



Lviv, October 2010

Programme of the General Assembly

Friday, October 29th 2010

Opening of General Assembly

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Development

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I

Saturday, October 30th 2010

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights I

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Regional Development

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights II

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II

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

Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I

Closing Ceremony



Lviv, October 2010

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 (friendly amendments, operative clauses)

Points of information

3 minutes to explain the motion for the resolution

3 minutes to respond on the motion for the resolution

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.



Lviv, October 2010



Lviv, October 2010



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

In response to recent talks in the USA, how should Europe seek to position itself in discussions to create a lasting and peaceful settlement in the Middle East Peace Process?

Submitted by: Taryn CORNELL (UK), Maedhbh COSTELLO (IE), David CRIADO (NL), Marko FISCHER (DE), Natalia HARTUNG (PL), Karl KÜTT (EE), Kristīne LIEPIŅA (LV), Lotte MOREELS (BE), Caleb MORELL (SE), Claire RIMBAUD (FR), Filipa SANTOS (PT), Iacovos THEODOULOU (CY), Roshan DE JONG (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of Turkey's capacity for influencing the Middle East,
- B. Affirming the need for co-operation between major international actors such as the European Union (EU), Russian Federation and Turkey on the Middle East issue,
- C. Considering the Israeli settlements in the Palestinian-occupied territory to be a breach of international law,
- D. Deeply concerned by the living conditions of Palestinians inhabiting the West Bank and Gaza Strip,
- E. Alarmed by the lack of an objective education system for the Palestinian people,
- F. Believing that the focussing of parties in the Middle East on the history of the conflict is counterproductive to reaching vital agreements between parties on present-day issues such as the fulfilment of basic human needs,
- G. Recognising the importance of cultural understanding between and amongst the Israeli and Palestinian people;



Lviv, October 2010

1. Calls for the EU to establish and act as the sole impartial mediator in the Middle East Peace Process (MEPP) including
 - a) direct talks between the countries involved and their partners,
 - b) indirect talks between Hamas and Israel on the one side and between Hamas and the PA on the other;
2. Calls upon the European Parliament Committee on Constitutional Affairs to develop a proposal for granting more authority to the EU High Representative in dealing with such issues, with a strong focus on democracy and transparency;
3. Calls for the creation of a common EU stance on the MEPP to encourage a 'one voice' approach from the EU and its Member States on the issues involved;
4. Encourages EU Member States to constructively use their individual relationships with other Middle Eastern states in working towards resolving issues in the region;
5. Urges Hamas to halt the use of violent measures and engage in indirect negotiations with Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) so as to prove its intent to seek solutions and create a peaceful settlement in the Middle East Peace Process;
6. Calls upon the international community, including the EU, to strongly stress the gravity of the need to resolve the Middle East issue by:
 - a) imposing economic sanctions on parties failing to actively take part in negotiations towards a resolution of the conflict,
 - b) considering more drastic measures where economic sanctions have not been successful;
7. Considers the breaches of international law in the Middle East to include but not be limited to:
 - a) Israeli settlement building,
 - b) violations of the borders agreed upon in the United Nations Resolution 242,
 - c) blockade of the Gaza Strip,
 - d) violations of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Declaration with specific emphasis on violence against civilians;
8. Declares accordingly that such breaches will result in heavy EU-imposed non-military sanctions if breaches are not rectified immediately;
9. Urges the EU to support non-governmental organisations (NGOs) of an Islamic nature to take a leading role in the process of
 - a) increasing the availability of objective education,
 - b) improving the living standards in the area,
10. Encourages the international community to recognise the importance of the aforementioned NGOs;
11. Recommends Israel to take an active role towards progress by providing technological and development aid to the entire region;
12. Proposes interested parties to work towards the possible establishment of Jerusalem as a city under shared control through the



Lviv, October 2010

- a) implementation of educational programmes that promote tolerance,
 - b) promotion of cultural and social programmes for all youth in the region,
 - c) granting of free access to all areas of religious significance in Jerusalem to all Arabs and Israelis;
13. Trusts that the above mentioned means will lead to peaceful coexistence between Palestinians and Israelis and full access to religious sites in Jerusalem for all in the long term.



Lviv, October 2010

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

Powering Europe with affordable, secure and sustainable energy: Should Europe seek an increase in renewable energies or a renewal of nuclear power for its energy mix?

Submitted by: Luis ALGECIRAS JIMÉNEZ (ES), Sofia CHATZINIKOLAOU (GR), Federico COREN (IT), Megan CUNNINGHAM (UK), Martina GREENWOOD (CH), Trine HARTZ (NO), Andres JAANSON (EE), Anastasia MIKHEEVA (RU), Olga POPOVYCH (UA), George RINGSTRÖM (SE), Francisco VIEIRA (PT), Martina VIŠNJIC (HR), Anna GYÖRY (Chairperson, HU)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the need to focus on sustainable energies due to the alarming rate at which fossil fuels are depleting,
- B. Deeply conscious of the possibility for correlation between global warming and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels,
- C. Realising that the only presently sustainable energy option is the development of renewable energy resources combined with nuclear energy as a result of both economic and environmental reasons,
- D. Convinced that it is of great importance that all nations take mutual legislative responsibility for the environment,
- E. Noting the current imbalance between profitability and safety in the production of nuclear energy,
- F. Considering the different levels of technological development in European countries with regard to energy production,
- G. Taking into account that nuclear fuel if used efficiently has a longer usage duration than fossil fuels,
- H. Deeply concerned by the need to store nuclear waste in isolated areas in order not to cause more widespread radioactive damage,
- I. Expressing its appreciation for the enormous improvement made in the reliability of nuclear power plants in the last 50 years,
- J. Noting with regret that with current technology renewable energy sources cannot profitably fulfil Europe's energy demands,
- K. Fully aware that the ideology of sustainable development hinders the economic development of certain European countries,
- L. Noting with deep concern the vast amount of energy supply imported from unreliable energy markets outside the European Union (EU),



Lviv, October 2010

- M. Aware of the fact that households consume a small amount of energy in comparison to industry,
- N. Keeping in mind the need to create a positive image of both nuclear and renewable energies by increasing public understanding of these energy sources;
1. Requests a decrease in the usage of fossil fuels with the long term goal of renewable energies making-up a large proportion of Europe's energy mix;
 2. Emphasises that a decrease in fossil fuels to combat climate change requires an increase in the usage of nuclear energy as a bridging tool to the wider usage of renewable energy sources in the future;
 3. Announces accordingly a concrete plan that promotes the development of nuclear energy in the near future whilst continuing to prepare for implementation of the EU's 20-20-20 plan for a sustainable future built on the usage of renewable energies;
 4. Calls for the forming of a committee of experts from all EU Member States to be known as the Committee on Sustainable Energies (CSE), which:
 - a) is in charge of setting up, implementing and controlling commonly set laws on the nuclear activity of Member States,
 - b) directs the development of research on renewable energy,
 - c) imposes a punishment on public and private entities that do not respect the goals set by the committee in order to improve the energy production of the EU;
 5. Affirms that the CSE will establish a set of common regulations imposed on Member States in order to ensure that under no circumstances should safety be neglected to achieve higher profitability in the production of nuclear energy;
 6. Endorses the sharing of knowledge by inviting the CSE to collaborate with EU Member States to:
 - a) advise on the types of renewable energy that should be developed for each Member State depending on its geographical features,
 - b) ensure that technological knowledge is transferred to Member States;
 7. Calls for improvements in the technology capabilities of Member States' energy production and transmission networks in order to maximise the efficiency of nuclear power plants to achieve future energy sustainability;
 8. Urges all European countries to realise and accept responsibility for their own nuclear activity;
 9. Recommends closer cooperation between Member States themselves in the sharing of energy related knowledge specifically regarding nuclear waste storage;
 10. Encourages further development by energy companies to improve the security, safety and reliability of nuclear energy;
 11. Designates investment into renewable energy from sources such as the fines imposed by the Committee on Sustainable Energies;
 12. Further invites the EU to support the implementation of increased usage of sustainable energies according to each country's current energy mix and economic situation;



Lviv, October 2010

13. Expresses its hope for the creation of an energy self-sufficient Europe through the promotion of and investment in nuclear and renewable energy sources to reduce dependency on foreign energy markets;
14. Emphasises the usage of easily installed renewable energy supplies in households;
15. Further recommends the launch of an educational public relations campaign, with the goal of informing future generations about renewable and nuclear energies and their usages.



