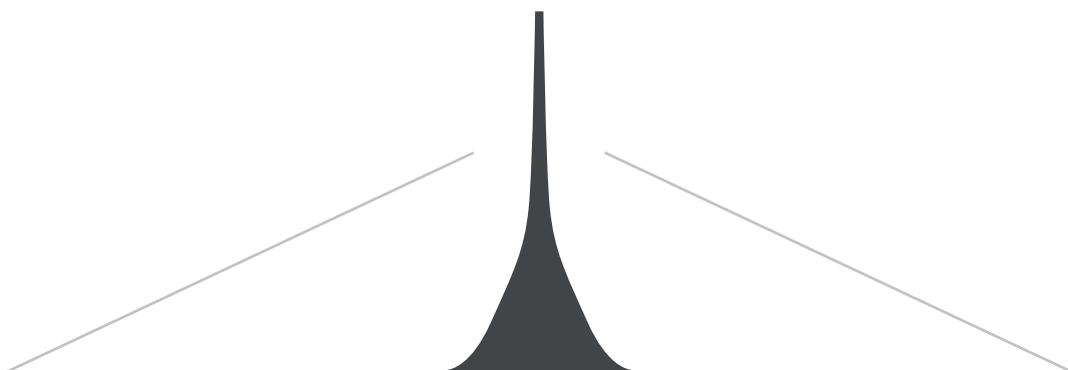




LIBEREC '16

18TH NATIONAL SELECTION CONFERENCE OF EYP CZ

RESOLUTION BOOKLET





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

Internships: opportunity or exploitation? What measures should the European Union take to effectively support young Europeans' successful and smooth transition from education to employment?

Submitted by: Jiří Drábek (CZ), Valentina Dytrychová (CZ), Nikol Fortelková (CZ), Katherina Harenčáková (CZ), Eva Horniková (CZ), Patrik Houzar (CZ), Daniel Karol (CZ), Vanessa Lagrange (CZ), Nell Letochova (CZ), Martin Malina (CZ), Elina Mäkelä (Chairperson, FI), Petra Kubová (Chairperson, CZ).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the large number of internships that fail to provide interns with efficient and valuable work experience,
- B. Gravely concerned by the exploitation of interns and the fact that they are being used as free workforce,
- C. Recognising that relevant legislation across the European Union is not united,
- D. Pointing out that the existing legislation is not sufficient,
- E. Deeply alarmed by the requirements of work experience in job application process forcing young people into inefficient internships,
- F. Noting with concern the limited amount of quality internships, resulting in huge competition between potential interns,
- G. Acknowledging with deep regret that some interns may not be hired due to their weaker financial status,
- H. Disturbed by the fact that long work hours of unpaid internships may result in the inability of interns to provide for themselves due to the incapability to simultaneously generate income,
- I. Deeply concerned that only four in ten interns get financial compensation, and only 46% of them receive compensation allowing them to cover their living costs¹.

¹ Flash Eurobarometer 378, European Commission, November 2013



1. Calls upon the European Commission to draft a Decision regarding the working conditions of interns, sheltered by Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs Council configuration (EPSCO) appealing for:
 - a) employers to sign a contract that outlines the responsibilities and rights of both the intern and the employer,
 - b) all interns whose internships are not provided and moderated by an academic institution must be paid at least a minimum wage,
 - c) specification of maximum weekly working hours for both paid and unpaid interns;
2. Appeals for an EU-wide legal status for interns;
3. Designates the EPSCO Council to include the desired working conditions of interns into the annual employment guidelines;
4. Strongly encourages the set-up, maintenance and moderation of a website with reviews, a ranking system and a forum for interns to comment on their internship experience;
5. Notes with appreciation the already existing youth education programmes and organisations, such as the European Youth Forum and AEGEE².

² **Association des États Généraux des Étudiants de l'Europe (AEGEE)** is a non-governmental political independent and non-profit student organisation that deals with current issues in the European society, creates awareness among young people, and proposes solutions from the student point of view.



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

Nations vs. nationalism: With the current migration crisis and intercultural integration, many Member States experience the rise of nationalist or ultranationalist movements, as well as increasingly xenophobic views towards other religions or cultures expressed by some political parties. How can the European Union ensure that these movements do not pose any threat to democracy, whilst maintaining basic democratic principles such as freedom of speech?

