

# Resolutions of the 58th International Session of the European Youth Parliament







# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

58<sup>th</sup> International Session of the European  
Youth Parliament

18<sup>th</sup> – 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2008





Motions for a Resolution **passed** by the General Assembly of the European Youth Parliament

**Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)**

Voting age at 16, shadow youth ministers and youth parliaments: in light of pressing demands for increased active citizenship from the youth of Europe, how should EU Member States react to the growing calls for wider participation?

**Committee on Employment and Social Affairs (EMPL)**

Sixty Years after the launch of the world's first National Health Service, how best should the EU and its Member States aim to reform their health and welfare systems to ensure a 'way to freedom from Want'?

**Committee on Agriculture (AGRI)**

**The era of cheap food is over: is the CAP part of the solution or the problem? What strategy should the EU adopt to curb food prices and achieve food sustainability?**

**Committee on Development (DEVE)**

How best can the EU's development strategy find a balance between economic growth in Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo and the safeguarding of their natural resources?

**Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection (IMCO)**

With information and communications technologies representing a quarter of EU growth, what measures should the EU take in order to further the development of the information society? Is a single market for telecoms in the EU needed?

**Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II (LIBE II)**

Nearly ten years after Tampere and little progress: how should the EU develop a comprehensive migration policy that responds to Europe's skills needs and that fights illegal immigration without turning Europe into a fortress?

**Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE)**

The future of innovation in Europe: how should the EU best mobilise knowledge and innovation as a key to growth and employment in Europe for the decade ahead?

**Committee on Culture and Education (CULT)**

'Many faces, different spaces'. In an EU of freedom of movement and continuing external immigration, is it possible to find a compromise between multi-culturalism and assimilation to realise a Europe united in diversity?

**Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)**

A model for peace and reconciliation? What lessons should the EU take from the troubles in Northern Ireland to prevent further conflict in an independent Kosovo?



#### **Committee on International Trade (INTA)**

Meeting food shortages with trade barriers? What measures should the EU take in order to support developing country governments facing sharp and unsustainable increases in food prices?

#### **Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)**

What measures should the EU take in the transport sector to reach the 20/20/20 emission targets and contribute to the achievement of the EU's climate protection goals?

#### **Committee on Regional Development (REGI)**

How should the EU ensure that their 'cultural beacons' not only celebrate culture, but aid in the regeneration of our cities?

Motions for a Resolution **rejected** by the General Assembly of the European Youth Parliament (not included in this booklet):

#### **The Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I (CIVIL I)**

Islamophobia, anti-Semitism, Christianophobia? What steps should the Member States take to drive out all forms of religious hatred in Europe?

#### **Committee on Security and Defence (SEDE)**

Winning hearts and minds? What measures should the EU take to prevent violent extremism and what role can intercultural dialogue play in reducing the threat in Europe and beyond?

#### **Committee on Human Rights (DROI)**

Burned by the Olympic flame or a phoenix rising from the ashes? How should the EU find a balance in its economic ties with China while supporting the respect for human rights in the country?



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

*'There are very specific challenges we must meet on engaging young people and improving citizenship education... it is right, as part of this debate, to examine, and hear from young people themselves.'*  
(Gordon Brown, British Prime Minister)

**Voting age at 16, shadow youth ministers and youth parliaments: in light of pressing demands for increased active citizenship from the youth of Europe, how should EU Member States react to the growing calls for wider participation?**

Submitted by: Kamil Baluk (PL), Barbara Boss (CH), Sabine Crisan (RO), Rosa Douw (NL), Aoife Duignan (IE), Chudomira Dzhurkova (BG), Daniele Galloni (SE), Francesca Gandini (IT), Leda Harmicar (HR), Marta Jumeja (LV), Lia Kyroudis (GR), Olena Sadoma (UA), Melanie Schmitt (DE), Terje Sølensepp (EE), Amari Thompson (UK), Fredrik Bauer (SE, Chairperson)

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

- A. Noting that while voting is a key part of the democratic process, it is not the only condition for being an active citizen,
- B. Deeply concerned by low voter turnout amongst 18 to 25 year-olds,
- C. Aware that Austria lowered the voting age to 16 on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007,
- D. Acknowledging that lowering the voting age will not necessarily widen participation or increase active citizenship,
- E. Conscious of the legal complexities associated with lowering the voting age,
- F. Convinced that education plays a vital role in widening participation and increasing active citizenship,
- G. Noting with regret the lack of reliable political information available to the youth of Europe,
- H. Further noting that many young people have limited involvement in civil society and community life,
- I. Taking into account the varied level of civic education throughout the EU,
- J. Believing that there is a need for citizenship education teachers to be appropriately qualified,



- K. Realising that there is a growing divide between young people and politicians caused by misconceptions and prejudice,
  - L. Regretting that youth parliaments have little or no power in the decision making process at local, national and European levels,
  - M. Recognising the importance of NGOs in promoting active citizenship among the youth of Europe,
  - N. Expressing satisfaction at the existing funding systems for supporting youth NGOs;
- 
- 1. Defines 'active citizenship' as participation in civil society, community life or political life;
  - 2. Emphasises the importance of increasing voter turnout amongst 18 to 25 year-olds before considering lowering the voting age;
  - 3. Recommends that Member States do not lower the voting age at this time;
  - 4. Requests that the impact of lowering the voting age in Austria be monitored;
  - 5. Calls for the adequate provision of:
    - a) unbiased civic education programmes in schools,
    - b) teacher training courses for these programmes;
  - 6. Invites Member States to introduce the following initiatives including mock elections, political festivals, parliamentary open days, parliamentary internships and panel debates;
  - 7. Encourages Member States to use the media to provide reliable information regarding local, national and European issues;
  - 8. Further requests the establishment of youth parliaments at a local, national and European level where they do not currently exist;
  - 9. Calls upon Member States to offer guidance and financial support to youth parliaments;
  - 10. Further recommends giving youth parliaments the right to influence the decision making process at a local, national and European level;
  - 11. Designates a European Youth Day to celebrate the role of youth in active citizenship;
  - 12. Supports making national databases of NGOs easily accessible to the public in order to facilitate the availability of relevant information on NGOs that support active citizenship;
  - 13. Further invites schools to highlight the role of NGOs in their communities;
  - 14. Resolves to reconsider the question of lowering the voting age following the implementation and evaluation of the aforementioned measures.



