

Resolutions of the 60th International Session of the European Youth Parliament

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

60th International Session of the European Youth
Parliament

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*Under the High Patronage of
H.R.H Victoria Crown Princess of Sweden*

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE 60TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

- INCLUDED IN THIS BOOKLET -

Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights

Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I

Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II

Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II

Resolution by the Committee on Development Motion

Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection

Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs

Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Resolution by the Committee on Climate Change

FAILED RESOLUTIONS AT THE 60TH INTERNATIONAL SESSION OF THE EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I

Resolution by the Committee on Agricultural and Rural Development

Resolution by the Committee on International Trade

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Failing states as incubators for terrorists and hot beds of human rights abuses: how can the EU ensure that others around the world tackle the problem of terrorism originating within their own borders whilst respecting human rights?

Submitted by: William Attenborough (GB), Federico Biondi (IT), Sebastiaan De Meue (BE), Irina Gadaeva (RU), Elsa Horn af Rantzien (SE), Martin Kilp (EE), Jonna Klockemann (DE), Manuel Leithner (AT), Vyacheslav Melnyk (UA), Esther Noyon (NL), Elina Astrid Peltoniemi (FI), Paschalis Toskas (GR), Edona Zilkij (NO), Hessam Mobasser (BE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that in the process of counter-terrorism failing states gather information via means that violate human rights,
 - B. Believing that there is a lack binding international legislation on the prosecution of terrorism,
 - C. Declaring that current counter-terrorism measures are often insufficient,
 - D. Realising that political, economic, and social situations within failing states make people vulnerable to religious fundamentalism and terrorist recruitment,
 - E. Emphasising that some vital information is not shared between Member States' and failing states' counter-terrorism authorities,
 - F. Emphasising the desirability to increase stable trade relationships between the European Union (EU) and failing states,
 - G. Noting that there is a lack of inter-faith and inter-cultural communication between Member States and failing states,
 - H. Observing that too little is being done to find a diplomatic solution to conflicts between Member States and failing states,
 - I. Further emphasises the need for the governments of failing states to be autonomous,
 - J. Recognising that poor relationships between failing states allow terrorism to flourish,
 - K. Alarmed that some governments condone terrorism,
 - L. Keeping in mind that the EU's influence over failing states is limited;
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- 1. Requests the EU to start a dialogue with failing states in order for them to start a process of passing national legislation based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights(UDHR);
 - 2. Requests the governments of failing states ban:
 - a) interrogation by torture,
 - b) arbitrary infringement of privacy without warrant,
 - c) detention without trial exceeding a reasonable maximum time limit;
 - 3. Requests further and more efficient information-sharing between the EU and failing states in the field of counter-terrorism;
 - 4. Urges Member States to refuse information obtained through torture or via any other human rights violations;

5. Offers the governments of failing states that comply with the clauses of this resolution:
 - a) development aid,
 - b) further diplomatic cooperation;
 - c) educational support,
 - d) technological support;
6. Calls upon the EU to approach each failing state in a manner respecting its specific situation;
7. Calls for the establishment of a supra-national body which monitors the use of aid given by the EU to governments of failing states;
8. Requests greater funding for Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) that promote inter-faith dialogue and combat radicalisation;
9. Stresses the need for the recognition of terrorism as a unique type of warfare, through:
 - a) updating the Geneva Convention,
 - b) the unanimous recognition of The Hague Tribunal as an international court of justice;
10. Encourages greater cooperation and information-sharing between the governments of bordering failing states, (e.g. Pakistan and Afghanistan);
11. Strongly encourages the government of the United States of America to improve its human rights policy with particular reference to tackling terrorism;
12. Recommends that the EU upholds its position as a role model for failing states by ensuring that appropriate action is taken against Member States that violate human rights.

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

Pipeline politics and the battle for energy: how should the EU secure its external energy supply and increase energy efficiency internally?

Submitted by: Zane Abolina (LV), George Barnes (GB), George Alexander Charalambous (CY), Daniel Danev (BG), Jakob Fölster (DE), Kevin Hartwell (FR), Ott Ilves (EE), Eugene Korotaev (RU), Michal Kucharski (PL), Hleb Mikulich (BY), Vuk Mujovic (CS), Eimear O'Carroll (IE), Cristian Simion (RO), Estrella Waleson (NL), Joacim Åström (SE), Tora Olsson (SE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining energy efficiency as:
 - i) more economical and intelligent consumption of energy,
 - ii) research and development in the means of production of sustainable energy,
 - iii) cost-effective distribution of the raw materials required for energy production,
- B. Noting with concern that the European Union (EU) relies heavily on imported energy from a limited number of suppliers and transit countries,
- C. Further alarmed by the existence of monopolies due to this reliance on single exporters, such as Russia for natural gas and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for oil,
- D. Regretting the possibility for limited energy suppliers to apply political leverage that affects the EU as a whole,
- E. Taking into consideration that the current political climate hinders economic relations between Member States and countries involved in the trade of raw materials,
- F. Recognising that certain EU countries feel the need to have strategic gas storage,
- G. Observing that EU expansion is taking place at a faster rate than the enhancement of energy infrastructure,
- H. Accordingly disappointed that not all EU regions have efficient means of energy distribution or equal access to the EU energy network,
- I. Fully aware of the increasing urgency for new sources of energy arising from the depletion of fossil fuels,
- J. Noting with regret that only 6.6% (2005) of energy produced in the EU comes from renewable energy sources,
- K. Reaffirming the presence of investment and research with a high potential for further advancements in the field of renewable energy and energy efficiency,
- L. Keeping in mind the potential of energy production from nuclear fission, the heavy dependence of certain countries upon it, and the environmental costs that it implies,
- M. Believing that weak government enforcement and a lack of public awareness regarding energy consumption has resulted in over-usage and inefficiency,
- N. Noting with satisfaction the current efforts and policies of the EU to try to solve internal energy problem, such as the Second Strategic Energy Review, trans-European energy networks (TEN-E) and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive;

