



XII CZECH FORUM

— Jihlava —

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

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

Perils of the mind: Considering the increasing levels of anxiety, depression and suicidal tendencies among young people, what steps should the EU take in order to ensure the stability of youth's mental health and erase the social stigma around mental illnesses?

Submitted by: Patrik HOUZAR (CZ), Petra KMONÍČKOVÁ (CZ), Tereza KOŠAŘOVÁ (CZ), Adam KRAUS (CZ), Viet Tiep NGUYEN (CZ), Nelly NOVOTNÁ (CZ), Kateřina SILNÁ (CZ), Lilly SPIEGLOVÁ (CZ), Jakub ŠVANTER (CZ), Trang Thuy TRINH (CZ), Linh Vu THAO (CZ), Otakar Beneš (Chairperson, CZ), Samuel Muhsin (Chairperson, CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that the youth aged 15–24¹ feels uncomfortable with admitting experiencing mental health issues, which are often caused by:
 - i) social stigma and inequality inflicted on mentally ill people,
 - ii) unrecognition of mental illnesses as serious health conditions,
- B. Deeply concerned by the pressure being exerted on the youth by society, their personal environment, and themselves, potentially leading to mental illnesses,
- C. Recognising the insufficient amount of Mental Health Centres (MHC), mainly those specialising in children and youth, which are of special importance for prevention, as one of the main reasons of the issue²,
- D. Taking into account the insufficient prevention of mental illnesses and lack of education of the general public about the related issues,
- E. Fully alarmed by the misuse of certain types of drugs treating mental illnesses, especially addictive medications such as Valium³,
- F. Fully aware of the lack of a unified legal framework setting the standards for help given to mentally ill people,
- G. Emphasising the need for further clarification of what is considered a mental illness and what is not;

¹ [Assembly resolution A/RES/56/117, United Nations, 2001](#)

² [Investing in youth mental health is a best buy, Patrick D McGorry, Rosemary Purcell, Ian B Hickie and Anthony F Jorm, 2007](#)

³ [Addiction to Diazepam, Barry M. Maletzky & James Klotter, 1976.](#)

1. Calls upon the Member States to set up campaigns, which would elevate the knowledge about mental health issues amongst the general public under a framework defined by a specifically established committee of experts, which would consist:
 - a) the promotion of already existing projects relevant to the issue and websites raising awareness about mental illnesses and showing people how to maintain good mental health,
 - b) academic and public lectures given by people who overcame the illnesses,
 - c) informing the general public about the seriousness and specifics of mental illnesses;
2. Strongly recommends the implementation of educational programmes provided by relevant NGOs to the youth, in order to educate them on how to deal with stress and handle the pressure of their environment;
3. Supports Member States in prevention of mental illnesses, in order to lower the negative impact caused by mental illnesses by:
 - a) an increase of the number of experts on mental illnesses in schools,
 - b) an expansion of existing facilities focusing on dealing with mental illnesses,
 - c) a promotion of the role of family values,
 - d) an enhancement of the contemporary positive influence of environment;
4. Recommends that Member States impose further restrictions on drug prescriptions in order to lower the dependency on addictive substances;
5. Further recommends Member States to establish a legal framework for resolving issues related to mental illnesses in order to ensure the quality of treatment and living standards of people suffering with mental illnesses, which would result in:
 - a) an establishment of standards for dealing with mental illnesses,
 - b) determination of subsidies granted to mentally ill people treated by experts.

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

Collision of cultures: In the light of the European migration crisis, what measures should be adopted in order to ease the tension among the various cultural and religious groups while facilitating better integration of the immigrants into the European society?

