copenhagen criteria,
- B. Reaffirming that Turkey may join the EU only if every EU member state accepts its accession,
- C. Bearing in mind that meeting the deadlines set by the EU is crucial to opening new chapters of membership negotiations,
- D. Acknowledging that Turkey is a country with an Islamic majority,
- E. Recognising the fact that Turkey’s accession creates a bridge between the Islamic and Christian worlds,
- F. Noting with regret that some EU citizens oppose Turkey’s accession only due to religious differences,
- G. Aware of the fact that in many EU member states, particularly Germany and Austria, some Turkish minorities have failed to integrate with the indigenous populations,
- H. Considering the fact that within the EU there exists a lack of knowledge, as well as considerable misinformation about the realities of the Turkish social situation and the impact of Turkey entering the EU,
- I. Fully aware that Turkey’s economy has undergone vast improvement but has not yet met the EU’s average GDP,
- J. Noting with concern that Turkey’s development of industry and agriculture during the accession negotiations may have a negative effect on current Member States’ employment levels after entering the EU,
- K. Noting with regret that direct funding from the EU will be less available for new accession states in the future,
- L. Aware of antagonism generated by Turkish troops in Cyprus,
- M. Conscious of the refusal of Turkey to acknowledge state of Cyprus, thereby not fully implementing the customs union,
- N. Commending the efforts made by Turkey in combating international terrorism,
- O. Aware of the need to maintain state security without excessive infringement of civil liberties,

- P. Fully aware of the progress that has been made by Turkey with regards to women's rights,
 - Q. Observing that there are sizeable minority groups in Turkey whose rights are not yet fully recognised,
 - R. Recognising the need for clarity regarding the Armenian controversy;
1. Endorses the continuation of Turkey's efforts to meet the Copenhagen Criteria;
 2. Recommends that a special commission with extended powers be formed in order to monitor and advise Turkey on its progress;
 3. Encourages governments to distribute information regarding Turkish culture and religion by:
 - a) publishing annual progress reports on Turkey's progress,
 - b) improving cooperation between government and local authorities in order to create cultural information centres in cities,
 - c) promoting the establishment of courses in schools dealing with world religion and culture;
 4. Calls for EU member states in which Turkish minorities live to:
 - a) encourage new immigrants to settle outside of ethnically-oriented communities,
 - b) offer language courses in order to overcome communication barriers;
 5. Requests increased investment from multinational corporations and international monetary institutions (International Monetary Fund and World Bank) to bring Turkey's economy to an equal status with that of other EU countries;
 6. Recommends that the tariffs between Turkey and the EU gradually decrease in line with its progress with accession;
 7. Urges a radical reform of the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) to be initiated with respect to Turkey's agricultural development;
 8. Calls for a withdrawal of the Turkish military from Northern Cyprus;
 9. Calls upon Turkey to recognise the Cypriot government in the south;
 10. Further encourages UN forces to be re-enforced along the Cypriot border to ensure the ceasefire is maintained;
 11. Recommends that EU member states establish diplomatic and economic ties with UN-monitored Northern Cyprus;
 12. Urges EU supervision of elections in Northern Cyprus;
 13. Calls for a referendum to be held in near future on the issue of Cyprus final status;
 14. Urges Turkey to collaborate more closely with the EU in securing borders and upholding legislation, as dictated by the Copenhagen Criteria and the ECHR;
 15. Resolves that EU funding be directed towards the further encouragement of equal rights for women in Turkey, for example through scholarship programmes and the creation of incentives for female involvement in the workforce;
 16. Emphasises the need for full recognition of minority rights in Turkey in accordance with common European standards as outlined by the ECHR;
 17. Insists upon the establishment of an objective investigation into the Armenian situation, to be conducted by the ECHR;
 18. Calls for the investigation to deliver a definitive ruling on the status and nature of the incident.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON POLICY CHALLENGES AND BUDGETARY MEANS OF THE ENLARGED UNION 2007-2013

“Challenging what the future holds.”

