



HELSINKI 2009

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

62nd International Session of the European Youth Parliament in Helsinki, Finland

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Education and Culture DG

'Europe for Citizens' Programme

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EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES JEUNES

PROGRAMME OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Friday 30th October 2009

- 09:00 Opening of the General Assembly
 Speech by Mr. André Schmitz-Schwarzkopf, The Heinz-Schwarzkopf Foundation
 Speech by Ms. Mervi Karikorpi, The Federation of Finnish Technology Industries
- 10:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
- 11:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs
- 13:00 Lunch
- 14:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
- 15:30 Coffee break
- 16:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II
- 17:30 Transfer back to the hotels

Saturday 31st October 2009

- 08:30 Speech by Ms. Astrid Thors, Minister for European Affairs,
- 09:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection I
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 11:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Internal Market and Consumer Protection II
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Climate Change
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II
- 15:00 Coffee break
- 15:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education
 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I
- 17:00 Closing Ceremony
- 20:00 Farewell Dinner and Party

PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.
The authority of the board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

Presenting of the motion for the resolution (operative clauses, friendly amendments)
3 minutes to defend the motion for the resolution
3 minutes to attack the motion for the resolution
Points of information
25 minutes of general debate
3 minutes to sum-up the debate
Voting procedure
Announcing the votes

Friendly amendment

Last minute modifications of a resolution in order to improve it. Amendments are to be handed in on a specific form (distributed to the chairs) two resolutions before the resolution in question.

Point of information

Request for a brief explanation of the meaning of specific words and abbreviations. Note that translations are not points of information.

Point of personal privilege

Request for a delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible.

Point of order

A delegate feels that the board has not properly followed Parliamentary procedure. The placard is used by chairpersons after a request from a delegate.

Direct response

Once per debate, each committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a committee member raise the Committee Placard and the "Direct Response" sign, the board recognises them immediately. The direct response sign is used to contribute to the point made directly beforehand.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

With global shipping routes under increasing threat from armed pirates:
how should the EU respond to this threat to global security and
international trade stability?

Submitted by: Robert Caldwell (IE), Viktor Dahmberg (SE), Lydia Drews (DE), Pedro Félix (PT), Jean-Louis Gakusi (FR), Dmytro Honcharenko (UA), Richard Janousek (CZ), Ida Klippenvåg (NO), Dionysios Pelekis (GR), Marjuska Pennanen (FI), Milan Petit (NL), Jonathan Piepers (BE), Marina Pokrovskaya (RU), Oliver Todd (GB), Ieva Vīksne (LV), Robert Torvelainen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

Deeply conscious of the major impacts of piracy including:

- the inflationary effect on consumer prices,
- estimated revenue loss of 7 billion USD per annum,
- political and legal disputes,
- environmental damage,

Fully alarmed by the high level of piracy in Somali waters,

Deeply regretting that the rise of piracy in Somalia is caused by societal issues, such as:

- lack of a stable economy,
 - foreign exploitation of Somali resources,
 - absence of an effective government since 1991,
- C. Alarmed by the increased smuggling of weapons into Somalia from Yemen and surrounding regions, thus aggregating the country's situation even further,
- D. Realising that the current United Nations (UN) and European Union's (EU) missions in Somalia are necessary,
- E. Recognising the importance of naval operations among the international community, such as:
- Operation Atalanta,
 - Cooperation cell NAVCO,
 - Combined Task Force 150,
 - individual nations' escort vessels,
- F. Keeping in mind that a large area of operations leads to an insufficient surveillance routine,
- G. Having studied the inadequacy of current legal systems to combat piracy,
- H. Noting with approval the success of anti-piracy operations in the Malacca Straits,
- I. Emphasising the importance of both long and short-term strategies;

1. Strongly recommends Member States to pressure the United Nations Security Council to take concerted action against piracy;
2. Encourages the European Commission to subsidise the purchase of non-lethal defence systems for shipping and trading companies registered in Member States;
3. Calls for international forces to implement the Maritime Security Patrol Area in the Gulf of Aden as a means of better protecting vessels;
4. Supports the increase of EU military presence in order to:
 - a) increase the efficiency of Operation Atalanta,
 - b) prevent the smuggling of weapons into the region,
 - c) contribute to more extensive UN operations;
5. Endorses the training of Somali security forces by EU experts;
6. Requests an increase in the presence of the United Nations in order to stabilise the governance of Somalia;
7. Urges the European Commission to utilise their crisis response fund, the Instrument for Stability, to finance a micro-loan programme in Somalia in order to stabilise the economy;
8. Further invites the International Monetary Fund to continue the micro loan programme after the Instrument for Stability expires;
9. Strongly recommends clarification and standardisation of international law concerning penalisation of piracy to better enable law enforcement agencies to prosecute pirates.

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

Freedom of religion and the limits of multiculturalism: to what extent should religious values, attitudes and traditions be respected in an increasingly multicultural Europe?

Submitted by: Elmira Arsalieva (RU), Chloé Jade Barton (PT), Madli Buström (EE), Alexander Keberle (CH), Amélie Lefort (FR), Tom Lowenthal (GB), Cormac McGuinness (IE), Guillem Quintana Buil (ES), Brynjar Skog Astrup (NO), Alina Synyavska (UA), Alise Trifane (LV), Sibó Wei (SE), Laura Weidinger (DE), Zeynep Yavuz (TR), Ioanna Yiallourides (CY), Monica Florina Bota Moisin (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining 'inclusive multiculturalism' as a concept which allows migrants to maintain those aspects of their culture that do not violate the law or basic values of the receiving country,
 - B. Further defining the European values as being based on dignity, freedom, equality and solidarity with an emphasis on democracy and the rule of law,
 - C. Aware that different cultures coexist within Europe,
 - D. Observing the rise of immigration to Europe,
 - E. Deeply disturbed by the level of xenophobia in Europe,
 - F. Alarmed by the prejudices that people encounter when wearing religious symbols,
 - G. Concerned that certain religions and minorities are experiencing discrimination in Europe,
 - H. Realising that multiculturalism influences both national and European values as well as traditions and identities,
 - I. Recognising the existence of Article 9 of the European Convention on Human Rights, which documents the freedom of thought, conscience and religion,
 - J. Keeping in mind that the majority of laws in European countries are passed domestically;
-
- 1. Encourages the effective implementation of Article 9 of the European Convention of Human Rights (ECHR) by its signatory states;
 - 2. Further emphasises the absolute authority of the European Court of Human Rights on the EU member states;
 - 3. Requests the equality of all religions in the eyes of the state;
 - 4. Endorses the right of all European countries to make decisions on the basis of domestic law;
 - 5. Encourages all European states to take European values into consideration when adopting their laws concerning minorities and freedom of religion;
 - 6. Suggests the wearing of religious symbols be prohibited during working hours for those employed in public educational institutions;
 - 7. Urges the establishment of mandatory language and European value courses for those wishing to obtain citizenship of the receiving country;

8. Condemns xenophobic media publications as they discourage multiculturalism;
9. Supports the implementation of 'inclusive' multiculturalism as an approach to integration;
10. Calls upon all European states to promote 'inclusive multiculturalism' through means of:
 - a) mandatory ethics classes in schools,
 - b) exchange programmes between European countries,
 - c) european cultural summits,
 - d) televised campaigns;
11. Strongly supports the work of European institutions that act against intolerance, racism and xenophobia, such as:
 - a) the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA),
 - b) the EU Monitoring Centre,
 - c) the European Commission against Intolerance and Racism.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

With copyright infringement becoming a growing risk to innovation and investment: how could European countries regulate open source media without stifling competition?

