



Resolution Booklet

- English Version -

54th International Session
of the European Youth Parliament
Potsdam, March 2007



Friday, March 30th 2007

Opening of General Assembly

ENVI 1

Coffee break

EMPL 1

ITRE

Lunch

LIBE 3

INTA

AFET 2

EMPL 2

Saturday, March 31st 2007

AFCO

DROI

Coffee Break

LIBE 2

CULT

Lunch

ENVI 2

AFET 1

Coffee break

ECON

LIBE 1

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

Opening the world's eyes to the economic consequences of climate change: what measures should the EU take to help to achieve the global objective of reducing Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions now and beyond Kyoto?

Submitted by: Sergei Belyj (BLR), Bernhard Brink (FIN), Wojciech Brol (POL), Dan Camenita (ROU), Begum Erdogan (TUR), Pauline Eschard (FRA), Andreas Heyerick (BEL), Jonas Jancarik (CZE), Chrysanthi Karfi-Koi (GRC), Ylva Konsberg (SWE), Gabriele Motta (ITA), Yuliya Radanova (BGR), Katrina Suvajeva (LVA), Maëlle Zimmermann (CHE), Ian Millar (GBR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that measures to lower Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions receive insufficient:
 - i) investment,
 - ii) financial support,
- B. Aware of the worldwide lack of information regarding climate change,
- C. Recognising as insufficient:
 - i) the Kyoto Protocol,
 - ii) the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS),
- D. Taking into consideration that the European Union's (EU) GHG emissions are too high due to:
 - i) transport related emissions,
 - ii) energy production,
 - iii) energy consumption,
- E. Approving increases in public awareness of climate change,
- F. Further approving increased investment in research and development,
- G. Deeply conscious of the need for an increase in the use of renewable energy,
- H. Disturbed by the lack of control over the application of a common environmental policy across Member States,
- I. Deploring the lack of cooperation on a governmental level between the EU and the USA,
- J. Alarmed by the influence of multinational companies on US environmental policy,
- K. Fully alarmed by the unsustainable industrial growth in the developing world,
- L. Welcoming the increase of environmental awareness in the developing world;

1. Calls for the establishment of a pan-European tax based on the “Polluter Pays Principle” (PPP) to be paid into a European Environmental Fund whose international remit would incrementally increase;
2. Strongly recommends that in order to increase global awareness about climate change any post-Kyoto agreement include:
 - a) media campaigns,
 - b) educational programmes;
3. Endorses more effective international agreements by:
 - a) implementing more ambitious targets in any post-Kyoto agreement,
 - b) ameliorating the effectiveness of the ETS by reducing the amount of emission rights to achieve greater market effectiveness;
4. Establishes an international body supported by the EU that rewards those countries that:
 - a) ratify the Kyoto Protocol,
 - b) reach their agreed targets;
5. Promotes the creation of:
 - a) a renewable energy market,
 - b) more renewable energy power suppliers;
6. Supports the use of:
 - a) vehicles using alternative “green” fuels,
 - b) public transport;
7. Urges the gradual implementation of a GHG tax;
8. Authorises the funding of assistance for developing countries in order to develop their economies with continued funding being conditional on meeting agreed environmental targets;
9. Highly recommends further cooperation between the Directorate-General Environment of the European Commission and the US Secretary of Environment to achieve common objectives;
10. Encourages influential companies to play an active role in the reduction of GHG emissions;
11. Further proposes the introduction of environmental import tariffs on goods produced by US companies which do not meet the current environmental standards set by the Kyoto Protocol;
12. Endorses public information campaigns sponsored:
 - a) on a governmental level,
 - b) by non-governmental organisations;
13. Promotes that environmentally friendly enterprises should have greater access to:
 - a) tax relief,
 - b) loans with low interest rates;
14. Encourages further development of the Clean Development Mechanism to provide:
 - a) developing countries with financial aid,
 - b) long term projects for the implementation of efficient technology;
15. Insists that Member States report their GHG reduction data to the EU every six months.

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

Facing the challenge of an ageing and shrinking working-age population with immigration: is economic immigration the solution to Europe's problems? How should it be organised and how can successful integration best be achieved?

Submitted by: Katsiaryna Bahaleisha (BLR), Zlatka Boncheva (BGR), Līva Brēmere (LVA), Michael Dunne (IRL), Marita Eleftheriadou (CYP), Katarzyna Grabska (POL), Gonçalo Guerra (PRT), Velimir Ilic (SRB), Samuel Luterbacher (CHE), Juha-Pekka Nurvala (FIN), Sinem Örmeci (TUR), Alexandra Papatheodorou (GRC), Sacha Peacock (GBR), Kajari Virnhoff (EST), Emma Campbell (GBR, Vice-President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Declaring the causes of 'an ageing and shrinking working-age population' to be:
 - i) longer life expectancy as a result of medical advances,
 - ii) decreasing birth rate due in part to greater focus on career,
 - iii) financial strain of bringing up a child,
- B. Emphasising the need for a long-term solution to Europe's problem of 'an ageing and shrinking working-age population,'
- C. Defining economic immigration as the movement of individuals through legal channels in order to achieve:
 - i) better employment opportunities,
 - ii) a higher salary,
 - iii) improved working conditions,
- D. Alarmed by the estimated fall of the working population within the European Union (EU) from 303 million in 2005 to 297 million by 2020,
- E. Aware that decreased working population results in
 - i) lower productivity,
 - ii) constrained economic development,
- F. Deeply concerned by the fear among native workers that a greater immigrant population will result in job losses for EU nationals,
- G. Recognising the media should have an important role in alleviating this fear,
- H. Having considered that failed integration of immigrant workers can lead to segregation,
- I. Regretting that prejudice exists between EU nationals and third country immigrants,
- J. Noting with deep concern that immigrants are often unaware of their rights, making them vulnerable to exploitation,