1. Approves of the financial and institutional support of the EU for the construction of the Nabucco pipeline, in an attempt to diversify the energy market;
2. Further recommends the construction of the Nord Stream and the South Stream pipelines in order to diversify transit routes provided that these projects are tied to firm agreements between Russia and the EU as a whole;
3. Highlights the need to improve relations between the EU and its energy suppliers and transmitters by giving emphasis to the economic benefits of continuous trade through ongoing dialogue;
4. Calls for the current European energy network to be improved and new Member States to be connected to it;
5. Requests the allocation of funds to encourage all EU applicant states to start planning their connection to the energy network;
6. Encourages the gradual reduction of nuclear energy and fossil fuel dependence towards a greater renewable energy presence within the overall energy mix, whilst respecting the right of Member States to choose to their own energy sources;
7. Urges an expansion of the Renewable Energy Sources (RES) market and the funding of new research and development projects and initiatives in this sector as a part of the economic recovery plan and as a boost to competition;
8. Supports further investment and research into large-scale energy production projects, with a view to long-term sustainability, such as nuclear fusion;
9. Requests that existent RES technologies, such as wind and solar power, be used to establish local energy projects, giving particular emphasis to less economically prosperous regions;
10. Invites the International Energy Agency (IEA) to supervise these projects;
11. Urges energy efficiency awareness to be spread throughout the EU via educational campaigns which highlight the personal and corporate economic benefits of being energy efficient;
12. Further recommends the construction of appropriate infrastructure, enabling EU citizens to put this awareness into practice;
13. Encourages a long-term aim of Member States to introduce taxation on wasteful energy consumption.

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

Other shades of green: innovative technologies, like ICT, can play a major role in the fight against climate change. What measures should the EU take to encourage their use while maintaining the balance with existing expenditure on reducing CO₂ emissions?

Submitted by: Julia Absalyamova (RU), Marie Dromey (IE), Charlotte Hartwell (FR), Rania Kourou (CY), Angelika Maier (DE), Elias Mannheimer (SE), Eli Bartlow Martin (GB), Deyan Mihaylov (BG), Chiara Rezzoagli (IT), Micke Rosado (PT), Panagiota Sofroniadou (GR), Ingvild W. Thorsvik (NO), Nicole Wagner (AT), Len Veenker (NL), Marian Vösumets (EE), Helga Kalm (EE, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Highly alarmed by the continuing rise of CO₂ emissions and of global temperature,
 - B. Recognising that the European Union (EU) should use its position as a major world power to take the lead in action against climate change,
 - C. Noting with dismay that fossil fuels remain the predominant means of producing energy,
 - D. Concerned that the European Commission's 20/20/20 goals are insufficient,
 - E. Recognising that the existing 20/20/20 goals will not be achieved at the current rate of action,
 - F. Declaring that the current environmental legislation is insufficient and poorly enforced throughout the EU,
 - G. Aware that innovative technology could reduce CO₂ emissions by 15% by 2020,
 - H. Realising that Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are not being used to their full capacity,
 - I. Regretting the lack of awareness regarding the benefits of the use of innovative technologies by individuals,
 - J. Believing that a lack of funding has meant that valuable conclusions from research within the innovative technology sector are not being exploited,
 - K. Noting with regret that there is a lack of communication between countries regarding innovative technologies,
 - L. Emphasising the need to extend the work of the European Environmental Agency's (EEA),
 - M. Believing that projects such as the super grid carry great potential in helping Europe move towards a greener society,
 - N. Expressing appreciation for the soon to be implemented Emission Trading Scheme (ETS);
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- 1. Supports cooperation within sectors and between nations to accelerate industrial and technological progress (e.g. cloud computing);
 - 2. Strongly encourages the implementation of energy meters and reports in both the domestic and industrial sectors;
 - 3. Urges the introduction of smart buildings through stricter environmental legislation concerning planning permission for new buildings and large scale renovations;