Submitted by: Yulia Galantseva (CZ), Hana Grohová (CZ), Martina Havlenová (CZ), Stanislav Hodeček (CZ), Tereza Kučerová (CZ), Diana Moysevych (CZ), Anastázie Rainischová (CZ), Jan Střecha (CZ), Jakub Šárník (CZ), Anna Šebelová (CZ), Srđan Hromiš (Chairperson, RS), Thomas Willems (Chairperson, BE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the rise of extreme nationalist movements throughout Europe,
- B. Fully aware that the rise to power of the far-right parties could pose a threat to democratic principles,
- C. Noting with regret that the extremist movements often use the Euroscepticism amongst European citizens to their advantage,
- D. Taking into account that the far-right parties provide simplified and populist explanations that appeal to the general public,
- E. Fully alarmed by the lack of unbiased education provided to the public concerning the far-right political movements and the dangers they might present to the democratic society,
- F. Deeply conscious about the unclear understanding of the boundaries between freedom of speech and hate speech within Member States,
- G. Emphasising that the migration crisis is not the only cause of the rise of far-right parties,
- H. Deeply regretting that the information provided to European citizens by the media concerning nationalism and its ideology is often inaccurate;



1. Strongly encourages Member States to strengthen their legislation concerning hate crimes based on race, religion, descent, or national and ethnic origin;
2. Proposes that Member States take steps towards harmonisation of legislation concerning freedom of speech for both individuals and political parties;

Core European democratic values

3. Expresses its appreciation for all democracy control mechanisms within the European civil sphere, such as the Committee for the Defence of Democracy¹ in Poland;
4. Appreciates the actions of the European Foundation for Democracy² (EFD);
5. Encourages involvement of the EFD in upholding Europe's fundamental values;

Public awareness and education

6. Welcomes further public involvement in the affairs of the EU via campaigns, youth conferences and professional seminars;
7. Urges Member States to provide and supervise unbiased education to their citizens on the issue of radical nationalism³ and its potential threat to democracy;
8. Emphasises the creation of an easily accessible official EU website with the facts and statistics about the migration crisis, nationalism, and xenophobia⁴.

¹ The **Committee for the Defence of Democracy** is a Polish civic movement founded as a result of the Polish constitutional crisis in 2015, which aims to protect the rule of law, democracy, and European values.

² The **European Foundation for Democracy** is a policy institute that is dedicated to upholding Europe's fundamental values of democratic governance, political pluralism, individual liberty, and religious tolerance.

³ **Nationalism** is a feeling that can be expressed as a belief or political ideology that involves an individual identifying with or becoming attached to one's nation.

⁴ **Xenophobia** is an unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers or of that which is foreign or strange.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

To Brexit or not to Brexit: Facing the upcoming referendum on European Union membership in the United Kingdom, how should the EU react to the demands articulated by the British government?

Submitted by: Lucie Černá (CZ), Eliška Fajmonová (CZ), Viktor Karlíček (CZ), Petra Kmoníčková (CZ), Mateusz Matusiak (PL), Petr Mizera (CZ), Polina Sirotnina (CZ), Vojtěch Šamárek (CZ), Hana Voběrková (CZ), Kateřina Vondráková (CZ), Adam Motloch (Chairperson, CZ), Lydia Purschke (Chairperson, DE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the rise of popularity of Eurosceptic political movements and parties within the United Kingdom, partially caused by the lack of information regarding Brexit and the EU among British citizens,
- B. Bearing in mind that the rise of the secession tendencies might result in fragmentation of the EU,
- C. Taking into consideration the United Kingdom's importance as the second largest economy in the EU and therefrom resulting mutual economic losses and reduction of international influence,
- D. Aware of the demands articulated by the British government¹ and partially accepted² by the European Council³ regarding the EU policies in areas of economic governance, competitiveness, sovereignty and social benefits and free movement,
- E. Appreciating the development in negotiations regarding the demands of the United Kingdom's government,

¹ David Cameron's letter to Donald Tusk, November 2015

² Such as granting an emergency break for in-migrant workers, child welfare cuts and setting the length of such restrictions set at four years

