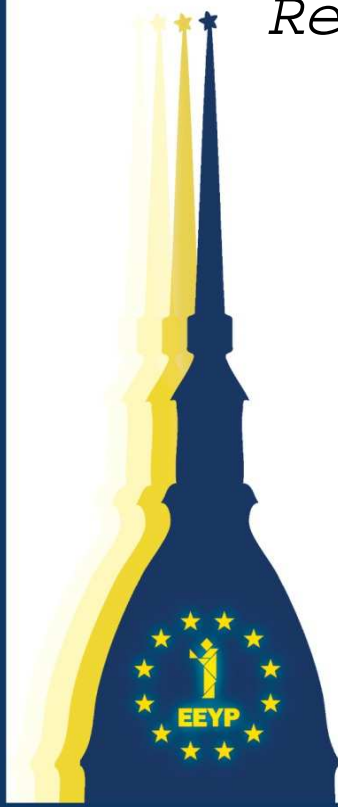


Erasmian European Youth Parliament

ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE CITIES IN EUROPE

Resolution Booklet



*Torino
February, 7th - 14th*

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION A**

Resolution on how to minimize pollution caused by traffic and reduce rush-hours

Submitted by: Ferran Vila (ESP), Arunodi Kehelella (ITA), Carlotta Monateri (ITA), Matthias Timmermans (BEL), David O'Farrel (IRL), Davide Turavani (ITA), Florine Oosterloo (NLD), Alexandra Vondrackova (CZE), Ekin ARslan (TUR), Anja Bossow (DEU), Diana Landelius (SWE), Mattia Tedde (ITA, Chairperson), Wouter den Hollander (NLD, Chairperson)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that most people are not easily motivated to live in a sustainable way,

- B. Knowing that traffic jams produce a lot of pollution,

- C. Knowing that congestions limits our freedom,

- D. Knowing that public transport at the moment does not provide a true alternative for cars,

- E. Knowing that there are barely any restrictions regarding the use of cars,

- F. Knowing that pollution badly effects our health, especially in big cities,

- G. Knowing that every person in the European Union has the right to freedom of movement, as stated in article 45 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union,

- H. Knowing that financial incentives are by far the most effective,

- I. Knowing that studies have shown that noise pollution has a long term effect on health,

- J. Knowing that the biggest part of traffic-noise is produced by tires¹,
- K. Knowing that our economy is dependent on the quality of transport;
1. Calls for the establishment of a pan-European traffic management system called SKAT², replacing the current taxes on the possession of cars;
 2. Insists on raising the prices of petrol, diesel and LPG with fuel-taxes, equal in every member state;
 3. Proposes a subsidy on public transport to decrease the price in general and even more during rush-hours and increase capacity, funded by an increased fuel-tax;
 4. Asks to stop promoting diesel: equal the taxes on diesel and petrol as diesel has no significant advantages in comparison with petrol;
 5. Calls for establishing a new European law which obligates drivers to drive with the right tire pressure³ which will be controlled and fined by police;
 6. Calls for a European law that every car newly produced for the European market is required to have silent tires⁴;
 7. Proposes that every diesel car registered in the European Union has to have a particle filter subsidized by the government by 2012;

¹ At low speeds the engine produces more sound, but at about 40km/h the tires become more noisy and at the highways almost all the noise comes from tires.

² Systematic Kilometer Administration Tax. You pay more when you drive more with your car in general (kilometres) + the tax grows when you drive at rush hour or when you are in the city + the tax diminishes when you have an eco friendly car. Tax = KM x EcoLabel x 2 (when in city) x 2 (when in rush-hour)

³ About 30 PSI

⁴ A silent tire is a tire that only produces about half the noise of a regular tire. The maximum amount is further to be specified.