4. Endorses the implementation of stricter environmental standards on the production and function of vehicles;
5. Supports vehicle trade-in programmes;
6. Promotes the use of innovative technologies to make public transport more efficient (e.g. tramways, communication, intelligent traffic systems);
7. Calls for locally implemented green taxes;
8. Proposes the launch of an extensive study to evaluate the viability and the demand for low-interest green loans;
9. Calls for advertising campaigns and education targeted at individuals to emphasise the effects of climate change and the extent to which innovative technologies can increase energy efficiency;
10. Encourages increased private and public investment in the innovative technology sector throughout and after the global financial crisis;
11. Recommends the decentralisation of the EEA's valuable advice to a national level;
12. Strongly suggests that the EEA reach out globally to emerging industrial nations;
13. Encourages private industries to financially support the development and use of innovative technologies that combat climate change in non-European Less Developed Countries;
14. Proposes the diversion of funding towards the interlinking of the European Union's existing power grids;
15. Calls for the renewal of the 1997 Communication on Combined Heat and Power.

Stockholm, April 2009

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

Economic necessity or a placebo? To what extent should the EU support moving the transportation sector from fossil fuels towards electricity?

Submitted by: Marketa Chrzova (CZ), Berker Erol (TR), Felix Fri (SE), Rita Grant (IE), Tatjana Nikolic (CS), Ott Ojamets (EE), Aleksandra Paluszynska (PL), Tatevika Paronjana (LV), Timothée Pasqualini (FR), Hauke Sommer (DE), Brigitta Zsigmond (RO), Lluís Solervicens (ES, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining an electric vehicle (EV) as a vehicle which uses at least one electric motor for propulsion,
 - B. Acknowledging the fact that, despite initial efforts by the European Union (EU), there is still room for improvement concerning the European Railway Network and the promotion of public transport over individual cars,
 - C. Expressing its approval of the initiatives and projects already established in various Member States,
 - D. Deploing the lack of cooperation between Member States concerning EVs,
 - E. Keeping in mind the ongoing tension between EV producers and the interests of oil companies,
 - F. Deeply concerned by the high degree of dependence of the transportation sector on oil, the reserves of which are decreasing,
 - G. Noting with satisfaction the rising awareness of environmental issues amongst European citizens,
 - H. Alarmed by:
 - i) the increasing level of noise pollution and greenhouse gas emissions,
 - ii) the excessive, unnecessary and widespread waste of energy in urban areas caused by transport,
 - I. Hoping that, in accordance with the objectives set by the EU in 2008, 20% of the electricity produced by 2020 will come from renewable sources, thus reducing the overall carbon footprint of EVs,
 - J. Bearing in mind that hydrogen is only a potential solution and that biofuels cannot sustain the transport sector alone,
 - K. Taking note of the rapid improvement of battery technology in EVs, which has yet to meet the requirements of consumers, especially in relation to cost,
 - L. Predicting that the mass production of EVs will gradually lead to a decrease in their production costs,
 - M. Fully conscious of the fact that investments in new technologies could be discouraged by the current economic crisis.
 - N. Recognising that there is potential demand for EVs in Europe in light of recent trends in Scandinavia, Portugal and the United Kingdom,
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- 1. Endorses the gradual introduction of Pure Electric Vehicles (PEV) into the market whilst encouraging the usage of Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles (PHV) as a first step towards a large-scale adoption of electricity in the transport sector;

2. Calls for increased funding for the FP-7 programme with the objective of intensifying research, mainly on EVs and battery technology, whilst keeping in mind that hydrogen is a potential long term energy carrying solution;
3. Recommends the establishment of a EU body linked to the existing Energy Agency and Transport Agency, responsible for supervising the collaboration of Member States in:
 - a) harmonizing national and European policies concerning EVs,
 - b) giving a coherent and appropriate set of incentives to EV buyers,
 - c) coordinating joint research and development projects between universities and automotive companies,
 - d) raising awareness about EVs through national information campaigns;
4. Calls for the creation of economic incentives for EV buyers, based on the proportion of electricity used in the engine;
5. Expresses its hope that by 2030 40% of new cars sold will be EVs;
6. Strongly supports the usage of EVs in urban areas by proposing:
 - a) exemption of city congestion taxes and parking fees,
 - b) development of the necessary infrastructure in order to provide access to rapid charging stations;
7. Further recommends the implementation of a CO₂ taxation scheme to encourage businesses to upgrade their corporate fleets to EVs;
8. Urges EV manufacturers to implement a recycling system which ensures that the remaining value of expired batteries is refunded to the consumer.

Stockholm, April 2009

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

The duty to protect, but who pays the bill? How should the EU uphold its international commitments whilst ensuring solidarity between its Member States for refugees and asylum seekers?