Submitted by: David DOBÁŠ (CZ), Matěj DUDÁK (CZ), Petr FAIGL (CZ), Yulia GALANTSEVA (CZ), Anežka HLINOVSKÁ (CZ), Zuzana JEŽKOVÁ (CZ), Filip MALÝ (CZ), Michaela SRPOVÁ (CZ), Karolína TROCHTOVÁ (CZ), Lucie UCHYTILOVÁ (CZ), Hana VOBĚRKOVÁ (CZ), Filip Jiroušek (Chairperson, CZ), Jana Soukupová (Chairperson, CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by the Common Basic Principles¹ for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU, especially that about Employment, Education and Accommodation,
- B. Having studied that more than 750.000 immigrants² have arrived to the EU from the Middle East and Northern Africa between January and October 2015 and the number is expected to be over 1 million by the end of the year,
- C. Alarmed by the low living conditions in the overcrowded refugee camps, lack of privacy and insufficient provided coverage of the basic human needs,
- D. Observing that the unsuccessful integration is often caused by the disproportionate relocation of the immigrants on both Member State and the EU level, which, among others, leads to creation of ghettos in big cities,
- E. Fully aware of the collision of cultures caused by different social backgrounds, which often results in prejudice,
- F. Deeply disturbed that the citizens of Member States are being misled by unverified media sources that are supporting fear and xenophobia and could lead to creation of radical parties,
- G. Deeply concerned that integration is being hindered by European citizens' fear of:
 - i) terrorism, fuelled by the recent attacks all over the world,
 - ii) increase of violence, due to the fact that the refugees are fleeing from a warzone,

¹ Common Basic Principles tackle the issues of how to integrate immigrants into European society, Justice and Home Affairs Council <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/the-eu-and-integration/eu-actions-to-make-integration-work>

² Migrant crisis: Migration to Europe explained in graphics, BBC, November 2015 – <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

- iii) potential health issues, caused by the lack of health check on the European borders,
- H. Aware of the fact that language barrier is an obstacle for proper integration into European society,
- I. Taking into account that possible reasons of unemployment of the immigrants are prejudices of the employers, especially in cases of immigrants from Muslim countries³,
- J. Noting with regret that many immigrants are incapable of finding higher-rated jobs, even though they often have the appropriate qualification⁴;
1. Calls upon Member States to implement common guidelines for the refugee camps which will set the same basic living conditions in camps all over the EU;
 2. Recommends Member States to set up more places for refugees to live in the municipalities with population between 20.000 to 300.000 in order to prevent the unequal allocation aimed mainly at big cities;
 3. Requests Member States to perform compulsory health checks on the borders as well as professional psychological support for the refugees in camps;
 4. Invites the Member States to provide the public with more data related to European migration crisis, creating more sources of reliable information;
 5. Urges Member States to provide education to both European citizens and immigrants side-by-side in order to ensure mutual cultural understanding, through several steps, such as:
 - a) education campaigns in schools, focused on understanding of the cultural differences,
 - b) workshops in refugee camps, focused on European society and values,
 - c) debates with experts on integration and immigrants for public;
 6. Recommends Member States to increase the number of police forces in the streets, in accordance with their respective regulations, as a short-term solution after Paris attacks in order to maintain security therein;
 7. Emphasises the importance of implementation of free intensive language courses taught by volunteers, state workers, and already integrated refugees, for both the asylum seekers and those with permission to stay;
 8. Supports Member States in integration of immigrants' children into local schools in order to help the youngsters to learn the language⁵;
 9. Encourages employment of legal immigrants by:
 - a) free requalification courses,
 - b) tax benefits to the employers,
 - c) introduction of suitable governmental job opportunities;
 10. Appreciates founding of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund to help deal with the immigrant crisis.

³ Unemployment among immigrants in European labour markets: an analysis of origin and destination effects, Fleischmann & Dronkers, 2010 - <http://apps.eui.eu/Personal/Dronkers/articles/Work2010.pdf>

⁴ Many immigrants in Europe struggling to move out of low-skilled jobs, Migration Policy Institute, November 2014 <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/many-immigrants-europe-struggling-move-out-low-skilled-jobs-european-governments-have>

⁵ Integrating Immigrant Children into Schools in Europe, European Commission, 2009, - http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/101EN.pdf

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

A sting of controversy: With anti-vaccination movements on the rise, and a great variability in vaccination programmes across the Member States, what should be the EU's strategy on disease prevention?