What are the most important problems and questions on which the European Union must deliver a convincing reply in the coming years in order to strengthen its position as an internationally recognised organisation ?

Submitted by: An-Sofie Vandenbulcke (BEL), Maria Jeliabina (RUS), Noémie Baume (CHE), Michaela Povolna (CZE), Thea Marita Dahlberg (NOR), Efthymios Karaikos (GRC), Alessandro Balduzzi (ITA), Theodoulos Demetriou (CYP), Martin Membré (DEU), Ana Strinadko (LTU), Emre Tekişalp (TUR), Michael Pidgeon (IRL), Nuno Silva (PRT), Kristine Ekeberg (Vice-présidente, NOR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned about the shift in the balance of power away from the European Parliament towards the European Commission, hence from people towards governments,
 - B. Believing in the effectiveness of the European Court of Justice (ECJ),
 - C. Aware of the necessity of common foreign policy for the European Union (EU), whilst reaffirming each Member State's sovereignty over its armed forces,
 - D. Believing that the solution to terrorism lies at an international level,
 - E. Insisting on the need for equalisation and cohesion in fields such as markets, tariffs and wages,
 - F. Alarmed by the excessive allocation of resources to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP),
 - G. Supporting the increase of funding in fields such as developments policy and technology and research,
 - H. Highly concerned by the increase in unemployment rates in the majority of the EU member states,
 - I. Keeping in mind that the enlargement of the EU involves increasing diversity within the Union,
 - J. Understanding the need for further debate on the EU Constitutional Project as pointed out by the negative results of the referenda in France and The Netherlands ;
-
- 1. Requests further empowerment of the European Parliament ;
 - 2. Urges the ECI to facilitate mediation between disagreeing Member States ;
 - 3. Demands a more efficient exchange of information between Member States' intelligence services concerning organised crime and terrorism ;
 - 4. Encourages the protection of tradition and cultural diversity along with supporting the creation of a European identity ;
 - 5. Recommends the EU use its economic and political influence to promote human rights internationally ;

6. Calls upon a new distribution of payments to the European Union Budget related tot he strength of each Member States' economy ;
7. Demands the development of educational programmes aimed at the creation of European identity, increased awareness of European citizenship and reducing prejudices ;
8. Requests a common EU immigration policy to prevent illegal immigration while supporting the integration of legal immigrants ;
9. Requests that the constitutional project not be abandoned as a whole, and for any future form of it to be more accessible to the European citizens in terms of size and complexity.

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

“The Union shall work for the sustainable development of Europe based on balanced economic growth [...] and a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment”. (Article I-3, Objectives of the Union)

What contribution can the EU make to ensure that economic growth and protection of the environment are well balanced e.g. in terms of Environment Management Strategies?

Submitted by: Lars Kristian Selbekk (NOR), Nina Müller (CHE), Filipa Rento (PRT), Stefan Feuchtinger (AUT), Albert Antolin Fontes (ESP), Stamatis Tahas (GRC), Fredrik Bauer (SWE), Heidi Kukk (EST), Khyle Raja (GBR), Monika Kachlik (CZE), Lia Bonnemain (FRA), Kristaps Purins (LVA), Ruben Wagenaar (NLD), Katarina Krjutskova (EST), Thomas Ramopoulos (Chairperson, GRC)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defines sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs,
- B. Bearing in mind that the EU has to allocate significant financial resources to achieve sustainable development,
- C. Acknowledges that the only effective method to deal with environmental problems is worldwide co-operation,
- D. Applauding that the EU has led the way in tackling environmental issues, particularly by its commitment to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol,
- E. Alarmed that major environmental polluters are not willing to co-operate in the attempt to protect the environment,
- F. Mindful that said polluters do not possess sufficient means to confront the problem of environmental destruction,
- G. Recognising the following environmental problems caused by human activity:
 - i) pollution,
 - ii) climate change,
 - iii) thinning of the ozone layer,
 - iv) destruction of eco-systems and extinction of endangered species,
- H. Aware that fossil fuels, industries, lack of recycling and de-forestation are the root causes of the aforementioned environmental problems,
- I. Believes that the quality of life improves as the environment and economy prosper,
- J. Concerned by the lack of cohesion of environmental policies within the EU,
- K. Disturbed by a slowdown of economic growth within the EU,