- K. Acknowledging the importance of respecting the cultural differences between host countries and immigrants;
1. Affirms the need to stimulate birth rates within the EU by:
 - a) providing free health care for mothers and new born babies,
 - b) subsidising baby products,
 - c) offering tax credits for parents of larger families,
 - d) maintaining realistic levels of child benefit payments,
 - e) media campaigns promoting family values;
 2. Calls upon the European Employment Services (EURES) to carry out further analysis of the European labour market in order to better understand Member States' individual needs;
 3. Insists that EURES continues to observe the Community Preference Rule;
 4. Recommends the introduction of a European Green Card (EGC) renewable over a ten year period for third country nationals seeking employment within the EU;
 5. Further recommends that the EGC application process include criteria relating to the future immigrant's skills in order to match immigrants with employment fields where workers are needed;
 6. Authorises a fast track EGC application for:
 - a) single workers aged between twenty and thirty,
 - b) families where more than one member possesses skills required for the development of the European labour market;
 7. Suggests that the EGC allows admission to the EU for both the immigrant worker and their immediate family;
 8. Applauds the focus placed on cultural diversity in the national curricula of certain Member States;
 9. Requests that Member States promote the values of cultural diversity and tolerance through media campaigns;
 10. Endorses the provision of a start-up package of information and rights for newly arrived immigrants, including:
 - a) information on accommodation options,
 - b) full access to social services and health care equal to the rights of host country nationals,
 - c) a comprehensive guide to their rights in the host country;
 11. Supports basic language skill and culture programmes for all immigrants.

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

Facing rising oil and gas prices, increasing energy dependency and the emergence of global warming: in developing a common European energy policy, how can the EU best achieve energy security?

Submitted by: Marius Böhmer (DEU), Sorin-Emil Bradea (ROU), Dalton Dwyer (GBR), Romain Gommard (FRA), Ruth Kennivé (BEL), Katerina Kondrunina (UKR), Rasmus Kurtén (FIN), Edvard Ljulko (EST), Audrey Loetscher (CHE), Aniol Quer (ESP), Kamila Slavikova (CZE), Filip Stilin (HRV), Tomasz Szyborski (POL), Kyriakos Toulgaridis (GRC), Matteo Vizzani (ITA), Tanja Weissensteiner (AUT, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Expressing its satisfaction towards the European Commission's (EC) scheme that by 2020 it will:
 - i) increase energy efficiency by twenty percent,
 - ii) produce twenty percent of energy from renewable sources,
 - iii) reduce CO₂ emissions by twenty percent,
 - B. Taking into account the EC's "Green Paper on Sustainable, Competitive and Secure energy",
 - C. Fully aware that the European Union (EU) depends on Russia for twenty-five percent of its oil and gas imports which has allowed Russia to continually exert pressure on the EU,
 - D. Alarmed by the EU's increasing dependency on energy from unstable and unreliable sources,
 - E. Deeply disturbed by the use of energy as a method of political manipulation,
 - F. Noting with regret that the balance is tipped in favour of Russia in the EU-Russia energy dialogue,
 - G. Welcoming the liberalisation of the European energy market,
 - H. Fully aware of the global increase in fossil fuel consumption,
 - I. Further aware that the price of fossil fuels is rising constantly,
 - J. Noting with deep concern the negative effect of human pollution on the environment,
 - K. Affirming that ecology and economy are compatible;
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- 1. Calls upon Member States to encourage energy efficiency initiatives;
 - 2. Recommends the diversification of energy production methods within the EU;
 - 3. Advises diversifying the EU's sources of oil and gas imports to ensure stability;
 - 4. Declares that nuclear energy is a temporary alternative for fossil fuels;
 - 5. Strongly requests subsidies for companies involved in the research and development of renewable energy forms;

6. Calls for the creation of strategic energy stores to increase reliability of supplies;
7. Emphasises the importance of creating a common European energy policy in order to strengthen the EU's position in EU-Russia energy dialogue;
8. Endorses increased cooperation between Member States in order to develop sustainable competitive energy sources;
9. Suggests a pan-European campaign informing citizens on energy issues:
 - a) via the media,
 - b) through educational programs at schools.

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

From a journey of hope to a life of exploitation: what role can the EU play to fight modern slavery and support victims of human trafficking?

Submitted by: Ignat Bobrovich (BLR), Oksana Chaika (UKR), Ayoub Charehbili (NLD),
Martina Di Pirro (ITA), Tereza Hadravová (CZE), Oxana Lutz (RUS), Angelos
Micheletos (GRC), John Nguyen (DEU), Cecilia Pellosniemi (FIN), Aisling
Phelan (IRL), Milena Serafimovska (MKD), Katarina Stojaković (HRV),
Aleksandar Tosovic (SRB), Aurélien Venant (FRA), Sabina Zofota (ROU), Shane
Hamill (IRL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that human trafficking is a modern form of slavery involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into sexual exploitation or forced labour, marriage or servitude,
 - B. Affirming that human trafficking is an increasing global problem,
 - C. Noting with deep concern that 600,000 to 800,000 people are victims of human trafficking every year in the European Union (EU),
 - D. Recognising that those who are most vulnerable are:
 - i) women for sexual exploitation,
 - ii) babies for adoption,
 - iii) young boys and girls for domestic tasks,
 - E. Fully aware that in destination countries there is an increasing demand for cheap labour in areas such as agriculture, industrial relations and domestic tasks,
 - F. Having established that the sex industry is an instrumental reason for increased human trafficking,
 - G. Taking note that the internet is used as a means of communication between traffickers and victims,
 - H. Noting with regret that it can be difficult to escape modern forms of slavery,
 - I. Deeply regretting that human trafficking and slavery can have emotional and psychological impacts on victims,
 - J. Aware of the distinction between smuggling and trafficking,
 - K. Taking into account that protecting human rights is one of the main aims of the EU,
 - L. Deeply convinced that victims of human trafficking have the right to support and protection,
 - M. Declaring that since human trafficking is an international form of organised crime cooperation between countries is essential;
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- 1. Urges greater access to education on human trafficking by introducing the issue into school curricula and into universities;