Submitted by: Akira Biondo (CH), Randolph Carr (DE), Carla Celda Tomás (ES), Beatrice Coclite (IT), Gareth McNamara (IE), Cristina-Andreea Moraru (RO), Kati Pärn (EE), Mark Power Smith (GB), Ana Rita Rabaçal Dornelas das Eiras (PT), Hélène Soulier (FR), Kristian Støback Wilhelmsen (NO), Dmytro Vorobey (UA), Arriana Yiallourides (CY), Lacina Koné (Vice-President, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that many copyright laws that predate digitalisation and the current rapid technological development are no longer adequate,
 - B. Deploring the widespread misuse of legitimate concepts such as peer-to-peer technology (P2P),
 - C. Alarmed by the high accessibility of copyrighted media through the increasing number of pirated media sources such as P2P and filesharing,
 - D. Noting with concern that it is possible to profit from the illegal sale of copyright-protected work,
 - E. Deeply concerned by copyright infringement resulting in the decrease of profits for producers discouraging innovation and investment,
 - F. Concerned by the lack of effort to shut down websites containing pirated media,
 - G. Recognising the need to make public the regulations concerning copyright infringement,
 - H. Emphasising the need to protect individual privacy whenever possible,
 - I. Fully aware of the right to privacy and access to information with reference to the High Authority for Diffusion of Works and Protection in the Internet (HADOPI),
 - J. Recognising that consumers have a natural preference of accessing media free of charge;
1. Declares piracy to consist of:
 - a) the uploading of protected content without the copyright holder's permission,
 - b) hosting these materials on personal or commercial websites,
 - c) the downloading, redistribution and sale of pirated media,
 - d) the downloading of significant amounts of protected content;
 2. Calls upon the European Commission to draft a regulation on intellectual property dealing with internet-based media;
 3. Calls for a clear, precise, EU-wide, multimedia information campaign to:
 - a) raise awareness about the laws regulating copyright infringements,
 - b) illustrate the risks of illegal file sharing or downloading such as unconsciously sharing personal data or contracting viruses,

- c) inform users about exactly which websites or programmes are often used for illegal distribution of pirate media;
4. Further requests the European Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency to be designated as a responsible entity for the implementation of a new programme aimed at:
 - a) supporting all kinds of media innovation,
 - b) encouraging creators to make their work freely accessible, available and viewable online;
5. Approves of systems that allow creators to determine the copyright conditions and prices of their own work such as creative commons;
6. Deems online tracking necessary in certain cases to detect and prosecute incidents of large-scale copyright infringements;
7. Endorses prohibition of pirated media and content on search engine sites through co-operation with EU based engines;
8. Requests multimedia websites to remove any media determined to be in violation of EU copyright regulations and, if failing to do so, be blocked within the EU until having done so;
9. Calls for the establishment of an EU watchdog agency to monitor the tracking of individuals suspected of piracy.

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

With access to good quality water being fundamental to our daily lives and to most economic activities: how can European countries meet the challenge of maintaining a clean water resource in the future?

Submitted by: Başak Arslan (TR), Raphael Bek (AT), Felicia Dahlquist (SE), Uchenna Egbete (UA), Sophia Elz (DE), Simona Grinberg (RO), Janne Kirmet (EE), Ana Kurdgelashvili (GE), Maja Maletkovic (CS), Léa Oriol (FR), Julia Szkudlarek (PL), Janne Vanhemmens (BE), Katie Teahan (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Referring to the European Environmental Agency (EEA) as the main body responsible for water resources, sustainability and consumption,
- B. Noting that the EEA is comprised of the Member States of the European Union and the Neighbourhood Policy,
- C. Alarmed by the harmful impact waste water has on the environment from the agriculture, industrial, tourism and domestic sectors,
- D. Emphasising the importance of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) while also noting that WFD health standards are lower than those of the World Health Organisation,
- E. Fully aware of uneven water pricing systems across different European states,
- F. Noting with concern that water use has increased over the last two decades and has stabilised at a high level, thus making a self-sufficient water supply desirable,
- G. Realising that there are low quality water systems in some parts of Europe which lead to bad sanitation and waste of water,
- H. Bearing in mind the different geographical and socio-economic conditions which exist across Europe,
- I. Noting that many river basins have been affected by water scarcity,
- J. Observing that droughts have an immediate and significant economic, social and environmental impact,
- K. Deploring the practice of illegal water abstraction,
- L. Recognising the increasing necessity to collect and utilise rainwater efficiently,
- M. Deeply concerned by the extreme environmental hazards caused by desalination plants,
- N. Noting the usage of water by the manufacturing industries for:
 - i) cleaning,
 - ii) temperature management,
 - iii) generating steam to transport dissolved substances or particles,
 - iv) a resource of its own;

1. Affirms that all of the following clauses will be carried out by the European Environment Agency;
2. Calls for an increased effort to detect illegal water abstraction;
3. Urges existing Common Agricultural Policy subsidies to be directly related to the use of water recycling and water efficient crops;
4. Calls upon the European Environmental Agency to help and advise farmers across Europe on:
 - a) waste water recycling techniques,
 - b) irrigation systems,
 - c) efficient land use,
 - d) energy crops;
5. Calls for the creation of a media campaign to raise awareness on the importance of water preservation by educating citizens about:
 - a) water quality and safety,
 - b) use of rainwater in households and gardens,
 - c) increased water stress in tourist regions;
6. Recommends the Ministries of Tourism of all European countries to consider efficient water management as a criteria in rating tourism venues;
7. Recommends the use of recycled waste water as cooling and heating water by the industrial sector;
8. Requests the introduction of an eco-label that informs consumers that products which bear this label were manufactured using water efficient methods;
9. Expresses its hope that countries invest in local recycling basins for grey water from households;
10. Calls upon the European Union to support the replacement of water systems through the EEA in order to prevent water leakage and to ensure high quality tap water;
11. Encourages the EEA to engage in research for innovative solutions to water efficiency and water substitutes;
12. Calls for the use of desalination plants only in areas where it is deemed essential;
13. Supports the continuation and development of the WFD's emergency plan;
14. Strongly suggests to help countries affected by flood in order to prevent poor quality water;
15. Encourages European countries to adopt stricter laws to better regulate the pollution of water;
16. Requests that all countries in Europe introduce a water payment scheme under the following provisions:
 - a) those states with an existing "pay as you use" system continue to do so and adhere to their own provisions,
 - b) states who charge either a flat rate charge, or no charge, impose an appropriate limit for water usage and charge a fee when this limit is exceeded.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Following the second referendum in Ireland on the Lisbon Treaty: how should the EU implement the new treaty provisions in its pursuit to forge an ever closer union in a global world order?