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Nearly three years since the ratification of the Lisbon Treaty, what approach should Europe take in debates of integration versus expansion?

Submitted by: Aleksandra ADAMIAK (PL), Rowdy BAKKER (NL), Simon GASSE (DE), Marija GAVRILOV (RS), Joana LOUREIRO (PT), Fiachra MAGUIRE (IE), Antonis MICHAEL (CY), Nicolas PRIEUR-BLANC (FR), Madis REPPÖ (EE), Marios SARANTOPOULOS (GR), Dunja TANOVIĆ (GB), Agnes TOROK (SE), Daan VERTONGEN (BE), Marco ZANOTTO (IT), Giorgi TABAGARI (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising the role of enlargement of the European Union (EU) as an important pillar in achieving peace and prosperity in Europe,
- B. Recognising the role and importance of the Lisbon Treaty and particularly Articles 6 and 49, as well as the Copenhagen Criteria with respect to EU enlargement,
- C. Bearing in mind the enlargement of the EU in 2004 and 2007 and the resulting enlargement fatigue,
- D. Fully aware of the existing gap between the new and older Member States with regard to socio-economic conditions, living standards, educational systems,
- E. Noting with regret that the economic crisis in the EU has decreased the capability to support future member states financially,
- F. Considering the differences between the candidate countries in their prospects of meeting the EU's accession criteria,
- G. Alarmed by the fact that prevailing national interests have a negative effect on the EU integration processes,
- H. Noting with deep concern that economically developed members of the EU have less motivation to remain in the Union,
- I. Alarmed by the lack of awareness of EU matters among the citizens of the European Union,
- J. Deeply concerned by the lack of a common European identity,
- K. Taking into account the process of the ageing of the EU population and the need for a young labour force,
- L. Emphasising the need for a long term vision and strategy concerning the deepening and widening of the EU,
- M. Noting with satisfaction that the Lisbon Treaty redefines the EU role in the global political landscape;



Lviv, October 2010

1. Emphasises the previous two enlargements as an impediment for the future widening of the European Union;
2. Draws attention to the possible benefits associated with the long-term objective of expanding the Eurozone in all Member States;
3. Urges the EU to launch a discussion between all Member States concerning the equality and quality of the educational systems in order to create and adopt a European educational standard so that the existing disparities are reduced;
4. Recommends the EU to further pursue the policy of accelerating development processes in future Member States;
5. Calls upon the EU to set up stricter guidelines for the candidate states;
6. Urges the EU to further reconsider the decision-making system within the EU institutions;
7. Encourages optional cooperation in order to achieve further integration within the Member States;
8. Expresses its hope that Member States will tackle their responsibilities more efficiently;
9. Emphasises a national responsibility of Member States to inform the citizens about the role and benefits of EU membership to dispel any unfounded euro scepticism;
10. Encourages the EU to continue and further expand common European projects such as Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius and the Youth in Action programme;
11. Draws attention to the importance of non-formal educational projects such as the European Youth Parliament in creating awareness of European issues and building a common European identity;
12. Further reminds the EU to increase the involvement of citizens in EU policy making;
13. Calls for the establishment of free and non-biased EU media outlets, which will report on EU matters and will support the integration processes while raising awareness of European citizenship;
14. Draws attention to the possible benefits of the widening of the EU from a longer term perspective such as providing the EU with a younger labour force;
15. Considers further widening of the EU as a longer term objective while continuing bilateral cooperation with neighbouring states.



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Bearing in mind the current situation in Somalia and Sudan, how should Europe approach the issue of failed and failing states?

Submitted by: Bogdan ANDRIȘCA (RO), Paul BERKHOUT (NL), Nīks BĒRZIŅŠ (LV), Camille CHOLAT (FR), Justine DE MEERSMAN (BE), Laurant KILMARTIN (IE), Rifat KÖSEOĞLU (CY), Madli KULLASTE (EE), Julian SCHWARZ (DE), Mathilda STENMARK (SE), Rachael WATT (UK), Justyna WIŚNIEWSKA (PL), Oğulcan TORUN (Chairperson, TR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the weakness in or absence of civil service and judicial institutions in failed and failing states,
- B. Aware of the failure of previous military interventions in failed and failing states due to a lack of training and man power,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of strong central or local governments in failed and failing states,
- D. Taking into consideration that the European Union (EU) already supports the promotion of good governance and fair elections in failed and failing states,
- E. Deeply conscious that corruption weakens the credibility of a government,
- F. Noting with regret that the EU uses a single template for all missions in failed and failing states,
- G. Regretting that some European countries do not entirely fulfil promises made to failed and failing states in regards to aid and task forces,
- H. Keeping in mind the threats posed to the world by failed and failing states,
- I. Realising that terrorism is a global problem with failed and failing states being breeding grounds for terrorist groups,
- J. Bearing in mind the lack of economic activity in failed and failing states,
- K. Deeply concerned by significant number of failed and failing states with large unmanageable debt,
- L. Acknowledging that countries with low standards of living are often subject to cultural and ethnical conflicts,
- M. Realising that previous financial aid given to failed and failing states has not been utilised for its intended purpose,
- N. Deeply disturbed by low Human Development Index (HDI) scores in failed and failing states, exhibited by high infant mortality rate, low literacy rates for adults, lack of school attendance by pupils, low life expectancy, and low GDP per capita,



Lviv, October 2010

- O. Noting with deep concern that Europe has a negative impact on local economies by providing failed and failing states with food which is below market value in the receiving states;
1. Resolves to assist failed and failing states in the development of civil service and judicial institutions;
 2. Supports the creation as well as reinforcement of states' own laws to restore stability;
 3. Recommends EU Member States send experienced personnel for the sole purpose of training local functional security services;
 4. Resolves to support local entrepreneurs through the giving of low interest loans in order to stimulate economic growth;
 5. Encourages the World Bank and IMF to not impose interest rates on loans of failed and failing states until their economies are stabilised;
 6. Encourages the formation of a central government or a federal and localised government in failed and failing states, depending on the individual needs of each state;
 7. Believes that any intervention to establish governmental structures in failed and failing states should:
 - a) support democracy as the best form of governance,
 - b) acknowledge the fact that the establishment of democracy is a long term process;
 8. Calls for the establishment of economically beneficial trade links with failed and failing states in exchange for permitting a posting of EU special representatives to observe government finances and ensure transparency in these failed and failing states;
 9. Endorses the creation of broad templates for engagement with failed and failing states, which can be adapted to specific cases;
 10. Emphasises the need for countries to make realistic promises to failed and failing states and fulfil the duties entailed;
 11. Urges developed countries to be proactive in their cooperation to tackle the problem of failed and failing states;
 12. Trusts that the stabilisation of the security system of a state reduces the risk of the formation of terrorist groups;
 13. Calls for the improvement of the scores of failed and failing states in the HDI through the:
 - a) creation of opportunities for local people to be trained by staff such as teachers, doctors and engineers;
 - b) supply of medical and educational materials to local people;
 - c) provision of the infrastructure required to decrease the risk of brain-drain and increase inward-migration;
 - d) Recommends replacing food aid with support packages to improve agricultural production in failed and failing states.



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

2010 – the year of the Haitian Earthquake, floods in Pakistan, and fires in Russia: How should Europe organise itself to react most appropriately to future humanitarian crises?