Submitted by: Cristina Popescu (RO), Stefan Hiltbrand (CH), Maryna Iaroshevykh (UA), Ozren Jelacic-Szorsen (HR), Kristina Karahina (BY), Aleksandra Krstic (CS), Anna Lovisin (SE), Jakub Mahler (CZ), Eimear O'Neill (IE), Ewa Pudlowska (PL), Signe Rudovica (LV), Lea Schiewer (DE), Ella Teperi (FI), Serra Torun (TR), Anciane Vitoux (FR), Sylwia Gurwin (PL), Hadrien Segond (DE, Vice President).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the current lack of a European Union (EU) agency to manage issues concerning asylum seekers and refugees,
 - B. Emphasising Member States' duty to protect asylum seekers and refugees in accordance with international commitments such as Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Article 18 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (CFREU), the Geneva Convention and the Convention of New York,
 - C. Defining a refugee as a person who is outside his or her country and cannot return for fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion as stated in the 1951 Convention of Geneva,
 - D. Further defining an asylum seeker as a third country native or a stateless person who has made an application for asylum about which a final decision has not yet been made, as stated in the European Council Directive that lays down minimum standards for the reception of asylum seekers,
 - E. Deploring the disparity of treatment towards refugees in different Member States,
 - F. Noting the uneven resettlement of refugees throughout Member States,
 - G. Recognising that one reason for the uneven resettlement of refugees is their financial inability to travel,
 - H. Taking into account that the high number of illegal immigrants in border areas of the EU leaves a considerable strain and overload on a recurrent list of countries,
 - I. Realising that consistent levels of illegal immigrants decrease Member States' willingness to receive asylum seekers and refugees,
 - J. Aware of the risks and consequences of illegal border crossing which asylum seekers might face such as human trafficking, perilous conditions of travel, and restrictive border controls;
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- 1. Calls upon member states to harmonise their legislation regarding the matters of refugees and asylum seekers,
 - 2. Urges the EU to establish the European Asylum Agency (EAA) to manage issues of identification, translation, interpretation, temporary accommodation and resettlement for asylum seekers and refugees;
 - 3. Supports the EAA's cooperation with international organizations, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the International Refugees Organisation (IRO), the European Agency for the Management of Operational

Cooperation at the External Borders (Frontex), the European Refugee Fund (ERF) and Non-Governmental Organisations;

4. Demands the assessment by the EAA of each Member States' effort to uphold their international commitments, followed by reports on failures to comply, also supplemented by a suggestion of strategies for improvement;
5. Provides temporary accommodation for asylum seekers locating these at places of transit such as borders and airports, which are easily accessible to them;
6. Promotes physical and psychological healthcare in the aforementioned accommodations;
7. Further promotes vocational training and education for asylum seekers in order to enhance future settlement;
8. Introduces a quota system monitored by the EAA to regulate settlement of refugees in order to avoid overpopulation in certain areas that is:
 - a) based on the Member State's strength of economy, demographic situation, and infrastructural ability to receive refugees;
 - b) implemented individually after consent from the respective Member States;
 - c) reviewed every six months according to the current situation of necessary settlements as well as the infrastructural capacity of the receiving country;
 - d) instrumental in deciding the destination of the asylum seekers as soon as refugee status is granted;
9. Calls upon the EAA to resettle those granted refugee status in various Member States in order to encourage solidarity between them and increase their willingness to receive future refugees;
10. Recommends this resettlement be established on criteria such as, but not limited to, the person's background, skills and existing relations with religious or ethnic communities within Member States;
11. Assures that transport of refugees from the temporary accommodation to the assigned Member State will be provided and paid for by the European Refugee Fund (ERF);
12. Provides an extensive application service for refugee status through embassies of Member States in third countries to prevent refugees from becoming illegal immigrants;
13. Designs a permit system to provide third country applicants with proven grant of refugee status and to ensure safe transit to the EU;
14. Strongly supports the cooperation of EAA with International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) such as Amnesty International to distribute information about asylum procedures in third countries;
15. Urges Member States to grant all refugees the same treatment as their national citizens.

Stockholm, April 2009

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

The Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea: how can the EU improve its relations with neighbours, whilst also adopting a coherent strategy with each neighbourhood?