Submitted by: Jakub DRAHORÁD (CZ), Dominik HÁNA (CZ), Daniel KAROL (CZ), Michael KOZÁK (CZ), Martina KROA (CZ), Alžběta KRYŠTOFOVÁ (CZ), Kateřina LESÁKOVÁ (CZ), Tomáš MARTÁK (CZ), Anastázie RAINISCHOVÁ (CZ), Barbora VAŠKOVÁ (CZ), Lena STREHMANN (Vice-President, AT), Klára SCHOLLEOVÁ (Chairperson, CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing that the distrust in vaccination has risen from 10% in 2005 to 40% in 2010,
- B. Emphasising that thanks to widespread vaccination, diseases like smallpox could have been fully eradicated and Europe was able to turn into a polio-free continent,
- C. Bearing in mind that since 2000, 440 million children were vaccinated globally and an estimated 6 million deaths were avoided,
- D. Aware of the lack of a common European system of mandatory vaccinations,
- E. Expressing its appreciation of the EU's positive stance on vaccination,
- F. Taking into account that everyone should have the right to refuse a medical treatment,
- G. Alarmed by the fact that unvaccinated citizens endanger herd immunity,
- H. Fully aware of the fact that the public's opinion on vaccination is affected by:
 - i) the ideas spread by anti-vax movements,
 - ii) a general lack of interest in vaccination,
- I. Having considered the fact that religious beliefs might prevent citizens from vaccinating,
- J. Deeply conscious about the possible side effects of some vaccinations,
- K. Deeply concerned by the disinformation of the general public about the side effects of some vaccines,
- L. Noting with deep concern the lack of uniformity in the relationships between doctors and their patients, resulting in

some doctors not sharing all medical information available with their patients and not respecting their opinions;

1. Requests the establishment of an official EU website as a reliable source of vaccination-connected information that is based on scientific research;
2. Further requests improvement of education of the general public, especially young people and parents, about vaccination-related topics by e. g. distributing leaflets in hospitals and medical institutions;
3. Recommends Member States to implement a coherent mandatory vaccination policy in order to support the European herd immunity;
4. Further recommends Member States' governments to increase the monthly health insurance fees for citizens voluntarily rejecting mandatory vaccinations, as these citizens are at a higher risk of a disease outbreak and thus might have higher spendings on medical treatment;
5. Encourages the Member States' health secretaries to introduce an official vaccination reminder system that would inform citizens about the need of a revaccination via SMS or email;
6. Invites the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to introduce a system for the collection of vaccination data from doctors to enable a long-term monitoring and research on the topic of herd immunity;
7. Further invites the ECDC to organise mandatory communication seminars on the topic of vaccinations for doctors conducted by specialists on vaccination, communication and psychology in order to improve the doctor-patient relationship.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Rebuilding the Union? The credibility and functionality of European institutions has been shaken greatly, which was brought to light by the historically lowest turnout in 2014 European Parliament elections. What institutional changes can be implemented to bring back the citizens' trust in European institutions?

Submitted by: Petr MIZERA (CZ), Jan JIRAN (CZ), Petr SEDLÁK (CZ), Lucie ČERNÁ (CZ), Ondřej VOPAT (CZ), Marek VYBÍRAL (CZ), Eliška KRŮČKOVÁ (CZ), Karolína KYNCLOVÁ (CZ), Ivana MADEJOVÁ (Chairperson, CZ), Panagiotis CHATZISTRATIS (Chairperson, GR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the historically lowest turnout of 42,61% of the total number of voters in the 2014 European Parliament (EP) elections¹,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that many populist parties take advantage of the lack of information about the European Union (EU) to gain power on the national as well as the European level,
- C. Observing the lack of citizens' trust in EU institutions, especially in countries such as Greece, Spain and the UK, according to Eurostat²,
- D. Deeply concerned about the increasing number of extremist right-wing parties³ which got elected into the EP,
- E. Noting with regret that many people are not informed enough about the technicalities of the functioning of the EU,
- F. Taking note of the fact that European citizens do not see the immediate impact of the work done by the EU because of the complexity of the legislation process, which can take up to several years,
- G. Realising the current financial situation within the EU, which has left Member States split into creditors and debtors,
- H. Taking into consideration the public dissatisfaction with the harsh austerity measures the EU imposed on debtor countries in order to tackle the financial crisis,

¹ Turnout of the 2014 Parliament elections, European Parliament, 2014, <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/elections2014-results/en/turnout.html>

² Level of Citizens' confidence in EU institutions, Eurostat, 2015, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/tgm/table.do?tab=table&init=1&language=en&pcode=tsdgo510&plugin=1>

