



Resolution Booklet of the 53rd
International Session of the
European Youth Parliament
in Kyiv, Ukraine.



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

of the 53rd International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Kyiv
13.10. – 22.10.2006

Resolutions of the International Session in Kyiv

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Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I

The negotiation of a new Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA) between the EU and Russia: what is the basis of EU-Russia relations, taking into account the notion of a 'common neighbourhood', and how should that partnership be shaped?

Submitted by: Micha Beekman (NL), Joanna Christou (CY), Eloisa Fazzi (IT), William Fisher (UK), Roman Grishin (RU), Konstantin Kraus (AT), Eivind Kvamsoe (NO), Janna Rantanen (FI), Ana Rodrigues de Almeida (PT), Beno van Gansen (BE), Matthias Vering (DE), Dimitris Zacharias (GR), Anastasia Yafremava (Chair, BY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA) is an agreement between the EU and Russia founded on shared principles and objectives, namely:
 - i) the promotion of international freedom,
 - ii) support for democratic norms and security,
 - iii) political and economic freedoms,
- B. Noting with satisfaction that the old PCA between the EU and Russia has been successful in the past decade,
- C. Taking into account the economic, political and social changes over the last decade,
- D. Firmly believing the new PCA should be the basis for further development and co-operation,
- E. Fully aware that Russia is the largest nation state on earth, with vast natural resources and thus has the capability of being a vital partner to the EU,
- F. Keeping in mind the interdependence between Russia and the EU,
- G. Observing the large influence of the Russian government on the market through its ownership of many companies and its imposition of trade sanctions,
- H. Expressing concern that underdeveloped regions in Russia suffer from a lack of infrastructure,
- I. Aware that Russia's economy is highly dependent , on exporting natural resources, mainly oil and gas around 60% of its GDP,
- J. Recognising the necessity of co-operation with Russia in order to effectively combat terrorism and organised crime,
- K. Approving of the increased respect Russia has for Human Rights,

- L. Deeply concerned about the prejudices and the lack of objective information about Russia in the EU,
 - M. Believing in the will of the Russian government to continue this development;
1. Approves using the old PCA as a basis for a new PCA, which should also include additional common goals that have arisen during the past decade;
 2. Advocates the design of the new PCA to emphasise the consistent enforcement of Human Rights;
 3. Encourages Russia to create projects that ensure equal development of all regions - employing EU expertise - and to participate in EU educational projects;
 4. Calls upon co-operation between Russian and European companies to ensure the supply of natural resources to the EU;
 5. Firmly believes in the need for long-term contracts between the EU and Russia to ensure the constant import of natural resources;
 6. Recommends a common security strategy concerning:
 - a) The co-operation of police forces in which each member plays an equal and active role,
 - b) The fight against terrorism and organised crime,
 - c) Border controls;
 7. Supports Russia in its endeavour to create a free market economy and to become a member of the WTO;
 8. Further supports the development of an EU-Russia free trade area.

Motion for Resolution by Committee on Culture and Education

'Us and them': what lessons learnt from the European past can be used to fight Anti-Semitism in European societies and around the world?

Submitted by: Erik Sergio Auklend (NO), Marie Boltensstern (AT), Jeroen Boone (BE), Michalis Koullouros (CY), Maksim Kroukovski (RU), Jack Lidholm (IE), Giuliana Michaj Grondowska (SE), Anna Perrott (UK), Wander Rutgers (NL), Andrea Sbrana (IT), Florian Schneider (DE), Susanna Takamaa (FI), Elodie Tavares De Almeida (PT), Yulia Babenko (Chair, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining Anti-Semitism as hatred towards Jews - individually and as a group - that can be attributed to the Jewish religion and ethnicity,
- B. Stressing various forms of Anti-Semitism including the constant prosecution of and discrimination against Jewish people throughout European history,
- C. Recalling the atrocious acts committed during World War II against minorities, notably the systematic prosecution of the Jewish community,
- D. Recognizing that the lack of knowledge and the existence of misunderstandings in some areas of the EU, partly due to deficiencies in education, leads to Anti-Semitic acts and stereotyping of the Jewish culture,
- E. Noting that due to different combinations of various social and economical problems, certain groups, including young people, the unemployed, the uneducated are easily persuaded to adopt the ideologies of Anti-Semitic groups,
- F. Noting with regret that the level of tolerance towards Jewish communities in certain member states has decreased in recent years,
- G. Deeply concerned by the rising in popularity of extreme right-wing political movements across Europe,
- H. Deeply conscious that the media of each member state bears a high responsibility for inspiring the public and plays a crucial role in influencing public opinion,
- I. Keeping in mind that the freedom of speech and opinion is the essential right to each individual which cannot be restricted,
- J. Bearing in mind that Anti-Semitism is not only evident in Europe but also widespread in many nations all over the world;