2. Demands the creation of the Department of Prevention of Human Trafficking and Slavery (DPHTS) under the aegis of the European Commission (EC) which specialises in fighting human trafficking and supporting the victims;
3. Encourages basing DPHTS in various countries of Eastern Europe;
4. Calls for the coordination of DPHTS with the various local non-governmental organisations (NGO);
5. Strongly calls upon the EU to finance DPHTS in close cooperation with NGOs in order to increase dialogue and the easy movement of information between European states;
6. Strongly suggests that DPHTS open counselling and information centres with medical assistance run by well trained psychologists and victims of trafficking;
7. Calls for a European-wide campaign programme in order to increase an awareness of human trafficking which includes:
 - a) mass media such as radio, television and billboard advertisements,
 - b) a 'European Anti-Trafficking Day',
 - c) posters, flyers and wrist bands;
8. Recommends the setting up of a free-phone helpline in the countries where DPHTS is based to offer free advice and counselling to anyone who may come into contact with human trafficking;
9. Supports more effective legislation and regular spot checks to force companies to fulfil already existing employment criteria;
10. Strongly supports stricter border and coastal control between origin and destination states as well as better managed coastal control;
11. Draws attention to the lack of access to the European Police Office's (EUROPOL) database of known traffickers
12. Calls for more severe punishments for convicted human traffickers;
13. Invites the EC to discuss the issue of legalising prostitution;
14. Endorses the implementation of a board of human trafficking experts to advise local legal authorities in European countries;
15. Strongly recommends that victims of human trafficking be granted:
 - a) temporary residence if deemed at risk,
 - b) specialist safe housing before their return home,
 - c) access to reception centres on arrival to their home country,
 - d) unconditional support for those who come to the attention of the authorities;
16. Strongly encourages that the monetary value of any assets seized from traffickers be redistributed towards the fight against human trafficking and slavery.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In the light of the suspension of the WTO negotiations on the Doha Development Round: how can the EU ensure that its ‘new generation of bilateral free trade agreements’ will be a stepping stone and not a stumbling block for multilateral trade?

Submitted by: Arina Corsei (ROU), Ivan Hršak (HRV), Ivan Jovanovic (MKD), Michal Klofac (CZE), Douchane Momcilovic (FRA), Maximilian Piekut (POL), Afra Pujol Campeny (ESP), Elli Resvani (GRC), Michaël Schlegel (CHE), Oscar Schonfeld (GBR), Sebastian Steele (SWE), Jorg Stevens (BEL), Sinan Temo (TUR), Bianca Terlizze (ITA), Emil Vartiainen (FIN), Joanna Kulpa (POL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Notes with regret the suspension of the Doha Development Round (DDR) as a result of conflicts of interest over:
 - i) industrial tariffs,
 - ii) agricultural tariffs and subsidies,
 - B. Noting that the protectionist policies of the More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) contributed to the suspension of the DDR,
 - C. Deeply concerned that at the present time the World Trade Organisation (WTO) largely serves the interests of MEDCs,
 - D. Aware that the effect on the international trade from Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) is minimal as they produce less than 0.5% global exports,
 - E. Acknowledging that an economic specialisation shift from the primary to the secondary and tertiary sectors is vital for the development of LEDCs ,
 - F. Expecting increased economic specialisation as a consequence of trade liberalisation,
 - G. Recognising the increasing importance of services in the European Union (EU) economy,
 - H. Further recognising that the contribution of agriculture to the EU's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will inevitably decrease,
 - I. Noting with approval that free trade will reduce the profitability and therefore prevalence of smuggling;
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- 1. Recommends moving the headquarters of the WTO to an LEDC;
 - 2. Further recommends that the host country of the new WTO headquarters has:
 - a) a democratic government,
 - b) political stability,
 - c) respect for human rights,
 - d) adequate infrastructure;
 - 3. Demands the gradual phasing-out of agricultural subsidies within the EU over thirty to forty years;

4. Further proposes redirecting the money saved from the phasing out of agricultural subsidies to:
 - a) retraining for agricultural employees,
 - b) the development of improved agricultural technology;
5. Establishes the setting up of guidelines for the EU's bilateral trade agreements based on the concept of free trade;
6. Suggests that these guidelines should have the flexibility to tailor the specific terms to the individual countries concerned;
7. Declares that the EU should not use quotas in new bilateral trade agreements;
8. Further declares that no import tariffs should be levied on raw materials, services and goods produced by established industries;
9. Accepts that LEDCs and the EU need to levy tariffs in order to protect their respective infant industries;
10. Resolves to abolish import tariffs on agricultural produce entering the EU;
11. Accepts the need for LEDCs to levy import tariffs on agricultural products from the EU;
12. Calls for foreign direct investment in LEDCs as a means of developing their secondary and tertiary sectors;
13. Strongly encourages other major economic powers, in particular the United States, Japan and China, to reduce their protectionist policies and liberalise trade.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Iran, Iraq, Israel: is it time for the EU to get more engaged in the Middle East and what role can the EU play to favour stabilisation and peace in the region?

Submitted by: Beatriz Carvalho (PRT), Ian Chisholm (IRL), Charalambos Christofi (CYP), Machteld Cornelis (BEL), Alla Golovina (RUS), Tom Hendriks (NLD), Annina Loets (DEU), Violetta Mertins (EST), Jakub Mihule (CZE), Hedvig Ølmheim (NOR), Igor Pashchenko (UKR), Claudia Podkanski (SWE), Martina Salaková (AUT), Alise Šulte (LVA), Richard Royal (GBR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) is not currently an effective common foreign policy tool,
- B. Realising the need for the European Union (EU) to be consistent and credible in external relations,
- C. Recognising the lack of an effective united international front in establishing peace and stability for the Middle East,
- D. Considering the difficulties involved in mediating between culturally diverse nations in the Middle East,
- E. Aware of the perceived lack of institutional stability in the policing and judicial systems in the Middle East,
- F. Noting with concern that there may not always be acceptance of the system of governance from some of the population,
- G. Disappointed at the continued abuse of human rights in some areas of the Middle East,
- H. Conscious of the tremendous impact refugees have upon the stability of many countries in the region,
- I. Understanding that economies of the Middle East are often fragile because of their lack of diversity,
- J. Wary that the EU is highly dependent on the activities of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC),
- K. Further recognising the aims of the EU as highlighted by the Seville Declaration and the Middle Eastern Roadmap,
- L. Sadly accepting the limited progress of the Israeli and Palestinian authorities in reaching a Two-State-Solution as set out in the Middle Eastern Roadmap,
- M. Alarmed by the excessive military expenditure of some Middle Eastern countries,
- N. Acknowledging that the illicit trade of arms exacerbates the Middle Eastern conflict,
- O. Further acknowledging the gravity of the threat posed by the possible presence of nuclear weapons in the region,
- P. Disturbed by the perceived tendency of some Middle Eastern countries to support terrorist organisations,

