

# Resolution booklet of the 56th International Session of the European Youth Parliament



Education and Culture DG

## Lifelong Learning Programme

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

### **A nuclear renaissance? In the quest for a low-carbon future: how should the EU meet its growing energy needs whilst ensuring reduced carbon emissions?**

Submitted by: Saraf ANAN (IE), Antione DEPAIX (FR), Radostion DEYANOV (BG), Rafet KARAOGLU (TR), Akshay KHANNA (UK), Anastasiya KOT (UA), Petr LINKA (CZ), Sirli MAASIK (EE), Johannes OLTMANNS (DE), Maria PASHI (CY), Ludvig PERSSON (SE), Hanna PYYKKÖNEN (FI), Marco TRUMMER (CH), Tobias VAN ROON (NL), Fredrik BAUER (Chairperson, SE)

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Alarmed by the links between increases in carbon emissions due to human activity and climate change,
  - B. Deeply concerned by the European Union's (EU) dependence on fossil fuels which causes high carbon emissions,
  - C. Recognising that existing technologies concerning renewable energy sources have not been fully implemented due partly to the lack of technological development and the lack of economic viability,
  - D. Fully aware that the EU is dependent on energy supplies from the Third countries,
  - E. Taking into consideration that the EU is committed to reducing 20 % of its carbon emissions by the year 2020,
  - F. Affirming that nuclear energy is the largest source of low-carbon energy,
  - G. Noting with deep concern that no safe means of nuclear waste disposal currently exists,
  - H. Aware of the disparities between Member States both in terms of usage and also opinions of nuclear technologies as an energy source,
  - I. Taking into account the existence of alternative technologies to reduce carbon emissions such as the Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS),
  - J. Noting with regret the lack of individual action towards reducing carbon emissions;
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- 1. Encourages Member States to switch from dependence on fossil fuels to environmentally friendly alternative energy sources in areas such as transport, industry and the household;
  - 2. Urges the promotion of research and development into renewable energy technologies;
  - 3. Calls upon an increase in the provision of subsidies to encourage further construction of renewable energy plants;

4. Requests a decrease in the EU's dependence on energy from the Third countries through the introduction of appropriate, locally available, renewable energy sources into its energy mix;
5. Calls for the EU to promote a more flexible energy market, ensuring the efficient supply of energy within the EU;
6. Affirms that the minimum requirements set by the EU agreement on the reduction of carbon emissions will be fully met;
7. Resolves to make Member States exceed minimum requirements where possible, as suggested by an independent evaluation;
8. Further recommends the introduction of incentives for those Member States who exceed minimum requirements;
9. Confirms that nuclear energy may be used in the EU's energy mix as a relatively short-term solution, as long as sufficient renewable energy is not being provided;
10. Considers the usage of nuclear technologies as a viable energy alternative in the long-term, provided that the safety of the stored waste is guaranteed;
11. Invites research and development with the aim of securing a safe method of nuclear waste disposal;
12. Accepts that Member States should pursue policies in tune with the economical situation of individual Member States;
13. Supports research and development into renewable energy sources rather than into CCS technology;
14. Emphasises the individual's involvement in combating climate change through:
  - a) education
  - b) advertisements
  - c) campaigns
  - d) the use of media.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **Is Europe too soft on dictators? Human rights abuses and the suppression of democracy around the world: what actions should the EU take to support democratic change in countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe?**

Submitted by: Haizea ARRIZABALAGA EZKIETA (ES), Catarina COUCEIRO (PT), Sarka DILLENGEROVA (CZ), Elena GENOVA (BG), Laura GEUKENS (BE), Aleksander MALECKI (PL), Alina NOVIK (BY), Ana ODOROVIC (RS), Irina POPOVA (RU), Sven POPOVIC (HR), Alexandra SAHLEANU (RO), Lisa SALMHOFER (AT), Victoria STAVROU (CY), Andris SUVAJEVS (LV), Victoria Wilkinson (NO), Carole VIAENE (Chairperson, BE).

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with deep concern that human rights are neglected in some countries that have signed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that peaceful demonstrations are forbidden and sometimes violently suppressed in some countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe,
- C. Confirming that there is a high probability of abuse and suppression of Human Rights in countries under dictatorships due to the concentration of power into the hands of only one person,
- D. Deeply conscious that dictators, though fully aware of the situation in their country, do almost nothing to change it,
- E. Fully aware that people who are unaware of the human rights abuses made against them often have neither the knowledge nor the courage to create an opposition,
- F. Bearing in mind that governments in some countries such as Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe take advantage of the lack of basic needs as a way of controlling the population,
- G. Aware of the lack of pluralism and the violations of suffrage and of the conditions of fair elections,
- H. Bearing in mind that people are not able to get an objective perspective due to censorship and the control of the information flow,
- I. Seeking to maintain trade relationships with countries under dictatorships to support their economies on the condition that a strict control of the money flow exists,
- J. Believing that sanctions are not an appropriate solution to resolving the violation of human rights and the suppression of democracy,
- K. Deeply disturbed by the fact that countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe use armed forces against citizens in order to control them and suppress their rights,

- L. Noting with regret that even though positive changes are being made in certain countries due to certain conditions, these are not with a long-term aim, for example China and the Olympics 2008,
  - M. Keeping in mind a long-term idea of an integration process,
  - N. Viewing with appreciation the cooperation of the EU and other organisations upon common foreign policy,
  - O. Realising that former colonized countries may have prejudices towards their previous occupier and thus creating difficulties for cooperation and for improving of the political situation,
  - P. Aware that culture and personal ideology are important aspects and democracy is not to be forced upon countries,
  - Q. Recommends having EU representatives in countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe, to take part in dialogue to improve cooperation;
1. Approves the use of economic sanctions on companies which cooperate with countries that have autocratic regimes;
  2. Encourages the EU to offer incentives to autocratic countries to follow the UN Declaration of Human Rights;
  3. Recommends sending professionals to countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe in order to improve the economical, educational, legislative and health care areas in these countries;
  4. Further recommends giving the opportunity to these specialists from non-democratic countries to exchange knowledge and experience with the specialists from EU Member States;
  5. Further recommends the continuation of the work by independent observers and the development of stricter regulations on the election process;
  6. Supports and approves peaceful demonstrations;
  7. Urges the fulfilling of peoples' fundamental needs by humanitarian actions in order to create a basis for democracy;
  8. Calls upon the provision of further unbiased information and education for:
    - a) the EU Member States to become aware of the present situation in non-democratic countries and in countries where human rights are abused,
    - b) people living under a dictatorship to gain awareness about their rights and opportunities;
  9. Further recommends that the EU offers educational support to countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe by setting up scholarship programs and organising seminars;
  10. Encourages a common view of human rights between all involved organisations, so as to achieve a common purpose and more effective cooperation;

11. Emphasises that pressure must be put on trade partners of countries ruled under a dictatorship, so to alter these autocratic countries' policies with regards to human rights;
12. Supports organisations that promote and raise awareness of the importance of human rights in developing countries;
13. Affirms that the EU should improve the trade relations with trade partner countries but emphasises the need of transparency of the whole trading process, especially concerning the destination of the money;
14. Calls for continuous support to countries like Burma, Sudan and Zimbabwe, even when they have reached the state of democracy, to be sure that it maintains this state;
15. Calls upon the EU to further strengthen and unify the cooperation between the EU and other organisations with regard to foreign policy.