Submitted by: Valentina Antonelli (IT), Adela Erbenova (CZ), Melissa Forss (FI), Christoffer Johnsen (NO), Stavros Pagonidis (GR), Viktoriia Pustynikova (UA), Ruxandra Sava (RO), Yunuscan Sevimli (TR), Davor Sišul (HR), Milan Zoran Smikic (CS), Konrad Staeger (CH), Lieselot Verlooy (BE), Eni Zyllyftari (AL), Begüm Erdoğan (TR, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising that the European Union (EU) is willing to cooperate with neighbouring countries regardless of eventual future membership,
 - B. Acknowledging that the EU is in direct contact with the regions of Mediterranean, Black Sea and Baltic Sea, and is thus concerned with the prosperity, security and stability of each of its neighbourhoods,
 - C. Deeply convinced that shared values such as human rights, the rule of law and democracy are essential in order to establish cooperation between the EU and neighbouring countries,
 - D. Regretting the low level of political awareness and the lack of interest in political issues among the citizens of neighbouring countries,
 - E. Noting with regret that there is a lack of communication and cooperation between the EU and the governments of neighbouring countries,
 - F. Noting with deep concern that organised crime, illegal weapons trading and drug trafficking in the Black Sea region and the Eastern neighbourhood constitute a particular threat for both the EU and its neighbours,
 - G. Alarmed by the prevalence of human trafficking in neighbouring countries,
 - H. Recognising that neighbouring countries, such as Ukraine, are dissatisfied with the visa procedure described in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP),
 - I. Convinced that both frozen and active conflicts between neighbouring countries disturb relations with the EU,
 - J. Aware of non-compliance and disagreements between neighbouring countries concerning maritime borders,
 - K. Having considered that EU relations with Russia have been a destabilising factor for the ENP,
 - L. Taking into account the EU's dependence on Russia for energy resources,
 - M. Noting with satisfaction the new university centre for Euro-Mediterranean studies in Slovenia,
 - N. Deeply disturbed by the high level of pollution in the Black Sea, the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean Sea;
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- 1. Calls for the strengthening of democracy in neighbouring countries by:
 - a) the allocation and supervision of EU funds to those that achieve a level of democratisation,
 - b) trade concessions to countries that successfully apply the rule of law;

2. Invites the EU to organise summits between itself and each individual region to address:
 - a) transparent communication,
 - b) cooperation amongst neighbours,
 - c) EU visa issues;
3. Affirms the need for increased information exchange between Member States and neighbouring countries through:
 - a) student exchange programmes between the EU and its neighbours following the model of ERASMUS,
 - b) the organisation of youth activities by the European Information Centres;
4. Encourages stricter border controls in order to prevent illegal immigration and human trafficking through:
 - a) cooperation between Member States and neighbouring countries,
 - b) EU funds to tighten its outer border security;
5. Draws attention to the need for a broad scientific community comprising of the EU and its neighbouring countries;
6. Calls for decreased dependence of the EU and its neighbouring countries on Russian gas and oil supplies through:
 - a) investments in an environmentally friendly oil extraction system in the Black Sea,
 - b) the completion of the Baku-Tiflis-Ceyhan (BTC) pipeline through Turkey;
7. Endorses continued experiments concerning the use of renewable energy modelled on Solar MED system and wave power in the Baltic Sea region;
8. Requests that the EU take an active stance in solving maritime border conflicts;
9. Expresses its hope for the greater sharing of intelligence by the expansion of the European Network for Maritime Surveillance (ENMS) to include neighbouring countries;
10. Requests the implementation of fines by the governments of both Member States and neighbouring countries on companies that cause pollution;
11. Urges the neighbouring country governments to establish designated funds to be used for de-pollution.

Stockholm, April 2009

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

Using development aid as a political lever? To what extent should the EU push the African Union, particularly Rwanda, to alleviate further suffering in the Democratic Republic of Congo?

Submitted by: Dominik Bartmann (AT), Kristina Chelmakina (UA), Ani Chkhikvadze (GE), Ricky Fegelman (GB), Martina Forsman (FI), Ariadne Frangi (BE), Ragna Hovig Ødegaardshaugen (NO), Esther Kamara (NL), Nikolas Mavreas (CY), Teresa Neves (PT), Anna Stella Poli (IT), Athanasios Saitis (GR), Marta Valls (ES), Joosep Vimm (EE), Ece Aygar (TR, Chairperson), Sacha Nauta (NL, Vice President).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by previous failure to address the conflict in the Eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between the Forces Democratiques de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) and Congrès National pour la Défense du Peuple (CNDP) among other forces, that has arisen as a result of the Rwandan genocide in 1994,
- B. Noting with deep concern the Rwandan government's complicity in funding the war efforts of rebel groups in the North Kivu area,
- C. Aware of the EU's unique moral responsibility for the current situation considering that European colonisation has resulted in racial segregation and political instability,
- D. Fully alarmed by the current humanitarian crisis in Northern Kivu involving malnutrition, epidemics and a lack of medical attention,
- E. Noting that a lack of structured democracy has caused governmental and military corruption in the DRC which inhibits the efficacy of aid by decreasing its absorption capacity,
- F. Emphasising the distinction between humanitarian and development aid by defining:
 - i) development aid as the integration of external resources such as funding, training and education to build infrastructure aimed at alleviating poverty in the long term,
 - ii) humanitarian aid as the direct provision of amenities to relieve immediate suffering,
- G. Recognising that combining the provision of a direction of development aid with political conditions will make development aid a valid instrument of political leverage,
- H. Observing that the African Union (AU) does not possess the required political influence for the necessary changes in the region,
- I. Expresses its concern over the risk of intrusive actions by the EU that reach the extent of immediate political manipulation and neo-colonialism,
- J. Keeping in mind that the exploitation of natural resources and labour by foreign parties in the DRC significantly decelerates its independent development,
- K. Concerned that the supply of unconditional development aid and investment from China to the DRC undermines the EU's political leverage potential;