Submitted by: Hugh BARLOW (IE), Andrzej FIBICH (PL), Enrique FITO RIDAO (ES), Bogdan GOLOGAN (RO), Rieka HERZOG (DE), Filip KAPUSTINS (LV), Olaya LARA (BE), Oliver MCMANUS (NL), Tayanç Tunca MOLLA (TR), Claire MOREAU (FR), Elsa NILSSON (SE), Umit Suleyman ONAN (CY), Anna RIECKH (AT), Tatjana WAHJUDI (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the varying nature of humanitarian crises on various dimensions such as:
 - i) Sudden or slow-onset,
 - ii) Man-made or natural causes,
 - iii) Predictable or unpredictable consequences,
- B. Noting with appreciation that the European Union (EU) is the largest single donor of humanitarian aid in the world,
- C. Realising that stopping the escalation of humanitarian crises is as important as repairing the damage,
- D. Deeply regretting the lack of cooperation between the numerous aid organisations, Member States of the EU, the EU itself and other countries,
- E. Deeply concerned by the insufficient understanding of different needs and priorities of short and long-term humanitarian crises by biased donors causing an unequal distribution of humanitarian aid,
- F. Aware of the problem of storage and transportation of humanitarian aid material, which can result in slow reactions and responses to humanitarian crises,
- G. Conscious of the lack of supervision of some humanitarian agencies, which can result in fraudulent activities and exploitation of volunteers and donors,
- H. Noting with deep concern that some governments may not accept humanitarian aid,
- I. Observing the lack of disaster-resistant infrastructures,
- J. Emphasising the importance of development aid as an important follow-on to immediate crisis intervention;



Lviv, October 2010

1. Recommends enlarging the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) to become an 'umbrella organization' by:
 - a) cooperating with the United Nations to involve non-EU countries,
 - b) setting up a 'general database' consisting of crisis and aid information,
 - c) establishing a sub-division of ECHO to register all humanitarian aid focussed non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and facilitate cooperation with and between them;
2. Endorses the coordination of European nations' military capabilities for humanitarian relief;
3. Calls upon European nations to establish a network of aid storage facilities across the world;
4. Encourages the creation of a standard procedure for humanitarian emergencies by ECHO, which aid organisations would follow;
5. Requires the governments receiving aid to be fully transparent about its use;
6. Recommends that ECHO establishes a new sub-department which would regulate humanitarian aid NGOs that it deals with and result in:
 - a) an increased number of audits of NGOs,
 - b) an increased number of evaluations, checks and assessments of those NGOs,
 - c) audited financial reports of NGOs;
7. Calls upon Europe to use all possible diplomatic efforts to ensure a country that is in need accepts aid;
8. Draws attention to the importance of rebuilding destroyed areas with disaster-resistant infrastructure;
9. Endorses technological research that will develop cost-effective disaster-resistant buildings in disaster-prone areas worldwide;
10. Calls for a common approach to humanitarian aid campaigns, informing people about the multiple crises and encouraging them to contribute to long-term recovery aid as well as emergency aid;
11. Endorses cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
12. Supports investment by European companies in disaster-struck areas;
13. Confirms the need to dispatch redevelopment specialists once an immediate crisis is over.



Lviv, October 2010

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

Basel III – between credit-risk management and market revival: How should banking regulation be designed in light of Europe’s needs for stability on the financial markets, and continuous growth in the real economy?

Submitted by: Josep ADSERÀ (ES), Cinar ARK (TR), Giacomo FIANI (IT), Trisha FITZPATRICK, Christine Bianca HANGANU (RO), (IE), Eirik KVINDESLAND (NO), Ivana JANJAC (HR), Milan LÖRZ (CH), Vojtech Opocensky (CZ), João Santana (PT), Marika TEPNADZE (GE), Liudmyla TOKHTAROVA (UA), Antonios TSIFLIS (GR), Cem UNAT (AT), Jonas DREGGER (Vice President, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into consideration the regulations proposed by the Basel Committee in the Basel III agreement which included:
 - i) Considerable increase of the quality of bank capital,
 - ii) Significant increase in the capital requirements for banks,
 - iii) Reduction of systemic risks in the financial markets,
 - iv) Allowance of sufficient time for a smooth transition from Basel II to the new regime,
- B. Bearing in mind Article 294 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, by which every European-wide decision in this field has to be taken by co-decision between the European Parliament and the European Union’s (EU) Member States,
- C. Declaring that European Parliament decisions affect the stability of the financial markets that are crucial for real economic growth,
- D. Recognising that the implementation of stricter regulation on both the financial markets and the real economy:
 - i) may lead to more bureaucracy, slowing down the lending process,
 - ii) disrupts the normal functioning of the free market, yet will also help stabilising the market as a whole,
 - iii) limits the amount of money that is to be lent, whilst preventing banks acquiring more power,
 - iv) rebuilds consumer trust in banks due to an increased stability of the market,
- E. Having considered the possibility that the implementation of Basel III could lead to an increase in economic growth at a lower rate in the short run due to a decline in lending,



Lviv, October 2010

- F. Viewing with appreciation the fact that the resulting stability of credit facilities following Basel III could result in economic development in the long run and minimising social issues created in the short run, both benefiting the broader population,
 - G. Fully aware of the establishment of macro and micro prudential institutions such as the European Systemic Risk Board and the European Supervisory Authorities and overseeing financial institutions such as, the European Banking Authorities, and the European Securities and Market Authorities,
 - H. Affirming that Basel III is still enabling banks to take the riskiest investment in certain categories even if they might not have the according capital reserve necessary to safeguard this investment,
 - I. Keeping in mind the dynamics and constant changes in the financial markets and in the real economy,
 - J. Realising that banks close to bankruptcy have in recent times, often obtained bailouts by governmental organisations too easily, quickly and without repercussions,
 - K. Noting with regret that bonuses paid by many banks incentivise employees to focus too much on the quantity of loans or mortgages given out rather than ensuring low risk and high quality loans;
-
- 1. Urges EU Member States to adopt Basel III as the framework for a financial system preventing future financial crises;
 - 2. Calls upon the G20 Member States to follow the European Union in the adoption of Basel III in order to create financial and economic stability on a global level;
 - 3. Accepts that the negative consequences of regulations will be
 - a) outweighed by the benefits and the stability achieved,
 - b) minimised by ensuring efficient communication between financial institutions and a simplification of procedures;
 - 4. Calls for government assistance to release social pressure during the implementation period of Basel III through Central Banks of Member States or by establishing separate bodies to give out credits not supplied by the private market;
 - 5. Encourages the implementation of a gradual increase of the Basel III capital requirement, through the usage of a low fixed rate increase matched to the rate of economic growth;
 - 6. Supports the newly adopted 'European Financial Supervision Package', which oversees the stability of the financial system in order to be able to smoothly implement Basel III;
 - 7. Calls for a better differentiation of risks in Basel III characterised through increased precision and accuracy in risk analysis, thus allowing for a better capital reserve system, which diminishes the possibility of bankruptcy;
 - 8. Encourages the EU to implement a new bonus payment policy by;



Lviv, October 2010

- a) ensuring bonuses are paid accordingly to the successful repayment of the loan, not as a result of the completion of a loan agreement,
 - b) affirming that bonuses paid to employees must be directly proportional to the profit and inversely proportional to the level of risk of the loan, to ensure reasoned rationale for the awarding of bonuses,
 - c) applying appropriate sanctions to banking employees which insist on a sustaining of the previous bonus regime;
9. Endorses a more stringent bailout policy in the future by:
- a) providing bailouts solely to banks requiring it due to reasons beyond the banks' control,
 - b) creating a controlling institution that will analyse the profiles of the banks and observe the spending process of bailout money,
 - c) applying relatively long term high interest rates to the bailout transactions thus ensuring that both the banks and the governments receive benefits in the short and long-run respectively.