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

*'There is a strong case, therefore, for reform of the European social model. But the question is how exactly it can be made more sustainable without dismantling it.'* (Joaquín Almunia Amann, European Commissioner for Economic and Monetary Affairs)

**Sixty Years after the launch of the world's first National Health Service, how best should the EU and its Member States aim to reform their health and welfare systems to ensure a 'way to freedom from Want'?**

Submitted by: Georgina Alvarez Morera (ES), Gustaf Danielsson (SE), Derin Emre (TR), Perrine Fromentin (FR), Chris Hall (UK), Adam Hrubec (CZ), Max Klijnsstra (NL), Maria Marques da Silva (PT), Ingo Schönwandt (DE), Heiko Seiser (DE), Matthew Sheridan (IE), Viktoriia Syvolobova (UA), Katarzyna Uchman (PL), Effie Mantrali (CY, Chairperson)

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

- A. Recalling article 35 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU which states that everyone has the right of access to preventative healthcare and the right to benefit from medical treatment under the conditions established by national laws and practices,
- B. Defining a 'welfare state' as an ideal model of provision where the state accepts responsibility for the provision of comprehensive and universal welfare for its citizens,
- C. Acknowledging the four different social policy models which exist in the EU, those being the Nordic, Anglo-Saxon, Continental and Mediterranean models,
- D. Bearing in mind the importance of the contemporary phenomenon of an ageing population throughout the Member States,
- E. Applauding the efforts of Member States made towards reducing unemployment and providing benefits to those out of work,
- F. Alarmed by the ongoing benefit fraud occurring in Member States,
- G. Concerned by the uneven distribution of medical equipment and human capital across the EU;





1. Reaffirms that a pan-European welfare and healthcare system is not appropriate for the EU;
2. Encourages the continuation of a multiplicity of social models throughout Member States;
3. Supports sovereign autonomy on matters of intervention in the welfare and healthcare systems in light of the fact that a universal system could never meet the needs of every Member State;
4. Calls for further development of private pension awareness schemes, especially taking into account the younger working population;
5. Requests that Member States legislate on the obligation of private companies to offer pension schemes to their entire working staff;
6. Notes the necessity to take into account the future economic and demographic shifts when Member States are reforming their welfare policies;
7. Emphasises the need for more stringent actions to be undertaken to tackle benefit fraud, including paying unannounced household visits to differentiate between those in need and those abusing the welfare system;
8. Recommends that the EU encourages and provides financial support for the reform of some existing general hospitals into specialist units;
9. Calls upon the EU to facilitate and incentivise more exchange programmes, involving all medical staff between the more and less developed Member States;
10. Encourages the expansion of existing schemes involving the transfer of older, yet still functional medical equipment which is set to be replaced to those Member States that cannot afford to purchase this technology first hand;
11. Urges all Member States to establish a national supervising authority for their health services to:
  - a) better organise patient mobility between Member States;
  - b) implement a pan-European electronic Health Information Card, allowing medical authorities to have access to all of the card bearer's relevant medical data.



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## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

*'The CAP is a policy that allows us to produce to feed ourselves. We pool our resources to support production' (Michel Barnier, French Minister of Agriculture)*

**The era of cheap food is over: is the CAP part of the solution or the problem? What strategy should the EU adopt to curb food prices and achieve food sustainability?**

Submitted by: Marta Božek (PL), Ana Bulatovic (RS), Antoine Depaix (FR), Ivo Jongejan (NL), Akshay Khanna (UK), Oleksandr Kutereschyn (UA), Chiara Lacava (IT), Frederik Leen (BE), Violetta Mertins (EE), Liliya Nekrashevic (BY), Mariona Perez Victoria (ES), Jonas Pruditsch (DE), Jindrich Rusin (CZ), Buser Say (TR), Vera Schmidt-Hengst (DE), Robert Torvelainen (FI), Niamh Keegan (IE, Vice-president)

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

- A. Deeply concerned by the dramatic increases in world food prices since 2007,
- B. Confident that the food price crisis cannot be resolved while the EU maintains the aim of self-sufficiency,
- C. Fully believing that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) places undesirable limits on the EU agricultural sector,
- D. Emphasising the need for continued reform of the CAP in the light of recent global events,
- E. Firmly convinced of the global benefits of an unprotected agricultural market,
- F. Believing that the EU can meet its food requirements via international trade,
- G. Declaring the need for EU farmers to become more market oriented,
- H. Bearing in mind the destructive impact that rapid liberalisation of trade may have on the agricultural sector,
- I. Noting with approval the success of the 'cross compliance' element of the CAP,
- J. Convinced that the EU will maintain some independent agricultural production,
- K. Expressing its appreciation for the currently high quality food production within the EU that is monitored by the European Food Safety Authority,

- L. Regretting the current household waste of food that diminishes the market supply,
  - M. Aware that bio-fuel production may be contributing to the rise of food prices,
  - N. Notes that liberalisation of the EU food market will discourage illegal dumping of surplus goods on the international market,
  - O. Further notes that a movement towards free trade will provide an economic boost to developing countries;
- 
- 1. Calls for the Common External Tariff (CET) on agricultural products to be gradually decreased beginning before 2013 budget agreement;
  - 2. Endorses the gradual reduction of both coupled and decoupled agricultural subsidies;
  - 3. Emphasises the need for a delay between the reduction of the CET and the lowering of agricultural subsidies;
  - 4. Calls for a simultaneous gradual increase in agricultural quotas that will respond to market demand;
  - 5. Recommends increased clarity and transparency of the cross compliance policy;
  - 6. Recommends funds be moved from the Single Payments System pillar of the CAP to the Rural Development pillar;
  - 7. Calls for the formation of a Pan European Agricultural Institute (PEA) to:
    - a) provide free guidance on increasing agricultural efficiency,
    - b) publish recent advances in agricultural research,
    - c) coordinate the establishment of cooperatives of EU farmers;
  - 8. Strongly encourages additional research in:
    - a) alternative food sources,
    - b) environmentally friendly farming,
    - c) efficient farming techniques;
  - 9. Draws attention to the fact that sustainability can be achieved with imports and the products of the remainder of the EU agricultural sector;
  - 10. Calls for the launch of a campaign that informs citizens on the possible means of tackling food shortages;
  - 11. Declares that the EU will not aid the production of bio-fuels.