8. Urges every European city to have a car free Sunday once a month for the city centre for a trial period of 3 years, with some exceptions⁵;
9. Recognizes the need to set an example by setting out objectives to cut CO₂-emissions from public transport within the next 10 years;
10. Calls upon the committee Housing A to improve facilities in suburbs to reduce traffic in big cities;
11. Calls for the committee on Infrastructure and Waste Management A to implement electronic road signs which are updated with traffic information in order to inform drivers of congestion as stated in clause 3;
12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

⁵ Exceptions include: funerals, weddings, emergency services, eco-friendly cars etc.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMY A

Resolution on the question of the economic policies required to encourage a more sustainable EU

Submitted by: Marco Agosto (ITA, chairperson), Gijsbrecht van Aemstel (NTH), Ward Braeckeveldt (BEL), Susanna Carlini (ITA), Oliver Cox (CZ), Sarah Dombrowski (GER), Afra Gurluler (TUR), Janos Kun (HUN), Francesco Morelli (ITA), Willem Mouton (NTH, chairperson), Andreea Popa (ROM), Marshall Watkins (UK), Stijn Wilbers (NTH) and Julie van der Wilden (NTH)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- *having regard to European Environmental Agency*
- *having regard to EU Emission Trading Scheme*
- *having regard to http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/public/story_page/045-66344-025-01-05-907-20091211STO66319-2010-25-01-2010/default_en.htm*
- *having regard to European Emission Standards*
- *having regard to the Lisbon Treaty*

- A. Knowing that a sustainable economy has an inherent need and obligation to reduce quantities of energy used while also assuming responsibility for its source,
- B. Knowing that companies are not willing to adjust their products (notably cars) to the environmental restrictions because of short-term consequences,
- C. Knowing that changes in EU economic policy might be detrimental to remaining competitive on the world market, considering the EU's current dependency on both the US and China, especially if discriminatory trade practices were pursued,
- D. Knowing that getting eco-friendly is currently an inadequately attractive proposition to the companies and populace as a whole in the absence of tangible financial benefits and punitive measures alike,

- E. Knowing that developing alternative energies while gradually reducing dependence on nuclear power, which would function as an intermediary step, is necessary to gain greater political and economic autonomy as a region,
- F. Knowing that lobbying can be detrimental to the promulgation of environmentally sustainable restrictions and legislation,
- G. Knowing that there are potential future competitive advantages as well as potential for job creation in “green” sectors as a consequence of restructuring the economy towards a more sustainable model,
- H. Knowing that there is a need for enhanced government investment in the field of renewable energy to supplement the current private and corporate contribution,
- I. Knowing that conditional “enterprise zones” and other financial incentives have previously enjoyed success in stimulating growth of a particular sector on a local or regional basis,
- J. Knowing that local retailers possess an inherent advantage in adapting to new restrictions due to their size and local responsibilities, but often lack sufficient capital for investment to enhance revenue,
- K. Knowing that micro- credit has shown itself to be effective in stimulating economic development, but inherently possesses prohibitively high interest rates,
- L. Knowing that money retains primacy over the environment and therefore, especially in times of recession, that schools do not have the necessary funds to pursue environmental policies,
- 1. Promotes the expansion and strengthening of the EEA⁶, with the intention of it functioning as a supra-national body acting to evaluate and allocate emission targets on a national and corporate basis;

2. Advocates the expansion of the EEA to include the role of assessing the environmental costs imposed by the production of certain products, and subsequently the use of a grading system to determine the level of tax imposed (upon revenue);
3. Encourages renewed entrepreneurship and development on the part of local retailers by assuming some of the liabilities inherent to micro-credit and augmenting its availability, based on established pre-conditions with a view to environmental sustainability, in a continuation and expansion of the existing European scheme⁷;
4. Enhances the scope of the existing EUETS⁸; while augmenting the punitive measures available to regulatory bodies;
5. Supports local environmental development by creating urban ‘enterprise zones’ conditional upon adhering to certain environmental criteria;
6. Bans non-eco-friendly cars, based on current European Emission standards and their CO2 emission level, from the extended city centre by introducing the ESCC program⁹;
7. Promotes the formation of a centralised EU “green investment” bank to allocate funding to supplement existing corporate and governmental investment in the transition to renewable energy, and creating the possibility of private investment in the field;
8. Demands creation of a sinking fund with the explicit purpose of funding environmental infrastructure in the education sector;

⁶. European Environmental Agency.

⁷. The European microfinance programme is meant to help vulnerable groups and unemployed people to start up their own business to help with the recovery from the crisis

⁸. EU Emission Trading Scheme

⁹. Emission Standard City Centre Program. The cars allowed to enter the city centre have to conform to specifications of one of the top two levels of the emission standards (Euro standards and additional CO2 restrictions) The expected results are the following:

- A clear incentive for car manufacturers to develop and produce more environmentally friendly models.
- Emissions will be diminished.
- An increased need for car parks on the outskirts of the restricted zone, to cater for commuters- these will be funded by parking fees exceptions: supply vehicles.