³ Eurosceptic party seats in European Parliament, The Economist, 2014, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/graphicdetail/2014/05/daily-chart-16?fsrc=scn/fb/wl/dc/acertainideaofdisunion>

- I. Keeping in mind the European Citizen's Initiative (ECI)⁴ as a means for European citizens to propose legislation;
 1. Invites national governments to use media campaigns and launch informative websites about the EP in order to ameliorate transparency in its activities and decision-making procedures;
 2. Calls upon the European Commission to fund educational and informative programmes in schools, such as seminars;
 3. Endorses that national governments, in cooperation with the EU information offices in the respective country, provide educational materials about the EU to schools;
 4. Suggests that Member States further advertise the EP elections through state media;
 5. Calls for all Member States to modernise their voting procedures of the EP elections by:
 - a) introducing e-voting,
 - b) allowing citizens to vote even if they do not reside in their country of origin;
 6. Strongly recommends that the European Commission alters the conditions under which ECI works in order to stimulate broader citizens' participation by reducing:
 - a) the number of signatures from 1 million to 75.000,
 - b) the number of Member States from 7 to 4.

⁴ ECI: A European citizens' initiative is an invitation to the European Commission to propose legislation on matters where the EU has competence to legislate. A citizens' initiative has to be backed by at least one million EU citizens, coming from at least 7 out of the 28 Member States, European Commission, <http://ec.europa.eu/citizens-initiative/public/basic-facts>

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

Right for a family: With same-sex parental adoption being legally recognised in 14 European countries and heavily opposed in others, what stance should the EU take on the matter?

Submitted by: Silvio BÓRIK (CZ), Jan BOUZEK (CZ), Samuel GALAN (CZ), Hana GROHOVÁ (CZ), Kateřina HARENČÁKOVÁ (CZ), Veronika HAUEROVÁ (CZ), Natálie KUDEROVÁ (CZ), Veronika LINHARTOVÁ (CZ), Tereza PROKOPOVÁ (CZ), Markéta SCHEINOSTOVÁ (CZ), Anna ŠVECOVÁ (Chairperson, CZ), Sanja ŠTERK (Vice-President, HR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep regret that only half of Member States currently allows same-sex parental adoption,
 - B. Bearing in mind that Member States' governments often ignore the public discussion about same-sex adoption,
 - C. Convinced that both Member States' governments and public lack information about same-sex adoption,
 - D. Emphasising the fact that each Member State's government holds the full decision-making power over the LGBT rights in their country,
 - E. Fully aware of the fact that the legal framework for adoption differs in each Member State,
 - F. Taking into account that the general public opinion on national level regarding same-sex parental adoption is often polarised,
 - G. Noting with deep concern that marriage is one of the basic conditions for being able to adopt a child;
-
- 1. Calls upon the relevant entities on the both the European Union level and the Member States level to emphasise the importance of same-sex parental adoption rights;
 - 2. Urges Member States that have not yet legalised same-sex parental adoption to take the public opinion into consideration, for example using referenda in order to:
 - a) monitor the citizens' stance on the matter,
 - b) prepare for the future implementation of same-sex parental adoption;

3. Invites Member States where the second-parent adoption¹ is not legally recognised to introduce alternative ways of adopting a child, such as partner-guardianship²;
4. Supports the creation of a European Adoption Agency that would coordinate adoption procedures throughout the European Union and motivate Member States to unify their family legislation;
5. Requests the Member States' governments and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to improve existing anti-discrimination programmes and campaigns through:
 - a) an enhancement of the promotion,
 - b) an increase in financial support;
6. Recommends that Member States do not include marriage as an obligatory condition for adoption.

¹ Second-parent adoption is the right to adopt a child of your non-marital partner without requiring the first parent to lose any right or responsibilities to the child. It gives the child the legal and financial benefit, including inheritance rights, wrongful death and other tort damages, social security benefits, and child support. Second-parent adoption is "final and irrevocable". – The Fenway Guide to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health, ACP Press, 2008, The Fenway Guide to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health
Adoption by same-sex couples, European Scientific Journal, July 2013, Adoption by same-sex couples

² Partner-guardianship is a mechanism which enables a life partner who is not a biological parent of a child to gain permanent parental rights, and is thus similar to second-parent adoption. It ends on child's 18th birthday and can be revoked by further petition to the court. – The Fenway Guide to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health, ACP Press, 2008, The Fenway Guide to Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health
Adoption by same-sex couples European Scientific Journal July 2013, Adoption by same-sex couples

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

The power of nature: As climate change is calculated to hit developing countries the hardest, what is the EU's role in achieving sustainable development in those areas, whilst balancing environmental and economic gains?