Submitted by: Nadège André (FR), Alexander Davis (GB), Ben English (IE), Ksenia Ereemeeva (RU), Camillo Fiorito (NL), Martin Kalfakis (GR), Kristaps Kovaļevskis (LV), Sonia Liang (SE), Riina Lumme (FI), Iryna Lunevich (BY), Tord Olsen (NO), Mariam Takaishvili (GE), Diogo Nuno Teixeira Tapada Faria dos Santos (PT), Tereza Tupa (CZ), Joana Vukatana (AL), Maria Manolescu (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Assuming that the Lisbon Treaty will be ratified by all twenty seven Member States of the European Union (EU),
- B. Having examined the following as the main changes to be implemented in the EU through the ratification of the Treaty:
 - i) the institution of an elected President of the European Council, a High Representative of the EU for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and an EU Public Prosecutor,
 - ii) the creation of a European External Action Service (EEAS) that will function as the EU's Foreign Affairs Office,
 - iii) the substitution of the current system of presidency of the EU Council with an eighteen-month rotating presidency, shared by a trio of Member States,
 - iv) an increased use of qualified majority voting in the EU Council,
 - v) increased powers for the European Parliament by the extension of the co-decision procedure to more policy areas,
 - vi) citizens' petitions to be considered by the European Commission if signed by one million citizens,
 - vii) the Charter of Fundamental Rights to be made legally binding,
 - viii) mutual solidarity between Member States to become obligatory,
 - ix) further facilitation of the enlargement process,
 - x) the possibility of withdrawal of Member States from the EU,
 - xi) new policies in areas such as tourism, civil defence, administrative cooperation and space programmes,
- C. Viewing with appreciation that the Lisbon Treaty aims for decreasing bureaucracy and enhancing the efficiency of EU policies,
- D. Noting with satisfaction that through the Lisbon Treaty, less populated countries are better represented in the EU's decision-making process as a result of the qualified majority voting system,
- E. Taking into account the importance of the role of an EU Public Prosecutor in dealing with cross-border issues and immigration,
- F. Acknowledging that the legitimacy of the Lisbon Treaty is questioned by a number of political parties from several Member States,

- G. Deeply concerned by the lack of factual, unbiased information available to the public concerning the Treaty,
 - H. Contemplating the Treaty's influence on the relations of the EU and its individual Member States with international organisations, such as the United Nations,
 - I. Alarmed by the impact of the implementation of the EEAS on countries that wish to retain their military neutrality, such as Ireland;
-
- 1. Recommends the implementation of timelines for all EU projects that will be strictly monitored by an independent organisation;
 - 2. Calls upon the EU to monitor the efficiency with which it represents its Member States, given the possibilities created by its newly obtained legal personality;
 - 3. Supports cooperation between the Public Prosecutor, Member States and EU institutions;
 - 4. Encourages the Public Prosecutor to facilitate negotiations for a common framework regarding fundamental cross-border issues between all Member States, while respecting the subsidiarity principle;
 - 5. Expects EU citizens to be better informed on the implications of the Lisbon Treaty on their respective countries through:
 - a) mass media campaigns,
 - b) information in educational institutions,
 - c) an increased interaction between Members of the European Parliament and citizens;
 - 6. Expresses its hope for a better cooperation between Member States on certain matters related to the EU's position in international organisations;
 - 7. Calls upon the EEAS to respect different ethical views in Member States on issues such as abortion and euthanasia when implementing the Charter of Fundamental Rights;
 - 8. Requests the immediate election of the President of the EU Council, provided he fulfills the criteria set out in the Lisbon Treaty;
 - 9. Trusts the EEAS to respect the sovereignty of neutral Member States;
 - 10. Endorses the provisions for the citizens' petitions as the views of the citizens of Europe must be considered and acted upon by the EU Commission;
 - 11. Emphasises the need for continuous compliance of Member States with the mutual solidarity clause;
 - 12. Accepts a national referendum as the only method by which any Member State can decide withdrawal from the EU;
 - 13. Desires an increased level of cooperation and negotiation between Member States and non-EU countries.

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

With ten years after Tampere and the adoption of the Stockholm programme: what are the strategic questions and priorities that the EU's immigration policy should take account of and where do the limits of this policy lie?

Submitted by: Maria Abdli (NO), Uģis Balmaks (LV), Renaud Chardon (FR), Lukas Debaillie (BE), Iraklis-Georgios Gkritis (GR), Harry Gray (GB), Dimitrios Kolovopoulos (CY), Miquel Llobet Sánchez (ES), Franziska Maier (DE), Anastacia Polner (UA), Ana Raquel Rabaçal Dornelas das Eiras (PT), Ema Štastná (CZ), Alexander Surkov (RU), Sini Ventelä (FI), Merve Yilmaz (NL), Hamed Mobasser (Vice-President, BE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the shortage of a skilled workforce for some professions within the EU (European Union),
 - B. Fully aware that due to the "retirement time bomb" there will be a decrease in the number of people active in the European labour market,
 - C. Realising that after legally entering the EU, immigrants are free to move within its borders,
 - D. Keeping in mind that each Member State has different needs concerning the amount of migrant workers,
 - E. Emphasising the need for effective cooperation among member states themselves and in their relation to neighbouring countries of the EU,
 - F. Concerned by the lack of harmonisation of family-reunification rules in the EU,
 - G. Aware of the uneven distribution of asylum seekers in the EU,
 - H. Alarmed by the lack of common asylum application procedures in the Member States,
 - I. Noting with regret that the lack of such common procedures has led to the violation of the immigrants' human rights in a number of Member States,
 - J. Deeply concerned by various criminal activities such as human trafficking taking place due to insufficient border security,
 - K. Noting with regret the insufficient support for Frontex from the Member States,
 - L. Noting with concern that most Member States do not follow the Dublin II regulations;
-
- 1. Recommends the promotion and correct implementation of the "Blue Card" system to attract skilled workers from outside the EU;
 - 2. Authorises the expanding of Eurodoc by establishing a database which provides the EU governments with information on the market demands for some professions in different Member States;
 - 3. Calls for raising the annual budget of CEIOL in order to enable them to find ways to improve the control on illegal employment;

4. Calls for support from the European social funds to track and explain migration flows in the EU;
5. Further requests the harmonisation of the national legal systems in the field of residency criteria for immigrants;
6. Calls for the harmonisation of national legal systems to effectively manage the flow of migrants entering for family-reunification;
7. Emphasises the need to develop information on migration routes and promote cooperation, surveillance and border controls such as Frontex and EUROSUR (European Border Surveillance System);
8. Recommends the distribution of asylum seekers throughout the EU based on their own and the country's best interest;
9. Further recommends harmonising the procedures for asylum applications also in terms of the ex-ante and ex-post of the process, and if necessary the ways of repatriation of immigrants;
10. Demands that all Member States follow the regulations of the Dublin II regulations.

Information sheet

European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (Frontex)

Frontex, the EU agency based in Warsaw, was created as a specialised and independent body tasked to coordinate the operational cooperation between Member States in the field of border security. The activities of Frontex are intelligence driven. Frontex complements and provides particular added value to the national border management systems of the Member States.