9. Refers to the committee on Civil Liberties and Public Administration the matter of increasing transparency and implementing other regulations to resolve existing problems with lobbyism;

10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOUR A

Resolution on how to prepare people for a green and sustainable economy through education and labour

Submitted by: Federico Quaglino (ITA), Margot Desseyn (BEL), Miriam Hahn (GER)
Tamas Csillag (HUN), Maartje Goes (NLD), Pavla Nehasilova (CZE),
Craig O'Driscoll (IRL), Freddie Powell (ENG), Carola Parodi (ITA),
Sanna Tairi (SWE), Gianmarco Magnani (CH), Daria Rusu (ITA),
Marta Poesio (ITA, Chairperson), Nikki Dekker (NLD, Chairperson)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that there is environmental apathy of the youth as a result of different priorities, peer pressure and ignorance,
- B. Knowing that people do not consider being eco-friendly as something natural,
- C. Knowing that people ignore long-term consequences of their actions on the environment,
- D. Knowing that there is ineffective communication of problems through poor presentation of information from,
 - a. Media
 - b. Government
 - c. Interest group
 - d. Overload
- E. Knowing that people are resistant to change as they believe it could cause a drop in their standards of living,
- F. Knowing that money trumps environment and therefore, especially in times of recession, schools lack the necessary funds for eco-growth,
- G. Knowing that not enough students are studying mathematical and scientific subjects, therefore people are not qualified to assist in the area of combating climate change,
- H. Knowing that there are not enough people who work in the sector of eco-friendly jobs due to a lack of knowledge about what jobs are available and also what these jobs actually consist of,
- I. Knowing that parents are role models but have a limited capacity to inspire change by influencing the youth generation,
- J. Knowing that then, we have to focus on the youth generation,

- K. Knowing that when there is an economic crisis, governments are forced with no other choice than to relegate the environment down the agenda just to meet day-to-day needs,
- L. Knowing that every country is a special case with its own possibilities and opinions;
1. Urges the introduction of a research-based programme¹⁰ into the curriculum;
 2. Demands the launch of a new Europe-wide advertising campaign called: ‘The Big Switch’ which promotes The Three R’s¹¹ and aims to change people’s attitudes towards consumption;
 3. Proposes that schools must use recycled paper within a reasonable amount of time;
 4. Encourages promotion of eco-friendly practice through implementation of Golden Rules¹² as part of ‘The Big Switch’;
 5. Calls for the foundation of the ‘Coherent Message Commission’ (CMC) which would oversee this initiative and ensure that it does not conflict with existing advertising campaigns;
 6. Urges for packaging to contain an environmental warning to deter the environmentally unfriendly products, and incentivize the manufacture of green-alternatives by encouraging companies to be more eco-friendly;
 7. Requires EMAS¹³ to set green-standards by determining which products are eco-friendly;
 8. Supporting the creation of a sinking fund¹⁴, as in OC 8 from Committee Economy A, with the explicit purpose of funding eco-growth;
 9. Requires the introduction of the Green Matching- Offensive¹⁵ in the whole European Union;
 10. Encourages parents and schools to cooperate to ensure that there is no conflict of interest;
 11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

¹⁰ See Appendix A

¹¹ The three R’s is an existing concept aimed at reducing, reusing and recycling using visual-, print- and audio-promotion.

¹² See Appendix B

¹³ The already existing Eco-Management and Audit Scheme.

¹⁴ The sinking fund is money set aside which can only be used for the explicit purpose of eco-growth.

¹⁵ See Appendix C

Appendix A

This research based program is aimed at making children passionate about environmental matters from an early age through to their adolescence. This will be done at various stages.

- i. 1-5 years: Children learn environmental basics through an EU funded series of educational TV programs.
- ii. 6-12 years: An interactive based learning program where the importance of the ecosystem is taught to children through more advanced series of educational programs and field trips linked to sustainability (zoo/farm/forest).
- iii. 13-18 years: One quarter of the science syllabus is devoted to carrying out practical investigations on the most serious environmental issues and students present and debate their findings.

Appendix B

The Golden Rules are a set of guidelines which promote eco-friendly behavior.