³ European Council conclusions, 18-19 February 2016



- F. Emphasising the need for a clear and common stance on possible Union-wide extensions of the demands agreed upon,,
- G. Fully aware of the fact that some of the United Kingdom's demands are contradicting the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU,
- H. Noting the importance of establishment of an equilibrium between the needs and goals of the EU and Member States,

Tackling British demands

- 1. Calls for the European Commission to adopt those demands that do not violate the fundamental EU principles and laws;
- 2. Urges the European Commission to enable other Member States to implement the changes accepted on the European Council meeting;
- 3. Requests reaching a consensus on the implementation of the United Kingdom's demands within the European Council achieved by the extraordinary means of exception or using a precedent from the European Court of Justice rather than the usual ratification process;

Raising awareness

- 4. Encourages enhancing education on the benefits of the EU membership, especially in British society, through:
 - a) an annual "EU Day", held on May 9th in secondary schools including both the advantages and disadvantages of the EU membership,
 - b) media coverage, such as websites and TV spots,
 - c) support of EU-related activities, such as the European Youth Parliament, European Youth Event or Project Understanding Europe;

European prospects

- 5. Endorses dialogue within the European Council seeking agreements on the fundamental principles, such as the concept of "ever closer union";
- 6. Promotes a Europe à la carte⁴ model which would grant Member States more flexibility while maintaining the four freedoms of the EU⁵.

⁴ **Europe à la carte** is the idea of a non-uniform method of European integration which allows Member States to select policies, like from a menu, and involve themselves fully in those policies, while retaining a minimum number of common objectives. Europe 'à la carte' is already a reality with some Member States being part of the Eurozone and others not.

⁵ **The four freedoms** refer to the free movement of goods, workers, capital, and the freedom to provide services.



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

Nuclear waste presents a liability to future generations. How can the European Union ensure that Member States take responsible action in providing safe and reliable long-term solutions for nuclear waste disposals?

Submitted by: Filip Barda (CZ), Zdeňka Horváthová (CZ), Zuzana Káčereková (CZ), Tomáš Marťák (CZ), Vladimír Novotný (CZ), Markéta Scheinostová (CZ), Lilly Spieglová (CZ), Jan Vaniš (CZ), Jakub Češka (Chairperson, CZ), Zurab Giorgobiani (Chairperson, GE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind the negative impact nuclear waste and its disposal may have on the environment and human health,
- B. Deeply concerned by the risks of long term storage and transport of nuclear waste,
- C. Acknowledging the strict policies regarding the export of nuclear waste outside the EU borders¹,
- D. Aware of the lack of long-term nuclear waste repositories in the EU,
- E. Observing the scepticism of society regarding nuclear energy and waste, caused by misinformation and past incidents connected with nuclear energy,
- F. Emphasising that uranium is a non-renewable resource,
- G. Taking into account that the energy sector falls into shared competences of the EU²;

¹ Council Directive 2006/117/EURATOM of 20 November 2006 on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste and spent fuel.

² Defined by the Council Directive 2011/70/EURATOM of 19 July 2011 establishing a Community Framework for the responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste.



Long-term Solutions

1. Recommends that Member States establish school programmes regarding nuclear waste and its disposal;
2. Suggests to the Member States producing high-level radioactive waste (HLW) that are not yet involved in the European Repository Development Organisation Working Group (ERDO-WG)³ to join;
3. Encourages decreasing of dependency on uranium through investments in alternative energy sources, such as nuclear fusion, renewable energy, or hydrogen fuel cells;
4. Further recommends Member States to take further interest in nuclear reprocessing;

Short-term Solutions

5. Appeals to the Directorate-General for Energy (DG Ener) to propose establishing a mandatory financial reserve, provided by the operators of nuclear power plants, and amounting to 10% of the plant's net income, used for:
 - a) further research on the potential substitutes of the nuclear energy supply on national level,
 - b) safe disposal of nuclear waste;
6. Invites the European Commission to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on drafting a Decision setting the minimum level of education required from the workers handling nuclear waste;
7. Requests the European Commission to implement a new radioactive waste transport safety programme as proposed in the latest report⁴ of the Standing Working Group (SWG)⁵ regarding the transport of nuclear waste, most notably:
 - a) strengthening safety and security in the transport of radioactive waste,
 - b) calling for the development of emergency preparedness,
 - c) assisting newer Member States in their development and implementation of national regulatory infrastructure,
 - d) promoting transparency by making information accessible to the media and public.