- Q. Further alarmed by the current failure of the EU to find a suitable role to play in the reconstruction of Iraq,
 - R. Concerned about the rise in anti-western sentiments as a consequence of the war in Iraq,
 - S. Bearing in mind that the disadvantageous economic situation of some Middle Eastern countries is partly a result of external debts,
 - T. Emphasising the problems that have arisen from the implementation of the Madrid Conference policy with regards to the efficiency of distributions of funds to the reconstruction effort in Iraq,
 - U. Understanding that the populations of various areas of the Middle East are not homogenous which sometimes leads to conflicts between different identities;
1. Demands that the EU agree upon a CFSP which is legislated by the European Parliament (EP);
 2. Insists that no Member State be forced to enter a military conflict if their representatives had voted against conflict at the European Parliament;
 3. Believes that the EU should work with governments of any political persuasion in order to reach a lasting peace in the region;
 4. Endorses the reinforcement of the Barcelona Process which is part of the European Neighbourhood Policy;
 5. Encourages the EU to finance increased cultural exchanges with the Middle East;
 6. Further endorses the promotion of democratic values through educational programmes;
 7. Simultaneously respects the right of a population to choose their own political system;
 8. Condemns all human rights violations;
 9. Calls for an inextricable link between human rights records and development aid to be facilitated by discourse between the EU, United Nations (UN) and the Middle Eastern countries;
 10. Proposes to improve the situation for refugees by:
 - a) financially supporting refugee camps,
 - b) encouraging the work of non-governmental organisations in the region,
 - c) attempting to work towards an atmosphere whereby refugee camps will not be necessary;
 11. Calls for the improvement of the infrastructure of the Middle East by:
 - a) encouraging foreign investments,
 - b) creating venture capital,
 - c) setting attractive corporate tax rates,
 - d) providing grants for local enterprise;
 12. Suggests sending a European Parliament delegation to countries in need of reconstruction funds so that they may oversee and evaluate the rebuilding process;
 13. Works towards:
 - a) enhanced usage of alternative energy sources,
 - b) increased dialogue with OPEC;
 14. Urges the provision of additional aid from the EU as an incentive for those countries in the Middle East who provide evidence of a decrease in military expenditure by 'X' percent;

15. Further proposes that the EU implement training schemes for the instruments of law and order of the Middle East;
16. Facilitates in conjunction with Interpol:
 - a) the strengthening of local police through offering EU supervised training,
 - b) the intensification of border controls,
 - c) the limitation of trafficking of illegal weaponry;
17. Requests that the EU continue with a discussion upon the proliferation of nuclear programmes;
18. Firmly suggests economic incentives for the downgrading of aforementioned programmes;
19. Supports the continued development of a stable and democratic Iraq;
20. Strongly supports the withdrawal of Allied Forces from Iraq with the aim to replace this presence with UN peacekeepers if deemed necessary;
21. Proclaims that the EU funds committed at the 2003 Madrid Donor Conference be distributed through a tender system;
22. Proposes that the EU:
 - a) promotes the European Commission's Humanitarian Office,
 - b) helps fund those volunteers who wish to act as agents of aid in the region,
 - c) provides academic scholarships for students from the Middle East,
 - d) encourages exchange between professionals from the Middle East to the EU.

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

Freedom of mobility – opportunity and obligation? How should the EU act towards its young professionals to counterbalance the phenomenon of brain drain without subverting the possibilities a Europe without borders brings?

Submitted by: Marco Alesini (ITA), Ceren Ateş (TUR), Christina Bezari (GRC), Diogo Figueira (PRT), Stefanie Herrick (CHE), Karri Kattelus (FIN), Matt Maltby (GBR), Tamara Matkovic (SRB), Jan Mesuere (BEL), Nicolas Pipeau (FRA), Terje Sõelsepp (EST), Aleksandra Stryjak (POL), Marta Tomase (LVA), Ivana Tsvetkova (BGR), Martin Zofka (CZE), Heili Dungay (EST, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the growing demand for human capital in European Union (EU) countries,
 - B. Defining:
 - i) ‘sending countries’ as those experiencing emigration of skilled people,
 - ii) ‘receiving countries’ as those experiencing immigration of skilled people,
 - C. Recognising that the benefits of brain drain for sending countries include:
 - i) experience gained in receiving countries,
 - ii) remittances,
 - iii) motivation to improve skills,
 - D. Noting with regret the lack of funding in many EU countries for work and advancement opportunities for skilled workers,
 - E. Aware of inequalities between Member States leading to low movement of human and financial capital to Accession States,
 - F. Accepting that inequality between Member States is primarily caused by the apparent lack of desirable financial investments in certain Member States,
 - G. Deeply regretting the unrealistic expectations of migrants owing to a flawed knowledge of labour markets in Member States,
 - H. Noting that qualifications gained in different Member States are not necessarily mutually recognised,
 - I. Deeply concerned by the economic slowdown which can occur as a result of the loss of human capital and vital skilled workers in particular,
 - J. Considering the potential distances which may hinder the supply and demand of workers;
-
- 1. Urges Member States to maintain total freedom of mobility;
 - 2. Recommends that governments subsidise:

- a) private companies that will encourage investment in national labour markets,
 - b) local start-ups to promote economic growth,
 - c) middle and higher education to create a skilled workforce that will meet demand;
3. Calls for a universal EU standard of political transparency to be achieved through investigations into individual governments resulting in public EU ratings of political transparency;
4. Further recommends that Member States formally call for feedback from private companies on the economic and cultural infrastructural requirements of their Member State in order to improve their local labour market;
5. Strongly suggests that such feedback be forwarded to the European Commission for discussion on possible implementation;
6. Proposes a European wide information campaign that will inform potential emigrants about the labour market and social environment of their proposed receiving country;
7. Supports the enactment of 'Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (*3.2.3)';
8. Approves the formation of a central EU fund for the use of financing migration and integration schemes and education systems in participating Member States;
9. Suggests that such a fund be financed by payments from receiving countries as compensation for brain gain;
10. Endorses an initiative for sending countries to compensate migrants some portion of their pensions lost by working abroad;
11. Expresses its hope for sending countries to initiate social re-integration programs for returning workers;
12. Requests the creation of a programme by which receiving countries enter into agreements with potential sending countries;
13. Further requests these agreements offer financial support to the higher education and vocational training programmes of the receiving country as compensation for the cost of higher education.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Following the ‘phase of reflection’, how should the EU proceed in shaping its institutions? Should the Constitutional Treaty be rescued and get a ‘second chance’?