For Example:

- Separation of waste (recycling)
- Minimal water consumption
- Turn of lights when leaving the room
- Promote cycling and use of public transport
- Bring reusable bottles to school or work
- '5 minutes airing'

Appendix C

The Green Matching-offensive is a program that helps people to get into employment by establishing a direct link between companies and students who seek a job and have the right qualities. This would be useful, especially those studying scientific or mathematical subjects and the people who are interested in eco-jobs. The program also pays attention to volunteer work and helps with internships.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SPORTS A**

European parliament resolution on the question: How can we encourage the European citizen to adapt a more sustainable diet, while maintaining or even improving health

Submitted by: Arne Brinckman (BEL), Jacopo Colella (ITA), Joost Helbing (NTH), Jakub Jirovski (CZ), Jack Marks (IRL), Carlo Ranotti (ITA), Yuri de Santis (ITA), Nicklas Tulldahl (SWE), Miet Vandermaele (BEL), Jennifer Vandoni (ITA), Mircea Voicu (ROM), Adrianna Wojnarowicz (POL), Julian van der Made(NTH, Chairperson), Carola Vetriolo (ITA, Chairperson)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that Earth can not sustain our fast growing population unless we change our exploiting methods,

- B. Knowing that GMO's will have to take a vital role in coping with the increasing global demand for food,

- C. Knowing that patent rights on GMO's used nowadays can cause a monopoly position,

- D. Knowing that the current approval procedure for GMO's¹⁶ that is being implemented by the EU is not efficient,

- E. Knowing that ignorance about GMO's creates unnecessary skepticism and irrational fear,

- F. Knowing that there is not enough financial benefits for producers in producing eco-friendly products,

- G. Knowing that more resources¹⁷ are going into meat production, then are coming out of it,

¹⁶See appendix A EFSA= European Food Safety Authority

¹⁷ The input and output ratio of energy is 4:1, The input and output ratio of protein is 54:1 in meat, milk and egg production

- H. Knowing that it takes 100.000 liters of water to produce one kilogram of beef,

- I. Knowing that excessive consumption of red meat is both unhealthy and un-ecological,

- J. Knowing that sustainability in food production is not the consumers priority,

- K. Knowing that people are living in much more of a rush which is causing lack of time for healthy food, leading more and more people to eat excessive amounts in fast foods with the consequences of obesity and other serious health risks,

- L. Knowing that people do not know enough about the health risks commonly associated with unhealthy eating,

- M. Knowing that children are influenced into bad eating habits from food advertising, which can cause health problems, such as obesity,

- 1. Highly suggests that a conference be held, attended by European governments about food production, focusing on GMO's¹⁸ which will open a debate about them in the media and encourage the public to formulate an educated opinion;

- 2. Further suggests that all EU member states set-up their own educational websites on the topic of GMO's;

- 3. Considers that the approval request for a GMO should go directly to the EU and not through the local government first;

¹⁸ GMO's are genetically modified organisms. In this resolution, we focus on cisgenesis GMO methods. Cisgenesis (from "same" and "beginning") is the process by which genes can be artificially transferred between organisms that could be conventionally bred.

4. Requests the foundation of a European Fund¹⁹ to ensure the research of the safety of GMO's, before they can be approved, even if the requesting company is not able to afford it;
5. Urges to replace the current patent legislation on GMO's with the more development supporting plant breeder's rights²⁰, to prevent monopoly forming on the GMO's market;
6. Recommends that European funded educational programs be set-up to educate 3rd-world farmers on better, more efficient and more sustainable farming techniques;
7. Calls for the installation of a 'Green label' for meat production, based on the energy efficiency, the eco-sustainability, water waste and the amount of greenhouse gas emission;
8. Further requests to use this Green label standards to impose an extra eco-tax on any meat production that doesn't comply with them;
9. Calls taxes to be raised on unhealthy food (fast-food, unhealthy meats etc.);
10. Suggests government campaigns , which will be financed by the tax introduced in OC 9, to promote healthy eating;
11. Recommends to commence educational programs in schools that will show students the serious consequences of unhealthy eating habits, consequences such as cardiac diseases from a health perspective and the massive environmental footprint from an ecological perspective;
12. Recommends all fast food advertising must contain warnings about the side effects that commonly occur from consuming excessive amounts;

¹⁹ The fund receives money from approved and profitable GMO's and it's a back-up plan to cover the costs of authorization of new GMO's (which is around 7 million €) for disapproved GMO's or non profitable ones

²⁰ Plant breeders' rights (PBR), also known as plant variety rights (PVR), are rights granted to the breeder of a new variety of plant that give them exclusive control over the propagating material (including seed, cuttings, divisions, tissue culture) and harvested material (cut flowers, fruit, foliage) of a new variety for a number of years. With these rights, the breeder can choose to become the exclusive marketer of the variety, or to license the variety to others. In order to qualify for these exclusive rights by plant breeders' rights, a variety must be new, distinct, uniform and stable.