1. Calls upon the member states to introduce a subject in the school curriculum which concerns the topic of cultural and religious diversity in order to increase tolerance towards people of different backgrounds;
2. Supports the implementation of the student cultural exchange programs at both a regional and national level in order to minimise the division between people of different religions and cultural backgrounds;
3. Further requests the promotion of organisations such as the Euroscola and EYP which provide an insight for young people on cultural diversity;
4. Calls upon governments to both create and fund local centres which would focus on all members of the local community to create options other than criminal and Anti-Semitic activities through the use of the following means:
 - a) Inviting speakers who work for organisations that support Jewish communities or speakers who have been affected by Anti-Semitism,
 - b) Using the centre as an informal meeting-place where people of different cultural backgrounds can have discussions on a daily basis,
 - c) Setting up various pastime events such as athletic or sporting activities, art and crafts, workshops etc,
 - d) Setting up workshops which focus on educating the adults of the community about cultural and religious diversity;
5. Supports further tutoring for journalists with the aim of educating and informing about racial and Anti-Semitic conflicts;
6. Requests both national and local governments to support various organisations which are already working towards the understanding, integration and aid of Jewish communities throughout their respective countries and throughout Europe;
7. Condemns the negative categorisation of people based on their ethnicity, religion or belief;
8. Requests both national and local governments of member states apply more severe punishments for people or organisations who attempt to provoke acts of violence;
9. Encourages all citizens of the member states to take personal responsibility in the battle against Anti-Semitism;
10. Further invites non-member states to implement these guidelines, if successful, to use as a basis for their fight against Anti-Semitism.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Development

Fighting AIDS: what measures of support and assistance should the EU adopt, taking into account an ever-growing number of people dying from AIDS, particularly in developing countries?

Submitted by: Soteris Varnava (CY), Alina Schmidt (AT), Tetiana Shamrai (UA), Oyvind Veggeland (NO), Allan Rydman (SE), Nam-Thanh Nguyen Cuu (FR), Lyudmila Marinova (BG), Iskra Herak (CS), Anna Feeney (IE), Veronika Fafienki (DE), Theodora Dyakova (UK), Daniel Duarte (PT), Christina Bernacchi (IT), Leena Allik (EE), Pelle Baas (NL), Ance Kaleja (Chair, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the ever-growing AIDS pandemic, especially in developing countries and with specific reference to unprotected sexual intercourse, prostitution, needle-sharing during drug injections and blood transfusions,
- B. Emphasising the importance of different approaches in fighting the problem of AIDS, when dealing with different cultures,
- C. Noting with regret a tendency towards discrimination and stigmatisation of those who are HIV-positive due to a lack of information and the absence of a sound social support system,
- D. Deeply concerned by the unsatisfactory quality of education, its negative impact on social awareness and responsibility, and the lack of information and absence of support centres for women in countries characterised by a traditional patriarchal social system,
- E. Strongly approves of the use of anti-retroviral drugs during pregnancy and safe breastfeeding as a way of minimising the risk of mother-to-child transmission of HIV,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the minimal access to and availability of quality treatment and medication and further stressing the need for safe and hygienic healthcare practices to be established,
- G. Recognising the importance of international co-operation with regard to HIV prevention and treatment,
- H. Noting further the relevance of co-ordinated medical research into the prevention of HIV;

1. Supports counselling and assistance for those made redundant because they have AIDS;
2. Endorses the development of existing sterilised needle centres in order to issue regulated amounts of drugs to addicts, especially in Europe, and to ensure the provision of free condoms in developing countries;
3. Urges the breakdown of AIDS stereotypes and myths through education and social understanding and recommends the integration of AIDS sufferers into society by encouraging them to help teach others about AIDS and raise awareness whilst serving as positive examples of how to live with the disease;
4. Emphasises the importance of sexual education in schools in both developed and developing countries and encourages social workers conduct this to those not receiving education, taking into account possible obstacles, such as illiteracy and cultural barriers;
5. Endorses the use of mass media to raise awareness and recommends the continuous development of such campaigns;
6. Calls upon governments to increase funding to universities in order to research AIDS and improve research facilities to serve as an incentive to students to pursue this line of study;
7. Recommends the establishment of an International AIDS Funding Co-ordination Body to co-ordinate the efforts of different countries in the fight against AIDS with compulsory membership for EU member states and recommended membership for non-EU countries;
8. Calls for medical students to be able to work in developing countries' health practices in order to gain hands-on experience in combatting AIDS and other diseases;
9. Requests the establishment of a European body to co-ordinate AIDS research across EU member states that would work in conjunction with the International AIDS Funding Co-ordination Body;
10. Encourages the implementation of compulsory AIDS testing for specific age groups to be determined by each country individually, and recommends that these tests should also be taken having visited countries with high rates of infection;
11. Suggests the introduction of a card system in an attempt to prevent the spread of HIV working in conjunction with compulsory annual testing;
12. Promotes minor tax reductions for companies which donate significant amounts of money to AIDS prevention;
13. Strongly recommends the implementation of obligatory HIV testing upon pregnancy and the testing of all children born from HIV -positive parents;
14. Proposes the increased production of formula milk in the developing world to reduce the transportation of foreign supplies;