Lviv, October 2010

INFORMATION SHEET

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Real market vs. financial market

The real economy concerns the trading of concrete products in the area of goods and services. A financial market, on the other hand, organises the trading of financial products such as bonds and currencies, derivatives and loans.

Economic growth vs economic development

Whereas economic growth is a concept encompassing the increase in GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita, i.e. material wealth, economic development is concerned represents a broader concept taking into account issues like health care, literacy rate, infant mortality and the like.

Risk-weighted assets

An asset is everything that is owned by an entity, for example a bank. A risk-weighted asset has been ranked according to the risk that the asset decreases in value.

Capital requirement

With the Basel regulation (Basel I, Basel II, Basel III) comes along a capital requirement for banks. They have to hold a minimum capital reserve in case their assets default, e.g. in case their investments get lost on the financial markets. The capital requirement is calculated on the basis of the risk-weighted assets, is therefore coupled with the level of risks attached to the investments a bank takes.

Interest rate

The price of a loan, the return on an investment

European Systemic Risk Board

The European Systemic Risk Board has the role of overseeing the stability of the financial system in Europe as a whole. Part of the European Financial Supervision Package from September 2010.

European Banking Authority

The European Banking Authority is a board that controls the EU's banking system.

The European Security and Market Authority

The European Security and Market Authority is a board that controls credit-rating agencies.



Lviv, October 2010

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

With the number of people in the EU aged 65 and above expected to grow by at least 35% by 2050, what should be done `to enable elderly persons to be full members of society for as long as possible` whilst considering the impact of Europe's ageing population?

Submitted by: Anna ATANASOVA (RU), Irakli CHIKAVA (GE), Lorenzo D'ERI (IT), Oleksandra GIPSH (UA), Dubravka GRUBIŠIĆ (HR), Mikkel HVEDING ERSDAL (NO), Julia HARTMANN (CH), Bernat JUST (ES), Melisa KUMAR (TR), Conall O'ROURKE (IE), Nastya SALASH (BY), Pedro TOVAR (PT), Danai TSELOU (GR), Marrtin VOKÁLEK (CZ), Sandra STOJANOVIĆ (Chairperson, RS)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Believing that the elderly should be an active part of society and have the human right of freedom of choice with respect to working beyond official retirement age,
- B. Alarmed by the marginalisation of elderly people and the lack of understanding between young and old,
- C. Recognising that life expectancy is rising and fertility rates are decreasing, creating a demographic shift from young to old,
- D. Emphasising the increase of depression and loneliness suffered by the elderly due to isolation from society,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the stereotypes that exist about elderly people at the workplace,
- F. Observing that if elderly people stay active, they will be less of a burden on society,
- G. Realising the financial difficulties faced by governments in Member States of the European Union (EU) in providing healthcare, state pensions and related services to an ever increasing elderly population,
- H. Fully aware of the negative effects that increasing the professionally inactive population will have on European economies,
- I. Deeply concerned by the expectations that the worker/dependant ratio, which is currently 4 to 1, may reach 2 to 1 by 2050,
- J. Fully aware that many elderly people want to continue to work after the official retirement age but that not all citizens of retirement age are able to or want to continue working,
- K. Aware of the need to incentivise businesses to employ senior citizens,



Lviv, October 2010

- L. Desiring that those who are incapable of continuing in their profession and are forced to retire still have the opportunity of other employment,
 - M. Fully believing in the inclusion of elderly people in the work place on a part time basis,
 - N. Acknowledging that due to the diversity of jobs no single ability test can cover all professions,
 - O. Noting with deep concern the lack of human resources and quality of elderly health care,
 - P. Recognising the desire of many young people to work,
 - Q. Taking into account the necessity for training of people who wish to work with the aged,
 - R. Expressing the hope of solving the problems of:
 - i) lack of available workforce in elderly health care,
 - ii) the unemployment of young people by employing young people to work with elderly;
1. Recommends the formation of full-day nurseries in Member States to provide parents with the opportunity to continue working whilst also raising children as part of pro-natal policies;
 2. Endorses the creation of local regional institutions with the help of EU grants, which provide social, cultural, physical and educational activities and volunteer work for elderly people with the aim of keeping them active and involved in society (e.g. Pro Seneca, Switzerland);
 3. Suggests the gradual rising of the retirement age according to life expectancy to reduce the fiscal pressure on the working population to provide for the retired;
 4. Urges the implementation of unified criteria that businesses must meet to fulfill the needs of the elderly workforce;
 5. Calls upon governments to introduce corporation tax reduction for businesses that employ elderly people;
 6. Recommends a cap on the maximum tax reduction receivable by any business in order to discourage discrimination towards young people;
 7. Calls for the establishment of an independent regulatory body with the purpose of observing, controlling and testing whether businesses are eligible for the above mentioned work scheme and preventing abuse of tax system;
 8. Suggests the introduction of a state-run educational course in Member States, through the usage of EU grants, that prepares young people for work with and looking after the elderly;
 9. Further requests the formation of an independent regulatory body that monitors the quality of the performance of those who are taking care of the elderly, as well as investigating possible cases of abuse;
 10. Has resolved to provide elderly people with the choice to continue their career after retirement age if able;
 11. Endorses the creation of continual assessments of the ability of above mentioned people to continue working.



Lviv, October 2010

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

In search of a practical reality for the continent's cities: How should future urban planning take place in Europe to best ensure environmental sustainability?

Submitted by: Ani CHKHIKVADZE (GE), João COSTA (PT), Philip DYSON (CH), Carmen GUZMAN GARCIA (ES), Valeryia HLUKHAVA (BY), Andreas Renaa KJØRSENG (NO), Samuel MUHSIN (CZ), Amilia MYLONA (GR), Roxane ORTS (FR), Rocco PASCALE (IT), Kateryna POPOVYCH (UA), Ekaterina RYABTSEVA (RU), Dora ŠERCAR (HR), Christian DREWS (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining sustainability as the capacity of a system to have solid and enduring foundations on which it can develop without compromising the needs of the future,
- B. Understanding urban planning as a holistic approach that takes into account social, economic, environmental, political and individual aspects when building and administering urban resources,
- C. Concerned about a lack of transparency and awareness in urban planning,
- D. Deeply concerned that presently urban development is determined more by economic strength, low-level corruption and nepotism than by environmental considerations,
- E. Aware of the limits in collaboration between public and private sectors,
- F. Noting a lack of organisation when investing in urban infrastructure,
- G. Observing a rapid growth of cities and an increase in their populations leading to a neglect of ecosystems and agricultural land,
- H. Approving zoning as a tool of urban planning by grouping certain areas of a city in specific functional areas in order to fulfil the structural needs,
- I. Bearing in mind that:
 - i) 50 % of car trips are shorter than 5 km,
 - ii) less than 10 % of passengers' journeys are conducted by public transport,
 - iii) passenger cars are expected to be responsible for 75 % of passenger kilometres travelled between 2000 and 2030 and that the total number is expected to grow by 42 %,
- J. Having observed a shortfall of the fast, efficient public mass transit, greatly limiting the potential improvement and expansion of urban areas and causing a greater need for car-based transport,
- K. Noting that the level of income influences the attitude of people towards green areas in the city,