13. Recommends to ban TV advertising of fast food restaurants on children's TV channels;
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

MOTION FOR RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INFRASTRUCTURE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT A

Resolution on how to modify the infrastructure and administration of European cities in order to encourage people to travel in a more environmentally sustainable way

Submitted by: Marko Bajkovic (ITA, Chairperson), Bartolomiej Biesalski (POL), Valentina Chiericato (ITA), Eduard Cortes Suris (ESP), Ana Gabriela Duminica (ROU), Livia Meisser (SUI), Federico Meloda (ITA), Lawen Mostafa (SWE), Michaela Orlitova (CZE), Harry Parkhouse (GBR), Jan-Maarten Schepel (NLD), Leen Verbeeck (BEL), Marco Voormolen (NLD, Chairperson).

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that 20% of the EU CO₂ emissions would be saved if one in five Europeans used public transportation daily,
 - B. Knowing that transportation consumes 28% of the energy used within the European Union each year,
 - C. Knowing that 84% of total EU transport emissions are due to road transport,
 - D. Knowing that although individual evaluation studies differ widely, the presence of speed cameras alone can result in a speed reduction of up to 20% on average,
 - E. Knowing that the current amount of traffic jams in cities cause unnecessary pollution,
 - F. Knowing that parking spaces in the city centre motivate people to drive into it,
 - G. Knowing that using public transport can be slower, more of a hassle and even more expensive than taking the car,
 - H. Knowing that lack of proper city infrastructure can discourage people to travel by bike or foot,
 - I. Knowing that there is a small usage of eco-vehicles²¹, because driving an eco-vehicle can have lots of extra inconveniences,
 - J. Knowing that the points defined above can help bring about greater CO₂ emissions and other negative externalities,
-
- 1. Supports Clause 1 of the resolution submitted by the Committee of Public Administration and Civil Liberties A which discourages the use of cars through increasing fiscal measures imposed on drivers;
 - 2. Encourages the use of priority lanes to increase the efficiency of traffic;

²¹ Priority lanes. Lanes that are specifically designated from the rest of the road on which only certain types of vehicles are allowed to drive, in this case only buses and eco-vehicles for example.

3. Suggests further implementation of road-side cameras and signs (e.g. speed cameras);
4. Strongly recommends moderating the expansion of parking spaces within the city centre;
5. Calls for further expansion of parking spaces in the suburbs to substitute for the loss of spaces in the city centre (but without substantially compromising the surrounding local environment);
6. Endorses long term price reduction in public transport;
7. Requests the improvement of public transport quality of service through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) Increased frequency of service,
 - b) Increased punctuality of service,
 - c) Increased comfort of service,
 - d) An increase in aesthetic qualities within the service;
8. Designates the importance of safe and clearly-marked cycle lanes;
9. Supports general increase in cycling schemes and practicalities (for example bike racks in city centres or 'Rent a Bike' schemes²²);
10. Considers implementation of pedestrian only zones in suitable areas which are sized in relation to surroundings;
11. Further requests the improvement of pedestrian pavements, areas and walkways through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) Increase in safety precautions on the roadside (such as safer crossing points e.g. 'pedestrian refuge islands');
 - b) Increase in aesthetic qualities;
12. Strongly endorses the reduction of monetary charges related to transport for eco-vehicles (For example eco-vehicles could be exempt from Clause 1);
13. Encourages the implementation and long-term expansion of greater recharging facilities for eco-vehicles²³;
14. Further invites the Committee for the Economy to consider offering subsidies to consumers, firms and governments alike for the purchasing of eco-vehicles;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, The Parliaments and Governments of the Member States and the Council of Europe.

²² Pedestrian Refuge Island. Area of concrete placed in the middle of the road on which pedestrians can walk onto in order to cross the road safely in two stages, often has illuminated signs or bollards as well to increase safety.