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

**The balance between data protection and counter-terrorism measures: how  
should citizens' personal data be kept and accessed in the future?**

Submitted by: Hannah CAGNEY (IE), Dominik DRASNAR (CZ), Julie Anne GABRIELSSON (SE), Ulrich HESSLING (DE), Konstantinos KAPEZANOS (GR), Arash Banaei KASHANI (NL), Ida KINNARINEN (FI), Thibaud LOUVET (FR), Rahmi Orhon PAK (TR), Evelyne SCHORER (CH), Thekla STEPHANOU (CY), Amari THOMPSON (UK), Andrew SHERIDAN (Chair, IE).

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Defining personal data as any information that can be linked to or used to identify a person, or anything that distinguishes one person from another,
- B. Defining:
  - i) general data as any data which does not infringe a person's right to privacy, for example that found on an ID card,
  - ii) sensitive data as any data which is not general data,
- C. Reaffirming that each person has a right to privacy while noting that this right can be interfered with in accordance with article 8(2) of the European Convention on Human Rights,
- D. Alarmed by the lack of public awareness of personal data protection rights,
- E. Recognising current data protection laws and their value in maintaining the balance between human rights and counter-terrorism,
- F. Noting with approval the work of the existing network of national data protection commissions and the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS),
- G. Defining terrorism as any act, including the endangering or taking of life, which seeks to attack or undermine democracy or the authority of a state,
- H. Fully aware that a terror threat may come from inside Europe's borders as well as outside,
- I. Recognising that no counter terrorism measures can guarantee complete security,
- J. Deeply concerned by the sharing of Passenger Name Record (PNR) data of transatlantic flight passengers with the United States of America,
- K. Approving Europol's contribution to improving law enforcement efforts against organised crime and terrorism and the dissemination of crime-related information across Europe;

1. Emphasises the lack of transparency in existing personal data collection processes;
2. Endorses the organisation of a European media campaign to raise awareness of personal data rights;
3. Calls for the conclusion of bilateral agreements with Third Countries to ensure that data exchanged with them is subject to adequate standards of protection;
4. Recommends retention of requested data for one year with an option for extension, but only with good reason and after consideration of individual cases by national courts;
5. Calls for the establishment of independent databases in each Member State, to be known as Central Data Indexes (CDIs), containing information on the location of data subjects' general and sensitive data;
6. Confirms data subjects' rights to amend or have destroyed incorrect data held about them;
7. Notes that access to sensitive data in the CDIs is to be granted to four entities:
  - a) law enforcement agencies,
  - b) data subjects,
  - c) data protection commissioners,
  - d) data controllers;
8. Requests that Member States require warrants obtained under judicial supervision before allowing law enforcement agencies to access this data except in a case where the subject himself or herself wishes to do so;
9. Calls upon the existing network of national independent data protection commissions to supervise and regulate CDIs and for the establishment of such commissions where none yet exist;
10. Recommends that passengers must give explicit consent in advance of the sharing of PNR data;
11. Expresses its hope that Europol will facilitate access to the CDIs between national law enforcement agencies.



## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT**

### **Water, water everywhere but not a drop to drink! Tackling the global crisis in developing countries : what action can the EU take to ensure that sustainable adequate sanitary water is available around the world?**

Submitted by: Erika Christie BERLE (NO), James BOWSER (UK), Rob CONWAY-KENNY (IE), KACSO Szilard-Csaba (RO), Anastasia KLUTER (DE), Petra LAGINJA (HR), Valeryia LIEBEDEVA (BY), Joanna MAJEWSKA (PL), Anastasia MAKHOVA (RU), Georgia PAPALOIZOU (CY), Maria SERRANO (PT), Kristaps SILINS (LV), Catherine VERCROYSEN (BE), Iris WERNER (AT), Aleksandar ZLATAROV (BG), Hannes GAERTNER (Chairperson, DE)

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Having studied that poor water management is a problem in developed and developing countries:
  - i) resulting in inadequate amounts of sanitary water,
  - ii) negatively affecting the environment,
- B. Realising the inefficiency in the past with regards to global water consumption all over the world,
- C. Aware of deforestation of certain areas leading to poor water retention causing low ground water level,
- D. Recognising that many developing countries have a poor water network as a safe water supply is not available to 40 millions Europeans,
- E. Declaring that poor water conservation in existing networks in the form of evaporation and leaks is recognised in developing and developed countries,
- F. Noting with deep concern that developing countries' governments often do not put their citizens' right to clean drinking water as a high priority issue,
- G. Recognising that 40% of the financial aid given towards water shortage has either been misused or used inefficiently,
- H. Fully believing that people are insufficiently aware of their own personal responsibility in relation to the water crisis,
- I. Alarmed by the fact that:
  - i) every 8 second a child dies from water-related diseases,
  - ii) 50% of people in developing countries and 30% of the overall world population suffer from water-related diseases,
  - iii) 80% of diseases in developing countries are caused by contaminated water,

iv) 2.6 billion people on earth lack adequate sanitation,

- J. Taking into account that increasing levels of water pollution lead to higher child mortality rates and severe diseases as a result of rapidly growing population, urbanisation and industrialisation,
- K. Deeply concerned of the serious strain on sanitary water resources by the main three forms of pollution - industrial, chemical and household,
- L. Confident that an initiative to reduce scarcity and that promotes sanitation already exists, the EU water initiative (EUWI),
- M. Aware of political conflicts about scarce water resources;

1. Calls upon the EU to employ a body to regulate water usage within its Member States;
2. Recommends the EU to initiate a scheme to encourage the use of water saving appliances;
3. Calls for an organisation responsible for the preservation of trees and forests, including the replanting of trees;
4. Further requests financial support for developing countries planning to develop and expand their water networks;
5. Urges increased funding of research with the focus on investigating new materials and methods for water conservation;
6. Further recommends that the developing countries' governments prioritise citizens' access to drinking water, introducing political and economic sanctions in order to attain this;
7. Urges the introduction of a body to monitor the distribution and usage of financial aid;
8. Encourages the use of media and education to increase society's awareness on the water crisis;
9. Affirms that household and industrial pollution can be countered by creating laws forcing cities and factories to purify water by using filters and bacteria rather than chemicals before its releasing;
10. Trusts that chemical pollution in agriculture can be solved by subsidising farmers who are willing to turn their farms into eco-farms;
11. Fully believing that through forcing companies to recycle their products by law, dumping will be reduced;
12. Endorses the enforcement of the EUWI;
13. Encourages governments to collaborate with NGOs in order to maximise the potential outcome of the EUWI;
14. Supports mediation between countries and cooperation on a regional level to prevent any arising conflicts.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II**