Lviv, October 2010

- L. Noting with regret the absence of green open spaces and recreational zones in urban areas, which leads to a degradation of biodiversity,
 - M. Having studied the meteorological phenomenon of urban heat islands that are caused by large heat emissions and inefficient systems in urban areas,
 - N. Recognising that due to inefficient insulation, a great portion of the energy required to heat buildings is lost,
 - O. Deeply disturbed by the fact that the implementation of green technologies is severely hindered by bureaucratic processes;
1. Strongly supports the attempt to increase the population's ecological conscience by involving them more in decision-making processes concerning their urban environment through the
 - a) encouragement of collaboration between cities;
 - b) improvement of access to well-structured information on the development and planning decisions of local authorities;
 2. Calls upon local legislators to increase fees for littering and pollution;
 3. Proposes the establishment of a pan-European system for returning beverage containers that spans Europe using a deposit fee when purchasing the beverage that is returned upon returning the container;
 4. Calls upon local governments to proficiently regulate construction of separated districts and the urban sprawl through equal emphasis on economic, social and environmental factors;
 5. Proclaims a new strategy of urbanism based on:
 - a) the creation of additional pedestrian areas and cycleways,
 - b) increasing building density;
 - c) establishing reserve areas and supplementary parks to compensate for a future urban expansion in order to avoid the destruction of greenbelts;
 6. Introduces a Sustainable Urban Transport Plan (SUTP) which includes the following measures:
 - a) imposing higher taxes on non-eco-friendly cars;
 - b) setting higher prices for parking tickets in city centres;
 - c) providing cheap, regular and eco-friendly public transport with a broad range of destinations;
 - d) reducing the number of parking places, especially in the centre of the city;
 - e) supporting carpooling initiatives through advertisements;
 - f) encouraging the development of underground parking facilities in the areas surrounding city centres and suburban areas;
 7. Requests the imposition of additional taxes on households and businesses that consume more, and rewards for the businesses and households that consume less or use eco-friendly or energy saving solutions;



Lviv, October 2010

8. Endorses the need for EU member and neighbouring states to investigate new practices in renewable energy and green technologies such as innovative waste recycling techniques or biogas production plants in the sewers on a local level;
9. Calls for a pan-European monetary fund to aid governments and private entities in implementing projects such as:
 - a) pilot projects to gain proof for the value of bio mimicry following the example of floating houses, and midrise buildings modelled after termite mounds (saves 90% of energy in a building);
 - b) local government subsidies as incentives for citizens to employ efficient insulation, after-insulation procedures and urban agriculture;
 - c) the cultivation of plant life on previously unused space (e.g. rooftops/walls);
10. Strongly recommends public participation in recycling programs through the use of campaigns and small financial incentives or disincentives;
11. Recommends the creation of a think-tank and an online consultancy service to help companies reduce electricity-related greenhouse gases in buildings;
12. Further encourages collaboration of local authorities with pro-green architectural firms;
13. Suggests that local authorities across Europe follow the example of the ABUNDANCE Project in the UK to develop small-scale urban agricultural resources before providing larger subsidies and incentives for a wider-scale development.



Lviv, October 2010

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

How should European countries best approach gene technology in order to find the best balance between a positive contribution to society and potential ethical and ecological dangers?

Submitted by: Violeta BLAHUSCH (DE), Marco DE SCORDILLI (IT), Katie FALLON (IE), Kaja FJÆRTOFT (NO), Natalia KYRTATA (GR), Nicholas MOUNT (SE), Ingrid ÖÖVEL (EE), Alexander PETROV (RU), Paul ROGNON (FR), Jessica SALAMANCA (ES), Daniela SILVA (PT), Jana TRIUNOVIČ (NL), Abigail WOOD (UK), Lily ZECHNER (AT), Anastasiia IANOVYTSKA (Chairperson, UA)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Strongly believing that moral principles, values and religious beliefs should be respected in approaching gene technology (GT),
- B. Fully aware that GT can be abused,
- C. Deeply concerned that currently existing research regarding the consequences of using GT is insufficient,
- D. Keeping in mind the high financial costs of conducting genetic research,
- E. Deeply disturbed by the fact that the general public is not informed on the processes, risks, benefits and consequences of using GT,
- F. Alarmed by the lack of an applicable European Union (EU) Directive specifically related to genetic engineering and patents for such,
- G. Taking into consideration that GT policy differences between the EU and its external partners may compromise international trade,
- H. Noting with regret that in the field of GT, enterprises tend to prioritise economic benefits over ethical aspects and public interests,
- I. Noting with deep concern that private enterprises own over 75% of patents regarding GT,
- J. Defining genetic testing to comprise methods such as DNA forensics, paternity testing and the identification of predisposition towards heritable diseases,
- K. Fully believing that the lack of restriction on genetic testing raises new concerns referring to the privacy of genetic information,
- L. Deeply conscious that the disclosure of genetic test results may cause physiological distress in individuals,
- M. Observing that the decision to cultivate genetically modified (GM) crops falls under the competence of Members States,



Lviv, October 2010

- N. Viewing with appreciation the existing cooperation between the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) and the European Commission in creating guidelines on GM food products,
 - O. Emphasising that the use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) allows the production of better and greater quantities of quality crops,
 - P. Bearing in mind that 125 million hectares of GM crops were cultivated in 2009,
 - Q. Fully alarmed by the fact that genetic modification of plants for increasing their pest resistance may lead to the disruption of the food chain,
 - R. Deeply disturbed that the ability of GMOs to spread beyond their areas of cultivation and potentially contaminate wild populations by introducing engineered genes may result in higher susceptibility to widespread outbreak of plant diseases and pests,
 - S. Aware of the fact that the release of GMOs into the ecosystem may cause plants to reproduce with GM characteristics which will lead to bio farmers no longer being able to claim their products as organic,
 - T. Convinced that some risks of cultivating GMOs can be eliminated by applying the existing 10 year approval decision policy of the EU,
 - U. Having studied World Health Organisation's (WHO) guidelines on the potential of biotech crops to affect the public health sector,
 - V. Affirming the great potential gene technology has in saving human lives,
 - W. Deeply convinced that the society is not yet prepared for the controversial changes and consequences of such forms of gene technology as eugenics and human cloning;
1. Calls for the adoption of an EU legislative framework to determine the extent to which the use of GT should be permitted in the EU;
 2. Calls upon Member States to further identify which GT, from those permitted in the EU, is to be allowed in their respective countries;
 3. Affirms that the preservation of biodiversity should always remain one of the guiding principles in the development of policies regarding genetic engineering in plant and animal species;
 4. Requests that genetic testing may only be done for the purposes of forensic investigation or after obtaining DNA samples from individuals in person;
 5. Proclaims individuals' right to undergo genetic testing on a voluntary basis;
 6. Has resolved to increase the privacy of genetic information by:
 - a) allowing the confidential storage of genetic information for medical purposes only,
 - b) requesting genetic testing companies to destroy the copies of their results after submitting them to client;
 7. Confirms the right of individuals to know whether their genetic information is being stored, the purpose of storing this information and its location;



Lviv, October 2010

8. Further requests stronger enforcement of laws condemning companies or individuals that obtain or store genetic information without respecting the aforementioned conditions with penalties on a case by case basis;
9. Further resolves to ensure that genetic testing conducted for medical purposes will be followed by relevant counselling and support where necessary;
10. Invites the European Commission in cooperation with the EFSA to set up a granting scheme for all researchers dealing with the use of GMOs in food products;
11. Encourages discussions among Member States so as to determine a safe distance between GMO and non-GMO cultivating farms in order to allow the latter claim their status;
12. Calls for the establishment of a common EU labelling system for GM food products that would include a brief description of the purpose and process of genetic modification as well as the origin of the product;
13. Requests the food products imported from the European Economical Area (EEA) and other countries into the EU to be labelled according to the EU guidelines;
14. Further requests decreasing to 10 years the limit for intellectually exclusive rights held by enterprises regarding patents on GMOs;
15. Authorises scientific research regarding cloning of individual human organs with the exception of the brain;
16. Declares accordingly that cloning of a complete human organism and conducting of scientific research towards this objective should be strictly prohibited.



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

Facing the challenge of a globalised supply chain: What strategy should Europe adopt to ensure that products and their parts sold on the European market have been produced to proper labour and environmental standards?