²³Eco-vehicles. Vehicles which run on either Hydrogen, Biofuels or Electricity as opposed to running on Petroleum or Diesel.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING A

Eco-friendly housing is not strongly implemented across the EU: How can the EU create sustainable and affordable housing concerning the use of energy and the sources of energy used which are accepted and wanted by the people living in both old and new houses?

Submitted by: Federica Bamberga(ITA), Viktória Barbalics(HUN), Conor Barrett(IRL), Daphne van der Bilt(NTH), Riccardo Dacquino(ITA), Andrea Destefanis(ITA), Nina Dhollander(BEL), Marloes van Doorn (NTH, chairperson), Magdalena Gierada(POL), Felicia González Lindstrom(SWE), James Reidy (IRL, chairperson), Ambra Nipote Bellan(ITA), Tatjana Platten(GER).

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that the member states of the EU have different financial circumstances and different needs,
- B. Knowing that we are currently in difficult financial times where funding and grants are not sufficient for sustainable development,
- C. Knowing that governments are not enforcing environmental solutions within their countries,
- D. Knowing that we need to reduce the cost of sustainable housing before it can reach the general public,
- E. Knowing that a lot of people do not accept sustainable and alternative sources of energy because they are a form of visual pollution,
- F. Knowing that fossil fuels are not a renewable source of energy and that they are being used inefficiently,
- G. Knowing that a lot of energy is being wasted because of the lack of sufficient insulation in buildings,
- H. Knowing that the EU citizens do not recycle enough materials and energy,
- I. Knowing that only green energy is not enough; recognizing that there are times in a day/in a week/in a year when green sources are not available and that there is a shortage of sustainable energy,

- J. Knowing that renewable energy sources will be profitable and environmentally friendly in the future,
- K. Knowing that not all areas of housing can be made environmentally friendly but can be sustainable in the long run;
1. Calls for increased financial support from the European Union i.e. grants and subsidies etc;
 2. Further invites the EU environmental Commissioner to control this financial support and to advise the countries on which sources of energy best suit their needs based on the resources at their disposal;
 3. Demands the strong advertisement of renewable sources of energy highlighting its many benefits;
 4. Calls for a new law in relation to energy production whereby each country must increase its green energy production by at least 2% every 2 years;
 5. Calling for the further creation of “green energy plants” in order to maximize the amount of energy created;
 6. Encourages the European Union to research the best way to store the excess energy created in order to further increase efficiency:
 - requests, that where possible, excess energy that is created will be stored;
 7. Emplores national banks and governments to encourage and strongly advise its citizens and customers to invest in sustainable energy by offering them low interest loans/rates;
 8. Strongly urges guidelines to be given by the EU to each government to help every country make houses more sustainable and greener;
 9. Further recommends that these guidelines be given as a template so that each individual government can implement these measures thus creating a minimum standard across the EU;
 10. Insisting that all new houses/buildings from 1st January 2012 be eco- friendly and sustainable where possible;
 11. Further insists that all these new houses rely on renewable/sustainable energy and have 0 household carbon emissions where possible;

12. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

Appendix A

Strongly urges the European Union to regulate this new law and to judge the individual performances of countries after the 1st 2 year period.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES AND PUBLIC
ADMINISTRATION B**

**Dealing with the continuing problem of eco-crime: How best to unify the EU to more
efficiently combat eco-crime on a local and international level**

Submitted by: Gaia Bacin (ITA), Nienke Bruggerman (BEL), Milan Driessen (NTH), Eleonora Gazic (CH), Anna Ion (ROM), David Kessler (CH), Krisztian Kovacs (HUN), Hannah Kruithof (BEL), Jamie Murray-Jones (ENG), Luca Pasquali (ITA), Joost de Vries (NTH), Emilie van den Hoven (NTH, Co-Chairperson), Julian Georg (GER, Chairperson)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

Knowing that and emphasising that environmental damage is irreversible,

Knowing that and bearing in mind that the environment concerns everyone and so harming the environment harms everyone,

Knowing that and approving of the definition on environmental crime as laid down by the Directive 2003/109/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2003 on the protection of the environment through criminal law²⁴,

Knowing that and deeply regretting that local environmental crime such as vandalism, graffiti and littering is a serious problem that is exacerbated by lack of appropriate education,