- L. Realising that the current economic structure does not allow effective environmentally-friendly measures to be taken and even undermines existing ones,
 - M. Emphasises that actions aiming at economic growth should always respect inalienable rights such as the right to the environment,
 - N. Finding the concept of subsidiarity crucial to the achievement of sustainable development as each layer of society assumes its responsibilities,
 - O. Acknowledging that education and constant information for the public on environmental issues promotes a higher level of awareness,
 - P. Conscious of the important role NGO's and pressure groups play in informing the public of environmental issues and instigating changes in environmental policies,
 - Q. Convinced that eco-tourism and reduction of energy costs can be beneficial for both the economy and the environment,
 - R. Mindful that the EU has to concentrate on using alternative energy sources due to rising prices of finite resources;
-
1. Calls upon the EU to initiate a global agenda for environmental protection utilising it's strength by offering economic incentives and using political pressure to ensure co-operation among countries and NGO's;
 2. Insists that to avoid possible economic recession due to environmentally friendly legislation the EU has to take certain preventative measures;
 3. Encourages gradual structural changes which will allow environmental policies to be more effective and increase economic growth e.g. in terms of more working opportunities;
 4. Calls for the improvement of scientific knowledge through research, partly supported by subsidies in the fields of population management of flora and fauna, alternative sources and "cleaner" industrial production, therefore minimising the cost and boosting economic growth;
 5. Requests the use of renewable non fossil fuels which preserve the quality of the environment;
 6. Proposes that the EU investigates appropriate alternative methods of producing energy for every country in terms of geography and cost;
 7. Considers that the EU should gradually decrease the use of nuclear power as research into alternative resources proceeds;
 8. Recommends that greater enforcement and effectiveness of actions be taken to conserve the remaining habitats and wild life;
 9. Demands the establishment and implementation of a stricter common EU legislation for the protection of the environment, taking into account Europe's needs for further economic development;
 10. Promotes conservation as a means of ensuring bio-diversity and improving sustainability of the environment;
 11. Encourages recycling, reduced use of fossil fuels and regulation of industrial waste;
 12. Suggests the creation of a regulatory body under the auspices of the UN, which will have jurisdiction in cases of alleged violation of the right to environment by States;
 13. Proposes life-long education in order to cement environmental concerns in future European populations, using the media as a platform to inform as much of the population as possible.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

“Every national of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union. Citizenship of the Union shall be additional to national citizenship and shall not replace it”. (Article I-10, Citizenship of the Union)

How can the notion of European Citizenship foster a greater sense of European identity amongst the “peoples of Europe”? Should European institutions be striving towards creating a deeper meaning for European citizenship?

Submitted by: Matthias Mader (DEU), Nicholas Mousionis (GRC), Alyaksyey Patapyenka (BLR), Johanna Hakoniemi (FIN), Cécile Langlais (FRA), Mira Ebner (AUT), Dmytro Liakhovich (UKR), Sharon Miltenburg (NLD), Michela Candi (ITA), Annelies Demeyere (BEL), Olga Ermakova (RUS), Danny Shanahan (IRL), Charline Franz (CHE), Tiffany Bonavia (MLT), Simon J. Kürsener (Vice-President, CHE).