### **Without the carrot, do the reforms stick? Building a ring of well-governed states: what can the EU do to ensure the effectiveness of the European Neighbourhood Policy without offering the prospect of EU membership**

Submitted by: Marta BOZEK (PL), Simon DUYVER (BE), Luciana CARVALHO SE (PT), Julia HAGEN (DE), Inge André HATLESTAD (NO), Marta JUMEJA (LT), Chrysoula KAVALIEROU (GR), Stanislaw KORSHUNOV (BY), Sinead NOONAN (UK), Aurélien PACCARD (FR), Jonathan RYAN (IE), Olena SAODOMA (UA), Federico SCAMPERLE (IT), Heikki VIITANEN (FI), Hamed MOBASSER (Chairperson, BE).

#### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Taking into account the need for promotion of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) in ENP-Countries (ENPC) to increase their social and economic prosperity,
- B. Keeping in mind the different growth rate of each ENPC and its particular circumstances,
- C. Noting that the presence of trade barriers between the EU and these countries hinders free trade,
- D. Recognising that the lack of favourable conditions in some of these countries hinders the achievement of common economic targets,
- E. Affirming the need to monitor compliance with and implementation of the ENP,
- F. Recognising the need to increase communication and the sharing of information between the EU and the ENPC and between the ENPC themselves,
- G. Aware of the need for closer regional development between border regions of the EU and the ENPC,
- H. Alarmed by the existence of cross-border crime between ENPC and the EU,
- I. Noting with deep concern the negative impact that migration could have on these countries,
- J. Aware of the growing need to simplify the process of obtaining a visa for EU Member States which is currently slow and bureaucratic,
- K. Alarmed by the low level of awareness of the ENP and its objectives among citizens of the ENPC and the EU,
- L. Bearing in mind that cultural and social differences between the EU and the ENPC may hinder effective co-operation and the implementation of the ENP,
- M. Seeking further development of social policies and standards of the ENPC,
- N. Emphasising that the effectiveness of the ENP is greatly diminished by conflicts between some ENPC, for example the Israeli-Palestinian issue,
- O. Taking into consideration the influence Russia could have on the ENPC which rely heavily on Russian energy supply,

P. Believing that co-operation with the UN would greatly increase the efficiency of the ENP;

1. Encourages those ENPC that are not yet members of the WTO, to strive to achieve the necessary standards to join;
2. Strongly recommends a more flexible approach concerning the implementation of:
  - a) lowering tariffs,
  - b) investment,
  - c) special commodity agreements;
3. Calls for the creation of the European Neighbourhood Policy Monitoring Agency (ENPMA), which would monitor the correct implementation of each action plan of the ENP;
4. Calls for the use of diplomatic warnings to be issued in the event that agreed action plans are not followed;
5. Recommends aid for professional development in the area of economic legislation in the ENPC;
6. Recommends informal ENPC meetings including active participation by EU members;
7. Further recommends the evaluation of the progress of the action plans decided upon in any formal ENPC meeting;
8. Calls for local government action plans on regional and local development issues to be eligible for EU funding;
9. Encourages the implementation of a common training policy for customs officials and border patrol officers;
10. Urges the establishment of a European Neighbourhood Policy Visa Information System (ENPVIS);
11. Endorses widespread information campaigns in the EU and ENPC to raise awareness of the ENP's goals and the means by which it achieves them through (but not limited to) the following:
  - a) mass media,
  - b) educational programs,
  - c) community involvement projects;
12. Further invites the support of NGOs in the promotion of tolerance and cultural understanding between the EU and ENPC as well as domestic pressure as a method of ensuring efficient use of the ENP;
13. Urges an increase in the funds available for school exchange programmes between the EU and the ENPC and also within ENPC in order to promote cultural awareness among the younger generation;

14. Strongly recommends closer cooperation between ENPC governments and specific EU agencies such as the EU-OSHA, to enhance the existing framework that tackles the social policies and sustainable development in those countries;
15. Calls upon EU agencies to grant benefits to ENPC which are similar to the benefits available to EU Member States, in the form of professional guidance and instruction as well as funding programmes in the following sectors:
  - a) public health and safety,
  - b) employment,
  - c) gender equality and equal opportunities,
  - d) racism and discrimination,
  - e) ethnic minorities,
  - f) environment;
16. Endorses further development of the four common spaces and closer cooperation with Russia in areas other than energy;
17. Encourages closer cooperation between ENPC on issues concerning energy imports and exports;
18. Suggests that the EU cooperates with the UN in developing the ENP further.

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

**The Euro's rising strength on exchange markets: a blessing or a curse? With the Euro hitting a historic high and mounting fears of hurting exports and slowing growth: what measures do the EU and its Member States need to take to long-term economic health?**

Submitted by: Jovana DADIĆ (RS), Martin GRÜNER (EE), Andreia HOZHAN (PT), Adreas KOSHIAS (CY), Matěj KRATOCHVÍL (CZ), Tomasz LEWOC (PL), Jetlir MEÇI (RU), Laura MENÉNDEZ (ES), Razvan Alexandru OLARU (RO), Ingrid SÄRHEIM (NO), Teodor SLAVEV (BG), Mimi SÖDERBLOM (SE), Koen VAN KERCKHOVEN (BE), Tea VULIC (HR), Iva FIŠEROVÁ (Chairperson, CZ)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Convinced that the Euro symbolises economic and political unity,
- B. Bearing in mind that the short-term economic development is determined by:
  - i) interest rates,
  - ii) fiscal policy,
- C. Taking into consideration that long-term economic development is influenced by:
  - i) the labour market,
  - ii) the product market,
  - iii) consumer protection,
- D. Further noting that the increasing strength of the Euro against the Dollar increases dependence on oil due to the fact that US Dollars are used to trade major commodities,
- E. Deeply regretful of the problems caused by inefficient legislation concerning candidate countries of the Eurozone,
- F. Emphasising the importance of the independence of the European Central Bank (ECB),
- G. Fully aware of the significance of unprecedented events in European economy,
- H. Bearing in mind that fluctuations in the exchange rate greatly affect the domestic industry of the EU,
- I. Stressing the significance of the treaties establishing the legal base of the European Monetary Union (EMU),
- J. Guided by the fact that stable and consistent economic growth leads to a higher standard of living in the Member States of the EMU and recognising this as a vital condition for economic health;