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

*'A diamond in the rough or Europe's heart of darkness?'*

**How best can the EU's development strategy find a balance between economic growth in Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo and the safeguarding of their natural resources?**

Submitted by: Radina Angelova (BG), Anna Calaciura (IT), Siobhan Carroll (IE), Benjamin Gradhand (DE), Julie Huissoud (CH), Velimir Ilic (RS), Maciej Karabon (PL), Quentin Mirabel (FR), Kateryna Opanasyuk (UA), Steffen Rachou (NO), Eleanor Rigg (UK), Nil Sendil (TR), Heikki Viitanen (FI), Anneclaire Van Not (NL), Tanja Weissensteiner (AT, Chairperson)

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

- A. Deeply concerned by the continuing ethnic conflicts in Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the consequential political, social and economic instability,
- B. Aware of the economic, social and geographical differences between Rwanda, Burundi and especially the DRC,
- C. Recognising that the countries have experienced colonial rule and this legacy continues to influence contemporary trading relations and land ownership,
- D. Bearing in mind that Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC have agrarian economies,
- E. Emphasising the abundance of natural resources not currently being put to effective use, particularly in the DRC,
- F. Deeply concerned by the exploitation of natural resources by neighbouring states as well as external stakeholders,
- G. Noting with regret that inefficient bureaucracy, corruption and lack of transparency in the current political environment hinder economic development and the effective distribution of aid,
- H. Deeply conscious of the lack of democracy in Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC since they became independent from Belgium,
- I. Supporting the United Nations' (UN) presence in the region of the DRC bordering Burundi and Rwanda,
- J. Taking into account the economic dependence of Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC on foreign investment and aid,



- K. Alarmed by the extremely high percentage of GDP that is allocated to debt repayment in all three countries,
  - L. Fully aware of the negative impact of industrialisation on the environment,
  - M. Regretting that violent ethnic conflicts have made foreign investors reluctant to commit to long-term investment projects in Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC,
  - N. Supporting the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs);
- 
- 1. Requests that the EU:
    - a) encourages Member States to take shared responsibilities for Rwanda, Burundi, and the DRC regardless of colonial history,
    - b) adopts a unified policy on development aid;
  - 2. Approves the allocation of the budget of the European Development Fund (EDF) for conditional aid to Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC to improve and modernise the areas of industry, agriculture, infrastructure, education and health care;
  - 3. Stresses the need for development aid programs to be:
    - a) reviewed by local representatives reporting to the African Peer Review Mechanism,
    - b) assessed by visiting officials from the African Union and EU;
  - 4. Calls for the creation of centralised financial records to track the distribution of aid within each country;
  - 5. Encourages Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC to safeguard over-utilised natural resources for the long-term by introducing quotas on exploration and exports;
  - 6. Calls for multi-country summits between the governments of Rwanda, Burundi, the DRC and the governments of those countries with an economic interest in them;
  - 7. Suggests that Member States support eco-friendly and pro-African European businesses through financial initiatives to give them a competitive advantage in Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC;
  - 8. Supports the expansion of micro-credit schemes in the respective countries;
  - 9. Calls for debt relief to Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC conditional on sustainable use of natural resources, political stability and the protection of human rights;
  - 10. Trusts governments of the countries to implement labour laws in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
  - 11. Requests further integration of African farmers into the world market by:
    - a) reducing tariffs on imports to the EU,
    - b) reducing EU farming subsidies;
  - 12. Urges the EU to support Rwanda's, Burundi's and the DRC's involvement in global free trade through the World Trade Organisation;
  - 13. Supports the development of tourism in the respective countries and in particular eco-tourism;



14. Recognises the necessity for investment in education and capacity-building projects to:
  - a) achieve political and social stability through greater understanding of the democratic system and political landscape,
  - b) increase the employment rate;
15. Further supports the usage of mobile education units and the provision of internet access points throughout Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC;
16. Realises the potential of using media as a channel to promote micro-credit, education and tourism in Rwanda, Burundi and the DRC.



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

*'I believe that telecoms is clearly a field where we need more Europe. The telecom sector is too much fragmented into 27 different regulatory systems' (Viviane Reding, European Commissioner for Information Society and Media)*

**With information and communications technologies representing a quarter of EU growth, what measures should the EU take in order to further the development of the information society? Is a single market for telecoms in the EU needed?**

Submitted by: Boudewijn Bisschop (NL), Bennu Boyner (TR), Adrian Clarke (IE), Elina Feldmane (LV), Martin Grüner (EE), Nadzeya Hardzinskaya (BY), Aleksander Małeckı (PL), Tom Mery (FR), Yordan Minkov (BG), Lorenzo Musenga (IT), Tobias van Roon (NL), Ivan Stojanović (HR), Kate Teplinskaya (UA), Helya Houshmand (SE, Chairperson)

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

- A. Having examined the proposal advanced by Commissioner Reding (COM (2007)699 rev 2) on the establishment of a new independent Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) regulatory authority named the European Electronic Communication Market Authority (EEMCA),
- B. Convinced that the EECMA would:
  - i) consistently apply European legislation,
  - ii) lower the level of bureaucracy,
  - iii) increase cooperation between National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs), the EU Commission and less economically developed countries,
- C. Bearing in mind that a pan-European telecommunications market is emerging due to increasing cross border investments and trans-national market competition,
- D. Realising the need to further promote the use of ICT in order to fully profit from the advantages of the information society,