Submitted by: Valentina DYTRYCHOVÁ (CZ), Michal SKLENÁŘ (CZ), Daniel TRIČKOV (CZ), Adéla HOVORKOVÁ (CZ), Pavel ŠTĚCH (CZ), Matěj ČERNÍK (CZ), Nikol FORTELKOVÁ (CZ), Tereza MODLOVÁ (CZ), Adriana RUŽIČKOVÁ (CZ), Flora Mavri (chairperson, CY), Jakub Česka (chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing the fact, that developing countries produce some of the highest amounts of CO₂ from industrial processes such as cement and steel production (China and India produce 63.9% of the total CO₂ emitted from cement production, while the European Union (EU) accounts for 5% of the total global production)¹,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the high level of deforestation causing the greenhouse gas levels to rise annually, leading to:
 - i) global climate change,
 - ii) sea level rise,
 - iii) natural disasters all over the world,
- C. Convinced that developing countries do not possess sufficient eco-technologies due to lack of therein research and know-how,
- D. Emphasising the EU's leading role in the global efforts to achieve sustainable development in developing countries in various fields²,
- E. Bearing in mind that the emission standards in developing countries are less strict than those in developed countries, raising hence the attractiveness of developing countries as production sites,

¹ [Trends in global CO2 emissions, PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency, 2014](#)

² [Economic aspects of sustainable development in the European Union, European Commission, 1999](#)

- F. Convinced that the non-EU contributing parties to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)³ do not financially contribute enough (total signed contributions: 5,673 million USD⁴, EU signed contributions: 3,674 million USD), causing the GCF to be underfunded⁵ and thus unable to provide sufficient aid to all the developing countries in need thereof,
- G. Realising some developing countries may be underrepresented at important conferences such as the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21)⁶ in Paris due to the low attendance of scientists and experts from these countries, resulting in them not playing part in the decision making process;
1. Calls upon Member States to improve the ongoing exchange of information at international conferences, for example during the COP21, in order to continue the actions endorsed in the Kyoto protocol⁷;
 2. Calls for the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA)⁸ initiative's funds to be used to support local entrepreneurs from developing countries with the aim of boosting local production of goods that would otherwise be imported, in order to decrease the CO₂ emissions caused by their import;
 3. Suggests that the United Nations (UN) countries increase awareness with regards to environmental issues both in developed and developing countries through:
 - a) media campaigns,
 - b) education in schools;
 4. Encourages private transnational corporations to further invest in developing countries in order to foster:
 - a) development of infrastructure,
 - b) spreading of new technologies,
 - c) employment opportunities;
 5. Expresses its hope that the UN countries would support the cause by allocating 0.4% of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to the GCF annually;
 6. Further suggests that the COP21 participants discuss further sanctions on nations overreaching their emission limits and that those sanctions be used for funding the GCF;
 7. Further recommends that a greater number of experts from developing countries is invited to contribute to future conferences such as the Rio (+20) and COP21;
 8. Further encourages all UN states to come to a consensus at the COP21.

³ GCF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism of the United Nations Framework Convention under Article 11. The GCF is supporting projects, programmes, policies and other activities in developing country Parties using the contributions of contributing Parties. The Fund is governed by the GCF Board. [Green Climate Fund, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2014](#)

⁴ [Status of Pledges and Contributions made to the Green Climate Fund, Green Climate Fund, 2015](#)

⁵ [The Green Climate Fund, Liane Schalatek, Heinrich Böll Stiftung and Smita Nakhooda, ODI, 2012](#)

⁶ [Sustainable Innovation Forum, Climate Action, 2015](#)

⁷ The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets

⁸ The GCCA was established by the European Union (EU) in 2007 to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS). [What is the GCCA/GCAA+?, Global Climate Change Alliance \(GCCA\), 2012](#)

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

A dangerous game: With the increasing number of people addicted to gambling, and taking into account the extent of organised crime in this sphere, how can the EU fight gambling whilst respecting the freedom of businesses to provide services?