European Border Surveillance System (EUROSUR)

A proposal by the Commission in 2008 to set up EUROSUR that would aim to preventing unauthorised border crossings, reducing the number of illegal immigrants losing their life at sea and increasing the internal security of the EU by contributing to the prevention of cross-border crime.

The Communication examines the parameters within which a European border surveillance system (EUROSUR), focusing initially on the Union's southern and eastern maritime borders, could be developed, and proposes a roadmap for setting up such a "system of systems" over the next few years. It focuses on enhancing border surveillance in order to:

- reduce the number of illegal immigrants who enter the European Union undetected;
- reduce the number of deaths of illegal immigrants by saving more lives at sea;
- increase the internal security of the EU as a whole by contributing to the prevention of cross-border crime.

EURODAC

The objective of this Regulation is to establish a system for comparing the fingerprints of asylum seekers and illegal immigrants. It will facilitate the application of the Dublin II Regulation, which makes it possible to determine the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application.

The Eurodac system enables Member States to identify asylum applicants and persons who have been apprehended while unlawfully crossing an external frontier of the Community. By comparing fingerprints, Member States can determine whether an asylum applicant or a foreign national found illegally present within a Member State has previously claimed asylum in another Member State, or whether an asylum applicant entered the Union territory unlawfully.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

With 237 million inhabitants, being the world's fourth most populous country and having the largest Muslim population in the world: how should the EU continue to develop its relationship with Indonesia following the signature of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement?

Submitted by: Margarida Bragança Catarino Anselmo (PT), Aliaksandr Bystryk (BY), Dominika Czekaj (PL), Henry Kibble (GB), Laurens Kraima (NL), Anna Krejcová (CZ), Mario Likoskendaj (AL), Kristaps Matusevičs (LV), Nathan Morrow-Murtagh (IE), Juho Nikko (FI), Anja Nilsson (SE), Christine Varvara Palmou (GR), Giorgi Samkharadze (GE), Lorenz Stree (DE), Dmitry Vorobyev (RU), Stamatias Tahas (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the role of Indonesia as a gateway to the Association of South East Asian Nations which has major political and economic importance,
- B. Realising the display of the relationship between Indonesia and the EU to be an opportunity to develop mutual respect and dialogue with the Muslim world,
- C. Deeply concerned by Indonesia's contribution to climate change as the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world,
- D. Fully aware that Indonesia is situated in a region already susceptible to natural disasters,
- E. Noting with regret that the EU has only 10% share of Indonesia's overall market as a result of:
 - i) the presence of trade barriers,
 - ii) restrictive labour laws,
 - iii) a poor investment climate,
- F. Recognising that widespread corruption and poor law enforcement in Indonesia leads to misuse and misallocation of resources and does not encourage foreign investments,
- G. Welcomes the effort of the Indonesian government to improve living standards in accordance with the Millennium Goals,
- H. Applauding the steps taken by the Indonesian government to implement a democratic process of governance, while bearing in mind the instabilities that remain,
- I. Convinced that a closer relationship between the EU and Indonesia facilitated by the signing of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement will be mutually beneficial,
- J. Observing the infrastructural challenges to the economy of the Indonesian archipelago,
- K. Bearing in mind the wealth of resources found in Indonesia, especially the potential of geothermal energy;

1. Encourages cultural and educational exchange projects and the broadening of religious knowledge;
2. Recommends the realisation of a strict licensing system on timber imports to the EU in order to combat illegal logging;
3. Urges Indonesia to diminish carbon dioxide emissions by providing technology and expertise on sustainable agriculture and renewable energies, such as geothermal energy;
4. Supports further collaboration between the EU and Indonesia regarding natural disasters by the following measures:
 - a) maintaining and improving alarm systems,
 - b) providing humanitarian aid in case of catastrophies,
 - c) developing appropriate construction techniques and urban planning;
5. Proposes intensifying the dialogue aiming for a mutually beneficial partnership of an Indonesia-European Union Free Trade Agreement through:
 - a) reducing the EU tariffs on Indonesian manufactured goods,
 - b) working towards the relaxation of restrictive labour laws and Indonesian protectionism;
6. Calls for stricter supervision and greater transparency on funds distributed directly by the EU and indirectly through Non Governmental Organisations by introducing obligatory reports;
7. Trusts the Indonesian government to take further measures to reduce corruption and strengthen law enforcement, if so requested with the aid of the EU, thus improving the investment climate and democratic stability;
8. Strongly urges for the EU's financial and expertise support for existing projects and accredited Non Governmental Organisations targeting poverty, education, child malnutrition and health with a special focus on HIV/AIDS;
9. Reaffirms its commitment to the EU-Indonesian Infrastructure Forum dealing with gradual deregulation of communication and construction markets, thus improving efficiency, cost-management and logistics.

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

As European countries face a massive challenge in reducing their CO₂ emissions: what should the role of nuclear energy be in fighting climate change?

Submitted by: Aleksander Bartusek (PL), Jean-Baptiste Baudot (FR), Marius Bergvik Aure (NO), Lucy Bradfield (IE), Niklas Dehio (CH), Pablo Gonzalez Villacañas (ES), Alisa Nikitina (UA), Lorenzo Parrulli (IT), Gabriel Pavlides (CY), Ingrid Pechinger (AT), Richard Pollack (DE), Andreea-Ioana Racu (RO), Can Berk Sansoy (TR), Olivia Strömblad (SE), Kaarle Olav Varkki (EE), Anar Kucera (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the irreversible climate changes caused by the huge amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the atmosphere,
- B. Deeply concerned by Europe's dependence on imported energy,
- C. Believing that the principles of sustainable development are essential in tackling climate change,
- D. Deeply convinced that nuclear energy is not the "silver bullet" in reducing CO₂ emissions,
- E. Convinced that alternative energy sources are necessary to achieve a shift from fossil fuels to low-CO₂ emission energy supplies,
- F. Keeping in mind that no energy production system is completely free of CO₂ emissions,
- G. Recognising the existence of safe and economic reactor designs, such as European Pressurised Reactor (EPR),
- H. Fully aware of the inconveniences caused by nuclear waste disposal,
- I. Realising that both fossil fuels and uranium resources are finite,
- J. Declaring that existing agreements such as the Treaty of Rome, which instituted the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) are currently insufficient as they do not include non-EU European states,
- K. Observing with regret that many European citizens suffer from a massive lack of information concerning energy sources,
- L. Recognising the lack of public involvement regarding decisions made on development of power plants,
- M. Considering the possible future shortage of qualified labour, such as scientists and engineers, in the nuclear sector,
- N. Taking into account that the existing threat to the safety of nuclear power plants caused by terrorism is severely reduced by high-tech security measures;