- E. Fully believing in the need for a competitive environment in the telecommunications sector,
- F. Taking into consideration that European investment in the sector has overtaken investment in the US and the Asia Pacific region,
- G. Acknowledging the extensive cost of developing new wireless technologies and applications means that companies require large markets to justify their investments,
- H. Recognising that continued economic growth in the ICT field is dependent on access to the radio spectrum,
- I. Conscious that the total value of services relying on the use of the radio spectrum in the EU represent over two percent of the EU GDP,
- J. Noting with approval the i2010 strategy promoting an open digital economy and competitiveness of production and services,
- K. Emphasising the importance of innovation and investments in the field of information and communication technologies in order to:
  - i) achieve growth,
  - ii) provide greater employment possibilities,
  - iii) improve working conditions,
- L. Proclaims the Galileo project as an innovative and promising step towards European self-sufficiency and competitiveness in the face of emerging international markets,
- M. Noting with regret that inconsistent application of European rules and regulatory fragmentation of the internal telecommunications market have detrimental effects on the EU ICT sector,
- N. Observing the excessive amount of bureaucracy in the EU governmental service provision,
- O. Viewing with appreciation the increased digital literacy that has facilitated a transformation into a knowledge economy,
- P. Bearing in mind that the protection of consumers' rights should be highly respected,
- Q. Believing that a minimum standard of security in public e-services is needed in all EU Member States;
- 1. Affirms the necessity for an EU internal telecommunications single market in order to:
  - a) provide better and more reliable services with increased internal competition,
  - b) make the EU telecommunications sector more competitive on a global level;





2. Reaffirms the definition of 'functional separation' as the creation of unbiased independent units who grant access to technological infrastructures and provide equal treatment of competing firms,
3. Vehemently supports the implementation of the EECMA to provide:
  - a) a European framework for NRAs to co-operate in the exchange of information, provision of advice and technical support,
  - b) regulatory oversight of markets with particular focus on transnational trade,
  - c) network and information security currently under the responsibility of ENISA;
4. Further assigns the EECMA the responsibility of:
  - a) security of public e-services in Member States,
  - b) creating a minimum level of secure encryption and network security among Member States;
5. Recommends the implementation of functional separation in the telecommunications sectors of all Member States;
6. Supports the i2010 as a driving force to promote growth and employment through increased competitiveness;
7. Calls for the European Commission to issue directives to create e-state projects with the following priorities:
  - a) the development of a pan-European health database (e-health) that provides authorised medical staff with secure access to patient medical history,
  - b) the promotion of electronic public services in educational establishments to achieve added value for the European consumer,
  - c) the creation and implementation of e-government systems to decrease bureaucracy,
  - d) the development of multilingual EU-based e-content to raise digital literacy;
8. Encourages Member States to provide free access to public e-services in state owned libraries and educational establishments;
9. Calls for Member States to develop digital literacy through e-learning campaigns.

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

*'All of the initiatives on migration have been based around the politics of fear, rather than the politics of reason or the politics of hope.'*  
(Graham Watson, MEP and leader of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe group in the European Parliament)

**Nearly ten years after Tampere and little progress: how should the EU develop a comprehensive migration policy that responds to Europe's skills needs and that fights illegal immigration without turning Europe into a fortress?**

Submitted by: Annalisa Buscaini (IT), Jovana Dadic (RS), Didrik Hansson (SE), Anastasiia Ianovytska (UA), Ozden Kinik (TR), Carlene Kuschke (UK), Thibaud Louvet (FR), Sven Popovic (HR), Josep Roca I Camps (ES), Kärt Savisto (EE), Anna Stobbe (DE), Marketa Strakova (CZ), Stefan Trifunovic (NL), Julia Walsh (IE), Albina Stimac (HR, Chairperson)

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

- A. Acknowledging that the EU's changing demographic make-up results in employment gaps and lack of skilled labour in the workforce,
- B. Realising the importance of immigrants in fulfilling the EU's skills needs,
- C. Bearing in mind that Member States face different immigration inflows,
- D. Noting that the vast majority of immigrants entering the EU are low-skilled workers that do not satisfy the need for high-skilled labour,
- E. Deeply concerned about the high number of illegal immigrants currently residing in the EU,
- F. Realising that the victims of human trafficking and those who have over stayed their visas are the two largest groups of illegal immigrants residing in the EU,



- G. Noting with regret that since 2006 only two percent of employers have been inspected for the hiring of illegal immigrants,
  - H. Recognising that the European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders (FRONTEX) and individual Member States' border security systems are not completely successful in combating illegal immigration,
  - I. Having considered that there is no common external border security policy in operation,
  - J. Convinced that complex legal immigration procedures are a contributing factor to illegal immigration,
  - K. Viewing with satisfaction the proposed Council directive on the European 'Blue Card' system,
  - L. Deeply disturbed that a lack of integration leads to social exclusion and discrimination against immigrants,
  - M. Contemplating the importance of co-operation with less economically developed countries to combat illegal immigration at its source;
- 
- 1. Confirms the need for a common EU migration policy;
  - 2. Calls upon the EU to simplify the process of obtaining permits for residency and work;
  - 3. Calls for the creation of an impartial EU Online Job Database (EUOJD) with the purpose of:
    - a) collecting migration profiles from each Member State created in cooperation with the EUOJD,
    - b) acting as the central body in a network of national agencies;
  - 4. Endorses the implementation of the 'Blue Card' system in order to facilitate the distribution of immigrant workers to where their skills are required;
  - 5. Urges the EU to impose stricter legislation on employers of illegal immigrants including:
    - a) more frequent inspections of the 'risk groups' identified by an initial assessment,
    - b) the freezing of assets of those businesses found guilty of employing illegal immigrants for a period of time appropriate to the severity of the crime and size of the company;
  - 6. Calls for the implementation of a common border policy employing a double layered control system consisting of both national and FRONTEX authorities;
  - 7. Suggests that officials in these authorities are rotated between Member States;
  - 8. Supports the idea of entry and exit registration at the external borders of the EU in order to identify visa holders who overstay their time allowance;
  - 9. Has resolved that illegal immigrants refused entry to the EU be given due medical attention before being repatriated;