Submitted by: Noah Jesunefe ADJONOYO (UA), Khatia BARBAKADZE (GE), Silvia Constantina Alexandra BOTA (RO), Margo CLAEYS (BE), Deniz ERTAN (TR), Carmen FERNANDEZ de PEÑARADA PAVON (ES), Julia GRIP (SE), Robbie HOLLIS (IE), Jonáš JELÍNEK (CZ), Villy KLADI (GR), Anna PLAUDIŅA (LV), Julian Michael POSCH (AT), Johanna REHN (FI), Katarzyna RZESZUTKO (PL), Monica BOȚA-MOISIN (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that certain companies trading within the European Union (EU) base their production facilities in less developed countries to exploit human and natural resources and enjoy economic advantages,
- B. Taking into consideration that many companies prioritise profit over upholding environmental and labour standards,
- C. Aware of the insufficient and inadequate enforcement of pre-existing laws, agreements, and treaties regulating labour and environmental standards,
- D. Emphasising the lack of effective, legally binding, standardised EU import regulations for goods produced in non-EU countries,
- E. Noting with regret that in order to attract foreign investment a number of less developed countries :
 - i) are not willing to set acceptable labour and environmental standards,
 - ii) do not proactively attempt to meet high standards already set,
- F. Noting with concern improper waste management and illegal waste and by- product disposal resulting in air, water and soil pollution,
- G. Deeply disturbed by the presence, in certain developing countries, of sub-standard working conditions such as unsafe working conditions, excessive overtime, and inadequate payment,
- H. Acknowledging that the existence of forced labour in developed and developing countries is violating basic human rights as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ILO's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work,
- I. Fully alarmed by the fact that one in six children in the world aged five to fourteen are engaged in child labour,
- J. Bearing in mind that poverty is one of the main causes of forced labour and child labour;



Lviv, October 2010

1. Calls upon companies trading within the EU to comply with fundamental labour and environmental standards as set by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC);
2. Authorises the issuance of EU certificates for companies which progressively apply the UNGC standards within a 7 year timeframe;
3. Supports the insertion of the certificate grade containing separate levels of environmental and labour standards on the product packaging so as to ensure that the consumer's choice of purchasing the respective product is based on full awareness of facts;
4. Encourages companies to adopt and develop Corporate Social Responsibility policies by rewarding adoption and progressive development with incentives such as revenue/import tax relief, staff training, and equipment loans;
5. Obliges companies to provide informative reports at regular intervals which reflect the progress of implementation of interventions to meet labour and environmental standards;
6. Further proclaims that the EU through its institutions will conduct random and regular inspections to ensure labour and environmental standards are achieved, and if necessary, impose penalties such as:
 - a) withdrawal of any incentives mentioned in operative clause 4 previously given or promised,
 - b) lowering of the certificate grade,
 - c) removal of the trade certificate;
7. Urges the enhancement of procedures for engagement between the EU and countries that have an inadequate framework for increasing labour and environmental through fostering constructive dialogue and exerting economic and political pressure;
8. Calls for increased cooperation between the EU and importing companies through the:
 - a) promotion of existing environmentally friendly technologies,
 - b) counselling of companies on environmental issues,
 - c) subsidising of the purchase and updating of their equipment in order to make it more environmentally friendly;
9. Affirms the necessity for non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and EU institutions to support syndicates and trade unions in their responsibilities to:
 - a) inform workers of their basic labour rights,
 - b) ensure the proper recognition of labour rights,
 - c) act as a representative of workers by facilitating negotiations with major stakeholders;
10. Strongly recommends the provision of focussed aid to developing and less developed countries where child labour remains a problem, in the form of:
 - a) educational infrastructure,
 - b) financial support for parents enrolling their children in school instead of exposing them to work;
11. Draws attention to the importance of raising wide-spread public awareness on forced and child labour issues with the assistance of NGOs and the ILO.



Lviv, October 2010

INFORMATION SHEET

THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS I

1. The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) incorporates principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. The ten principles of the UNGC enjoy universal consensus and derive from:
 - i) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
 - ii) The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at work,
 - iii) The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,
 - iv) The UN Convention against Corruption.
2. The concept of "corporate responsibility" encompasses the commitment of the company to contribute to global sustainable development by taking economic, ecological and social objectives into consideration as well as working and communicating with internal and external stakeholders.
3. The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a specialized agency of the UN devoted to advancing opportunities for women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equity, security and human dignity. Its main aims are to promote rights at work, encourage decent employment opportunities, enhance social protection and strengthen dialogue in handling work-related issues.



Lviv, October 2010

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Walking the paths of history towards a common future: How to pave the way for a completion of economic and political transformation in Eastern Europe?

Submitted by: Andreas HADJIMITIS (CY), Ida ANDERZON (SE), Ipek OZSOY (TR), Julia FISCHMANN (AT), Ariadne FRANGI (BE), Nives KAPROCKI (RS), Raul PERSA (RO), Maëlys BIBAL (FR), Sandra HARNEY (IE), Friedrich Clemens PÜTTMANN (DE), Karlis CAUNE (LV), Rosanna IRVINE (GB), Eric KATSKOWSKI (Vice-President, EE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Considering the Eastern European states to be defined as countries which were once under the control of another socialist or closely related regime,
- B. Affirming that Russia is not part of Eastern Europe but has influence over Eastern European countries,
- C. Deeply regretting the high percentage of unemployment in Eastern Europe,
- D. Keeping in mind that “brain-drain” is caused by a lack of opportunities, fear of poverty and underdeveloped social welfare systems in Eastern Europe,
- E. Recognising the lack of access to top-quality education in Eastern European countries which contributes to maintaining the gap between developed and less developed countries,
- F. Noting with regret that many local Eastern European businesses find it hard to compete in their own countries with globalised companies and can often go out of business,
- G. Bearing in mind that the oppression of civil society and democratic opposition constitutes an obstacle to complete political transformation in Eastern European countries,
- H. Observing that certain elections in Eastern Europe countries fail to meet standards for democratic elections,
- I. Further noting that bureaucratic confidentiality prevents the provision of current EU statute law from being effective,
- J. Fully aware that the shadow economy in Eastern European countries is detrimental to progress, causes governments lose revenue due to unpaid taxes and facilitates money laundering,
- K. Having considered the reciprocal mistrust that stems from fear and poor understanding of differences between the Eastern and Western European countries in terms of culture, political situation, historical context and negative stereotypes,
- L. Re-affirming that both Eastern Europeans and Western Europeans find it hard to get access to fully rounded and unbiased information on Eastern Europe because of the lack of international media coverage,



Lviv, October 2010

- M. Further noting that the lack of collaboration between Eastern and Western European states leads to poor communication and hinders joint-development,
 - N. Expecting that diverse ethnic groups are conscious of their cultural identity and fear the loss of this identity in favour of stable political transformation,
 - O. Observing that the transition from the socialist regime left Eastern European governmental policy and bureaucracy unchanged and resulted in large scale inefficiency,
 - P. Regretting Eastern European dependency upon EU-financial aid;
1. Supports the development of tertiary industry in Eastern Europe through:
 - a) encouraging the EU to designate a fraction of the European Investment Fund specifically for Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises in Eastern Europe;
 - b) investment from the European Investment Bank into creating further employment opportunities in tertiary sectors;
 - c) pan-European networking and seminars;
 2. Further requests EU experts to offer consultation services for Eastern European companies who find it hard to be competitive in their current markets;
 3. Has resolved to support the competitiveness of small local businesses and entrepreneurs by endorsing anti-trust laws and offering subventions for local companies;
 4. Calls for the provision of a fund to be made available to all children within Eastern Europe to ensure free primary education, which at the point of use would be supported by a system of financial incentives and penalties to encourage full 9-year participation in the scheme;
 5. Urges the EU to work in conjunction with existing European human rights legislation (i.e. Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) to designate a regulatory body to enforce these measures creating a proper democratic process in Eastern European especially with regard to election processes;
 6. Recommends the EU to change the bureaucratic confidentiality laws surrounding the European law on auditors so that fraud and corruption can be properly held to account and therefore be reduced in line with the aims set up in the Treaty of Maastricht;
 7. Emphasises the importance of cooperation between law-enforcement institutions throughout the whole of Europe to combat problems of organised crime;
 8. Encourages countries to include the same basic knowledge about Europe and intercultural competences into their education systems, thereby preventing mistrust and leading to collaboration;
 9. Suggests further implementation and actualisation of cultural interaction programmes throughout the whole of Europe to further educate the general public about the cultural diversity of Europe;
 10. Expresses its hope that through collaboration with official Western European consultants, Eastern European bureaucratic apparatus would become more efficient;



Lviv, October 2010

11. Urges Eastern European universities to become fully involved in the Bologna Process, and be more career-oriented through the implementation of more vocational courses;
12. Proclaims that European identity and national identity are not mutually exclusive;
13. Affirms that attempts to develop a strong cultural European identity can be facilitated through cultural exchange programmes such as EYP or the Erasmus programme.