1. Calls for a dualistic approach to the challenge that climate change poses forth;

2. Thus recommends nuclear energy to be considered as a short-term solution and renewable energy sources as a long-term solution;
3. Draws attention to the need of European self-sufficiency in terms of energy production;
4. Recommends the construction of new nuclear power stations and maintenance as well as modernisation of the existing ones where it is feasible and reasonable;
5. Encourages the implementation of the European Commission's green paper on "A European Strategy for Sustainable, Competitive and Secure Energy", especially the 20-20-20 agreement aimed at a balanced use of various low-CO₂ energy production methods;
6. Calls for a reform of the Euratom Treaty, in close cooperation with the European Nuclear Safety Regulator Group by:
 - a) including the enlargement of the High Level Group on Nuclear Safety and Waste Management,
 - b) opening to both Member States and other European countries;
7. Further urges the expansion and update of common criteria and standards in the Euratom Treaty regarding:
 - a) management of nuclear waste disposal,
 - b) nuclear safety,
 - c) standards for the life cycle of the nuclear power plants,
 - d) procedures for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants and other nuclear facilities,
 - e) standards regarding health safety,
 - f) standards regarding cooperation in case of emergencies;
8. Supports further scientific and technological research on low-CO₂ means of energy production including:
 - a) nuclear fusion technology,
 - b) nuclear fission technology which is currently in use,
 - c) renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, tidal, geothermic and other energy,
 - d) nuclear waste disposal and recycling,
 - e) improving further safety measures for nuclear reactors,
 - f) means of increasing nuclear energy production efficiency;
9. Urges governments to implement public education and community programmes concerning global warming, energy sources and energy efficiency in order to raise public awareness;
10. Strongly encourages the involvement of local communities in the planning process of the construction of a new power plants;
11. Emphasises the need for the introduction of an up-to-date curriculum in universities and for young people to study in the field of nuclear science.

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

With concerns over increasing government control of Internet:
how should European countries organise the governance of Internet in
the future?

Submitted by: Ioana Alistar (RO), Filip Bedka (PL), Florian Bodamer (AT), Raffaella Cecilia (IT),
Başak Etkin (TR), Dmytro Grama (UA), Sophie Debrunner Hall (CH), Lucia
Laorden Camacho (ES), Alexander Mondy (BE), Erik Mürsepp (EE), Eleni
Polychroniadou (GR), Prestel Sokolo (FR), Yiannos Vakis (CY), Noah Walker-
Crawford (DE), Tiago Correia Machado (Chairperson, PT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that the rapid growth of the Internet in content and in number of users – from 750 million in 2005 to over 1 billion in 2009 – renders Internet governance increasingly difficult,
- B. Acknowledging the variety of national eLegislations co-existing across Europe,
- C. Deeply concerned by the increase of governmental censorship of Internet,
- D. Fully alarmed by the violation of human rights – such as access to information – due to circumstances of governmental censorship,
- E. Recognising the significance of various institutions dealing with matters of Internet governance namely:
 - i) the Internet Governance Forum (IGF),
 - ii) the International Organisation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN),
 - iii) the European Network and Information Society Agency (ENISA),
 - iv) the European Dialogue on Internet Governance (EuroDIG),
- F. Viewing with appreciation the growing independence of ICANN from the US Department of Commerce,
- G. Noting the private ownership of web content to be increasing thus creating obstacles to a comprehensive governing of the Internet,
- H. Alarmed by the Telecommunications Data Retention (TDR) legislation,
- I. Deeply concerned about the ownership of the personal information of the users by Internet-based companies – particularly social networking sites,
- J. Concerned about the high increase of cybercrime *inter alia* data theft, spam, cyberfraud, viruses and hacking,
- K. Noting the difficulty of controlling illegal online content such as:
 - i) child pornography,
 - ii) extreme violence,
 - iii) websites promoting racism;
- 1. Strongly calls for common European eLegislation which is to be implemented:

- a) as EU eLegislation within the Member States,
- b) through an agreement that extends it to non-EU countries;
2. Proposes the creation of a commission to meet annually in order to review and, if necessary, revise the aforementioned eLegislation;
3. Further proposes that this commission cooperate closely with the IGF in order to take into account the multistakeholder approach to the Internet;
4. Urges European countries to treat websites hosting illegal content by collectively shutting them down at the source rather than individually censoring them;
5. Suggests multilateral oversight by the bodies of the United Nations, thus enabling adequate checks on potential abuse of authority by ICANN;
6. Calls upon European governments to refrain from passing and repeal existing TDR legislation;
7. Strongly supports the ownership of Internet identities and personal data, from the perspective of both the users and the service providers, resorting to systems such as OpenID;
8. Calls upon European governments to work towards preventing cybercrime by:
 - a) making the inclusion of antivirus software compulsory in all Internet-related programmes,
 - b) illegalising unsolicited e-mail messages;
9. Endorses the creation of a website and hotline to:
 - a) provide information on current strategies used by cybercriminals,
 - b) receive reports on cases of Internet crime.

Information Sheet

Internet Governance refers to shaping the evolution and use of the Internet. Governing is done by governments, the private sector and civil society, in their respective roles, through the application of shared principles, norms, rules, decision-making procedures and programmes.

The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) is a multistakeholder forum for policy dialogue on issues of Internet governance. Its members include governments, the private, technical and economic sector, civil society, intergovernmental and international organisations.

The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a non-profit organisation that assumes the responsibility for IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system and root server system management. These functions were previously performed under U.S. Government contract.

The European Dialogue on Internet Governance is an open forum for all those that have an interest in Internet governance. It allows for meetings where all participants can openly and freely discuss their ideas, experiences and concerns in relation to the Internet and its daily usage.

Telecommunications Data Retention (TDR) refers to the storage of telephony and internet traffic and transaction data (IPDRs) and call detail records (CDRs). Data retention is carried out by both governments and commercial organisations. The data that is stored by governments is usually that of telephone calls made and received, e-mails sent and received and web sites visited. Location data is also collected.

OpenID is an open, decentralised standard for user authentication which can be used for access control. It allows users to log on to different services with the same digital identity. OpenID replaces the common login process that uses a login-name and a password, by allowing a user to log in once and gain access to the resources of multiple systems.

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

Will a creative Europe be a dynamic Europe? How should the EU encourage innovative entrepreneurship in the context of the current economic and financial crisis?

Submitted by: Mehmet Can Burdu (TR), Jasper Deschamps (BE), Tommaso Greenbaum (IT), Leonard Jürgens (DE), Petros Karaiskos (GR), Georg Krenn (AT), Karmen Kütt (EE), Jasper Marlow (UK), Rasmus Nordman (FI), Justyna Nowak (PL), Buster Rönngren (SE), Cristina Santamarian (RO), Mārtiņš Dambergs (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Referring to the European Commission defining entrepreneurship as the mindset necessary to create and develop economic activity within new or existing organisations through:
 - i) risk taking,
 - ii) creativity,
 - iii) innovation,
 - B. Emphasising that innovation is a key factor for the success of European entrepreneurship in the global market due to relatively high manufacturing and labour costs within the European Union (EU),
 - C. Fully alarmed by the lack of monetary liquidity in the financial market,
 - D. Taking into consideration that bureaucracy may:
 - i) prevent people from establishing new enterprises due to overcomplicated procedures,
 - ii) hinder entrepreneurs from entering foreign markets because of wide divergence of the Member States' laws,
 - E. Recognising that higher education does not play a sufficiently active role in the sector of research and development,
 - F. Noting with concern that the economic and financial crisis increases tendencies towards national protectionism, therefore reducing positive effects on competition and innovation,
 - G. Welcoming measures already taken for encouraging innovative entrepreneurship,
 - H. Noting with regret the insufficient infrastructures in some Member States, thus hindering entrepreneurship in those areas,
 - I. Bearing in mind that the existence of monopolies and oligopolies on the market can have a detrimental effect on innovative entrepreneurship;
-
- 1. Urges the European Commission to accelerate the implementation of the European Economic Recovery Plan;
 - 2. Proposes that the EU provides secure loans for innovative entrepreneurial concepts that will be deemed suitable by the European Institute of Innovation and Technology;