10. Requests that illegal immigrants be granted the opportunity to present themselves to an immigration office, in which case their situation will be assessed and legal residency granted on the following conditions:
  - a) basic competency in the host country language,
  - b) demonstrating a willingness to contribute to the society and economy,
  - c) a clean criminal record;
11. Further requests that those illegal immigrants who fail to present themselves to an immigration office face repatriation;
12. Strongly recommends that Member States impose sanctions on illegal immigrants who overstay their visa allowance;
13. Suggests that legal immigrants who have resided in the EU for a period of five years or more be granted permanent residency if they are shown to have positively contributed to their country of residence;
14. Strongly encourages the integration of immigrants to combat social exclusion focusing on:
  - a) labour market access,
  - b) political participation,
  - c) access to citizenship or long-term residency;
15. Invites all Member States to comply with the EU Council's directive on 'Family Reunification' (2003/86/EC);
16. Recommends that the EU works to educate the citizens of less economically developed countries about legal channels of migration through:
  - a) the establishment of information centres,
  - b) NGOs,
  - c) embassies.



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

*'We must not tell young people that globalisation will destroy Europe. It won't. We must tell them that there are huge opportunities out there and that they must grab them with both hands. We must create a culture of optimism in Europe' (José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission)*

### **The future of innovation in Europe: how should the EU best mobilise knowledge and innovation as a key to growth and employment in Europe for the decade ahead?**

Submitted by: Beatrice Costagliola (IT), Simon Duyver (BE), Lucie Finet (FR), Ulrich Heßling (DE), Valpuri Kaarninen (FI), Anastasiya Kot (UA), Stella Merti (GR), Slawomir Pleczar (PL), Eldar Salamov (RU), Ingrid Sårheim (NO), Ueli Staeger (CH), Kacso Szilard Csaba (RO), Hrvoje Vampovac (HR), Julie Westerweel (NL), Lorenz Muller (CH, Chairperson)

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

- A. Regretting that investments in Research and Development (R&D) are still not attractive enough in the EU,
- B. Aware that national capacity is limited in some fields of R&D,
- C. Considering the patent procedures in the EU to be slow, expensive and bureaucratic,
- D. Noting with regret that high-skilled workers are discouraged from migration within the EU because social security is not guaranteed throughout the different Member States,
- E. Believing that cooperation between the EU and its neighbouring countries in the field of R&D is currently insufficient,
- F. Convinced that exchange programmes for European students and students in neighbouring countries are key to academic mobility,
- G. Noting with regret that lifelong learning is neither appealing nor widespread enough,
- H. Concerned that information and communication technologies are not used to their full potential,

- I. Noting with deep concern that education is not equally accessible to all EU citizens,
- J. Further noting that the structure of school systems within the EU are not similar enough to make qualifications comparable,
- K. Taking into account that many graduates find better employment prospects in economic sectors other than research,
- L. Noting the existence of 'brain-drain' from the EU,
- M. Taking into account the lack of cooperation between universities and companies,
- N. Bearing in mind that the EU faces major problems due to a growing ageing population,
- O. Alarmed by the fact that the potential for innovation is not fully developed in the energy sector,
- P. Believing that the newly established European Institute of Technology will help bridge the innovation gap between the EU and its major international competitors;

- 1. Endorses tax reductions for small and medium enterprises investing in R&D;
- 2. Urges Member States to implement R&D policies that actively encourage foreign investment in research projects;
- 3. Encourages the introduction of a pan-European patent that is affordable and simple to obtain;
- 4. Calls for a common social policy that ensures pensions and insurance for migrating high-skilled workers;
- 5. Requests to enhance the relationship between the EU and its neighbouring countries through encouraging joint research initiatives, trans-national conferences and exchange programmes for researchers;
- 6. Urges the EU to include national and regional exchange programmes into pan-European exchange programmes, such as Erasmus, Marie Curie or Leonardo;
- 7. Further urges the EU to increase funding for such exchange programmes;
- 8. Calls for EU legislation ensuring that participants of lifelong learning programmes will not suffer any financial loss due to absence from work;
- 9. Suggests the creation of governmental advertisement campaigns to promote innovative thinking;
- 10. Demands structural funds are gradually transferred to innovation and communication technology infrastructure;
- 11. Recommends the implementation of e-learning systems to provide equal access to education at all academic levels;
- 12. Suggests the standardisation of EU school systems in order to reach a harmonised educational framework with a focus on early specialisation of students;
- 13. Recommends the creation of a sponsored scholarship system, where universities and companies will work in conjunction, with:



- a) financial incentives provided by the EU to the companies,
  - b) graduates tied to companies for a minimum of 12 months;
14. Encourages private research in the EU by providing government assistance and more easily accessible risk capital;
15. Further calls for the establishment of regional centres for research collaboration between academic institutions and businesses in order to make research commercially useful;
16. Strongly believes that the administrative procedure for obtaining the 'Blue Card' should be further simplified;
17. Emphasises the importance of suggestions from the Intelligent Energy-Europe Programme including:
- a) raising awareness and acceptance of eco-technologies,
  - b) financing new, efficient technologies in the energy sector.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

*'Europeans are proud of our religious, cultural and linguistic diversity, and yet 'unity in diversity', the EU's motto, has still to be achieved' (Benita Ferrero-Waldner, European Commissioner for External Relations and the European Neighbourhood Policy)*

**'Many faces, different spaces'. In an EU of freedom of movement and continuing external immigration, is it possible to find a compromise between multi-culturalism and assimilation to realise a Europe united in diversity?**

Submitted by: Christos Chatzopoulos (GR), Céline Deschilder (BE), Camille Duverlie (FR), Julia Hagen (DE), Rafet Karaoglu (TR), Mats Kuuskemaa (EE), Kseniya Petrovich (BY), Olga Pushkareva (RU), Maria Ramires Ramos (PT), Evelyne Schorer (CH), Ludovine Tarsia (IT), Dobromir Vasilev (BG), Tea Vulic (HR), Kate Walsh (IE), Michal Marczynski (PL, Chairperson), Ian Millar (UK, President).