15. Calls for the establishment of mobile testing stations to increase access to HIV testing to those regions lacking hospital facilities and to carry out Rapid Results Testing;
16. Recommends persuading of airline companies to introduce a small additional tax on flight tickets to developing countries which would contribute towards fighting AIDS in that particular region;
17. Calls upon governments to recognise the deliberate spreading of HIV as a crime and to acknowledge AIDS as the world's fastest growing pandemic and hence to reflect this urgency in the allocation of their development funds;
18. Recognises the need for the continued effort of individual nations to contribute to the realisation of the UN "All by 2010" goal.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights I

'An undesirable people?' Persecution, repression and discrimination of the Gypsies in the past and present: what are the lessons to learn and how can the protection of minorities in Europe be ensured?

Submitted by: Amy Dobson (UK), Ivan Genov (BG), Anna Heinen (DE), Aoife Hollywood (IE), Vanessa Jud (CH), Jeanne Lantz (FR), Sandra Mylordou (CY), Vera Petrovic (CS), Ana Margarida Saavedra dos Santos Oliveira (PT), Cecilie Skjæveland Torjusen (NO), Finnian Hanrahan (Chair, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that the term 'Gypsies' is an inappropriate term used to describe Roma and associated groups,
- B. Deeply concerned by strong prejudice and stereotyping due to ignorance, leading to discrimination, repression and persecution,
- C. Recognising that the Roma society is underrepresented in European governmental bodies,
- D. Recognising that Roma are denied citizenship in certain European countries, preventing them from benefiting from the rights in those countries,
- E. Deeply concerned by the lack of recognition of the persecution of gypsies and other minorities such as that suffered during the Nazi regime,
- F. Realising that the majority of the Roma population lead a sedentary lifestyle,
- G. Alarmed by the number of Roma children placed in classes for the mentally disabled,
- H. Having examined statistics, there is evidence of discrimination in employment leading to a high level of illegal employment,
- I. Deeply concerned that illegal employment promotes poor working conditions and exploitation,
- J. Fully alarmed by the involvement of Roma in sex trafficking,
- K. Taking into account that Roma women in particular are commonly unemployed, illiterate, and have large families,
- L. Deeply concerned by the unhygienic conditions that Roma live in,
- M. Alarmed by the lack of legal sites for Roma to reside in,
- N. Taking into consideration the rapid population growth among Roma due in part to

- i) Lack of understanding of family-planning methods,
 - ii) Child-benefit payments,
- O. Aware of the lack of respect demonstrated by some Roma towards the societies they live in,
- P. Noting with satisfaction that many Roma are willing to integrate with non-Roma society, e.g. adapting their religious beliefs,
- Q. Noting with approval the positive steps previously undertaken by official bodies, e.g. Decade of Roma Inclusion (2005 - 2015);
- 1. Requests that national governments and courts pass down fair sentences on those who discriminate violently against Roma and other minorities;
- 2. Further request that historical sites of Roma mass persecution be converted for memorial and remembrance purposes only;
- 3. Urges national governments to grant full citizenship to Roma who meet the specified pre-requisites, affording them equivalent rights and responsibilities as their fellow citizens;
- 4. Emphasises the need for Roma to be involved in decision making processes through parliamentary representation, political parties and NGO's;
- 5. Further recommends that members of the Roma community are fully informed of the political situation of their residing country;
- 6. Calls upon governments to ensure that Roma are not victims of discrimination or segregation in respect of housing policies;
- 7. Calls upon European governments to create awareness of Roma history and culture through
 - a) Media,
 - b) School curriculae,
 - c) Public festivals;
- 8. Encourages an improvement in education and literacy through
 - a) Family planning education and services,
 - b) Language courses for all members of the Roma community,
 - c) Supplying school materials for disadvantaged families free of cost,
 - d) Highlighting the benefits of education to Roma parents;
- 9. Strongly recommends the creation of a regionally formed organisation for the Protection of Roma and Other Minorities (PROM) comprising of
 - a) Social workers,
 - b) Health professionals,
 - c) Education professionals,
 - d) Lawyers,
 - e) Representatives of social minorities;

10. Encourages PROM to discourage Roma involvement in the sex trade and to provide support for those effected;
11. Supports the further enforcement of European laws regarding conditions in work places, such as
 - a) Minimum wage,
 - b) Health and safety standards,
 - c) Discrimination;
12. Further recommends that governments provide subsidies towards pensions and national insurance to enterprises which include minorities in their employees;
13. Encourages governments to provide an adequate number of suitable halting-sites that conform to health and safety standards.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights II

Asylum seekers and illegal immigrants: the most vulnerable groups in society in terms of Human Rights protection. Which measures should be taken in order to protect these groups now and in the future?