Submitted by: Filip BARDA (CZ), Dominika ČERVENKOVÁ (CZ), Eliška FAJMONOVÁ (CZ), Zdeňka HORVÁTHOVÁ (CZ), Martin KODADA (CZ), Veronika KREJČÍ (CZ), Lucie LORENCOVÁ (CZ), Aneta STANISLAVOVÁ (CZ), Tomáš STIBOR (CZ), Petr VYBÍRAL (CZ), Hoang NGUYEN (Chairperson, CZ), Tereza VOŽENÍLKOVÁ (Chairperson, CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing that there are around 6.8 million active users gambling online within the European Union¹,
- B. Alarmed by the increasing addiction to gambling with 74% of all online betters being compulsive gamblers²,
- C. Taking into consideration that according to statistics, 89.3% of gamblers are more likely to commit crimes such as fraud or money laundering³,
- D. Aware of the risks of cross bordering⁴ in online gambling,
- E. Keeping in mind that gambling policy currently remains at the national level of the Member States, since there is no common legislation on the European level,
- F. Realising that due to the freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services, the mobility of business within the EU must be preserved,
- G. Concerned by the accessibility of online gambling to minors due to the increasing usage of technology, internet anonymity and insufficient controlling measures,

¹ Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions, Springer, 2009

https://books.google.cz/books?id=WHirYDwObg8C8pg=PA323&dq=74%25of+all+online+betters+are+compulsive+gamblers&source=bl&ors=0X8DCZqwUE&sig=7nSivD3uFUDs-Qo_WAa7FFrYdA&hl=cs&sa=X&ved=0CCIQ6AEwAGoVChMItYvPhmgvAIViWtyCh2CmwIb%23v=onepage&q=74%25%20of%20all%20online%20betters%20are%20compulsive%20gamblers&f=false#v=snippet&q=74%25%20of%20all%20online%20betters%20are%20compulsive%20gamblers&f=false

² Ibid

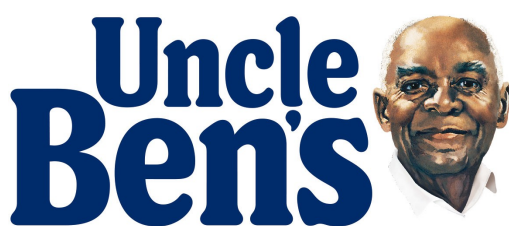
³ Ibid

⁴ Gambling in the online environment crossing national border, Gambling, European Commission, 2015 - http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/gambling/index_en.htm

- H. Affirming that the provision of services by gambling operators is generated by an increasing consumers demand,
 - I. Taking into account that the public opinion may be easily influenced by unauthorised advertisements having a negative impact on consumers,
 - J. Noting with deep concern that the gambling services are insufficiently regulated, which causes uneven initial conditions for consumers,
 - K. Concerned by the fact that the operation of casinos can contribute to the increasing risk of organised crime such as money laundering.
-
- 1. Calls for the European Commission to implement a common legal framework in order to unify gambling and cross bordering policy in the European Union;
 - 2. Authorises the European Commission to create a database for registering and licensing gambling operators under certain conditions to protect consumers whilst maintaining the freedom of establishment;
 - 3. Recommends the Member States to ensure the protection of minors against gaining access to online gambling websites through their ID verification;
 - 4. Proposes that the European Commission regulates gambling operators by introducing controlling measures to unify gambling terms and conditions within the European Union to protect customers;
 - 5. Encourages the European Gambling and Betting Association (EGBA) to reduce crime by setting a maximum bet and buy-in⁵;
 - 6. Requests the Member States to raise awareness on the risks of gambling in order to decrease the number of active users in the European Union by:
 - a) placing warning texts on websites and slot machines,
 - b) having expert talks in educational institutions;
 - 7. Calls upon the European Commission to create a supervisory body with the aim of increasing transparency of financial transactions between gambling operators and consumers in order to prevent money laundering.

⁵ The certain amount of money needed for joining the game, „Buy-in, Poker zone – <http://dictionary.pokerzone.com/buy-in>

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