1. Expresses its hope for the EU's increasing importance as an international player on the world market;
2. Recommends that the ECB council meet when a break in fiscal policy has been made and when national banks find it necessary;
3. Calls for improvement of economic migration and transport;
4. Encourages the use of the renewable energy;
5. Emphasises that interests rates should be used in order to combat any short-term and sudden fluctuations against the US Dollar;
6. Calls for stricter rules to be applied to candidate countries of the Eurozone, for example:
  - i) clearer statistical information,
  - ii) increased monitoring of candidate countries,
  - iii) a larger period candidacy,
7. Encourages National Central Banks to fully cooperate with the ECB including the utilisation of more transparent information when reporting national financial status;
8. Encourages the need for domestic growth in order to combat the prominence of impacts over domestic products;
9. Further encouraging the review of current EU legislation concerning the EMU;
10. Emphasizes the need for increased sanctions in cases of the violation of the fiscal policy without approval of ECB, amongst member states of the EMU, in order to discourage EMU members from breaking such policies;
11. Calls for a more balanced current account through the balancing of exports and imports, in order to ensure a stable Euro;
12. Supports EU producers by the introduction of tax relieves for exporters;
13. Condemns artificial currency adjustment;
14. Supports the beneficial agreements with countries outside the EU;
15. Urges the introduction of common rules for rating agencies, thus improving their objectivity.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**

**With few referenda planned for the Reform Treaty and upcoming European elections: how can the EU better listen to its citizens and increase its democratic legitimacy?**

Submitted by: Mark BRAKEL (NL), Kerstin BOHLMANN (DE), Ceyda ERTEN (TR), Perrine FROMENTIN (FR), Marco GOBBO (IT), Shane JOCELYN (IE), Valpuri KAARNINEN (FI), Gunta LAUZA (LV), Adam LISKA (CZ), Camilla LOMØY (NO), Ollie MAYMAN (UK), Lefteris MIKROS (GR), Claudia SCHWAIGER (AT), Ganna VASYK (UA), Lorenz MÜLLER (Chairperson, CH)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Aware that there is a lack of knowledge about the European Union (EU) among its citizens,
- B. Deeply concerned by the lack of:
  - i) Communication between the EU citizens and the Members of European Parliament (MEPs),
  - ii) Transparency in EU institutions,
- C. Noting with regret that some EU citizens fear change and are uncertain about the EU's intentions for the future,
- D. Fully alarmed by the low voter turnout in the previous European elections,
- E. Fully believing that holding referenda on the Reform Treaty would increase the democratic legitimacy of the EU,
- F. Approving of NGOs that encourage the EU's citizens to get involved in European political issues,
- G. Appreciating the view of the European Council (EC) that it will use state-of-the-art internet technology to actively debate and advocate its policy in cyberspace as expressed in Plan D,
- H. Bearing in mind that the European Parliament currently does not have the power to propose laws,
- I. Taking into account that opt-outs are a threat to equality within the EU,
- J. Viewing with appreciation the EU's efforts to provide simplified versions of important EU documents,
- K. Keeping in mind the cultural differences between EU Member States;



1. Designates the European Parliament's (EP) offices in each Member State to:
  - a) Inform all EU citizens of their presence,
  - b) Be responsible for dealing with European citizens' feedback and enquiries;
2. Calls upon EP offices in all Member States to organise discussions between citizens and MEPs on a regular basis leading up to an annual major discussion on the European Day (9<sup>th</sup> of May);
3. Strongly recommends the introduction of EU citizenship classes in all Member States in order to inform people of the institutional structure of the EU, the rights of the EU citizens and current EU topics;
4. Encourages public TV channels in Member States to dedicate time to pan-European news programmes;
5. Recommends the introduction of advertising campaigns that will emphasise to EU citizens the importance of voting;
6. Endorses raising public awareness on the Reform Treaty followed by referenda in all Member States, which would increase democratic legitimacy;
7. Urges the EU to outline and clarify:
  - a) Its future intentions in relation to the principle of subsidiarity,
  - b) Maximum borders for potential new Member States;
8. Encourages the EU to hold regular polls, the results of which will reflect the needs, opinions and worries of EU citizens;
9. Further invites the EU to actively support, fund and encourage NGOs that promote political involvement of the citizens of Europe;
10. Urges for a recurring "Question Time" within the EP for the EC to be created, which:
  - a) would allow citizens to express their concerns by means of telephone, electronic mail, sms and mail,
  - b) would bring about many possibilities for media coverage;
11. Further requests the EP to be able to propose laws for consideration by the EC;
12. Recommends that opt-outs may be deemed legitimate if practical circumstances necessitate them;
13. Calls for a new system for the appointment of European Commissioners to be adopted in which:
  - a) the EP elects the president of the EC, who in turn designates the different offices to the countries presently entitled to an office,
  - b) the National Parliaments of Member States appoint the respective European Commissioners, who must then be approved by the MEPs
  - c) all other principles of the Reform Treaty regarding the EC will be upheld;
14. Supports Europe-wide cultural events and competitions.

## **Fact Sheet**

The voter-turnout in the 2004 European elections was ca. 45%

Plan D: Plan issued by the EC to improve discussion and debate throughout the EU; the phrase “will (...) use state-of-the-art internet technology to actively debate and advocate its policy in cyberspace” is a direct quote from it.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I**

**Kosovo: a new “hour of Europe”? How can the EU move beyond the Kosovo  
deadlock and its own internal divisions to find a solution to the future status of  
Kosovo?**

Submitted by: Barbara ADAMCZAK (PL), James BENGÉ (UK), Nicholaos  
BIKAKIS (GR), Flavia DE SANTIS (IT), Ieva FREIDENFELDE  
(LV), Kristian Magnus HAUKEN (NO), Johanna HÖLLER (AT),  
Nathaniel KAAR (IE), Lauri KOIVUNEN (FI), Iryna  
KOVAL'CHUK (UA), Tom MERY (FR), Anna STOBBE (DE),  
Stefan TRIFUNOVIC (NL), Anastasiya ZINOUEVA (BY),  
Federico FASOL (Chairperson, IT)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Bearing in mind the upcoming deadline on December 10<sup>th</sup> 2007 set by Kosovo's authorities to declare their unilateral independence from Serbia and the consequent necessity for the European Union to react promptly,
- B. Noting with deep concern that the Serbian minorities inside Kosovo may face persecution after the December 10<sup>th</sup> declaration,
- C. Deeply concerned by the strong religious and ethnic divisions between different groups in the region,
- D. Strongly deploring the current extremist forms of nationalism and the abuse of human rights within Kosovo,
- E. Alarmed by the ongoing violence and by the lack of a stable governing body within the region,
- F. Deeply regretful of the political deadlock in Kosovo,
- G. Realising the unique and sensitive nature of the situation being considered,
- H. Emphasising the humanitarian characteristics of the late crisis and their affect on the region,
- I. Fully aware of the conflicting interests among international political powers and the complexity of the matter,
- J. Taking into account the fears of some European states of the so-called 'domino effect',
- K. Taking into consideration that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Kosovo Force (KFOR) is still present inside Kosovo,
- L. Acknowledging that the only stable government in Kosovo at the present time is the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK),
- M. Noting with regret the poor economic and social systems currently in place,
- N. Acknowledging that problems regarding the ability to achieve self-sustainability for the countries within the Balkan region may arise in the future;