Submitted by: Gabriel Cabral (PT), Fabien Hassan (FR), Vladisav Kojic (RS), Elena Kren (BY), Alexander Kung(CH), Erik Kynast (DE), Paul Lavin (IE), Sara Lier Fagerbakke (NO), Pavlina Masoura (CY), Kathryn Perry (UK), Krista Sarv (EE), Silje Jansen (Vice-President, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting that asylum seekers are persons applying for a refugee status, as defined in the Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons,
- B. Realising that asylum seekers and illegal immigrants are hoping to obtain a better standard of life and that their countries of origin are normally subjected to social, political and/or economic disruption,
- C. Noting further that the countries of origin of asylum seekers can be divided into three main areas - Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa- whilst illegal immigrants come from a wider range of countries,
- D. Deeply concerned that the current asylum application system in Member States is lengthy and ill-equipped to deal with the large number of current applicants,
- E. Appalled by the fact that the fundamental Human Rights of asylum seekers and illegal immigrants are being neglected,
- F. Recognising the efforts of the European Union in relation to The Hague Programme, which deals with border security, illegal employment, return and co-operation with third countries,
- G. Acknowledging the obligation of states to uphold the Human Rights according to Article 1 of the European Convention on Human Rights, whilst appreciating the difficulties governments experience in doing so due to a lack of information on illegal immigrants,
- H. Taking into account that each Member State has its own specific problems due to the growing influx of illegal immigrants and asylum seekers;
- 1. Reaffirms that the obligation of Member States to provide living conditions respectful of Human Rights and basic needs is fundamental;

2. Strongly affirms the need to address the root causes of immigration and asylum seeking by co-operating with NGOs and local governments to fight economic, political and other problems that force people to emigrate;
3. Invites the European Commission to provide all asylum seekers with an informative file about their rights and obligations;
4. Strongly recommends Member States to improve the efficiency of the asylum application system by
 - a) increasing the number of employees working on the cases of asylum seekers,
 - b) making sure the employees assessing the applications are specialists in the specific region of origin of the asylum seeker;
5. Urges that all asylum seekers' applications are treated within one year;
6. Affirms the need for European authorities to share information on asylum seekers and illegal immigrants and to co-operate on monitoring the borders and preventing asylum shopping and human trafficking;
7. Requests the creation of a temporary legal status for illegal immigrants to ensure the protection of their Human Rights, which would include
 - a) identity,
 - b) right to deposit cash,
 - c) right to statement,
 - d) right to basic social aid and health care;
8. Notes that illegal immigrants need to co-operate with authorities in order to obtain a temporary legal status;
9. Endorses a governmental employment programme in which illegal immigrants with temporary legal status
 - a) could do paid work according to their skills,
 - b) are provided with education on their Human Rights,
 - c) can, after participation in the government programme for at least six months and receiving positive references, gain a temporary working licence;
10. Strongly recommends that illegal immigrants who refuse to co-operate return to their countries of origin;
11. Recommends Member States to allow well integrated immigrants with temporary status to apply for a permanent residential status;
12. Recognises the need to return the majority of illegal immigrants back to their native countries once their economic situation has improved in order to avoid giving incentive to illegal immigration;
13. Trusts that the returning illegal immigrants with skills and capital acquired during their stay in Europe would be able to help their countries' economies flourish.

Fact sheet for the Committee on Human Rights II

On 22 April 1954, the United Nations (Geneva) Convention relating to the Status of Refugees entered into force.

Chapter I on General Provisions reads in Article 1. paragraph 2 the term “refugee” shall apply to any person who:

‘as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to return to it...”

The European Declaration of Human Rights states in article 1 that all the contracting states have the obligation to protect human rights for those people within their jurisdiction.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights III

Co-operation in law enforcement on human trafficking: how to co-ordinate the legislation and law enforcement in the EU and its neighbouring states in order to fight and prevent human trafficking?

Submitted by: Katarina Allev (EE), Jelena Bratonožic (CS), Niklas Herpertz (DE), John Joy (IE), Julia Khurchakova (UA), Ariane Lebot (FR), Elisabeth Olsson Haggquist (SE), Vladimir Soukup (CZ), Melanie Staehelin (CH), Marcos Antonio Tavares Pinho (PT), Karlis Lapsa (Chair, SE/LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the growing issue of trafficking in human beings,
- B. Recognising that human trafficking is an extreme breach of human rights and thus must be dealt with accordingly,
- C. Noting with regret that thus far there is no common definition of human trafficking in the European Union and its neighbouring states,
- D. Bearing in mind the difference between victims of human trafficking and illegal immigrants,
- E. Taking into consideration that information about trafficking investigations and trials is currently not accessible to all investigative parties,
- F. Observing that cases against human traffickers are often dropped by prosecutor due to ambiguities in the law and lack of co-operation between the states involved,
- G. Deeply regretting the inadequacy of existing punishments for the crime of human trafficking,
- H. Having considered that the advantages of open borders in the EU outweigh the disadvantages,
- I. Deeply disturbed by the potential for corrupted practices at border crossings with regard to human trafficking,
- J. Alarmed by the serious lack of information regarding human trafficking amongst the general public,
- K. Further recalling that the majority of those who are trafficked are not properly educated,
- L. Fully aware that the victims of human trafficking are often afraid and reluctant to contact the authorities,