Submitted by: Constance Bruijnen (NLD), Emma Carpenter (IRL), Filip Faltejsek (CZE), Daniel Gummerus (FIN), Lena Johansson (SWE), Gina- Grete Kadak (EST), Chiara Lacava (ITA), Alexander Litvinov (RUS), Sarah Mania (DEU), Judith Naderer (AUT), Sigbjørn Råsberg (NOR), Marco Santos (PRT), Sven Soric (HRV), Brecht Warnez (BEL), Maryna Yaroshchuk (UKR), Nicolas Mathioudakis (GRC, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe (TCE) was rejected in 2005 by France and the Netherlands,
 - B. Aware that rejection of the TCE can be linked to the political, social and economic context of the Member State in question,
 - C. Having considered the fears related to the perceived loss of national influence following the creation of a closer and more politically integrated Europe,
 - D. Alarmed by the possibility that the rejection of the TCE is linked to a dissatisfaction with the European institutions,
 - E. Concerned by the lack of accessibility of comprehensive summaries of the TCE,
 - F. Taking note that the text of the TCE is too long and complex,
 - G. Realising that Chapter III of the TCE was the cause of most dissatisfaction amongst the citizens of the European Union (EU),
 - H. Acknowledging the fact that the current decision-making process is not sustainable in an ever-enlarging EU,
 - I. Considering that the ‘phase of reflection’ was a necessary step after the French and Dutch referenda;
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- 1. Strongly believes that a unified fundamental treaty is necessary for the future of the EU;
 - 2. Has resolved to rename the TCE to the ‘Fundamental Treaty;’
 - 3. Is convinced that the ‘Fundamental Treaty’ will:
 - a) define the EU,
 - b) strengthen the influence of the EU on the world stage;
 - 4. Proposes that the ‘Fundamental Treaty’ be divided into three chapters;
 - 5. Further proposes that:
 - a) Chapter I defines the values of the EU and the competences and functioning of the EU institutions,

- b) Chapter II contains the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Union,
 - c) Chapter III includes the final provisions for a possible future revision of the Treaty;
- 6. Strongly recommends the former Chapter III of the TCE which defines the policies of the EU be excluded from the 'Fundamental Treaty;'
- 7. Requests the transfer of Chapter III of the TCE to a separate document called the 'Policy Book' of the EU;
- 8. Calls upon an Intergovernmental Conference (IGC) to formulate the proposed 'Fundamental Treaty;'
- 9. Declares that the ratification process should be decided:
 - a) at national level of Member States,
 - b) according to the national constitutions and legislations;
- 10. Encourages the national governments to stimulate a debate on the 'Fundamental Treaty' where all views are represented;
- 11. Invites the media to play an active role in:
 - a) informing the public about the 'Fundamental Treaty;'
 - b) fostering continued debate about the 'Fundamental Treaty' and all related issues.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

An increasingly heterogeneous Europe and historical wrongdoings: how can the process of forgiving but not forgetting violations of human rights be helped and not hindered? Are expressions of national guilt the best remorse for past injustices?

Submitted by: Agnese Bremere (NOR), Inês Coelho (PRT), Sevdana Docheva (BGR), Daniel Hynes (IRL), Karolina Jönsson (SWE), Arthur Riboulot (FRA), Sandra Stojanovic (SRB), Maarja Sukles (EST), Ulla Thamm (AUT), Nicoletta Themistocleous (CYP), Julia Vonk (NLD), Ben Woolgar (GBR), Andris Zemītis (LVA), Xavier Le Garrec (FRA, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by the European slogan of “Unity Through Diversity”,
 - B. Recognising that the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the minimum acceptable definition of human rights,
 - C. Contemplating whether an expression of national guilt is an opportunity for reconciliation,
 - D. Observing a lack of information about historical injustices in the public domain,
 - E. Aware of a lack of objective information in European education systems concerning human rights violations,
 - F. Deeply concerned by the restrictions on free speech imposed by certain Member States surrounding sensitive historical events,
 - G. Bearing in mind the impact of Truth Commissions on the reconciliation process;
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- 1. Observes that expressions of national guilt harm reconciliation and foster resentment by:
 - a) highlighting conflict between groups,
 - b) unfairly apportioning blame to later generations;
 - 2. Encourages governments to subsidise:
 - a) dissemination of information about historical injustices through the media,
 - b) cultural education programs for adults on past wrongdoings;
 - 3. Supports the funding of outreach initiatives to facilitate dialogue with politically and socially radical groups;
 - 4. Calls for the creation and use of :
 - a) objective teaching resources,
 - b) objective curricula in education devised with the aid of transnational commissions to ensure accuracy and legitimacy;
 - 5. Recommends compulsory discussion of past human rights violations in school history lessons;
 - 6. Encourages the commemoration of past human rights violations through:

- a) national memorial days,
 - b) public monuments,
 - c) exhibitions;
7. Insists on the importance of diplomatic dialogue between Member States concerning historical human rights issues;
8. Proposes the establishment of compulsory independent and transparent Truth Commissions within national jurisdictions to investigate individual Member States human rights records;
9. Further recommends the creation of a European Truth and Reconciliation Agency (ETRA) to:
 - a) co-ordinate best-practice among the Commissions,
 - b) facilitate international experts serving on the Commissions in other Member States within the European Union (EU);
10. Authorizes ETRA to work towards the creation of similar commissions outside the EU;
11. Empowers ETRA to offer amnesty for violations of human rights in return for:
 - a) co-operation,
 - b) acknowledgement of responsibility;
12. Endorses the provision of aid to victims of human rights abuses,
13. Suggests that this aid be allocated according to the severity of the violations;
14. Calls upon parties whose responsibility for human rights violations has been directly established by Truth Commissions to issue public apologies;
15. Urges Member States to issue public statements of condemnation for past injustices perpetrated by the aforementioned parties.