3. Suggests the creation of a virtual real market simulation which will:
 - a) familiarise those interested in the market,
 - b) encourage risk taking in the real world;
4. Calls upon the Member States to adopt common bureaucratic business procedures as well as the supplementary national specific requirements;
5. Encourages the cooperation between universities and companies by funding further successful science-park projects;
6. Endorses the launching of an EU-wide competition targeted at school, college and university students to:
 - a) create innovative business plans,
 - b) provide the best proposals with help for starting-up a business;
7. Calls for funding for companies that agree to participate in the implementation of a certain quota of university student internships;
8. Expresses its hope that general information about entrepreneurship be made easily accessible to all;
9. Requests that the European Social Fund or other such programmes under the approval of the European Commission, will fund an information campaign aimed at:
 - a) informing those interested about business and management,
 - b) providing young entrepreneurs with practical role models;
10. Supports EU-wide franchising of innovative brands contributing to the free movement of capital, goods and services on the European market and cooperation between countries;
11. Condemns all types of national obstructionism and protectionism;
12. Further requests that provision of incentives (e.g. tax reduction and financial support) be provided to existing and newly founded companies if they are:
 - a) specialised in research and development,
 - b) related to the environment,
 - c) eco-friendly.

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

With digital technology being a critical sector for our modern knowledge economy: what should European countries do to prevent a digital divide and guarantee that all sections of society, in particular rural areas, can benefit from the advantages of digital participation?

Submitted by: Margit Abel Grape (NO), Aleksander Bit (PL), Cristina Constantinescu (RO), Eoin Diamond (IE), Adina Faiman (EE), Edouard Hanin (FR), Vanya Kips (BE), Justin Friedrich Emanuel Krahé (DE), Luis Menéndez Miguelsanz (ES), Karoline Anna Marie Otte (CH), Anna Pirri (IT), George Santis (CY), Agatha Agathoniki Siomkos (GR), Canberk Yalçın (TR), Joanna Kulpa (Vice-President, PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining the 'digital divide' as the gap between those who have effective access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and those who do not,
- B. Realising that in order to fully benefit from digital participation one needs:
 - i) hardware, software and infrastructure such as internet access, mobile coverage etc.,
 - ii) necessary skills and motivation,
- C. Alarmed by the fact that the digital divide leads to both economic disadvantages and political and social exclusion,
- D. Concerned that people often lack the skills, education and motivation necessary to become a digital citizen,
- E. Fully aware of the high costs associated with the provision and usage of ICT,
- F. Noting with concern the insufficiency of ICT infrastructure such as broadband internet cables and mobile coverage structures, especially in rural areas,
- G. Deeply disturbed that governments do not realise the full dangers of the digital divide,
- H. Bearing in mind that the insufficient amount of infrastructure in rural areas stems from lack of profit potential for companies,
- I. Taking into account that immigrants and other minorities in European countries encounter language problems, which are a severe obstacle to their digital participation,
- J. Disconcerted by the fact that senior citizens are affected by the digital divide due to
 - i) a lack of motivation to use ICT,
 - ii) physical disabilities,
 - iii) difficulties in easily acquiring skills related to new technologies,
- K. Alarmed that governments do not give adequate attention to areas with low population density,
- L. Noting that people in rural areas are not fully informed as to the benefits of ICT and therefore lack motivation,
- M. Keeping in mind that computer jargon is complex;)

1. Urges governments to make ICT education available to everyone and provide ICT classes in schools and other educational institutions;
2. Encourages governments to inform their citizens about the benefits of digital participation through advertising campaigns;
3. Recommends that governments give companies incentives to invest in infrastructure, especially in rural areas by:
 - a) offering tax cuts in proportion to coverage provided,
 - b) offering a large tax cut if certain milestones are reached by a given date;
4. Suggests that the EU encourage research and development in ICT by establishing a contest for innovation and creativity with substantial prizes;
5. Calls upon the EU and national governments to subsidise the establishment of internet cafés in rural areas;
6. Requests that free Wi-Fi access is made available in all public areas such as schools, libraries and airports;
7. Encourages the implementation of a trade-in system for used ICT devices;
8. Calls for the supply of grants for acquiring special equipment to aid physically disabled and less-educated individuals;
9. Desires the further promotion of free and/or open source software such as Open Office, Linux and Opera;
10. Supports the further provision of volunteer co-ordinated, free ICT courses for residents of rural areas;
11. Strongly recommends the provision of subsidies for PCs and free internet access for schools and other educational institutions;
12. Encourages the establishment of volunteer-based schemes and workshops to increase ICT competencies, with particular attention to senior citizens;
13. Requests that all ICT-based public services are made available in the ethnic languages spoken by the largest minorities;
14. Endorses mandatory up-to-date ICT courses for all teachers.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A 'real deal' or 'window dressing'? In the perspective of the 15th UN Climate Change Conference, what approach should the EU take at December's meeting in Copenhagen?

Submitted by: Katrien Bernard (BE), Konstantinos Douligeris (GR), Pedro Estorninho da Mata Ribeiro (PT), Ella Kiviniemi (FI), Joel Li (SE), Barteld Nanninga (NL), Ani Nozadze (GE), Eoin O'Leary (IE), Mario Pacal (AT), Geoffrey Penington (GB), Anne Sarton du Jonchay (FR), Ewa Stachowiak (PL), Dorota Suranova (CZ), Sonia Trabelsi (IT), Anteo Ukusic (HR), Estelle Garrau (Chairperson, FR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by an unprecedented average rise of temperature (0.74° C) in the last century and by its devastating effects on, *inter alia*:
 - i) the glaciers, the polar ice-caps, as well as sea levels,
 - ii) biodiversity,
 - iii) the frequency and severity of natural disasters,
- B. Convinced that the lack of action in relation to climate change will create greater economic costs than immediate engagement,
- C. Conscious that the rise in temperature is a direct result of an increased level of greenhouse gases (GHG),
- D. Fully aware that this increase of the GHG's is a result of emissions by the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation,
- E. Emphasises the need for the agreement reached in Copenhagen to be a global effort in securing strong commitments from the major emitters,
- F. Keeping in mind the difficult position of the least developed countries (LDCs) balancing economic growth and emissions' minimisation with an often increasing population seeking higher standards of living,
- G. Noting that the LDC's are amongst the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change,
- H. Noting with regret the problem of lifestyle inertia in relation to reducing carbon emissions,
- I. Concerned by the scale of dependence on fossil fuels – especially in the areas of electricity generation and transportation,
- J. Regretting the current minor role of renewable energy resources,
- K. Recognising that while the Kyoto Protocol was a ground breaking agreement, it was not universally ratified and its targets were not met,
- L. Recognising the potential of a carbon trading system as well as the weaknesses of the EU Emission Trading System (ETS),
- M. Having considered the uncertainties of the exact impact that climate change will have on our planet and the evidence which implies the presence of trigger temperatures;