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

- A. Fully convinced that a compromise between multi-culturalism and assimilation of external immigrants can be achieved only through various social and political processes,
- B. Recognising the European Parliament (EP) as the only EU governing body elected directly by the European citizens and thus being the most unifying entity on the citizen level,
- C. Deeply concerned about the restricted initiative power capabilities of the EP,
- D. Taking note of the lack of unity amongst EU Member States concerning ratification of the Charter of Fundamental Rights,
- E. Observing the negative effect illegal immigration causes to integration and inter-culturalism,
- F. Realising that illegal immigration thrives due to inefficient border control in neighbouring countries and lack of communication between migrant's country of origin and country of destination,
- G. Expressing its appreciation for the success of European Agency for the Management of Operational Co-operation at the External Borders (FRONTEX) within the EU,
- H. Noting with regret that discrimination of immigrants and inappropriate procedures undertaken by border security lead to:



- i) the violation of human rights,
    - ii) a psychological unwillingness on the part of the migrant to integrate in the host country;
  - I. Realising the EU's need for highly qualified labour,
  - J. Emphasising the need for increasing the rate of employment of external immigrants within the EU,
  - K. Alarmed by numerous instances of discrimination against external immigrants by employers within the EU,
  - L. Aware of the linguistic difficulties faced by external immigrants on entering the EU,
  - M. Deeply concerned by the persistent lack of intercultural dialogue amongst all of Europe's ethnic groups as a result of phenomena such as:
    - i) religious and political fundamentalism,
    - ii) extreme nationalism,
    - iii) wide-spread prejudices and stereotypes,
    - iv) political apathy of external immigrants;
  - N. Emphasising the need for the further promotion of a Europe 'united in diversity' and of a European identity;
1. States that achieving a compromise between multi-culturalism and assimilation of external immigrants is possible;
  2. Urges that the EP be granted legislative initiative;
  3. Strongly requests all EU Member States to sign the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
  4. Calls for co-operation between FRONTEX and border countries to approve the introduction of the so-called "FRONTEX Common Training Standards" consisting of:
    - a) risk analysis,
    - b) relevant control and surveillance,
    - c) technical support,
    - d) return operations;
  5. Supports the introduction of an external monitoring system surveying border controllers' treatment of immigrants;
  6. Invites the Non-EU graduates of European universities to take part in the 'Schengen Visa' programme allowing them freedom of movement and employment across the Schengen zone;
  7. Further requests the need for improvement and extension of the existing EURES (European Employment Services) database in all EU Member States by means of:
    - a) establishing a database of CVs of all EU citizens willing to participate,
    - b) creating a database of the CVs of all external immigrants with those ministries responsible for immigration in non-EU countries,
    - c) not revealing the race, nationality and language of applicants during the first stage of the job application process,



- d) giving applicants the opportunity to be selected for interview without fear of any form of discrimination;
- 8. Encourages Member States to reduce taxes for companies co-operating with EURES;
- 9. Urges the proper allocation of a host country based on an in-depth analysis of the immigrants':
  - a) reasons for departure,
  - b) choice of the host country,
  - c) education;
- 10. Proposes the establishment of an annual 'Day of Culture' in order to:
  - a) celebrate traditions of minorities,
  - b) raise cultural awareness between migrant and native communities,
  - c) celebrate the differences and search for similarities;
- 11. Supports organising 'Cultural Similarities' seminars in order to achieve more effective intercultural dialogue with participation of:
  - a) youth from various backgrounds,
  - b) specialists in terms of intercultural dialogue,
  - c) political and religious leaders;
- 12. Further requests the establishment of free language courses for migrants within the EU:
  - a) staffed by volunteer EU students,
  - b) supervised by experienced tutors;
- 13. Supports all initiatives taken at a local level that allow cultural interaction amongst ethnic and religious minorities;
- 14. Recommends religious leaders and preachers to educate their followers about their rights and responsibilities as active citizens;
- 15. Further invites the organisation of various festivals celebrating Europe's cultural and religious diversity focusing particularly on:
  - a) the culture of the Member State currently presiding the EU,
  - b) positive interaction between migrant and native communities;
- 16. Approves the initiative of introducing a European curriculum consisting of:
  - a) teaching common European history in addition to national history to students from the age of 15,
  - b) classes to highlight cultural and religious similarities among communities inside the EU, for students from the age of 15.

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

*'The problem is that agreements such as the Good Friday Agreement can provide procedures, mechanisms and laws. What they can't do is enforce a belief in the other's good faith. That can't be forced. It can only come through genuine conviction.'* (Tony Blair, former British Prime Minister)

### **A model for peace and reconciliation? What lessons should the EU take from the troubles in Northern Ireland to prevent further conflict in an independent Kosovo?**

Submitted by: Albert Antolin Fontes (ES), Burak Başoğlu (TR), Constance Bruijnen (NL), Radostin Devanov (BG), Monica Florina Boța Moisin (RO), Maria Gaitanidou (GR), Laura Geukens (BE), Lauren Haines (UK), Hannes Ingwersen (DE), Anastacia Kupriyanova (RU), Nedim Malovic (SE), Ben McGilton (IE), Anna Prakofyeva (BY), Den Quashevich (BY), Anna O'Leary (IE, Chairperson)

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

- A. Recognising the existence of cultural divides in both Kosovo and Northern Ireland,
- B. Noting with deep regret the potential for continued conflict between the Kosovar Albanians and Kosovar Serbs,
- C. Taking into consideration that ethnic hatred and the suppression of minorities leads to violent acts,
- D. Noting that paramilitary groups are not a legitimate part of any political process,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the violation of human rights in both Kosovo and Northern Ireland,
- F. Acknowledging the success of the Good Friday and the St. Andrews Agreements as stepping stones to peace in Northern Ireland,
- G. Taking into consideration that peace can only be fully achieved when desired by all parties involved,
- H. Aware of the need for functioning governmental institutions during any peace process in order to maintain stability,
- I. Concerned about Kosovo's vulnerable economic situation,
- J. Noting with approval the availability of dual citizenship in Northern Ireland afforded by the Good Friday Agreement,