- M. Convinced that the victims of human trafficking are often in need of rehabilitation and reintegration into society and together with their families deserve protection from the authorities,
 - N. Affirming that any recruitment, receipt or trafficking of children, regardless of consent, is classified as human trafficking,
 - O. Fully believing that there exists a link between child pornography and the trafficking of children;
1. Emphasises the importance that all European countries should define human trafficking within the parameters set out in Article 3, paragraph (a) of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, in order to provide a common basis for international investigations against human trafficking;
 2. Further proclaims the need for
 - a) harmonised European legislation so as not to develop target countries for traffickers,
 - b) a minimum prison sentence for those involved in either the transportation, recruitment or receipt of victims of human trafficking;
 3. Calls on the neighbouring states of the EU to implement national legislation concerning human trafficking;
 4. Requests governments to formulate a specific action plan, with regard to regional and geographical differences, outlining how to combat human trafficking and what they intend to achieve in the next 5-6 years;
 5. Endorses the DAPHNE project as it takes place during a similar time frame and thus will increase the impact of relevant legislation;
 6. Considers joint investigations of Member States to be the key to controlling and eliminating the problem of human trafficking especially in a EU with no internal borders;
 7. Further requests that concerned countries fight organised crime with joint investigations and co-ordinated actions, through
 - a) an international meeting of all law enforcement agencies,
 - b) the formation of a detailed database on those involved in human trafficking, tracking their movements after their terms are served;
 8. Promotes the need to make communication between law enforcement agencies in the concerned countries more efficient and faster by reducing bureaucracy;
 9. Solemnly affirms the need to research traffickers' movements and increase security on such routes through refinement of border technologies to maximize effective enforcement;
 10. Welcomes anti-corruption strategies as an integral part of any anti-trafficking policy;

11. Calls for the establishment of an international media campaign to raise awareness of human trafficking in order to
 - a) fight misconceptions about working conditions in foreign countries and prevent people from becoming victims of human trafficking and,
 - b) be aimed not only at possible victims but also Member States due to the current lack of information among the general public;
12. Encourages both non-governmental organisations' and governmental campaigns to run tandem in order to prevent corruption and ensure the trust of the general public;
13. Supports the establishment of safety houses in order to
 - a) rehabilitate victims by offering psychological help and work schemes to stop the vicious cycle of human trafficking, and in the case of children, offering foster care,
 - b) gather information which the victims volunteer in order to help fight human traffickers;
14. Further recommends that those classified as victims are given the option of staying under protection until their visa application is processed.

Fact sheet for the Committee on Human Rights III

Definition of Human Trafficking:

"Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs;

Article 3, paragraph (a) of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children*, which supplemes the *United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime*.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

The enlargement of the Eurozone following the adoption of Slovenia and the rejection of Lithuania: is there a case for reconsidering membership criteria?

Submitted by: Sebastian Blummert (DE), Jamie Brown (IE), Ana Bulatovic (CS), Michaela Hadravova (CZ), Kamen Jordanov (CH), Andrey Kotenko (UA), Joosep Lassmann (EE), Emilie Waguët-Wiart (FR), Vincent Couronne, (Chair, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining the Eurozone as a conglomeration of European Union (EU) member states which have adopted the Euro as their official currency, follow regulatory policies as set by the European Central Bank (ECB) and have aspirations of developing a free single market economy as accepted in the Maastricht Treaty, 7th of September 1992 and the Lisbon Strategy,
- B. Bearing in mind that the goals of the Eurozone are:
 - i) to create a single economy capable of competing internationally with the USA and the emerging economies such as China and India,
 - ii) to progressively open trade barriers within the Eurozone in order to increase competition,
 - iii) to strengthen individual economies within the Eurozone,
 - iv) to assist candidates in their preparation for their eventual accession to the Eurozone,
- C. Stressing the importance of the regulations laid down in the Stability and Growth Pact (SGP),
- D. Aware of the possible disciplinary actions which would result from consistent breaches of the SGP,
- E. Noting with approval the following membership criteria:
 - i) high degree of price stability: the candidate country's inflation rate must not exceed the average of the three lowest inflation rates in the EU by more than 1.5% for one year,
 - ii) public finance: the ratio of the public deficit to the gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices must not exceed 3%, the ratio of public debt to the GDP must not exceed 60% whilst a reasonable amount of flexibility can be used in the application of this criteria,
 - iii) currency stability: the applicant country's currency must stay at a stable level relative to the Euro for two years prior to joining,
 - iv) interest rate stability: the applicant country's long term interest rates must not exceed the average interest rates of the three EU countries with the greatest price stability by more than 1.5%,