1. Reminds all nations of their responsibility to take an active role in the fight against climate change;
2. Emphasises the importance of the Member States presenting a united front on this issue;
3. Calls for the reduction of global GHG emission to ensure an average global temperature increase of below 2°C;
4. Supports making the GHG emission targets suggested by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of 80 % - 95 % by 2050 legally binding;
5. Authorises the IPCC to update these targets based on further research;
6. Believes the EU should take the lead at the UN Conference in Copenhagen;
7. Calls upon the EU negotiators to move beyond the current proposal of a 30 % cut in EU emission by 2020 as part of a strong global deal at the aforementioned conference;
8. Approves the establishment of a global cap-and-trade system which would:
 - a) include heavy sanctions for countries whose emissions exceed their total credits,
 - b) be designed so that developed countries and LDCs could buy permits,
 - c) have quotas based on transparent criteria;
9. Believes that any carbon trading scheme which would be implemented by the EU should include:
 - a) provisions for the auctioning of all permits,
 - b) the gradual return of the revenue;
10. Strongly condemns the process of deforestation and the resulting increase in CO₂;
11. Proposes the immediate formation of international programmes to incentivise the growth and preservation of forests;
12. Recommends an education programme on climate change be implemented in schools based on the Danish model;
13. Urges the implementation of a media awareness campaign to include clear information on the 'carbon costs' of products;
14. Suggests the following steps to alleviate climate change problems experienced by LDCs:
 - a) the creation of a UN fund to provide grants for sustainable development projects,
 - b) the promotion of research into environmentally friendly technologies,
 - c) the removal of patents on these technologies in LDCs;
15. Encourages the use of alternative energy sources, as well as energy efficiency measures to reduce our dependency on fossil fuels, such as solar, power and tidal power, as well as biogas;
16. Supports the EU target of 20 per cent of energy to come from renewable sources by 2020 suggesting 10 % of this to come from the transport sector;
17. Urges further deployment of renewable energy sources in the longer term;
18. Calls for greater adoption and development of environmentally friendly forms of transportation such as:
 - a) electric and hydrogen engines,
 - b) more energy efficiency in the aviation sector;
19. Promotes the development, research and implementation of new technologies such as CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) and Carbon Sinks.

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

A modern necessity or an unnecessary burden? To what extent should European countries support recycling? Should European taxpayers directly subsidise private recycling enterprises to ensure a sustainable future for our planet?

Submitted by: Aleksandar Arandjelovic (RS), Marie Brun (FR), Fanny Gassmann (CH), Milos Ilic (AT), Susannah Karatzia (CY), Deniz Kartepe (TR), Moonika Lepp (EE), Olga Petrova (UA), Sean Precht (IT), Sarah Pycarelle (BE), Clara Schröder (DE), Maria-Cristiana Teodorescu (RO), Anna Trojanowska (PL), Jukka-Matti Turtiainen (FI), Beáta Veisová (CZ), Andris Šuvajevs (Chairperson, LV), Hadrien Segond (President, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account that recycling reduces employment in traditional industries (e.g. mining, forestry etc.),
- B. Aware of the fact that natural resources are limited,
- C. Emphasising that recycling is a future-orientated industry, thus will provide employment,
- D. Bearing in mind that recycling is environmentally friendly and lowers the overall ecological footprint by:
 - i) reducing Green House Gases and CO₂ emissions,
 - ii) reducing waste production,
 - iii) saving energy,
- E. Recognising that most products are not designed with recycling in mind,
- F. Deeply concerned that landfills are the most commonly used waste management method despite their dangerous nature,
- G. Acknowledging the European Parliament's resolution 2006/2175 (INI) on waste recycling,
- H. Keeping in mind that although incineration is not the 'greenest' solution it is rapidly replacing landfills,
- I. Draws attention to the fact that there is a lack of environmental awareness and responsibility amongst citizens,
- J. Alarmed by the fact that an insufficient supply of recyclates in Member States leads to inefficiencies in the recycling system,
- K. Affirming that certain materials such as paper cannot be recycled indefinitely,
- L. Aware of the financial issues affecting the field of recycling such as:
 - i) lack of funding for new technology and infrastructure,
 - ii) economical disparities between countries,
 - iii) high cost of waste transportation,

- M. Viewing with appreciation that for a vast majority of materials recycling is profitable (e.g. plastic, aluminium),
 - N. Conscious of the differences between waste management policies in the Member States,
 - O. Noting with concern that some Member States are unable to comply with European directives or openly ignore them, and thus face sanctions,
 - P. Noting with regret that a lack of transparency in some recycling companies causes distrust in the society;
-
1. Urges Member States to provide new job opportunities in future-orientated industries such as recycling;
 2. Requests Member States to offer free vocational training in future-orientated industries, especially for people from traditional industries;
 3. Encourages Member States to invest in research and development of sustainable design of products;
 4. Approves the European Parliament's resolution 2006/2175 (INI) on banning landfilling for all recyclable products;
 5. Welcomes incineration as a solution for unrecyclable waste if used with proper filtering technology;
 6. Encourages Member States to use recycling rather than incineration when possible in order to be more environmentally friendly;
 7. Calls upon the European Environment Agency (EEA) to raise public awareness about recycling by means of:
 - a) media campaigns,
 - b) creating a 'recycling mascot' in order to appeal to the younger generation,
 - c) local programmes such as competitions, demonstrations, social events,
 - d) implementing recycling in school curricula,
 - e) increasing the number of recycling facilities in public places;
 8. Calls for the compulsory and consistent collection of recyclates in order to ensure an efficient recycling procedure;
 9. Trusts Member States to follow the example of Germany, Estonia etc. to introduce "container deposit legislation" in their national legislation;
 10. Further requests the establishment of a common EU policy in waste management based on already existing policies that have proven themselves to be efficient;
 11. Suggests to the EU to include a minimum recycling rate for each group of products in the aforementioned common policy;
 12. Invites the Member States to introduce a recycling tax based on a certain percentage of the income tax of each Member State in order to ensure the implementation of the aforementioned common policy;
 13. Expresses its hope that the EU will help the Member States to implement the common policy by coordinating cooperation between governments in order to:
 - a) share the know-how,
 - b) provide funds and technology;
 14. Supports the supervision of recycling companies by collecting annual reports conducted by EEA.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Too many graduates for too few jobs? Is Europe's current focus on a 'knowledge based society' restricting the development of an innovative society? Is it now the time for European countries to reassess whether increased participation in tertiary education is beneficial for Europe's future?