1. Recommends the placement of EU representatives in order to monitor:
 - a) the appropriate distribution and desirable usage of development aid,
 - b) whether political and social goals are achieved;
2. Requests that development aid to Rwanda is gradually reduced unless the following requisites are met:
 - a) termination of all traceable funding of proxy militant groups in the North Kivu region,
 - b) positive attempts of instigating negotitational dialogue between governmental and FDLR leaders,
 - c) provision of further incentives for former FDLR members to return to Rwanda,
 - d) cooperation with the International Criminal Court (ICC) to ensure fair trial of war criminal suspects from the Rwandan genocide and the conflict in Eastern DRC;
3. Authorises development aid to be targeted at the DRC in such a way that it benefits directly from its natural resources without being dependant on any other country;
4. Invites bilateral negotiations with China that:
 - a) re-establish the status of the EU's development aid as a political lever,
 - b) encourage China to start donating aid in a morally and politically responsible manner;
5. Encourages an independent national social movement aimed at peacekeeping and prosperity in the region.

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

Building an inclusive e-society: how should the EU work with the private sector to promote new digital opportunities whilst avoiding new forms of exclusion?

Submitted by: Robert John (DE), Kärt Karus (EE), Aase Camilla Løkling (NO), Bárbara Joana Mestre Ribeiro (PT), Robert Moldén (SE), Alexandre Narayanin (FR), Simone Passeri (IT), Yavor Popov (BG), Duncan Scholten (NL), Ekaterina Sushchevskaya (RU), Maria Tandeck (PL), Panayiotis Votsis (CY), Oleksandra Mazur (UA, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the fact that numerous programs dealing with e-society (e.g. i2010) already exist,
 - B. Noting with regret the lack of access to and usage of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in numerous institutions within the European Union(EU),
 - C. Alarmed by the lack of awareness of the digital opportunities available to EU-citizens,
 - D. Disturbed by the existence of groups susceptible to digital exclusion, such as the elderly or the disabled,
 - E. Affirming the need to limit the digital gap by increasing e-accessibility,
 - F. Emphasising that the standard of living within the EU has a tremendous potential to be improved by new digital opportunities,
 - G. Noting that the usage of e-commerce is complicated and requires further simplification,
 - H. Expecting that advanced ICT security will strengthen consumer trust and lead to an increased usage of such technologies,
 - I. Recognising the need for standardisation of hardware and software within the EU,
 - J. Taking into consideration the need for expansion of infrastructure related to broadband internet access,
 - K. Noting with approval that further development of e-society will ease the burden on the environment;
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- 1. Calls for an increased usage of ICT services within the EU;
 - 2. Recommends that Member States increase intergovernmental cooperation in the field of ICT development by exchanging experience of the implementation of digital opportunities;
 - 3. Endorses provision of ICT infrastructure by:
 - a. encouraging private sector firms to invest in rural areas,
 - b. implementing these ICT services in particular public places (e.g. retirement homes) targeting exclusion groups;

4. Encourages the launch of campaigns to raise awareness about the positive and negative features of ICT technologies with the aim of promoting:
 - a. the common EU market,
 - b. e-commerce;
5. Encourages the ICT private sector to market their products and services by providing public educational programmes that would be free to all EU citizens and funded by the EU;
6. Calls for Member State governments to implement tax benefits and subsidies concerning the ICT sector;
7. Strongly advises large private sector firms to take social responsibility through sponsorship of various forms (e.g. donating ICT products);
8. Urges the EU to further improve internet security by:
 - a. introducing general guidelines that will be adjusted depending on the development level of each Member State,
 - b. investing in the improvement of the Specialist Committee,
 - c. raising police awareness of the problems related to internet security;
9. Proposes the use of an e-identification(e-ID) card as a further step in ICT energy efficiency development by:
 - a. the possibility of signing official documents online,
 - b. accessibility to EU hosted Wi-Fi spots;
10. Calls upon standardisation in the field of ICT within the EU and further invites governmental websites to be more accessible through simplicity and transparency.

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

The syndicated world: how far does sharing personal property extend to sharing files at the expense of others and what can the EU do to protect intellectual property rights from abuse online?