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

With an ever-rising tide of illegal immigration at its borders: is the EU a safe haven for the oppressed and poor or a closed door? What measures should be enshrined in a common European immigration and asylum policy within and without the borders of Europe?

Submitted by: Práxedes de Vilallonga Papaseit (ESP), Jolien De Witte (BEL), Lazaros Fotiadis (GRC), Ásta Hrunn Guðmundsdóttir (ISL), Johanne Helene Iversen (NOR), Anna Kozmenko (RUS), Jakub Kukuł (POL), Dino Pešut (HRV), Laura Pettersson (FIN), Solenne Pintelon (FRA), Mariia Romanenko (UKR), Jindřich Rusín (CZE), Mazdak Soltani (NLD), Luigi Stamatì (ITA), Leonie Waltraut Wahjudi (DEU), Carl-Alexander Van Tornout (BEL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the ‘rising tide’ of illegal immigrants in Europe,
- B. Seeing the need for opening Europe to positive, legal and controlled immigration in order to support the European economy and society,
- C. Desiring that Member States recognise the importance of participation in common immigration policy with the further enhancement on the European Union (EU) to increase the security of the region at its borders,
- D. Emphasising the necessity of a constant protection of human rights in all Member States,
- E. Realising that there exists financial agreements between certain Member State and non-European countries concerning the deportation of illegal immigrants,
- F. Noting with concern that returned immigrants can be subject to human rights violations,
- G. Deeply regretting the fact that Member States are responsible for some of the root causes of economic illegal immigration:
 - i) historical colonialism,
 - ii) globalisation,
 - iii) economic exploitation,
- H. Noting with concern the inefficiency of the current immigrant quota programs across the Member States which aim to limit the number of immigrants that the EU can accept,
- I. Noting that illegal immigrants in the EU are defined as people who do not have the permission to reside because:
 - i) their visas have expired,
 - ii) they have entered the EU without the proper documentation,
- J. Stressing the importance of the possibility of reuniting immigrants in the EU with their close family members,
- K. Deeply regretting the inhumane conditions in certain reception centres;

1. Urges Member States to implement a common asylum policy by following the practice of the United Nations Convention on Refugees;
2. Calls upon the EU to enhance the process of obtaining political asylum by reducing bureaucratic procedures to provide better conditions in the reception centres;
3. Emphasises the importance of a common EU decision concerning the status of asylum seekers in the EU;
4. Calls upon the governments of immigrants home countries to cooperate with the EU in the promotion of information regarding:
 - a) the risk of illegal immigration,
 - b) the opportunities of legal immigration;
5. Endorses micro-credit projects designated to local communities to build a stable economy instead of financial aid to immigrant home countries to reduce the immigration flow;
6. Calls for the enhanced use of an internet-based network with common applications forms for both potential employers in the EU as well as possible aspiring immigrants;
7. Stipulates that:
 - a) identified illegal immigrants be repatriated being deported back to their home country,
 - b) non-identified illegal immigrants are deported to non-EU countries where the process of identification will continue without violating human rights, aiming at eventual repatriation;
8. Deems the application of a biometric fingerprinting databank as an effective method to:
 - a) register new legal and illegal immigrants in the EU,
 - b) avoid immigrants re-registering at different embassies;
9. Reaffirms that the use of the biometric fingerprinting databank should be strictly limited to only new immigrants;
10. Urges the stemming of illegal immigration through sanctions against companies who employ illegal immigrants.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

United in diversity or diversity in unity? Intercultural dialogue in an increasingly diverse European cultural landscape: how to define European identity with an ever-diversifying population? What are the bases of Europe in terms of identity?

Submitted by: Susete Almeida Martins (PRT), Alisa Arakelian (SWE), Siobhan Carroll (IRL), Dimana Doinova (BGR), Viktor Galler (LVA), Bornha Guevel (GBR), Christopher Hüttnannberger (AUT), Justus Kölln (DEU), Andria Loppa (CYP), Kateryna Opanasyuk (UKR), Sjur Rasmus Rockwell Djupedal (NOR), Konstantin Savateev (RUS), Helen Susan Selirand (EST), Willem Van der Graaf (NLD), Ance Kaleja (LVA, Chairperson), Daniele Vannucchi (ITA, President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the difference between European identity and culture,
 - B. Realising that the basis of European identity is a framework of common moral values,
 - C. Further realising that European culture consists of the individual traditions of Member States,
 - D. Convinced that education should be available to everyone in European Union (EU) regardless of income,
 - E. Noting with approval that joining the Euro is a way of promoting European identity by implementing a common monetary language for all the EU,
 - F. Realising that European identity is rooted in:
 - i) the maintenance of high living standards within the EU,
 - ii) upholding democracy by maintaining political pluralism,
 - iii) an integrated and multicultural European society,
 - iv) the knowledge and awareness of a common European history,
 - G. Recognising that Europe consists of both diverse cultures and common values,
 - H. Taking into account the need to address the issue of migration and integration because of the accession of new Member States,
 - I. Considering common objectives to be imperative for integration as it maintains interaction between countries;
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1. Calls for the formulation of a set of common moral values for the EU such as respect for human rights based on the principles of the United Nations;
 2. Urges a common European curriculum to be implemented containing the promotion of cultural understanding by history courses and civic education;
 3. Trusts that respect for other cultures can be achieved by means of education as specified by the European curriculum;
 4. Encourages the existence of mutual recognition for school qualifications by all Member States;

5. Supports the implementation of a common European language decided by unanimous agreement of the Member States;
6. Recommends that political diversity be upheld in European countries as an essential element of a democratic society;
7. Calls for temporary restrictions on migration from countries with weaker economies;
8. Requests that the above restrictions be lifted once the economy of these countries improves through economic solidarity;
9. Supports migration by encouraging schemes that help to educate migrants on the culture of the host countries to be introduced into all Member States;
10. Further recommends increased police cooperation between European countries in order to ensure safety;
11. Notes that a common currency in the EU would foster a sense of shared European identity;
12. Stresses the need for increased economic solidarity amongst European countries as a means of maintaining a high standard of living;
13. Draws attention to the requirement of the separation of religion and state, as the identity of the EU's continuously diversifying population can no longer be defined by one common religion;
14. Considers joint interactions of culture and sports between Member States to be crucial for the establishment of a European identity.