The European Youth Parliament;

- A. Realising that while fostering a greater potential for Europe, European identity is also necessary to avoid fragmentation, chaos and conflicts of any kind,
- B. Bearing in mind that European citizenship is not required in order to have an understanding of a European identity,
- C. Stating that only citizens of Member States can have European citizenship,
- D. Aware of difficulties concerning the relationship between European and national citizenship,
- E. Defining the rights of European citizens in accordance with the treaties of Maastricht and Amsterdam as:
 - i) the right of free movement of people within the EU,
 - ii) the right to vote and to stand for European and municipal elections,
 - iii) the right to benefit from diplomatic and consular protection by the authorities of all Member States,
 - iv) the right to petition to the European Parliament and to the Ombudsman,
- F. Conscious of the establishment of the EU citizens' right to free movement within the EU which creates the possibility of free cultural exchange between citizens of the EU and diminishes xenophobia, racism, etc.,
- G. Asserting that EU citizens' right to vote, to petition and to stand in EU institutions creates a feeling of general participation within the EU,
- H. Realising that diplomatic protection makes EU citizens feel safe and secure while also encouraging free movement and cultural diversity,
- I. Noting that European citizenship does not impose any duties,
- J. Recognising the flag, anthem and other emblems as duly respected symbols of the EU,
- K. Conscious of the lack of confidence in European institutions due to lack of information,

- L. Acknowledging that European institutions are those founded by the EU,
1. Urges European institutions to strive towards a greater understanding of European citizenship;
 2. Demands that European citizenship be based on the European treaties and the Constitutional Treaty when it is ratified;
 3. Urges that European citizenship complements national citizenship and does not to replace it;
 4. Expresses its belief in the need for equality of European citizens' rights regardless of sex, religion, nationality, etc;
 5. Recommends that both extension and limitation of rights linked to European citizenship should be exercised on a common level;
 6. Stresses the need for European citizens to remember their national identity to prevent the creation of a super-state;
 7. Encourages educational institutions of the EU to provide facilities to learn languages that are spoken within the EU;
 8. Encourages all Member States to introduce courses on EU affairs and citizens' rights in educational institutions;
 9. Calls for increased availability of information on EU institutions and their different aspects through education and mass media to intensify the involvement of European citizens in political affairs;
 10. Calls for structured co-ordination of policies concerning migration and asylum;
 11. Recommends a co-ordinated structure of laws and regulations that govern the acceptance of immigrants or asylum seekers in the EU.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY 1

***“The Union policy on energy shall aim to ensure security of energy supply”
(Article III-256).***

As Europe moves towards a shortage of oil and gas, what action can and should the EU take in order to maintain security of energy supply to all the Union in the future?

Submitted by: Aksels Neilands (LVA), João Silva (POR), Jeroen van Dongen (NLD), Espen Skei Lerfald (NOR), Martin Kohlbeck (DEU), Andreas Hadjivasiliou (CYP), Minna Lappalainen (FIN), Tom Callard (GBR), Lluís Solervicens (ESP), Athanasios Karagiannis (GRC), AnnaClara Werne (SWE), Maciej Ziajor (POL), Alena Barysava (BLR), Christopher Tripp (Chairperson, DEU)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining a shortage as an insufficient amount of resources to meet demand, leading to higher resource prices,
 - B. Defining security of energy supply as :
 - i) meeting the demand of the near future,
 - ii) environmentally safe energy production and supply,
 - iii) self-sufficiency,
 - C. Deeply concerned that reserves of fossil fuels will be depleted in the near future, including main European sources, leading to a potential crisis,
 - D. Bearing in mind that global demand for energy will increase by 50 – 60% in the next twenty-five years,
 - E. Noting with regret that European dependence on imported fuels will rise steeply, for example to a 90% dependence on imported oil by 2030,
 - F. Further noting that 50% of the current European oil supply is provided by OPEC,
 - G. Alarmed by the fact that the price of crude oil is constantly increasing,
 - H. Taking into consideration that, different forms of energy production will be preferred, across Europe,
 - I. Fully aware that multinational corporations have excessively high control over the energy market,
 - J. Deeply conscious that outdated technology results in inefficient use of energy,
 - K. Aware of the lack of security in the transportation of energy and fuels;
-
- 1. Calls for the foundation of the Institution for Future Energy Supply (IFES):
 - a) securing energy supplies,