Knowing that and declaring that the European Union is not as easily corruptible as local authorities,

Knowing that and alarmed by the non-existence of international standards concerning waste management outside the European Union resulting in environmentally harmful waste disposal,

Knowing that and shocked that European Union standards are continuing to be breached,

Knowing that and observing that the European member states all work separately and take different measures when combating environmental crime,

Knowing that and noting with disapproval the insufficiency and inconsistency of punishment on environmental crime,

²⁴ Appendix A

Knowing that and concerned about illegal waste dumping caused by companies' profit incentive, which leads to pollution and therefore the deterioration of nature;

Calls for the creation of an organisation to provide information and expertise on combating local environmental crime for local governments, and specifically:

- a) gather information on different methods of fighting local environmental crime from around the EU, and allow the public access to that information,
 - b) provide advice based on this information to any city or local authority that requests help in combating local environmental crime,
 - c) demand an annual report and evaluation from each city within the EU on their levels of environmental crime, which will allow each city to compare its success in dealing with these crimes with the rest of Europe;
2. Urges the UN to set up an International Environmental Ratings Agency (IERA) to monitor waste processing companies around the world, and set grades based on how little damage they do to the environment when disposing of waste;
 3. Declares accordingly that all companies within the EU are held responsible for how their waste is disposed both within and outside the EU, and that they will be prohibited from selling waste to companies with a low grade as set by the UN IERA;
 4. Expresses its hope that the Committee on Culture and Education of the European Parliament ensures that all people are socially aware of environmental responsibility from an early age;
 5. Establishes an overarching European body for environmental policing, the European Environmental Police Force (EPPF), which will:
 - a) act as the European police service for the detection of environmental crimes,
 - b) have jurisdiction throughout every European member state,
 - c) act in conjunction with local, national and international police forces,
 - d) have the power to arrest anyone who they suspect of environmental crime and subsequently bring them to court,
 - e) have the power to bring any companies they suspect of environmental crime to court,
 - f) demand an annual report from every waste disposal company within the EU on how much waste they process, and from which companies, in order to detect discrepancies in waste output;
 6. Set up a European Court for Crimes against the Environment (ECCE) for the judging of environmental crimes within the EU, which will:

- a) judge cases brought to it by the EEPF,
 - b) consist of judges who are environmental experts, taken from around the EU,
 - c) not sit permanently, but only when cases are brought before it,
 - d) conduct cases confidentially, only final judgement will be public;
7. Insists upon minimum fine of 70% of company's total value if they are convicted in ECCE of any environmental crime, which will:
- a) be set on a sliding scale above the minimum of 70% at the judges' discretion based on seriousness of crime,
 - b) be used to pay for clean up, and further environmental investment;
8. Calls for subsidies for EU recycling companies to lower the cost of recycling within the EU;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States.

Appendix A

Definition of “Environmental crime” as stated in the *DIRECTIVE 2008/99/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law*

- (a) The discharge, emission or introduction of a quantity of materials or ionising radiation into air, soil or water, which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;
- (b) The collection, transport, recovery or disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the aftercare of disposal sites, and including action taken as a dealer or a broker (waste management), which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;
- (c) The shipment of waste, where this activity falls within the scope of Article 2(35) of Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006 on shipments of waste (1) and is undertaken in a non-negligible quantity, whether executed in a single shipment or in several shipments which appear to be linked;
- (d) The operation of a plant in which a dangerous activity is carried out or in which dangerous substances or preparations are stored or used and which, outside the plant, causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;
- (e) The production, processing, handling, use, holding, storage, transport, import, export or disposal of nuclear materials or other hazardous radioactive substances which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to the quality of air, the quality of soil or the quality of water, or to animals or plants;
- (f) The killing, destruction, possession or taking of specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species, except for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity of such specimens and has a negligible impact on the conservation status of the species;
- (g) Trading in specimens of protected wild fauna or flora species or parts or derivatives thereof, except for cases where the conduct concerns a negligible quantity of such specimens and has a negligible impact on the conservation status of the species;
- (h) Any conduct which causes the significant deterioration of a habitat within a protected site;
- (i) The production, importation, exportation, placing on the market or use of ozone-depleting substances.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMY B

European Parliament resolution on: How eco-businesses can change the economy in the short and long term into a profitable but still environmentally friendly European working-machine.