- K. Bearing in mind the prospect of future EU membership for Kosovo and Serbia;
1. Urges the EU to facilitate discussions between Kosovo and Serbia;
  2. Encourages the inclusion of local, cultural and religious leaders in the process of decommissioning of arms and reconciliation;
  3. Proclaims that reconciliation should include an objective assessment of the shared past of the peoples of Albania, Kosovo and Serbia;
  4. Calls for the Kosovar education system to encourage a sense of unity and understanding between Kosovar Albanians and Kosovar Serbs through the implementation of a common curriculum across Kosovo;
  5. Expresses the need for integrated employment opportunities for both Kosovar Albanians and Kosovar Serbs;
  6. Encourages the creation of a Balkan conference in order to improve intercultural dialogue;
  7. Expresses its hope that Serbia will abolish its territorial claim over Kosovo;
  8. Recommends that Kosovo Force (KFOR) remains in Kosovo until such time when local police can provide sufficient security;
  9. Affirms the need for the EU Rule of Law Mission for Kosovo (EULEX) to continue its efforts in training an impartial Kosovar police force;
  10. Calls upon the EU to offer economic support to Kosovo by:
    - a) offering incentives to stimulate trade,
    - b) increasing the quality of vocational training;
  11. Calls upon the governments of Albania and Serbia to offer the option of dual citizenship to Kosovars based on ethnic background.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

*'By chasing an illusion of food security, these policies throttle domestic production, choke off supplies to others and risk leading to a spiral of protectionism and dwindling food production.'* (Peter Mandelson, European Commissioner for Trade)

### **Meeting food shortages with trade barriers? What measures should the EU take in order to support developing country governments facing sharp and unsustainable increases in food prices?**

Submitted by: Esma Cansu Cevik (TR), Christian Drews (DE), Alessandro Ferrari (IT), Jean-Loup Gilis (FR), Niklas Herpertz (DE), Konstantin Kraus (AT), Julia Radanova (BG), Malgorzata Rejniak (PL), Tara Roche (IE), Natalia Tatarchuk (UA), Ioannis Theodosiadis (GR), Xander van den Eelaart (NL), Victoria Bendiksby Wilkinson (NO), Ance Kaleja (LV, Vice-President)

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

- A. Bearing in mind that everyone has the right to a supply of food that is adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, as stated in Article 25 in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- B. Confident that the EU has to support developing countries which are confronted by the food crisis because of shared ethical, moral and historical responsibilities,
- C. Taking into consideration the negative impact of protectionist EU policies on the global market,
- D. Realising the need for Europe to liberalise its market,
- E. Noting with deep concern the inability of the developing countries to cope with surging food prices caused by:
  - i) unsustainable increase in demand,
  - ii) insufficient supply,
  - iii) the current agricultural policy of the EU,
  - iv) the increases in oil prices in the international market,
  - v) speculation on food markets,

- F. Noting with deep regret the existence of export bans imposed by some countries in order to secure their markets,
  - G. Aware of dumping prices of EU products on the international market caused by the export subsidies of the EU,
  - H. Fully aware that the high cost of fuel in transporting foodstuffs contribute up to 15 percent of the market price of the food products,
  - I. Taking into account that crop failures can lead to bankruptcy among small farmers in developing countries thus decreasing the amount of overall production and therefore contributing to further rising of prices;
- 
1. Calls for a change in the agricultural trade policy of the EU by gradual abolition of export subsidies, quotas and the immediate decrease of import tariffs;
  2. Supports the WTO in its aim of encouraging gradual removal of quotas on a global level;
  3. Calls for the introduction of a secured minimum price-level for crops;
  4. Strongly recommends NGOs involved in food aid programmes focus on financial support and the exchange of know-how for developing countries in order to develop the local economy;
  5. Discourages further diversion of crops into biofuel products by cutting subsidies for the development of biofuel production;
  6. Further supports the relocation of these funds into research of alternative energy sources and crops used in biofuel production that do not affect food production;
  7. Recommends the planting of biofuel crops be relocated to less fertile land;
  8. Condemns the usage of export bans imposed for reasons other than life threatening insufficiency of food supply;
  9. Underlines the importance of the further strengthening of national and international anti-trust systems in order to avoid monopolies within the food market;
  10. Urges the improvement of national railway systems in order to reduce the fuel consumption for food transportation;
  11. Endorses the establishment of a food storage system based on a determined percentage of the annual production of every individual country in case of future food crises;
  12. Promotes the establishment of agricultural cooperatives by the governments of developing countries as a means of making the world market more accessible thus more competitive;
  13. Calls for the establishment of a non-profit insurance organisation that:
    - a) will insure farmers in developing countries against future crop failures,
    - b) requires low fees that render policies affordable for farmers,
    - c) is initially financed by international organisations and funds such as the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD),



- d) Is supported by local NGOs that will highlight the advantages of this system to the farmers through information campaigns.

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

*'A good start. But ambitions still do not match the challenge.'*  
(Greenpeace)

**What measures should the EU take in the transport sector to reach the 20/20/20 emission targets and contribute to the achievement of the EU's climate protection goals?**

Submitted by: Gustav Andersson (SE), Leonie Goettsch (NL), Conor Hamill (IE), Seline Høiseth (NO), Caroline Howley (UK), Anastasia Makhova (RU), Joanna Majewska (PL), Malthe Stentoft (IT), Anton Todorov (BG), Oğulcan Torun (TR), Marco Trummer (CH), Koen Van Kerckhoven (BE), Thijs Wensveen (NL), Michaela Wilkman (FI), Martin Hoffmann (DE, Chairperson)