Lviv, October 2010

14.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS II

**In view of complaints regarding freedom of the press in Eastern Europe:
how should the continent's stakeholders seek to ensure that developing
democracies have a free and unfettered press?**

Submitted by: Carlota ALONSO PARDAL (ES), Jeroen BLOM (NL), Katerina Bodouroglou (GR), Diana BUTA (RO), Manfredi DANIELIS (IT), Orhun GURAL (TR), Evie Kaar (IE), Kateryna KALENDRUZ (UA), Agata KRUCZYK (PL), Jiří POUR (CZ), Andrew ROBINSON (CH), Ellen Tvedt SOLBERG (NO), Mariam TIRKIA (GE), Jerome VERSE (BE), Maria MANOLESCU (Vice-President, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the high level of media censorship in Eastern European countries such as Belarus and Russia,
- B. Deeply concerned by the high level of corruption in social and governmental structures that hinders the development of democracy in the aforementioned countries,
- C. Acknowledging the importance of social progress and of the development of democratic principles in Eastern Europe,
- D. Taking into account that approaches taken towards ensuring freedom of the press in Western Europe have a limited impact on Eastern European societies due to the differing mentalities and values,
- E. Aware of draft law submissions by NGOs regarding freedom of press,
- F. Having observed the lack of cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organisations (NGOs),
- G. Fully alarmed by recent violent attacks against journalists and NGO representatives covering controversial issues,
- H. Confident that ensuring press freedom in developing democracies can only be achieved via long term solutions,
- I. Noting that both the state influence and the unbalanced concentration of ownership are factors leading to censorship,
- J. Affirming the necessity of accessibility to foreign press as a means to broaden the public's awareness of political and current affairs issues and differing points of views,
- K. Emphasises the importance of the internet in providing the public with diverse information and ideas,



Lviv, October 2010

- L. Deeply conscious that economic sanctions against governments for breaches of freedom of the press laws would ultimately affect citizens;
1. Encourages the wide use of English as a foreign language in schools in order to facilitate international communication;
 2. Recommends the promotion of democratic values via educational and civil campaigns aiming to eradicate corruption;
 3. Supports the establishment of national conferences and youth forums to be held in the native language of the respective countries;
 4. Encourages journalists and representatives of EU candidate countries to attend forums on matters of freedom of press;
 5. Supports the rights of media to free access to all internal and external sources of information;
 6. Calls for Member States of the EU to enforce and adapt relevant legislation regarding freedom of the press;
 7. Recommends non Member States to ensure internal law compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on matters related to freedom of press;
 8. Further recommends the enforcement of laws prohibiting the abuse of position or function within the common market in order to avoid it leading to censorship;
 9. Authorises the inclusion of a clause in the EU membership criteria, stating that free and unfettered press is a necessary component of any prospective EU Member State;
 10. Requests the establishment of independent public media financed by standardised subsidies, and controlled by independent managers designated by a special council of acknowledged media experts;
 11. Calls for the creation of a European online youth magazine that would:
 - a) offer journalistic experience to youth,
 - b) be edited and managed by volunteers,
 - c) encourage youngsters to express opinions and ideas in a free and uncensored manner,
 - d) acknowledge outstanding articles by including them in a biannual anthology of articles;
 12. Urges the creation of an investigative body that will
 - a) be managed and funded by the EU,
 - b) consist of representatives of EU countries and members of the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE),
 - c) encourage the professional development of journalists by facilitating their work and better acquainting them with the investigative nature of press,
 - d) offering journalists legal protection and security by covering their legal expenses in trials at the Court of Human Rights or the European Court of Justice,



Lviv, October 2010

- e) give recognition to journalists fighting for freedom of press,
 - f) publish biannual reports regarding the intervention of corruption in the media;
13. Notes that regional instruments, Parliamentarians and public authorities must have limited intervention capacity towards legislation regarding the finances, the control and the freedom of the press;
14. Calls upon NGOs to:
- a) raise awareness on the current situation of press freedom,
 - b) provide Member States' governments with outcomes of researches and advice on the legal framework regarding the aforementioned issue;
15. Calls for further promotion of financial benefits of unfettered press in order to support and motivate people in their demand for a free and independent media;
16. Further recommends that pressure be put on governmental authorities so as to ensure an unfettered press;
17. Trusts that diversity in media can be achieved by:
- a) offering business incentives to internet providers to invest in Eastern Europe so as to ensure widespread internet access and infrastructure,
 - b) providing developing Eastern European countries with the necessary materials and facilities for the development of widescale telecommunications networks;
18. Welcomes the 2011 Eastern European Press Freedom awards that support journalists who seek to promote freedom of press in Eastern Europe.



Lviv, October 2010

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

Europe`s industrial shortfall: As the Chinese and Indian economies continue to develop, should Europe seek to reassess its approach to the heavy industry sector?

Submitted by: Rosaura CONTI (IT), Andreas DAMTSAS (CY), Carlo ECKERT (DE), Melina FRANGI (BE), Maria GOVORUKHINA (RU), Hannes LÜNING (SE), Morgan McDONAGH (IE), Mathilde MEHREN (NO), Sérgio MOREIRA (PT), Romain PUIDUPIN (FR), Madis VASAR (EE), Mia WESSELS (NL), Dominik DRASNAR (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasising Europe`s needs to halt the long-term decline of heavy industry,
- B. Fully alarmed by the depletion of natural resources in Europe since the 1980s,
- C. Realising that this resource shortage is leading to a dependence on foreign actors,
- D. Noting with regret the uncontrolled pollution caused by the heavy industry sector,
- E. Believing that closer diplomatic ties between Europe and Asia are needed,
- F. Observing that certain geographic areas have the potential to become specialised producers for a variety of reasons,
- G. Confident that by acting as a role-model Europe has the capacity to influence the position of Asia on environmental and human rights issues,
- H. Convinced that a balance can be achieved between economic growth and environmental sustainability,
- I. Emphasising that Europe is incapable of competing with China and India on a cost basis,
- J. Having considered the positive and negative aspects of the European Union`s (EU) 20-20-20 targets of a reduction in greenhouse gases, an improvement in energy efficiency and an increase in usage of renewable energies by 20%,
- K. Approving of the CONCERTO initiative promoting the synergy between social, economic and environmental benefits combining energy efficiency with renewable resources at a community level,
- L. Acknowledging that high levels of education are one of Europe`s strengths,
- M. Welcoming the first EU - China High Level Cultural Forum which provides for a framework for open dialogue on the values, foundations, social and cultural concerns of both the EU and China



Lviv, October 2010

1. Urges Europe to establish closer diplomatic ties with China, India and other emerging economies;
2. Calls for the development of modern high-tech industries in Europe, harnessing the intellectual and technological capacities of Europe;
3. Encourages Europe to become energy independent by:
 - a) investing in research on renewable energies,
 - b) requesting an increase in the usage of renewable energy;
4. Strongly condemns protectionist policies which affects the importation of certain goods to Europe;
5. Supports the implementation and further development of a system of grants and incentives on both national and EU-levels to ease the upgrade of existing factories to high-tech, sustainable plants;
6. Encourages the establishment of a pan-European network of technological research centres;
7. Calls for the combination of new high-tech and traditional heavy industries which would result in:
 - a) a more economically independent Europe,
 - b) a cleaner, greener and more sustainable future;
8. Encourages China to reduce the deliberate undervaluing of the Yuan and to hold more Euro reserves;
9. Demands greater research and development be undertaken in emerging and sustainable industries such as nanotechnology, biotechnology, energy production and recycling facilities in Europe;
10. Accepts that despite a relatively high level of education in Europe further improvements can be made, particularly in the areas of science, engineering and mathematics;
11. Hoping to achieve a greener and more sustainable Europe through public-private partnerships such as Factories of the Future, Energy-efficient Buildings and Green Cars.