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

The myth of an 'endless' water supply in Europe: how can over-consumption, pollution and misuse of this valuable resource be combated to prevent a parched Europe?

Submitted by: Tommaso Accinni (ITA), Kristina Domazetoska (MKD), Michal Dúbravský (CZE), Barr Even (GBR), Claire FitzGerald (CHE), Sebastian Huovila (FIN), Kiriaki Kiriazidou (GRC), Clara Mota Gassó (ESP), Radu Nechifor (ROU), Monika Nikitina (EST), Tone Sävström (SWE), Ezgi Teksoy (TUR), Jérôme Van Den Avenne (FRA), Stefan Vandenhende (BEL), Oksana Andrusyak (UKR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully acknowledging that water is a fundamental necessity for life,
 - B. Bearing in mind that water is not an inexhaustible resource,
 - C. Fully aware that water issues vary on a regional basis,
 - D. Recognising that differences in measuring systems for water usage make it difficult to gain a detailed overview of water-related problems in Europe,
 - E. Deeply concerned that a safe water supply is still not available to 40 million Europeans resulting in the death of 13,000 children per year,
 - F. Noting with regret the continued pollution of European waters from:
 - i) domestic sources,
 - ii) industrial sources,
 - iii) agricultural sources in particular,
 - G. Worried by the lack of public awareness about water-related problems,
 - H. Alarmed that European citizens do not always make responsible use of water leading to wastage,
 - I. Deeply conscious that climate change will exacerbate problems of water supply,
 - J. Expressing its appreciation of the European Union's (EU) Water Framework Directive (2000) highlighting provisions to:
 - i) invest €400 billion in water issues in 2000-2027,
 - ii) manage water policy on a river-basin scale;
-
- 1. Supports the construction of pipelines to achieve a universal water supply;
 - 2. Calls upon governments to ensure that all citizens can afford water;
 - 3. Requests measures to prevent water pollution from industry and agriculture (e.g., creation of river buffer-zones);
 - 4. Recommends the fast publication of the Surface Water Directive;

5. Suggests that the formulation of a water policy include:
 - a) non-governmental organisations involvement,
 - b) public consultation to increase awareness;
6. Seeks to increase awareness of water issues also through:
 - a) education programmes,
 - b) government media campaigns,
 - c) involvement of public figures;
7. Urges governments to facilitate responsible behaviour through financial incentives;
8. Further encourages the reduction of water waste through:
 - a) better maintenance of pipeline systems,
 - b) research into reducing evaporation in agriculture;
9. Accepts the need for different measures in different regions in accordance with circumstances;
10. Calls for cooperation both within the EU and with neighbouring countries through:
 - a) sharing of technology,
 - b) common management of supranational river-basins.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

The EU's membership negotiations with Turkey and the issue of Cyprus: what are the hurdles on its road to accession and how should the EU resolve these issues?

Submitted by: João Abrantes (PRT), Annalisa Buscaini (ITA), Ann-Sophie Caerels (BEL),
Melisa Dervisevic (SWE), Laura Finnegan (IRL), Deniz Gürbüz (TUR), Nina
Ivanchenko (UKR), Caspar Jansen (NLD), Nataliya Kirdeyanova (RUS), Phillip
Klimke (DEU), Laura Limperk (EST), Sigve Taklo Sekse (NOR), Andreas
Stavrou (CYP), Bianca Walter (AUT), Krista Simberg (FIN, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that Turkey has been closely connected to the West since its foundation,
- B. Emphasising that Turkey is a secular democracy,
- C. Knowing that:
 - i) the area known as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) demands recognition by the Republic of Cyprus and other countries,
 - ii) the Republic of Cyprus recognises Turkey,
 - iii) Turkey does not recognise the Republic of Cyprus,
- D. Aware that according to the United Nations (UN) 50,000 Turkish soldiers are stationed illegally in Northern Cyprus,
- E. Noting with regret that the proposed Annan Plan was widely rejected by the Republic of Cyprus,
- F. Noting with deep concern that negotiations on 8 of 35 chapters of the *Acquis Communautaire* have been suspended,
- G. Recognising that there are concerns about the integration of a largely Muslim population of 70.4 million people into the European Union (EU),
- H. Observing that:
 - i) publicly stated negative comments about Turkey and all aspects of Turkish culture are punishable according to Article 301 of the Turkish Constitution,
 - ii) article 301 of the Turkish Constitution violates freedom of speech,
- I. Recognising that the Kurdish population in Turkey demands the same rights as all other Turkish citizens,
- J. Noting with great satisfaction that Turkey has made vast efforts to fulfil the economic accession criteria of the EU,
- K. Believing that the EU can benefit from the Turkish labour force,
- L. Viewing with appreciation that the percentage of the population living under the poverty line in Turkey is decreasing on account of Turkish reforms,
- M. Fully believing that there is the possibility of increased economic prosperity for both the EU and Turkey should Turkey join the free market of the EU,
- N. Affirming that for both parts there are general advantages in Turkey's accession to the EU;

1. Endorses the Copenhagen Criteria as a requirement for Turkey's accession into the EU;
2. Urges Turkey to open its ports and airports to Cyprus as soon as possible;
3. Calls for the gradual removal of Turkish armed forces from Cyprus over a maximum period of six years;
4. Demands the reunification of Cyprus;
5. Requests that Turkey must recognise the reunified Republic of Cyprus;
6. Confirms that the reunified Republic of Cyprus will be an independent and sovereign country free from external influence;
7. Further recommends that the reunified parliament in Cyprus will have a fixed minimum number of seats for the Turkish Cypriot minority as a temporary measure to achieve stability for the country;
8. Encourages reforms in order to guarantee unconditional:
 - a) freedom of speech in Turkey,
 - b) human rights in Turkey;
9. Asks for equal rights and obligations for the Kurdish population in Turkey;
10. Expresses its hope that the accession of Turkey into the EU will:
 - a) reduce xenophobia,
 - b) promote diversity.