³ **European Repository Development Organisation working group (ERDO-WG)** was established to study the feasibility of setting up a Development Organisation (ERDO) that would implement one or more shared geological repositories in Europe.

⁴ 5th Report of the Standing Working Group on safe Transport of Radioactive Materials in the European Union, Commission of The European Communities, 2006.

⁵ A **Standing Working Group (SWG)** set up by the EU in order to help the European Commission develop new regulations on the transport of radioactive materials, which makes proposals to the European Commission.



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

Having observed the process and outcome of the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris 2015 (COP21), the international field for tackling climate change seems more propitious than ever. As one of the traditionally more ambitious partners, how should the European Union reflect upon the new development?

Submitted by: Veronika Hauerová, Natálie Kuderová, Mia Letić, Filip Malý,
Nikol Matoušková, Diana Mbilová, Pavla Mikulcová,
Veronika Sedláková, Ondřej Trutnovský, Hana Turnovská,
Jan Nathaniel Čamaj (Chairperson, CZ), Margot Sulvic (Chairperson, FR).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Viewing with appreciation the involvement of the EU in the fight against climate change at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris 2015 (COP21),
- B. Strongly emphasising the importance of correct and thorough implementation of the Paris Agreement from the COP21,
- C. Pointing out that the fulfilment of the Paris Agreement goals should not put an end to the fight against climate change,
- D. Regretting that the environment is not prioritised in national policies,
- E. Deeply concerned by the fact that the parties of the Paris Agreement do not share innovative technologies and knowledge providing solutions to climate change,
- F. Alarmed by the risks of fraudulent reports by both developed and developing countries leading to misallocation of funds dedicated to fight climate change,
- G. Realising the lack of awareness about climate change in society, which prevents potential civil actions promoting the inclusion of environment-friendly policies at national level,
- H. Encouraging initiatives such as the Emissions Trading System that motivate companies to adopt environment-friendly behaviours,



- I. Keeping in mind that the diverse interests, cultures, resources and policies of Member States complicate the implementation of the Paris Agreement within the EU;
 1. Proclaims that more ambitious goals should be set during the next COP, taking place in November 2016 in Morocco;
 2. Supports the use of performance obligation method by the parties of the Convention while achieving the goals of the COP21;
 3. Asks for the setting of the obligatory ratification of the Paris Agreement as a new accession criterion of the EU membership;
 4. Invites the European Commission to establish political incentives on non-EU countries by providing them with technological and economical support if they ratify the Paris Agreement;
 5. Encourages the parties to the Paris Agreement to share technologies and knowledge among themselves by:
 - a) the organisation of regular international conferences between companies, experts and scientists on research and knowledge transmission,
 - b) the development of exchange programmes for scientists;
 6. Suggests that implementation of environment-friendly policies by national decision-makers be a coefficient of the accordance of distribution of development funds;a
 7. Invites Member States to implement taxation instruments making environment-friendly industry more economically appealing for the private sector by lowering the taxation rate accordingly to their use of sustainable technologies;
 8. Calls upon the European Commission to improve the data collection for the Emission Database for Global Atmosphere Research (EDGAR)¹ while promoting it on official EU websites, including the European Environment Agency (EEA)²;
 9. Emphasises the importance of informing the public about the dangers of climate change, actions and goals set during the COP21, and possible individual actions through:
 - a) a media campaign composed of public seminars, educational television and radio shows, and social media campaign,
 - b) organising educational presentations in schools.

¹ **EDGAR** provides global past and present-day emissions of air pollutants and greenhouse gases by country. It is a joint project of the European Commission and the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (PBL).

² The **EEA** is an agency of the EU providing sound and independent information on the environment.



PARTNERS

18th National Selection Conference of EYP CZ is organised under the auspices of Alena Losová, Member of the Regional Council for Education, Youth and Employment, and Ivan Langr, Deputy Mayor for Education, Social Affairs, Tourism and Culture.



TECHNICKÁ UNIVERZITA V LIBERCI
www.tul.cz



LONG-TERM PARTNERS



Zastoupení v České republice



Evropský parlament
Informační kancelář
v České republice

ARCHIP

ARCHITECTURAL
INSTITUTE
IN PRAGUE

INITIATED BY



EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA CZECH REPUBLIC