Submitted by: Yagmur Arig (TR), Aida Arosoaie (RO), Sana Alsbej (BG), Alexandra Dellhage (SE), Alex Echlin (GB), Tobiasz Kulesza (PL), Tim Lock (DE), Hazel McPartlan (IE), Dejan Nikolajevic (RS), Lucie Perrier (FR), Emma Sommardahl (FI), Roman Vyborny (CZ), Andris Šuvajevs (LV, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defines file sharing as a legal technology, which is often used to distribute copyrighted material illegally,
- B. Noting that intellectual property rights are exclusive rights over creations of the mind, both artistic and commercial,
- C. Deeply concerned by the abuse of intellectual property online through illegal file sharing platforms,
- D. Aware of the difficulties in ensuring that legislation keeps pace with technological advances,
- E. Alarmed by the common acceptance of illegal file sharing,
- F. Deeply alarmed by public ignorance towards the law regarding intellectual property,
- G. Recognising that the limited range of payment options in online media outlets discourages consumers from making legal purchases,
- H. Defining fair use to be the balancing point between artists' exclusive control over their work and consumers' right to have access to intellectual property,
- I. Taking into account that fair use permits:
 - i) an accidental infringement of intellectual property rights,
 - ii) limited academic use,
 - iii) the use of intellectual property for the purposes of news reporting,
- J. Expressing with regret the one-sided and vague nature of the Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Directive (IPRED),
- K. Regrets the concerns for consumer privacy caused by IPRED,
- L. Bearing in mind that differences in national legislation prevent the unification of European Union (EU) Directives between Member States,
- M. Applauding certain improvements made in the Second Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Directive (IPRED 2),
- N. Disagreeing with the property owners presence at the offender's residence as stated in IPRED 2,
- O. Disturbed by the leniency of punishments in regard to illegal file sharing,
- P. Approving of prosecutions made against those who facilitate illegal file sharing (e.g. the Pirate Bay);

1. Calls upon Member States to create a database in which intellectual property holders can register their work;
2. Endorses the continuation of EU funding for the scientific community to ensure the relevance of legislation to ever-changing technology;
3. Proposes the EU-wide banning of copyrighted files from being hosted on otherwise legal file sharing networks based within the EU;
4. Requests Internet Service Providers (ISPs) based within the EU to blacklist illegal file sharing sites from outside its borders to internet users within the EU;
5. Advocates the use of legal file sharing alternatives such as:
 - a) online media outlets (e.g. iTunes),
 - b) free online streaming platforms (e.g. Spotify);
6. Urges the simplification of methods of payment for online media purchases;
7. Recommends the launch of national advertising campaigns to raise public awareness of:
 - a) illegal file sharing,
 - b) legal file sharing alternatives;
8. Strongly requests Member States to include education on the position of the law regarding file sharing in their secondary school curricula;
9. Calls for the inclusion of the principle of fair use in the legislation of all Member States;
10. Approves harsher punishments for those who are guilty of sharing files illegally, such as:
 - a) fines according to the seriousness of the infringement,
 - b) possible removal of internet connection from an offender's residence for set period of time as determined by the gravity of their offence;
11. Considers the possibility of imprisonment for illegal commercial distributors of intellectual property;

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY AFFAIRS

Innovation nations: how should EU Member States foster competitive risk-taking and entrepreneurship in the current financial and economic crises?

Submitted by: Pedro Azevedo (PT), Frans Beerkens (NL), Mikhail Chudnovskiy (RU), Jakob Hager (AT), Chloe Kiliari (CY), Sara Melin (SE), Maarten Merckx (BE), Claus Musterle (DE), Pavlos Pachidis (GR), Oliver Sieweke (FR), Saale Tertes (EE), Stian Thuen Lie (NO), Benjamin Zelenka Martin (GB), Edoardo Zuffada (IT), Mari Irem Müftüoglu (NO, Chairperson), Raj Gathani (GB, President).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining competitive risk-taking as taking calculated risks to maximise profit without undermining market competition,
 - B. Defining entrepreneurship as the practice of starting new organisations or revitalising existing organisations in response to identified market opportunities,
 - C. Fully aware of the differences between the economies of Member States,
 - D. Alarmed by the amount of bureaucracy involved in the setting up and running of companies in some Member States,
 - E. Noting with concern the negative economic consequences of bailing out large firms,
 - F. Concerned by the adverse effects of high levels of sovereign debt on entrepreneurship and economic growth,
 - G. Convinced that free trade creates larger markets and thus greater incentives for entrepreneurship,
 - H. Recognising the importance of universities and research departments for innovation,
 - I. Further recognising the importance of education and training for entrepreneurship and economic growth,
 - J. Noting the difficulty that many entrepreneurs face in obtaining credit in the current economic climate,
 - K. Further affirming that increasing the liquidity of financial institutions will improve the efficiency of credit markets,
 - L. Emphasising that the better sharing of information between financial institutions and regulators will help to stabilise financial markets and thus improve credit flows,
 - M. Alarmed by the deteriorating economic conditions in many Eastern European countries,
 - N. Conscious that Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has played a significant role in the success of many Eastern European economies prior to the economic crisis;
1. Calls for the EU to provide funding within Member States for:
- i) education schemes in schools that instill entrepreneurial values, provide opportunities to develop practical business skills, and explain the principles of business,
 - ii) training schemes for adults that encourage entrepreneurship and increase skill levels, particularly for the unemployed;