- b) promoting scientific research,
 - c) supporting international projects for instance pipelines,
 - d) achieving diversity of countries from which energy and fuels are imported,
 - e) encouraging interdependence;
2. Further requests an international conference under the leadership of the EU with all potential partners concerning energy policy;
 3. Urges the promotion of new sources of energy such as wind, water or combustible sludge;
 4. Expresses its conviction that new sources of energy should be profitable, renewable and efficient;
 5. Demands that all fuel reserves be made available in the event of an energy crisis;
 6. Resolves to reduce domestic energy consumption by creating public awareness through the media and education;
 7. Insists on the necessity for industry to alter their use of energy in order to:
 - a) increase efficiency,
 - b) reduce dependency on fossil fuels;
 8. Calls for greater co-operation between the EU and potential partners on issues of energy supply;
 9. Affirms the need to secure future energy supplies for all EU member states;
 10. Urges the securing of existing energy supplies in order to limit reliance on imports.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

“It [the Union] shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe’s cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced.” (Article I-3, Objectives of the Union)

Member States are at present using their right to subsidise cultural products in the name of linguistic and/or cultural diversity. Is this a necessary protection of diversity or a distortion of the principle of equal access to the market?

Submitted by: Anh Hong Nguyen Pham (BEL), Lydia Maria Sarlay (AUT), James Turner (GBR), Erika Lokatt (SWE), Martin Saar (EST), Marina Noguera Martorell (ESP), Céline Pfisterer (CHE), Ciara Ryan (IRL), Eva Maryško (CZE), Dunja Radovic (SCG), Marie Le Guerroué (FRA), Bent Roalkvam Bakken (Chairperson, NOR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Affirming that culture represents our history, roots and path to our ancestors,
- B. Believing that cultural and linguistic diversity contributes to the economic development and success of the European Union,
- C. Aware of the variety of nationalities and minority groups within the EU,
- D. Noting with satisfaction that current projects such as appointing a capital of culture helps to safeguard culture,
- E. Recognising the importance of tourism as a major factor in the economy of many countries, due to the cultural diversity within the EU,
- F. Understanding that national arts preserve cultural diversity,
- G. Defining subsidies as providing the incentive to increase supply in turn leading to an increase in the quantity demanded,
- H. Defining the principle of equal access to the market as ensuring that all economic actors can enter the market without restrictions and under equal conditions,
- I. Appreciating the positive effects of cultural subsidies on the employment sector, particularly in tourism,
- J. Aware that the use of subsidies creates unequal conditions in the market and therefore distorts the principle of equal access,
- K. Defining the free market as a market controlled solely by the forces of supply and demand and dependant on the principle of equal access;

1. Calls upon the EU to encourage the cultural diversity within the union by providing funding for cultural products;
2. Suggests that the EU subsidises national arts, e.g. the national movie industry, in order to protect artistic diversity;
3. Considers that the teaching of English should not interfere with the teaching of other national languages;
4. Proposes the establishment of an EU cultural committee responsible for the distribution and monitoring of cultural subsidies to member states based on applications;
5. Recommends that these funds should be distributed to applicant countries independently from the countries' Gross Domestic Product (GDP);
6. Strongly suggests that memorials and heritage sites are maintained and that new such sites are constructed in order to act as reminders to EU citizens of both their power to self destruct and to prosper;
7. Recommends the proportional distribution of funds within individual countries thus avoiding discrimination regarding minority groups;
8. Suggests that the cultural committee be financed by the reallocation of funds to existing cultural projects rather than by increased contributions to the EU budget.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS 2

“Non and a nee”

After two negative referenda, what is next for the EU? Should the Treaty be renegotiated or is it the signal for the end of the project?