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

- A. Aware that finite energy resources will run out in the near future,
- B. Noting with deep concern that the target for biofuels to represent 10 percent of total fuels used contained in the 20/20/20 emission target scheme may result in a global food crisis,
- C. Recognising that there is a lack of understanding about the potential impact of climate change on EU citizens' lives,
- D. Bearing in mind the growth of the transport sector in new Member States,
- E. Expresses its hope that the EU remains a world leader in the fight against climate change without losing its position in the global economy,
- F. Deeply concerned that measures to curb climate change may damage the EU's economy,
- G. Taking into account the length of time it would take for less developed countries to develop low carbon emission technologies without the help of the EU,
- H. Concerned that:
  - i) the use of environmentally friendly efficient transport remains low,
  - ii) cars are the most frequently used method of transport,
  - iii) availability of alternative fuels within the EU is scarce,
- I. Noting that 21 percent of greenhouse gas emissions come from the transport sector,



- J. Alarmed that Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) gases produced by air conditioning units have a much more detrimental effect on global warming per unit than that of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>),
  - K. Deeply concerned that environmentally friendly transport is viewed as less cost-effective than high-emission transport,
  - L. Acknowledging that the emissions per tonne produced by aircraft are significantly larger than other modes of transport,
  - M. Recognising that low budget airlines provide a cost-effective method of national and international travel, resulting in an increase in air travel,
  - N. Noting with approval the proposal by the EU to include aviation in the European Union – Emission Trading Scheme (EU-ETS),
  - O. Aware that maritime transport as a whole produces 4.5 percent of CO<sub>2</sub>, hence contributing greatly to the total emissions from the transport sector,
  - P. Celebrating initiatives, including project HERCULES, which aim to reduce emissions from and increase efficiency of ships through research projects;
- 
- 1. Insists that an agreement on a successor to the Kyoto Protocol must be agreed at the United Nation's (UN) 15<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (COP 15) in Copenhagen in 2009;
  - 2. Encourages Member States to share low carbon emission technologies with less developed countries;
  - 3. Requests the UN to organise annual summits where best practice within the transport sector is debated and agreed upon;
  - 4. Urges the implementation of a pan-EU 'Ecoscore' on cars to be used as a scale for taxation and subsidies;
  - 5. Requests that the EU ban the sale of cars with unacceptable emissions until 2012;
  - 6. Promotes Inter Module Transport (IMT);
  - 7. Demands the introduction of transport companies into the EU-ETS;
  - 8. Endorses the use of congestion charges and road tolls within Member States whereby high emission cars have additional charges;
  - 9. Proposes that Member States begin a pilot HFC waste disposal scheme, whereby HFC gases are contained within an HFC disposal plant to combat their long-term damaging effects;
  - 10. Calls for new legislation introducing a Green Tax onto the price of airline fares to compensate for emissions produced by the aviation industry;
  - 11. Recommends the introduction of a 'Green Labelling System' by airline companies to inform potential passengers about the 'Ecoscore' of aircraft;
  - 12. Recommends the creation of an informative mass media campaign to teach the public about their role in climate protection;
  - 13. Supports the promotion and use of public transport travel cards;
  - 14. Urges firms within the transport industry to invest in common research projects in order to make their goods and services more environmentally friendly;

15. Calls for the establishment of an EU programme to:

- a) implement measures to reduce the costs of public transportation for passengers,
- b) develop quality management within the public transport sector to ensure the infrastructure is of a high standard,
- c) support regional public transportation initiatives by providing expertise and funding,
- d) draw attention to initiatives striving to improve energy efficiency within the public transport sector, such as Clean Technology for Public Transport (CTPT),
- e) offer financial support for Member States to improve their cycle lane infrastructure,
- f) call for the implementation of car-free zones in city centres,
- g) encourages local authorities to provide commuters with eco-friendly alternatives such as 'Park&Ride' and car pooling to avoid unnecessary transportation.

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

*'Liverpool will represent to the whole of Europe what culture can do for a City.'* (Tessa Jowell, former British Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport)

**How should the EU ensure that their 'cultural beacons' not only celebrate culture, but aid in the regeneration of our cities?**

Submitted by: Barbara Adamczak (PL), Sarah Alsbey (BG), Nehir Aydeniz (TR), Arash Banaei (NL), Ieva Freidenfelde (LV), Regina Frentzou (GR), Tamta Gabunia (GE), Lauri Koivunen (FI), Laura Limperk (EE), Oliver Mayman (UK), Mila Pestun (BY), Dina Sadykova (RU), Andrea Smetko (HR), Illya Symonenko (UA), Helga Kalm (EE, Chairperson)

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

- A. Realising that awarding a city the European Capital Of Culture (ECOC) title:
  - i) inspires civic pride,
  - ii) has a great impact on the image of the city,
  - iii) significantly boosts the economy of the city,
- B. Aware of the further potential for cultural development in European cities,
- C. Seeking further long-term local benefits from the ECOC programme,
- D. Realising that although European cities are home to a diverse range of cultures, they are not always integrated,
- E. Noting with regret the social problems in deprived urban areas caused by the migration of industry from European cities during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century,
- F. Recognising that previous ECOC cities have failed to engage fully with the population of the city,
- G. Applauding the efforts of the ECOC programme to share best practice,
- H. Concerned by insufficient public awareness of the ECOC scheme,
- I. Accepting that occasionally urban regeneration programmes fail to consider the environmental consequences of their actions;



1. Encourages ECOC cities to allocate public-private partnership and ECOC funding to develop and renovate cultural venues;
2. Urges the establishment of an annual 'European Culture Month' in order to make culture more easily accessible to citizens through subsidies and publicity;
3. Supports the establishment of a favourable environment for business in redevelopment areas in order to secure future investment;
4. Invites the European Commission to introduce the following new criteria in order to receive EU funding:
  - a) ECOC and European cities to engage a full cross section of their population,
  - b) at least three percent of EU funding for each urban regeneration project will be spent on mitigating negative environmental consequences;
5. Encourages public and private investment in socially and economically deprived areas;
6. Calls for a certain proportion of land in redevelopment areas to be allocated for affordable housing and businesses premises for local people;
7. Further promotes financial support to civil society organisations who allow the public to create their own community projects;
8. Endorses the use of consultation groups with local people regarding ECOC;
9. Further recommends the cooperation of ECOC cities in sharing best practice through frequent conferences and reports;
10. Supports the use of multimedia advertising to make the public aware of the benefits of ECOC for both their community and for the wider public.