- F. Recognising that social and political aspects are taken into consideration during the application process,
 - G. Fully aware that existing Eurozone members, such as Italy and Greece, consistently fail to meet the criteria set by the SGP,
 - H. Keeping in mind that certain candidate countries do not meet the stated criteria and should therefore not be integrated into the Eurozone until they fully comply with the criteria,
 - I. Noting further the criticism following the recent rapid acceptance of new member states to the EU, along with the rejection of the proposed constitution,
 - J. Fully believing that an expansion of the Eurozone is vital to its economic potential;
1. Approves of the progressive and cautious liberalisation of the Eurozone trade market through harmonisation of trade taxes and employment regulations in order to increase competition within the Eurozone and thereby foster economic growth;
 2. Calls upon the European Central Bank (ECB) to show consistency in the monitoring of the Eurozone members compliance with the SGP;
 3. Encourages the Eurozone members to offer assistance to future members in their preparation for integration;
 4. Affirms the existing social, political, and economic criteria and requests slowing the accession rate of candidate countries until all targets are successfully reached both inside the Eurozone and the candidates countries;
 5. Calls for the social and political criteria to be clarified to help encouraging social and political reforms in the candidates countries;
 6. Deplores the EU institutions' lack of success in promoting economic reform in those countries lagging behind and requests encouraging reform in the Eurozone accession states;
 7. Strongly urges that political pressure be applied on these countries which are consistent economic underperformers;
 8. Calls upon the EU's decision-making organs to accept the responsibility for ensuring compliance with clauses 6 & 7;
 9. Urges that liberalisation be carried out with great care in order to avoid any negative effect it might have on member states.

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

‘A lost generation?’ The challenge of youth unemployment in Europe: what measures should the EU take to create more and better jobs for young people?

Submitted by: Anton Batchvarov (BG), Lavrentia Christodoulou (GR), Adrianna Diaz Martin-Zamorano (ES), Tereza Fiserova (CZ), Bartłomiej Kozdras (PL), Anastasiia Moskaliuk (UA), Alexandru Pal (RO), Stephane Renevier (CH), Katie Teahan (IE), Mari Tiids (EE), Todor Tochev (FR), Marika Vale (LV), Christopher Tripp (Chair, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the unemployed to be those people who have not worked more than one hour during the short reference period depending on his or her country, but who are actively seeking work,
- B. Defining a young person as a person aged between the minimum school leaving age and up to four years after graduating from higher education,
- C. Aware of the fact that a better job is a matter of personal judgment, however it should involve adequate pay and suitable working conditions for young people,
- D. Noting with regret that there is a lack of suitable employment available for young people,
- E. Bearing in mind that the source of the problem of youth unemployment is a lack of experience, qualifications and therefore trust,
- F. Declaring that technical schools are alternative types of schools in which students gain practical skills as well as traditional education,
- G. Acknowledging that a European university degree system exists,
- H. Recognising the benefits of life-long learning for everyone,
- I. Fully aware that the minimum wage does not exist in all of the EU member states,
- J. Having examined that young people have to deal with many problems, especially financial, when starting up their own business,
- K. Realizing that e-economy is one of the fastest growing economic sectors,
- L. Deeply disturbed by shadow economies and the fact that many young people work illegally,
- M. Affirming that a single labour market provides a greater range of working opportunities,

- N. Taking into consideration that part-time and holiday jobs during university studies help young people gain experience and money and help to create a positive work ethic,
 - O. Realising that employers are not very eager to hire young people who have come directly from school without any form of workplace experience;
1. Calls upon the EU to create a Youth Employment Agency (YEA) to raise awareness of new job opportunities available throughout the Union;
 2. Calls upon this new agency to
 - a) promote the concept of innovative and creative thinking in the workplace thus inspiring entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship, thereby creating more jobs,
 - b) inform young people of their employment rights in their own countries;
 3. Encourages further implementation of the European university degree system;
 4. Urges the setting up of a minimum wage in each member state relative to that country's purchasing power;
 5. Encourages the establishment of a "point system", whereby companies receive points based on the quality of employment and working conditions they provide for employees;
 6. Requests funding young people with start-up capital, which can be paid off after 5 years in the country should the business be profitable and entails special criteria for getting such a loan;
 7. Endorses the further development of the e-economy, which is the suitable field of work for young people because of their flexibility;
 8. Further invites YEA to raise the awareness of the shadow economy amongst young people in order to avoid them being abused by employers;
 9. Approves starting the process of the free-flow of the young labour force amongst all member states to wider employment opportunities;
 10. Expresses its appreciation that ensuring a variety of university degree courses creates new jobs and professions;
 11. Supports the idea of legal part-time jobs in the private sector;
 12. Urges the establishment of mandatory work experience placements to be set-up both for students in high school and for students of higher education.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade

The WTO and the failure of the Doha negotiations: is a new approach to the regulation of international trade necessary and what strategy should the EU adopt?