1. Supports an unilateral declaration of independence from Kosovo and urges all countries to ratify such a declaration;
2. Insists that democratic elections are held in Kosovo within six months of a declaration under the supervision of the EU Electoral Supervision Commission (ESC);
3. Affirms that Kosovo's unilateral declaration of independence must guarantee freedom of movement for Kosovo-Serbs between Kosovo and Serbia;
4. Calls for the preservation of both Serbian and Albanian cultural and historical heritage within Kosovo through the Kosovo's government and the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
5. Urges the Kosovo's government to curb the growth of extreme nationalism in order to guarantee the safety of all Serbs remaining within Kosovo;
6. Encourages dialogue between Kosovo and Serbia in the form of summits held before and after December 10<sup>th</sup> 2007 with the support of an EU moderator, in order to reach:
  - a) common ground on the status of particular areas of Kosovo with a high percentage of Serbian population,
  - b) eventual EU membership and participation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to achieve greater political stability and democratic political processes across the Balkan region;
7. Suggests that the European Union (EU) acts unilaterally despite potential opposition from international political powers;
8. States that the interests of the EU as a whole are more important than the agendas of single Member States;
9. Recommends that KFOR prepares a military plan for the future of Kosovo, and in case KFOR is unable or unwilling to do so, requires that the EU should send peace keeping forces into the region;
10. Further recommends that the UNMIK ensures a silky transition of power from the UN to Kosovo's government after elections are held;
11. Urges the necessity of provision of economic support to the Balkan area, in particular Serbia and Kosovo;
12. Calls for the creation of a Balkan Development Fund (BDF) to distribute economic aid to the region, especially in Serbia and Kosovo, by:
  - a) reducing tariffs on exports to the EU,
  - b) promoting greater investments from EU firms.

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

**Marriage as a right for all? With growing disparities in policies and attitudes toward homosexuality in a more diverse Europe: should same-sex couples be granted the right to marriage or should the rights granted by civil union pacts be expanded?**

Submitted by: Inkeri ALATALO (FI), Bennu BOYNER (TR), Camille DUVERLIE (FR), Ornela ERNSTOVÁ (CZ), Vasiliki FRENTZOU (GR), Francesca GANDINI (IT), Benjamin GRADHAND (DE), Nils HENCKEL (SE), Ott KERISHEV (EE), Anneclarie MICHELE VAN NOT (NL), Ueli STAEGGER (CH), Kateryna VYNOGRADOVA (UA), Julia WALSH (IE), Lukas ZAMINER (AT), Dan MCCORMACK (Chairperson, IE).

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Defining marriage as a civil marriage,
- B. Defining a civil union pact as a registered partnership between two adults for security and economical reasons subject to an annulment,
- C. Believing the ability to marry to be a basic human right, granted by law and protected by law,
- D. Believing that civil marriage is a long term commitment between two people based on love and subject to divorce,
- E. Acknowledging free choice of sexual orientation as an integral part of a diverse, tolerant Europe,
- F. Recognising the differing traditions and rights of European religions marriages.
- G. Deeply convinced that education plays a vital role in developing a tolerant society,
- H. Taking into account the diverse legislation throughout European Union Member States:
  - i) noting with regret that only the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain have legalised same-sex marriages,
  - ii) considering the fact that in some Member States same-sex couples are allowed to register for different types of civil unions, varying in taxation, basic rights and inheritance which are all granted within a marriage,
  - iii) deeply concerned by the fact that some EU member states legally define marriage as a union between a man and a woman,
- I. Acknowledging that a homosexual couple is just as capable of providing a balanced upbringing for a child as a heterosexual couple,

- J. Convinced that the stability of a relationship is a determining factor of a couples ability as parents rather than their sexual orientation or parental roles,
- K. Acknowledging the different traditions and rights of churches concerning marriage;
- L. Fully aware of the existence of prejudice and a lack of information about the controversial issue of same-sex marriage,
- M. Believing that that the recognition and protection of human rights by legislation is the duty of all governments.
- N. Emphasising that the principle of equality must be recognised and safeguarded in all legislation;
  - 1. Endorses marriage as a registered partnership of two adults regardless of their of their sexual orientation for economic and legal security;
  - 2. Calls for a public awareness campaign promoting and supporting same-sex marriage through:
    - a) advertisements through the media,
    - b) education;
  - 3. Urges the abolishment of laws which are discriminatory to same-sex couples;
  - 4. Condemns governments who do not comply with the above clause through an initial verbal warning followed by the implementation of economic sanctions;
  - 5. Requests a gradual increase of economic sanctions on countries that continue to refuse to comply;
  - 6. Encourages a clear separation of Church and State in all Member States of the European Union;
  - 7. Allows religions to retain the right to bless same-sex marriage;
  - 8. Emphasises that governments retain total ownership over civil marriages;
  - 9. Requests that adoption rights are concurrent with marriage rights and should be guaranteed within national adoption procedures and requirements;
  - 10. Supports common EU legislation to guarantee same-sex couples the same rights as opposite sex couples concerning marriage and all implicate rights.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL MARKET AND CONSUMER  
PROTECTION**

**Protectionism on the prowl? How should the EU and its members states react to  
the rise of foreign companies searching for stakes in the common market?**

Submitted by: Fredrik CAVALLI-BJOVKMAY (SE), Derin EMRE (TR), Maarja HEINSOO (EE), Pascal HILTBRAND (CH), Ivo JONGEJAN (NL), Dimitrios KOUFOS (GR), Charlie KROBER (UK), Fischer LAURENT (FR), Christos PAUAGI (CY), Kristiina SACNI (FI), Ingo SCHÖNWANDT (DE), Tat'yana SUSHCHEVSKAYA (RU), Kate TEPLINSKAYE (UA), Adela TRSKOVA (CZ), Tara O'LEARY (Vice-President, IE).