Submitted by: Tonima Afroze (SE), Chrysa Cheronis (GR), Marina Defta (RO), Gökcan Demirkazik (TR), Camille Dugay Comencini (IT), Thomas Finch (GB), Charlotte Fromont (FR), Francesca Mascha Klein (DE), Patryk Kulig (PL), Salli Laakio (FI), Luca Olumets (EE), Martina Stojko (HR), Bernhard Tropper (AT), Céline Vermeire (BE), Mari-Liis Orav (Chairperson, EE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with concern that there are large numbers of unemployed graduates,
- B. Fully alarmed by the big mismatch between skills and qualifications acquired during education and those required for employment,
- C. Regretting that due to the emphasis on a 'knowledge based society', there is a lack of participation in vocational training, despite the high demand for people with such skills,
- D. Emphasising the insufficient communication between educational institutions and corporations for graduates' employment schemes,
- E. Realising that students do not receive sufficient information about career options and therefore have difficulties making appropriate choices for their future,
- F. Bearing in mind that due to misinformation and lack of information, different values and social backgrounds, incomes, salaries and employment opportunities, certain professions are more prestigious than others, which leads to an imbalance in the labour market,
- G. Taking into account the increasing rate of retiring people and the consequential increase in the number of jobs available to the upcoming work force,
- H. Aware of that these vacancies may not be relevant to the qualifications of said work force,
- I. Having considered that the unpredictability of the economy leads to a constantly changing situation in the labour market,
- J. Convinced of the need to ensure the development of an innovative and competitive economy and society,
- K. Observing that the differences in the effectiveness and quality of education systems hinder the mobility to study and work in other countries and lead to a lack of fair and equal access,
- L. Recognising that flexibility and diversity in education need to be improved to ensure an innovative society,
- M. Noting the importance of promoting the idea of Life Long Learning which is essential to help improve the educational basis of the employees,
- N. Viewing with appreciation the success of 'Education and mobility' schemes, such as the Leonardo da Vinci Programme, the Grundtvig programme, the Transversal programme and the Jean Monnet Programme,

- O. Noting with satisfaction that according to the Bologna Process, regulations for the standardised comparability of qualifications are in place, e.g. the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) and the European Credit System for Vocational Education and Training (ECVET);
1. Calls to reduce the level of graduate unemployment by:
 - a) encouraging the development of entrepreneurship through incentives and coaching for unemployed graduates to start up their own business,
 - b) promoting lifelong learning through business incentives and further education, such as colleges, universities and vocational schools;
 2. Urges the increase of student awareness about educational and career options through:
 - a) a European network of career counselling both inside and outside of schools,
 - b) the increase of the number of student internships,
 - c) open university/vocational school days and job fairs,
 - d) the support of the 'New Skills for New Jobs' Programme;
 3. Calls for a balance between qualifications acquired and those needed for employment by:
 - a) increasing collaboration and communication between businesses and educational institutions through graduate employment schemes, business-education forums and market research to establish required skills,
 - b) providing financial incentives, for example scholarships and employment opportunities, for students entering into vocational education to encourage high attendance,
 - c) supporting the motion of specific programmes run by companies which will ensure future employment for students, in collaboration with vocational educational institutions;
 4. Recommends a broader basis of education by means of:
 - a) offering a choice of elective subjects from various areas in higher education,
 - b) creating university programmes that allow for interdisciplinary study, for example multiple major or joint honours degrees;
 5. Suggests the creation of a forum for representatives of educational institutions and ministries of education to establish common guidelines for:
 - a) the harmonisation of diplomas,
 - b) the increased availability of language teaching,
 - c) the possibility of introducing standardised testing,
 - d) exchange programmes;
 6. Reaffirms the necessity to promote innovation in society by:
 - a) organising a pan-European conference to discuss ways in which innovation could be stimulated with think tanks providing evidence of the situation in other regions,
 - b) establishing Europe-wide innovation competitions for youth designed to promote innovative thinking, for example 'Your Creative Europe'.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

How should the EU deal with current candidate countries in the light of the membership application of Iceland? Should the current membership criteria be re-assessed to ensure a balance between equality and conditionality?

Submitted by: Ole Anders Bolle (NO), Daria Chernomorskaya (RU), Hellen Gheorghe (SE), Tom Hofland (NL), Tian Ji (GB), Matěj Kinovič (CZ), Dora Markati (GR), Katsiaryna Marynevich (BY), Tornike Metreveli (GE), Maria Miguel Moreira Gomes (PT), Niall Murphy (IE), Emīls Pakārklis (LV), Samuli Rytömaa (FI), Ana-Marija Šimunić (HR), Era Tushaj (AL), Gillian O'Halloran (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the current membership criteria as it has been declared in Copenhagen (1993), which include:
 - i) Political stability of institutions guaranteeing democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities,
 - ii) Economic existence of a functioning market economy and the capacity to cope with competitive pressure and market forces within the Union,
 - iii) Acceptance of the community acquis and the ability to take on the obligation of membership including adherence to the aims of political, economic and monetary union that lies within the acquis,
 - iv) Geographical location inside Europe unless the country is in Eurasia and is culturally or historically linked to Europe it could be considered a candidate country,
 - B. Realising that the EU is in favour of self-enlargement,
 - C. Recognising the need to consider the positive and negative effects of enlargement on both Member States and candidate countries,
 - D. Believing that EU enlargement and fulfilment of the Copenhagen criteria have generally improved political and economic stability across the EU,
 - E. Affirming the need for balance between equality and conditionality in treatment of candidate countries,
 - F. Recognising Iceland's membership of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the European Economic Area (EEA) and the Schengen Area,
 - G. Fully aware of Iceland's current economic crisis relating to its debt, inflation, currency depreciation and the recent collapse of its banking system,
 - H. Observing on the other hand Iceland's potential for economic recovery, namely its decreasing rate of inflation and its positive balance of trade,
 - I. Bearing in mind the crucial role of the fishing and banking industries in the Icelandic economy;
1. Approves the Copenhagen criteria as it currently stands and allows for exceptions where necessary, as authorised by the European Commission during the negotiating process upon the approval of the European Parliament and Member States;

2. Affirms its support of the Copenhagen criteria and the current EU enlargement policy with regard to all candidate countries including Iceland;
3. Endorses EU policies regarding new Member States such as those concerning free movement of labour as stated in the Treaties of Accession of 2003 and 2005;
4. Calls for the EU to provide two distinct loan schemes during and after Iceland's accession into the EU at a low interest rate, which are as follows:
 - a) A loan to deal with current budget deficit, which does not include debts from the banking system,
 - b) A loan to deal with deficit arising from debts incurred by nationalisation of Icelandic banks;
5. Declares accordingly the need for the following conditions to be attached to the aforementioned loan schemes:
 - a) Implementation of stricter banking regulations under the supervision of the European Commission,
 - b) Reduction of public spending by the Icelandic government,
 - c) Reserving the right of the EU to take control of Iceland's public finances upon the decision of the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council of the European Union, if the former sub-clauses a and b are not being adhered to,
 - d) Also reserving the same right should Iceland default on its loans from the EU;
6. Recommends the phased implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy to ensure that Iceland can fulfil the loan scheme criteria during and after its accession to the EU;
7. Further recommends the implementation of the Lisbon strategy so as to make Iceland's economy less dependant on its fishing industry.

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