Submitted by: Jonathan Beyls (BE), Michele Carignani (IT), Albert Carrillo Sorolla (ES), Antoine de Peretti della Rocca (FR), Olli Hemminki (FI), Oleksandra Khabchuk (UA), Patrick Matthey (CH), Roman Novacek (CZ), Georgia Panagiotaropoulou (GR), Dagna Pekala (PL), Monica Posmaesi (RO), Mark Sheridan (IE), Lot Debruyne (Chair, BE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Trusting that the EU supports a free global market,
- B. Bearing in mind the aims and future goals of the WTO,
- C. Believing that the 'single undertaking' and the system of consensus in the WTO are the most democratic available,
- D. Noting with approval the past success of the aforementioned system,
- E. Deeply convinced of the importance of multilateral treaties in order to achieve a free market,
- F. Noting both the potential benefits and dangers of alliances solely based on bilateral treaties in the international community,
- G. Affirming the importance of trade in achieving worldwide economic growth and progress, both for developed and developing countries,
- H. Deeply convinced that successful agreements at the WTO and in particular those of the Doha Round, can foster economical growth in developing countries,
- I. Noting with regret the detrimental effect of the failure of the Doha Round on developing economies in particular,
- J. Believing that concessions must be made to ensure a successful renewal of the Doha Round,
- K. Fully recognising that the expiration of the US Trade Promotion Act would be a barrier to future WTO negotiations,
- L. Pointing out the distortion of international trade caused by import tariffs and subsidies,
- M. Emphasising that intellectual property rights should be protected,
- N. Acknowledging the importance of a potential EU-US agreement on agricultural subsidies in order to restart the Doha negotiations,
- O. Expressing its concern about the negative impact of dumping in international trade;

1. Stresses the importance of a successful Doha Round for a positive image of the multilateral trading system;
2. Expresses its willingness to participate in a renewed Doha negotiation round;
3. Stresses the importance of simplicity and transparency in the regulation procedures of the WTO;
4. Supports the use of bilateral trade agreements with both members and non-members of the WTO in order to develop the multilateral trading ability;
5. Urges a gradual reduction of bilateral treaties which do not contribute to the economic growth of developing countries;
6. Reminds all developed WTO members of their commitments to free trade and the future of developing economies;
7. Supports active participation of the G20 block of developing countries in WTO negotiations;
8. Further supports trade between developing countries;
9. Urges the extension of the US Trade Promotion Act that expires in June 2007;
10. Proposes sending a group of representatives in order to negotiate the extension of the Act;
11. Congratulates the fair trade organisations on their efforts;
12. Proposes a reform of the EU Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) so that
 - a) subsidies that distort trade are gradually eliminated,
 - b) monetary resources are allocated more effectively;
13. Reminds all members of the WTO of their commitments to reduce import tariffs, especially those regarding products originating from developing countries;
14. Declares its willingness to send an envoy to developing countries to negotiate the establishment of a framework for intellectual property rights;
15. Encourages foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries in order to share knowledge and provide technical assistance;
16. Further requests the harmonisation of world trade legislation, with the creation of common standards in order to reduce the technical barriers to trade (TBT);
17. Expresses its hope that agreements in agriculture will lead to similar concessions in other areas, such as import tariffs;
18. Suggests the acceptance of the US proposal to reduce overall trade distortion subsidies (OTDS) by 53%;
19. Proposes the establishment of a Discussion Panel for the Prevention of Dumping (DPPD) which will formulate a strategy to prevent dumping.

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

The Russian-German pipeline in the Baltic Sea: economic, political and environmental consequences. Is Russia using energy as a foreign policy weapon and how can the EU secure its energy demands?

Submitted by: Vera Bachrach (NL), Ruben Corijn (BE), Elina Feldmane (LV), Alexandros Dimitros Gikas (GR), Marie-Alix Gisolet (FR), Helen Hayes (IE), Frantisek Juzl (CZ), Eemeli Leppaaho (FI), Warren Luk (UK), Valentina Vitolo (IT), Wojtek Keblowski (Chair, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising that Russia possesses vast reserves of both oil and gas and that the majority of these are exported to the EU,
- B. Noting with deep concern the gradual depletion of non-renewable energy sources,
- C. Further noting that the trade of energy between Russia and the EU is of mutual importance,
- D. Noting with regret the lack of a liberal market in Russia,
- E. Concerned by the rise in energy demand in the EU,
- F. Observing Russia's economic and political power over the Baltic States,
- G. Taking into consideration the importance of the research on nuclear fusion such as the ITER Project,
- H. Bearing in mind the benefits and drawbacks of renewable and semi-renewable energy sources such as hydroelectric power and nuclear fusion,
- I. Aware of the possibility for the establishment of a mutual, beneficial and sustainable relationship between Russia and the EU,
- J. Realizing that there is often a clash of opinions between Russia and the EU,
- K. Deeply concerned by Russia's influence on its gas consumers, in particular demonstrated by the recent gas dispute,
- L. Taking into account that, according to the Baltic Resolution, the Baltic Sea is a "Particularly Sensitive Sea Area",
- M. Acknowledging several environmental concerns related to the construction of the Northern European Gas Pipeline:
 - i) the disturbance of chemical weapons and ammunition dumped on the Baltic