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

Europe caught between the US, China and India as the economic superpowers of the future: how can the Lisbon Strategy be revived and European growth and prosperity be achieved?

Submitted by: Nicolas Bastos (FRA), Marinos Constantinou (CYP), Ben Cumming (GBR),
Madara Ēriksone (LVA), Sigrid Heiberg (NOR), Damian Iordanov (CHE), Triinu
Lepp (EST), Conor Mahon (IRL), Dragomir Milovanovic (SRB), Tonio
Möllmann (DEU), Martina Platenik (HRV), Anna Prakofyeva (BLR), Desirée
Segerslätt (SWE), Ana Rita Valério Alves (PRT), Vincent Zijlmans (NLD), Dace
Neimane (LVA, Vice-President)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that the main aim of the Lisbon Strategy is to make Europe the most competitive, dynamic knowledge based economy by 2010,
 - B. Deeply regretting that the Lisbon Strategy has not been largely successful,
 - C. Emphasising that research and technology is a fundamental driving force for:
 - i) the global competitiveness of the European Union (EU),
 - ii) employment that remains compartmentalised in the EU,
 - D. Realising that a knowledge based economy is necessary to become globally competitive,
 - E. Alarmed by the economic consequences of the ageing population of the EU,
 - F. Deeply concerned by the substantial portion of the potential labour force not contributing to economic growth within the EU,
 - G. Noting with regret that conditions for small or medium enterprises (SMEs) are not optimum due to:
 - i) bureaucracy,
 - ii) conservative attitudes in the financial sector,
 - iii) lack of governmental support;
-
- 1. Resolves to implement an educational entrepreneurship strategy to promote an entrepreneurial culture in Member States;
 - 2. Urges Member States to adopt the Innovation and Research Programme funded by the European Commission;
 - 3. Defines the Innovation Research Program as a three-phase plan which:
 - a) evaluates the scientific and technical merit of an idea for trial period funding,
 - b) provides continued funding for a successful venture,

- c) results in commercialisation of the venture for use by the private sector;
- 4. Encourages Member States to increase their relative Gross Domestic Product contribution for research and development;
- 5. Recommends that Member States offer financial incentives to the unemployed taking part in national training programmes;
- 6. Supports the future enlargement of the EU as a means to improve the labour and industrial migration pattern;
- 7. Calls for the creation of the European Business Formation Centres that facilitate the formation of SMEs;
- 8. Strongly recommends a tax break system for emerging SMEs to promote entrepreneurship.

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

Cultivating integration in Europe in the wake of rising immigration: which model for a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic society in a Europe confronted by racism, xenophobia and intolerance?

Submitted by: Kamil Baluk (POL), Adela-Maria Chivarean (ROU), Lluís Fonalleras Lozano (ESP), Stefán Þór Helgason (ISL), Trajanka Kamcevska (MKD), Anna Klaile (FIN), Lukas Kudic-Gloster (GBR), Oleksandra Mazur (UKR), Giulia Pace (ITA), Sharon Read (SWE), Heleen Rijckaert (BEL), Lucie Stockova (CZE), Martina Tomašević (HRV), Vincent van der Gaag (NLD), Thomas Vanier (FRA), Tatjana Wahjudi (DEU), Hamed Mobasser (BEL, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the continued existence of racism, xenophobia and discrimination in Europe,
- B. Conscious that irrational attitudes such as xenophobia can be caused by ignorance,
- C. Recognising these attitudes as obstacles to multi-cultural unity in Europe,
- D. Noting with deep concern:
 - i) the existence of extreme right-wing parties,
 - ii) their actions,
 - iii) their ideas of national chauvinism,
- E. Deeply convinced that extreme right-wing propaganda can have a strong influence, especially on the young and the unemployed,
- F. Further convinced that such propaganda forms a threat to a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic society,
- G. Applauding bodies such as the European Monitoring Centre on Xenophobia and Racism (EUMC) and the new Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA),
- H. Fully aware that children who lack the ability to speak the language of their host country receive a poorer education and are thus permanently disadvantaged,
- I. Concerned by the inequality of opportunity that often confronts migrants and potentially restricts their participation in society,
- J. Acknowledging that social exclusion, particularly ghetto-isolation, of migrant communities is incompatible with the concept of multiculturalism and hinders integration,
- K. Noting with regret that non-voluntary migrants face greater difficulty in integrating into European societies,
- L. Firmly believing that in a post 9/11 and post-Iraq age, there is potential for radicalisation of some young European Muslims,
- M. Further believing that this radicalisation may lead to suspicion and Islamophobia;

1. Suggests introducing the subject European Studies into school curricula with the aim of fostering understanding and acceptance through studying Europe's:
 - a) history,
 - b) migration history,
 - c) culture,
 - d) politics,
 - e) current religions;
2. Supports non-governmental organisations (NGO) that promote a dialogue between different cultures through:
 - a) granting these NGOs charity status,
 - b) encouraging of media campaigns;
3. Recommends that pupils are provided with extra courses according to their needs with the aim of elevating them to the standard European level;
4. Suggests that financial incentives are introduced to encourage employers to focus on providing migrants with:
 - a) training,
 - b) employment;
5. Requests the stimulation of national and international student exchange programmes, with the support of the EU;
6. Resolves to promote a greater sense of community through the implementation of schemes such as:
 - a) improved town planning,
 - b) youth houses,
 - c) cultural events,
 - d) language and culture courses for immigrants;
7. Proposes the reassessment of punishments for racially motivated crimes by emphasizing the importance of social based rehabilitation programs.