2. Supports the expansion of programmes that aim to increase information about entrepreneurship, such as the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN);
3. Approves of attempts to increase incentives for private firms to donate to research departments, for example through the development of a system of patents and contracts;
4. Recommends that Member States increase funding to universities;
5. Encourages more cooperation between European universities and research departments through meetings, academic peer reviews, joint initiatives and other such measures;
6. Declares accordingly that it will impose fines upon Member States who engage in protectionist activity against other Member States;
7. Encourages Member States to reduce their sovereign debt in the long run, and particularly reminds European Monetary Union (EMU) members that the Stability and Growth Pact limits their annual budget deficit to 3%;
8. Has resolved to reduce bureaucracy and other obstacles that make it difficult to set up and run a business, by methods such as:
 - i) reducing paperwork,
 - ii) making forms available online;
9. Urges Member States to consider the manner in which they bail out companies, with particular reference to the harm that such bailouts can cause to small businesses and entrepreneurs;
10. Supports improvements to the flow of information between creditors, debtors and regulators, through such measures as clarifying bank balance sheets;
11. Calls upon the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to take a more active role in helping Eastern European economies;
12. Supports the immediate implementation of short term fiscal stimulus packages by the governments of those Member States that are able to finance such policies;
13. Further supports those fiscal stimulus packages that help foster long term development through the use of new technologies;
14. Urges Member States to reform their tax codes so as to encourage research and development by means such as reductions in employment taxes and revenue taxes on research institutions;
15. Recommends that Member States instigate a programme of financial stability and efficiency including, but not limited to:
 - i) a “bad bank” scheme,
 - ii) an asset purchase scheme,
 - iii) nationalisation of insolvent banks;
16. Requests Member States to implement their own short term regulations that require financial institutions to lend more money to entrepreneurs and small business.

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

The challenge of negotiating a successor to the Kyoto Protocol: how should the EU create a coalition of nations to secure a comprehensive and ambitious new climate regime ahead of Copenhagen?

Submitted by: Barbara Brna (HR), Matthew Goldhill (GB), Meeri Helminen (FI), David Hemmi (CH), Helen Kõre (EE), Lorenzo Noda (IT), Marta Prates (PT), Carina Ringelhahn (AT), Uliana Rusetska (UA), Julian Råbu (NO), Susanna Silversol (SE), Sílvia Susach (ES), Anna Ursu (RU), Jakob van Wassenhove (BE), Melpomeni Vyzika (GR), Tornike Zurabashvili (GE), Stamos Tahas (GR, Chairperson).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that the Kyoto Protocol fell short of fulfilling its objectives to decrease greenhouse gas emissions,
- B. Keeping in mind the “Stern Review on Economics of Climate Change”, which emphasises:
 - i) A potential 20% decrease in global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) if global temperatures increase by a further 2°C,
 - ii) The need to invest 2% of global GDP per annum in order to avoid the worst effects of climate change,
 - iii) That the longer the delay in providing solutions to climate change, the more expensive these solutions become,
- C. Convinced that the lack of economic incentives in the Kyoto Protocol was a key flaw that has led to its low rate of ratification and poor implementation,
- D. Recognising with distress the lack of consensus and action by the world’s largest polluters with regard to the Kyoto Protocol,
- E. Acknowledges that for the Kyoto Protocol to come into force, Annex I countries that were collectively accountable for at least 55% of the 1990 baseline emissions had to ratify the agreement,
- F. Aware of the scientific research which claims that in order to have a reasonable chance of staying below the aforementioned 2°C threshold, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced to less than 50% of 1990 levels by 2050,
- G. Noting with satisfaction the independent target of the European Union (EU) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% of 1990 levels by 2020,
- H. Drawing attention to Article 27 of the Kyoto Protocol which states that any party may withdraw from the Protocol without repercussions;

1. Urges the EU to use all diplomatic resources available to convince governments that substantial economic decline will occur unless immediate action is taken to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Requests that the EU demonstrates the economic benefit of long-term investments in energy efficient technologies by the aforementioned means;
3. Encourages the EU to lobby for an international discussion on the creation of a global emissions cap alongside an international carbon emission trading market with market-controlled prices;
4. Appeals to the EU to liberalise tariff regulations on non-EU energy efficient companies exporting products into the EU;
5. Urges that the EU works in conjunction with independent research teams with the aim of demonstrating to the world's political leaders that energy efficient innovation can be commercially viable;
6. Calls for the EU to solve the problems arising from the Kyoto Protocol with the following potential solutions:
 - a) maximise the authority of the eventual Copenhagen Agreement by assigning policing responsibility to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),
 - b) phase out the "Annex I-Annex II" structure by assessing each country individually in order to provide realistic targets,
 - c) initiate negotiations focusing on an agreement involving as many nations as possible, especially emerging economies, in order to substantially increase the number of ratifications compared to the Kyoto Protocol,
 - d) provide annual updates containing, if necessary, amendments to the Agreement,
 - e) utilise economic disincentives to prevent withdrawals from the Agreement;
7. Recommends that the EU improve the accessibility of educational materials demonstrating the effects of climate change in order to boost public support for immediate action on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.