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Recognising protectionism as the restriction on the amount of imports by means of artificial trade barriers,
- B. Defining free trade as the free movement of goods, services, capital and labour,
- C. Taking into account the emergence of newly developing economies searching for stakes in the internal market,
- D. Concerned with the current high level of European protectionist policies, in particular the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on EU consumers and international welfare,
- E. Aware of the growing dependence of the EU on imports,
- F. Taking into account the reliance of the EU on the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI),
- G. Keeping in mind the threat to EU industries and employment through foreign competition,
- H. Approving the work of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in reducing protectionism,
- I. Emphasising that free trade increases global output,
- J. Alarmed at the risk illegal dumping poses to the economic stability of the common market,
- K. Noting with regret the difficulty of proving occurrences of dumping,
- L. Recognising the threat of harmful retaliation as a consequence of protectionist policies,
- M. Emphasising the detrimental effects of protectionism on both developing countries and EU consumers,
- N. Approving of the EU Globalisation Fund,
- O. Noting with concern the effects of delocalisation on EU employment levels,
- P. Expressing its appreciation of the current quality controls,
- Q. Expressing its satisfaction of the current right of Member States to determine and manage their domestic public sector;

1. Urges the gradual reduction of EU external protectionism, in particular by reducing:
  - a) the Common External Tariff (CET),
  - b) the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
2. Emphasises the need of reciprocal trade and liberalisation with developed nations, primarily through increased usage of Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs);
3. Calls for a temporary and gradually decreasing tax incentive for higher levels of investment by European firms in order to:
  - a) ease the effect on employment,
  - b) enable firms to deal with the new competition;
4. Encourages the increase of awareness and accessibility of the EU Globalisation Fund through a removal of the minimum threshold;
5. Requests the enlargement of the EU Globalisation Fund;
6. Highlights the necessity of the low level protectionism of certain industries;
7. Fully endorses the EU and its Member States to take protectionist action against the illegal dumping of goods;
8. Urges the stringent enforcement of current quality controls on imported goods.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS III**

**The EU's "soft power" and export of values in its external relations: a modern expression of European ideological imperialism or building for a better world? What should Europe do to prevent an ideological confrontation between Islam and the West?**

Submitted by: Aliaksandra DZIKAN (BY), Maciej KARABON (PL), Jonathan KELLY (IE), Lia KYROUDIS (GR), Dorien MACQUOY (BE), Alicia MENDONÇA (PT), Jordan MINKOV (BG), Madara PATMALNIECE (LV), Sylvain PRAT (FR), Steffen RACHOU (NO), Ludovine TARSIA (IT), Iuliana UNGUREANU (RO), Shamin VOGEL (AT), Wera von WULFEN (DE), Natalka KHARYTANIUK (Chair, BY)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with regret the question's referral to "Islam" and "the West" as this understates the conflicts' complexity,
- B. Understanding "Islam" in this context as an ideology which manifests itself politically and culturally as well as religiously, and therefore transcends geographical borders,
- C. Understanding "the West" as an entity characterised by a certain set of values rather than a purely geographical area,
- D. Distinguishing between the values of the West as a whole and the European values as expressed in the EU Charter of Human Rights and the *acquis communitaires*,
- E. Defining "soft power" as a term to describe the ability of one political body to indirectly influence the behaviour and interests of another through economical, political, cultural or ideological means rather than military action (hard power),
- F. Understanding a "better world" as an international environment in which nations co-exist peacefully and human rights are universally respected,
- G. Deeply conscious of the detrimental effects of ideological imperialism as it entails military action and economic sanctions,
- H. Fully believing in each nations right to sovereignty and autonomy,
- I. Recognising this conflict as a clash between civilizations in terms of culture, religion, economies and politics,
- J. Deeply disturbed by the increased prejudice towards Muslims,
- K. Further noting that extremist groups represent a minority and have been condemned by the majority of Muslim communities,
- L. Commending the efforts that have been made through the Lisbon Strategy,
- M. Alarmed by the mistreatment of Muslim minorities which exacerbates this clash of civilizations,

- N. Emphasising the mutual benefits of exchanging values between Islam and the West,
- O. Taking into consideration Turkey's potential as a bridge between Islam and the West;

1. Calls for the use of the following economic methods of “soft power”:
  - a) Promoting free trade with political entities that attain to uphold the *acquis communitaires* of the EU as an incentive;
  - b) Supporting the EU financial and humanitarian aid, such as, but not limited to, improvement and development of infrastructure, communications, civil services, food production and relief aid;
2. Recommends for the EU foreign policy to constantly work towards peaceful and respectful co-existence with peoples of different cultures, and encouraging the EU members to do the same;
3. Support the rule of the UN as a facilitator of the dialogue between Islam and the West;
4. Proposes the establishment of a forum which periodically discusses issues related to the clash of Islam and Western civilisations of all nations;
5. Encourages the EU foreign policy to work closer with Turkey during its attempt to fulfil the *acquis communitaires*, while recognising its potential in dialogue to prevent an ideological confrontation between Islam and the West;
6. Further recommends the following practices in the EU social policy:
  - a) Funding and organising exchange programmes at all educational levels and in employment between the EU and Islamic states;
  - b) Encourages all the EU member states to create the opportunity for integration of Islamic minorities in education, employment and recognised representation.

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

**Towards greener cities: a question of planning for better urban land use and transport or changing people's behaviour? How to find an environmentally and socially sustainable strategy to the challenges of congestion, noise, accidents and pollution in European cities?**

Submitted by: **Sara ALSBEI (BG), Deborah CHATAIN (FR), Demetris DEMETRIOU (CY), Celine DESCHILDER (BE), Lassi HAKALA (FI), Caroline HOWLEY (UK), Anu KIVIRUUT (EE), Jenny MUHLEMANN (CH), Petra MILLICEVIC (HR), Maria RAMIRES RAMOS (PT), Eldar SALAMOV (RS), Felix SCHATNER (SE), Marketa STRAKOVA (CZ), Thijs WENSVEEN (NL), Anna HARDMAN (Vice-President, UK).**

**The European Youth Parliament,**

A. Deeply alarmed by the issues of:

- i) poor urban land use,
  - ii) transport,
  - iii) poor public attitude,
- in relation to the environment in European cities,

B. Acknowledging the large number of negative consequences associated with the above issues such as pollution, congestion, noise and accidents,

C. Concerned by the impact that these issues inflict upon people's health and quality of life,

D. Noting that over 70% of Europe's population is now living in urban areas,

E. Further noting that these in turn have grown by almost 80% over the last 50 years creating the problem of 'urban sprawl',

F. Affirming the need for more 'green' areas in European cities,

G. Aware that 80% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are produced by road traffic in the EU,

H. Noting with deep concern that the usage of transport is set to double by 2030 if no action is taken,

I. Aware of the need for environmentally and socially sustainable strategies which aim toward a 'greener' Europe,

J. Observing the need for improved cooperation at local, national and international levels in order to strengthen and exchange methods of best practice,