Lviv, October 2010

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

In light of recent French moves to repatriate Roma, what should be done to ensure that minority communities of Europe have equal rights all over Europe?

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The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the failure of several European countries to ratify various international Human Rights agreements,
- B. Acknowledging the possibility that certain cultures and traditions of minority communities may at times contradict a Member States' laws,
- C. Recognising that minority communities often lack proper and full representation and proportional power in national political systems,
- D. Deeply concerned by the perceived loss of cultural identity within some minority communities,
- E. Alarmed by the increasing spread of xenophobia in Europe,
- F. Aware of the alarming communication barrier within certain minority communities and the need for basic language skills as a pre-requisite for entry to the labour market,
- G. Observing that some minorities do not have the desire to learn the most widely spoken language of their country,
- H. Fully aware that non-participation in the labour market by some minority communities prevents them from actively and successfully taking part in society,
- I. Taking into account that the difficulties in obtaining employment by minority communities often results in such communities being forced to accept sub-standard working conditions and the risk of exploitation by employers,
- J. Deeply conscious that European social aid to minority groups is currently insufficient;

1. Urges all EU Member States to comply with all human rights agreements involving minorities through the usage of a social equality fund;
2. Emphasises that national laws should be valued above the customs and traditions of minority communities;
3. Approves the offering of aid to political parties and organisations representing minorities;
4. Draws attention to the need for the preservation of minority groups cultures by:
 - a) organising cultural events;
 - b) voluntary language classes in all official minority languages;
5. Calls for EU funded advertising campaigns in conjunction with local media in an effort to promote understanding and equality;
6. Calls for the provision of free language classes for minority groups in majority languages with incentives to attend;
7. Authorises the setting of minimum minority employment quotas amongst European countries;
8. Approves the implementation of larger penalties for employers who fail to pay minority employees the legal minimum wage;
9. Calls for the creation of a body that will supervise:
 - a) the number, amount and usage of subsidies awarded to benefactors of the social equality fund;
 - b) the adherence of Member States and companies to quotas and minimum wage rules;
10. Recommends the creation of social programs to ensure acceptance of minorities into mainstream society through methods such as:
 - a) the use of social workers to inform minorities of the benefits of education and legal documents;
 - b) providing help to the members of minority communities in finding places to live.



Lviv, October 2010

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

With human trafficking being the most common form of modern slavery and the fastest growing criminal industry in the world, how can European states, NGOs and the continents' youth work together to address the problem in the countries of origin, such as Ukraine, as well as within the European Union?

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The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Defining trafficking in human beings (THB) as the recruitment, transportation or delivery of a person, by means of threat, use of force, other forms of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation,
- B. Bearing in mind the fact that THB may occur for various purposes such as sexual exploitation, forced labour and organ trade,
- C. Noting that the European Union (EU) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights upholds the rights to freedom, dignified and non-discriminatory employment, standardised working conditions, psychological and physical balance and the right to personal development and fulfilment,
- D. Recognising a socio-economic pattern in THB victims that provokes the pursuit of higher living standards outside of their countries of origin, resulting in vulnerable and easily influenced targets for human trafficking,
- E. Observing the aforementioned socio-economic pattern to be exhibited by:
 - i) the presence of relatively high rates of unemployment and poverty in the home country,
 - ii) lack of awareness of THB reality,
 - iii) lack of concrete possibilities and personal ambitions regarding the improvement of one's economical status,
- F. Fully aware that THB emanates from countries that are facing fragile political conditions such as conflicts of war, and is often reinforced by financial and political corruption,
- G. Noting the bureaucratic difficulties of legal migration such as long visa procedures and prohibitive financial requirements for gaining residence and work permits,
- H. Alarmed by the THB victims' physical and psychological health issues and how these can negatively affect their lives,
- I. Taking into account the existence of a THB market which provides commercialised sexual services and cheap labour as a commodity and is often linked to other organised crime networks,



Lviv, October 2010

- J. Clarifies that THB is a complex phenomenon which may involve different countries of origin, of transit and of destination or a single country for all phases,
 - K. Having observed the lack of information, lack of awareness and low number of testimonies among THB actors, especially in rural areas, which complicates the prosecution of offenders and leads to social prejudice against the victims,
 - L. Emphasising the importance of the already existing informative initiatives and incentive programs such as the Blue Heart Campaign and the Daphne Program,
 - M. Noting with deep concern that the differing border controls, technological levels and lack of identification standards in countries of origin, transit and destination have a negative impact on trafficking rates,
 - N. Fully aware that the current legislation in place concerning trafficking in most countries is difficult to implement and often involves victim being unjustly prosecuted in the countries of destination;
1. Encourages the creation of social reintegration centres, to work alongside existing services, to provide social protection for victims and their families in both countries of origin and that of destination, such as:
 - a) physical and psychological treatments if necessary;
 - b) support during the whole prosecution procedure;
 - c) free hotlines allowing the victims and those associated with victims to report the situation;
 2. Recommends a medical examination to be provided as soon as a THB victim is identified and for it to be repeated one year later, regardless of the country the victim is in,
 3. Further encourages the implementation of legislative measures in all European states to protecting the potential victims of trafficking by:
 - a) legalising the sale of sexual services;
 - b) criminalising the purchase of sexual services;
 4. Calls for more severe punishments for those involved in any stage of THB;
 5. Urges the foundation of the Pan-European Employment Control Organisation (PECO) with divisions in each country that will cooperate with national employment centres in order to facilitate:
 - a) the search of suitable job opportunities in the country of origin;
 - b) the prevention of illegal employment in countries of destination by simplifying the process of obtaining work permits;
 6. Further requests the implementation of necessary technological control devices at both nautical and land border check points;
 7. Supports the standardisation of biometrical passports within the EU and outside its borders;
 8. Calls upon Member States to establish organ donation as a post-death standard procedure:
 - a) for all individuals aged over eighteen unless a specific physical integrity preservation request has been made;
 - b) for all individuals aged under eighteen only with approval of the legal guardians;



Lviv, October 2010

9. Calls for the cooperation between Europol, Interpol and local authorities in the combat against THB by exchanging documents, methods, toolkits and databases, in order to ease the procedure of identifying the victim;
10. Further requests the removal of prostitution references from the THB victims' criminal records in order to avoid discrimination on the labour market;
11. Approves the sharing of the aforementioned criminal records with Europol, Interpol, local authorities and Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) only upon special request;
12. Urges all Member States to raise public awareness on THB by providing information to security personnel, local authorities, judicial institutions, embassies and new generations through:
 - a) educational programmes, aimed at providing citizens with a knowledge of their rights;
 - b) mass media such as television, newspapers, radio and conscientious advertisements;
 - c) campaigns aiming to promote organ donation;
 - d) the continued contribution of existing organisations such as the Daphne Program, Blue Heart Campaign and other NGOs.



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