Submitted by: Miguel Moedas (POR), Sigrid Rognstad (NOR), Coraline Moro (FRA), Mariona Perez Victoria (ESP), Raluca Fonoage (ROU), Ciaran Gallagher (IRL), Antti Vepsäläinen (FIN), Nadine Parzer (AUT), Wannes Dierynck (BEL), Monika Chlumská (CZE), Siegfried Buettner (DEU), Sara Baroni (ITA), Nemanja Grujicic (SCG; Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that a second vote on the unchanged Treaty in France and the Netherlands in the near future could be found to be illegal,
 - B. Convinced that the negative outcome of the referenda in France and the Netherlands has resulted in the increased dissatisfaction amongst EU citizens towards the EU project,
 - C. Alarmed by the complexity of the Treaty and by the resulting lack of public interest,
 - D. Noting with concern the biased interpretations made by politicians concerning the Treaty,
 - E. Noting with regret the lack of communication between national governments and EU citizens,
 - F. Believing that the refusal of the Treaty was caused by dissatisfaction with Member States' governmental strategies on national levels,
 - G. Believing in the importance of the preservation of national sovereignty of Member States in order to increase trust in exclusive competences,
 - H. Anxious that the current Treaty does not sufficiently address concerns of the European citizens regarding the weakening of their national identity,
-
- 1. Emphasizes with conviction that a new Constitutional Treaty must thoroughly address the concerns of EU citizens;
 - 2. Endorses the development of opportunities for EU citizens to express their views through polls, questionnaires, public events, official websites and committees of citizens working closely with respective national governments;
 - 3. Further urges the renegotiation of the Treaty, taking into consideration the results of the above mentioned projects;
 - 4. Promotes the strengthening of the EU whilst preserving national interests;
 - 5. Calls for the renegotiated Treaty to emphasise the importance of the preservation of Member States' individual cultures and traditions;
 - 6. Encourages increased transparency in the administration of the finances of the EU;

7. Requests the creation of an objective media campaign clarifying the meaning of the Treaty through the use of:
 - a) clear and concise leaflets,
 - b) detailed explanatory guides distributed to each household,
 - c) television advertisements stating the importance of the Treaty;
8. Supports the amalgamation of previous Treaties as stated in the proposed Treaty in order to increase the efficiency of the Union.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE
50TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF
THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT**

50 Sessions of the European Youth Parliament: Challenging what the future holds

The European Youth Parliament:

- A. Celebrating 50 International Sessions of the European Youth Parliament (EYP) held in 22 different countries,
 - B. Highlighting that EYP has been active in over 35 European countries continually reaching beyond the borders of the European Union,
 - C. Acknowledging the fact that since 1988 EYP has given the opportunity to thousands of young Europeans to express themselves and explore their European identity,
 - D. Considering the EYP to be a school of life raising awareness of oneself and each other,
 - E. Paying tribute to the overwhelming level of enthusiasm, energy, love, dedication and spirit displayed by EYPers in the last 18 years,
 - F. Welcoming the ongoing support of the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of Europe and the large number of local, regional and national authorities;
-
- 1. Urges EYPers of all generations to apply the experiences that they have acquired in EYP to build together an open-minded, diverse and creative Europe;
 - 2. Encourages all National Committees and Alumni to open the door to EYP for an increasingly wide audience;
 - 3. Insists that EYP needs to continue to adapt and innovate in order to carry on playing a relevant role in the future of Europe;
 - 4. Demands that the EYP must remain true to its core principles;
 - 5. Challenges EYPers to continue to have the confidence to express their own opinions and to exercise a critical and constructive dialogue with the world around them;
 - 6. Invites the participants of the 50th International Session of EYP to become an active part of the EYP community through:
 - a. National Committees,
 - b. National Alumni Associations,
 - c. International Sessions,
 - d. and other EYP activities and events;
 - 7. Calls upon the European Institutions to display their dedication to the youth of Europe by increasing their political and financial support to the work of EYP at a national and international level.