- Sea floor,
 - ii) the risk of gas leaks,
 - iii) marine archeology,
 - iv) obstacles to flora and fauna of the Baltic Sea,
- N. Expressing its satisfaction with the existence of the offshore Blue Stream Pipeline in the Black Sea, the reliability of which has been confirmed;
- 1. Authorises an EU–Russian dialogue to take place at regular intervals not longer than a year apart to discuss and improve relations;
- 2. Requests the formation of a common EU-Russian contract regarding energy supply and transportation;
- 3. Calls for the diversification of the EU's energy sources beyond Russia and requests investigation of energy storage options;
- 4. Encourages a free gas market in Russia by supporting privatisation of its companies;
- 5. Authorises an independent organisation, including both the EU and Russia, to regulate the construction and maintenance of the Northern European Gas Pipeline, enforcing the Helsinki legislation;
- 6. Advocates a more frequent assessment of the impact of the NEGP on the environment;
- 7. Urges the establishment of an emergency procedure, under the supervision of an EU-Russia committee, able to respond instantly and effectively to unexpected
- 8. Affirms the necessity of maintaining an environmentally friendly and desirable balance between all non-renewable and renewable energy sources;
- 9. Emphasises the need for energy self-sufficiency and calls upon the funding of an organisation to research renewable and environmentally friendly energy sources
- 10. Further proposes extensive research into and, when feasible, use of:
 - a) nuclear fission in the short-term,
 - b) nuclear fusion in the long-term,
 - c) renewable and environmentally friendly energy in the long-term;
- 11. Strongly recommends informing the public on the escalating problem of the depletion of non-renewable energy sources by i.e. the use of advertising campaigns and the media;
- 12. Supports a gradual increase in taxation on non-renewable energy sources;
- 13. Recommends subsidising the use of renewable energy sources.

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and Defence

The dilemma of the Iranian nuclear programme: a threat to world peace or the right of a sovereign state? What strategy should the EU adopt towards Iran?

Submitted by: Ailbhe Brazel (IE), Gabriele Calabro (IT), Martins Damberg (LV), Pennie Douligeris (GR), Ingrid Fast (DE), Bram Kortekaas (NL), Yulia Kuznetsova (RU), James Milington (UK), Claudiu Ionut Popovici (RO), Karolina Somrova (CZ), Bram Vogels (BE), Konstantinos Emmanouil (Chair, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging the right of a sovereign state to utilise nuclear energy,
 - B. Realising that global oil reserves are limited in supply compared to nuclear energy sources,
 - C. Believing nuclear energy to be a feasible and cheap alternative resource to oil,
 - D. Fully aware of the increasing demand for energy in Iran due to the rapid growth of its population,
 - E. Taking into account that Iran has signed and ratified the NNPT (Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty),
 - F. Noting with regret that not all countries are signatories of the NNPT,
 - G. Bearing in mind Iran's failure to fully consent to IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) inspections,
 - H. Alarmed by the political instability both in Iran and its neighbouring countries,
 - I. Recognising the dangers of nuclear technology if used for military purposes,
 - J. Keeping in mind Russia's significant influence on Iran's economic and political affairs;
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- 1. Demands that Iran uses nuclear technology solely for the production of energy and not for military purposes, as outlined in the NNPT and the Safeguard Agreement;
 - 2. Endorses the use of economic incentives from EU member states for Iran provided that the country meets the terms of the NNPT and the Safeguard Agreement;
 - 3. Affirms the use of economic sanctions by the EU against Iran in the event of a neglect of the terms of the NNPT and Safeguard Agreement, and only if economic incentives prove to be insufficient;

4. Expresses its hope that all countries that have not yet signed and ratified the NNPT will do so as soon as possible;
5. Encourages the expansion of negotiations on the TCA (Trade and Cooperation Agreement), allowing for free trade and more effective dialogue between the EU and Iran;
6. Further expresses its hope that this expansion of negotiations will lead to a unified European position and the fulfilment of existing commitments;
7. Emphasises the need for fair and just treatment of Iran from within the EU;
8. Calls upon the USA to
 - a) Remove the immediate threat of military action against Iran,
 - b) Allow the EU to independently find and enact a peaceful solution to the issue;
9. Further calls upon Russia to maintain its support of the EU activity dealing with Iran and to take an active part in such negotiations.