K. Recognising the need to foster a sense of personal responsibility among EU citizens through continued raising of public awareness,

L. Regretting that 95% of EU funding in urban areas goes into road projects;

1. Encourages the redevelopment of brown-field sites into useful locations such as green spaces, better housing and recreational areas;
2. Creates new legislation that commands all new building projects meet certain energy efficiency requirements before planning permission is granted;
3. Implements better urban planning programmes so that city growth is controlled with consideration for all environmental issues;
4. Promotes less car-dependent lifestyles by improving the quality of public transport in terms of safety, comfort, reliability and affordability;
5. Recommends the relocation of inter-city transport stations allowing passengers to travel around the city rather than through it;
6. Calls for the improvement of communication between regional and national governments so that environmental issues are tackled at local levels;
7. Urges local governments to implement as appropriate either car-free zones or higher parking tolls and congestion charges in inner city areas (depending upon their needs);
8. Requests for educational programmes and media campaigns in order to raise public awareness and encourage public action on environmental issues;
9. Supports the teaching of eco-driving techniques;
10. Invites closer international co-operation through the establishment of an annual summit where the member states can discuss current environmental issues;
11. Follows the example of the CIVITAS initiative and approves further research into alternative forms of fuel and transportation;
12. Demands the reallocation of EU financing from road development to alternative forms of transportation.

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

**A dividing line between ‘old’ and ‘new’ Europe. What action, if any, should the EU and its member states take to bridge the gap in the quality of healthcare systems and ensure that its citizens receive more equal medical treatment?**

Submitted by: Chudomira DJURKOVA (BG), Martina DOSEN (HR), Chris HALL (UK), Adam HRUBEC (CZ), Anna KOHLER (CH), Evelein LINTERMANS (BE), Maria LOUCA (CY), Nedim MALOVIC (SE), Maria MARQUES DA SILVA (PT), Ruxandra POPESCU (RO), Olga PUSHKAREVA (RU), Josep ROCA I CAMPS (ES), Andre TAMM (EE), Käthe YODER (FI), Cristina MONT I CASTRO (Chairperson, ES).

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Defines ‘old’ Europe to be the former 15 Member States and ‘new’ Europe to be those Member States who have joined in the 21<sup>st</sup> century,
  - B. Deeply concerned about the presence of different life expectancies in Member States due to varying lifestyles,
  - C. Fully alarmed by differences, on an international level, in availability and accessibility of healthcare due to economic problems and corruption,
  - D. Noting with approval the action of the EU concerning food, consumer and worker safety,
  - E. Realising the strain on certain European healthcare systems brought about by demographic phenomenon, such as intra and inter EU immigration,
  - F. Viewing with appreciation patient mobility, and the benefits of enhancing healthcare for individuals,
  - G. Recognising that it would be beneficial for all to create a balance in healthcare quality, in order to make patient mobility a choice and not a necessity,
  - H. Fully believing that the defining features and causes of professional mobility is different salaries and working conditions of EU nations,
  - I. Emphasising the importance of subsidiarity when deciding upon the future of healthcare, due to different levels of infrastructure and finances of member states;
- 
1. Recommends that healthcare related issues are taken into consideration when deciding upon other EU policies, including taxation on tobacco, alcohol, pharmaceutical and food products, as well as agricultural policies;

2. Encourages social problems such as alcoholism, homelessness and housing, be dealt with effectively;
3. Encourages European citizens of all ages to maintain a healthy lifestyle, including participating in physical activities and maintaining a balanced diet;
4. Requests that awareness is raised among young people through Pan-European projects which will invite and motivate them to discuss health issues;
5. Urges the involvement of health care professionals in raising awareness within schools;
6. Recommends the inclusion of health studies as a separate school subject in each national syllabus within the EU;
7. Calls for an increase in health awareness and improvements in health care systems across the EU in order to limit excessive patient mobility;
8. Suggests that the EU should encourage communication between health care providers in order to set common standards yet maintain separate systems;
9. Urges cooperation between public health services and private insurance firms in order to foster a complementary relationship that benefits the EU Member States;
10. Requests that public and private health organisations encourage innovative research by increasing funding;
11. Further requests these organisations hold regular international summits to discuss the best methods to solve mutual problems, with the view to creating higher levels of transparency and accessibility;
12. Calls for special investment projects, which would be funded by the EU, to develop the health care systems in 'new' Europe;
13. Recommends the implementation of a standardised salary system for health professionals across the EU in order to minimise problems such as professional mobility and brain drain.

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

**Cherry picking or a ‘realistic’ approach to migration? The EU ‘Blue Card’ for highly qualified migrant workers: how should Europe most effectively deal with legal and illegal migration in the coming decades, while ensuring exploitation and racial tension do not result?**

Submitted by: Hamza ASSHIDI (FR), Sonja BAJAC (RS), Vita BERZINA (LV), Bohdan BOLONYI (UA), Barbara BOSS (CH), Esma Cansu ÇEVIC (TR), Aoife DUIGNAN (IE), Robin Roy FONDA (IT), Jacob LARSSON (SE), Jan MARSALEK (CZ), Nathalie MÉDARD (DE), Stella MERTI (GR), Kärt SAVISTO (EE), Xander VAN DEN EELAART (NL), Elina VÄNTÖNEN (FI), Krista SIMBERG (Chairperson, FI)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Realising that Europe will face a labour shortage in the coming decades due to the economic growth and an aging population,
- B. Desiring immigration of both high and low skilled workers,
- C. Fully aware that in seeking migrants Europe must bear responsibility both for the well-being of the migrants and towards their country of origin,
- D. Seeking simplified immigration procedures throughout the EU,
- E. Defining the Blue Card as a renewable work and residence permit valid for two years, which will be offered to highly skilled workers with contracts that are of a value of at least three times the minimum wage,
- F. Alarmed by the high level of illegal immigration into the EU,
- G. Aware of the unequal distribution of this problem amongst the Member States,
- H. Believing that current border-control systems are inadequate,
- I. Realising that illegal immigration is a burden to the social welfare systems,
- J. Further realising that illegal immigrants require access to basic medical attention as a human right,
- K. Expressing its appreciation and support of the work done by existing agencies, such as Europol and Frontex,
- L. Noting with deep concern that the treatment of asylum seekers is not always humane, effective or transparent,
- M. Affirming that the responsibility for asylum seekers is not shared equally between all EU Member States,

- N. Convinced that the current allocation of resources for the return of illegal immigrants to their home countries is insufficient,
- O. Further convinced that a humane, transparent system is required to ensure the safe return of migrants to their home countries,
- P. Deeply regretting the current lack of an effective integration system,
- Q. Noting with deep concern the racial tension that exists both socially and politically throughout Europe at this time,
- R. Deeply concerned about the negative and long-lasting effects of “Brain-Drain” on the EU,
- S. Bearing in mind that differences in labour laws throughout the EU may impede the free movement of workers into and throughout the EU,
- T. Expresses its hope that labour laws throughout the EU will be standardized;

1. Endorses the use of positive selection criteria in all migration procedures;
2. Calls for the establishment of a single European body, “The European Organisation for Migration” (EOM), to preside over all forms of migration into the EU including asylum seeking;
3. Reminds all states of their responsibility to ensure that the rights of migrants are respected;
4. Urges the immediate introduction of the Blue Card system;
5. Encourages new initiatives in development aid for countries negatively affected by emigrations into the EU including, but not limited to:
  - a) microfinance,
  - b) support in the development of education;
6. Recommends the strengthening of EU borders by:
  - a) encouraging more cooperation between Europol and neighbouring police forces,
  - b) increasing the budget allocated the EU neighbouring countries to enable the return of the illegal immigrants to their home countries,
  - c) supporting the training of police forces of the EU neighbouring countries through organisations such as the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe,
  - d) promoting existing border security organisations such as Frontex,
  - e) investigating the use of advanced biometric technology to improve border security;
7. Noting that while illegal immigrants are entitled to seek basic medical care, they may subsequently be deported or have their case processed through the regular channel;
8. Proclaims the need for changes in asylum procedures, including but not limited to:



- a) quicker, more transparent handling of asylum cases,
  - b) the provision of safe reception centres where asylum seeking may stay while their case is being processed,
  - c) the creation of a central EU asylum application system which will be operated by the EOM and which will offer asylum into a non-designated Member State;
9. Recommends that:
- a) EU born children of migrants may apply for citizenship of the state in which they are born,
  - b) the parents of those children may not automatically be entitled to EU citizenship but may apply for it through normal channels;
10. Calls for the provision of lessons in language and basic job skills for immigrants who are applying for, or who have received, citizenship or residence in the EU;
11. Has resolved to work towards an integrated multicultural society by:
- a) supporting both governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGO's) that promote integration and work against discrimination,
  - b) taking integration into account in the future city planning;
12. Emphasises the need to develop third level education throughout Europe through:
- a) the provision of more research linked funding for European universities,
  - b) the creation of a "Blue diploma" to attract highly qualified academics to the EU;
13. Invites any measures which promote cultural exchange and understanding including but not limited to:
- a) media campaigns,
  - b) the support of NGO's which work towards these goals;
14. Strongly condemns laws which discriminate against immigrants or permit racism.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE**

**The end of Kyoto: what strategy should the EU adopt to get all the world's countries to agree on establishing a new international climate change regime after the expiration of the Kyoto Protocol in 2012, and what can be done to enforce any agreement?**

Submitted by: Jelena DRNDIC (HR), Flavia-Maria GAITAN (RO), Lauren HAINES (UK), Hannes INGWERSEN (DE), Marija KILIBARDA (NO), Frederik LEEN (BE), Aleksander MALINOW (PL), Snezhina MARINOVA (BG), Krisjanis MAZURS (LV), Frances PIMENTA (PT), Margit RIEDER (AT), Tara ROCHE (IE), Malthe STENTOFT (IT), Regina VINICK (BY), Milda SABUNAITE (Chairperson, LT)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Deeply regretting that mankind has played an integral part in contributing to global warming, and therefore has a responsibility to reduce its impact on the environment,
- B. Applauding the existence of a Climate Change Day (December 1<sup>st</sup>),
- C. Fully believing in the importance of improving general knowledge of global warming in all countries,
- D. Observing that some European citizens are willing to adjust their lifestyles in order to accommodate environmental issues,
- E. Fully aware that cooperation of all countries is necessary to deal with climate change,
- F. Bearing in mind that the upcoming presidential elections in the US could result in a more positive approach towards the prevention of climate change,
- G. Realising that the new strategy must be flexible in order to accommodate the individual needs of both developed and developing countries,
- H. Fully aware that the European Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) is only a temporary solution and that it is confined solely to Europe,
- I. Taking into account that a new climate change regime would not necessarily harm the economic stability of those countries that choose to adopt it,
- J. Believing that climate change needs to be addressed within specific sectors, including but not limited to:
  - i) transport,
  - ii) agriculture,
  - iii) energy production;
- K. Noting with regret the failure of the European Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) to focus on climate change as it is currently more focused on economics,

- L. Believing in the importance of the Clean Development Mechanism in assisting developing countries to embrace new and clean technology,
- M. Taking into consideration that carbon dioxide is not the only cause of global warming,
- N. Noting with regret that the Kyoto Protocol is not ratified by certain countries such as China, US and India because of their dependency on fossil fuels and the possible negative effects that the Protocol would have on their economies,
- O. Deeply convinced that the increasing efficiency of energy consumption and the growing public awareness of climate change will prompt governments to support an international climate change regime,
- P. Taking into account that the interests of the public sector are involved in adopting strategies to tackle climate change,
- Q. Recognising that a United Nations organisation for tackling climate change already exists in the form of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);

1. Supports major publicity for the Climate Change Day and similar events;
2. Recommends that a concerted effort be made to raise awareness of climate change through:
  - a) the implementation of Climate Change (CC) courses into schools' curriculum,
  - b) the organisation of conferences with the aim of informing the public about the issues in order to encourage governments to join the regime;
3. Calls for the prioritisation of climate change in not only the political but also social and economic agendas of the EU and its Member States;
4. Designates that European Climate Change Programmes aid Member States' local and national efforts to foster a more sustainable society;
5. Urges the Kyoto Member States to reach their current goals and to build on their past successes in combating climate change in order to encourage acceptance of a new international regime;
6. Encourages the EU to engage in diplomacy in order to persuade governments to adopt a new international climate change regime;
7. Strongly recommends that signatories of the new agreement assist each other in implementing climate change-related disaster relief by using the profits of the ETS as an insurance policy;
8. Declares the need for reform of the ETS by:
  - a) refocusing the involvement of EU institutions and Member States on making climate change a publicly discussed issue,
  - b) making the policy more transparent and consistent,
  - c) gradually lowering the current "caps" on Green House Gas (GHG) emissions,

- d) using financial penalties to fund research and implementation of new technology;
- 9. Strongly condemns emission trading among countries' governments or separate markets;
- 10. Calls for the introduction of "climate labelling" for products manufactured and sold in the EU, which would indicate that the individual production and delivery process is environmentally friendly;
- 11. Draws attention to the need for expansion, further funding, and integration of the Clean Development Mechanism in the new climate change regime;
- 12. Calls for the compliance of all countries with the rules of the new regime in order to enforce the agreement;
- 13. Urges that trade embargos never be implemented, not even as a last resort;
- 14. Draws attention to the importance of further debates on the matter of tackling climate change.