Submitted by: Andrea Berardino (ITA), Lea Bitter (GER), Arseniy Cherkasenko (CH), Joshua Cova (ITA), Sara Garcia Trafach (SPA), Toby Fischier (BEL), Stanislaw Laniewski (POL), Marcella Saccomandi (ITA), Philip Sindi Lindgren (SWE), Daen Smits (NTH), James Whelton (IRL), Alexandra Bondoc (ROM, Co-Chairperson), Juline Nijhout (NTH, Chairperson)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- *having regard to the Knowledge Yielding Ontologies for Transition-based Organization Project (Kyoto Project),*
 - *having regard to Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,*
-
- A. Knowing that the unemployment is high due to the current financial crisis,
 - B. Knowing that changing to an eco-business has a high expense and takes a lot of effort,
 - C. Knowing that economy and ecology are not viewed as being interlinked,
 - D. Knowing that the current banking system is not in a sustainable state,
 - E. Knowing that fossil fuels are running out and renewable energy is not being exploited to its full potential,
 - F. Knowing that starting an eco-business in our current economy is not an easy task,
 - G. Knowing that the majority of companies do not expand in a sustainable way,

- H. Knowing that there is an absence of knowledge about the investments of banks and companies by their customers,
- I. Knowing that there is an insufficient amount of money flow due to the global economic crisis.
1. Urges for the creation of E.P.I.C.²⁵ to assist the creation and adaptation of companies who desire to become eco-friendly being subjective on a case by case basis;
 2. Further requests that in order to decrease negative external effects of companies E.P.I.C. should award a seal to sustainable and eco-friendly products of companies
 - (i) The seal will award companies which proves to work eco-friendly and this will result in competition ;
 3. Encourages companies to invest in renewable sources of energy through incentives
 - (i) All companies ought to invest in renewable energy and will get rewarded according to their effort,
 - (ii) To ensure companies participate there should be a minimum²⁶ level of conduct,
 - (iii) Companies going beneath the level will receive a tax increase;
 4. Solemnly affirms that the banks are obligated to publish their investment methods to the public;
 5. Emphasising that the youth ought to be connected to a sustainable and reliable bank

²⁵ Environmental Protection Intelligent Credits: The E.P.I.C is an independent agency which gives eco-credits to starting companies aiming to be eco-friendly. In order to receive the credit the companies have to present a business plan.

The amount of money given to the company is determined case by case referring to each company's needs and the reliability of their business plan. E.P.I.C will frequently check the company's development.

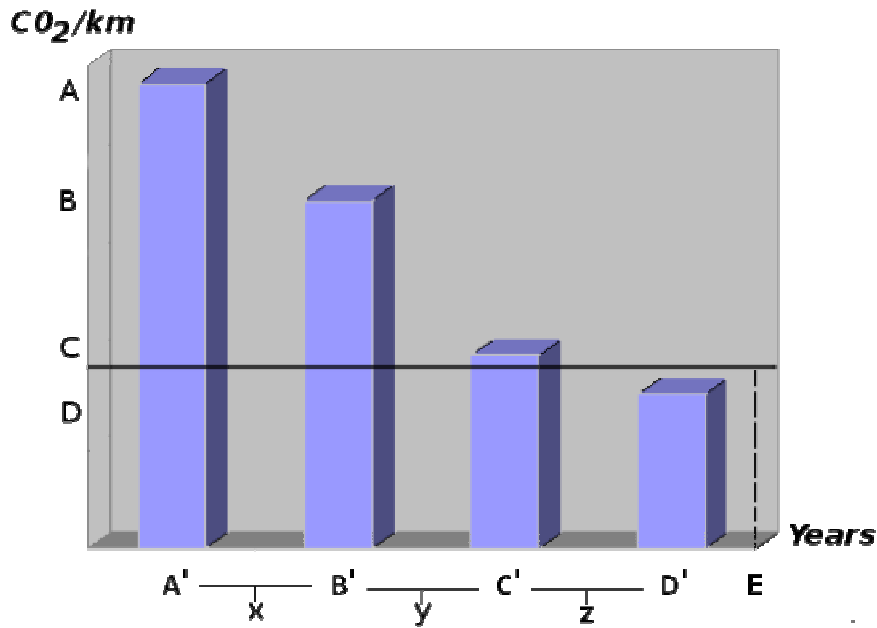
Furthermore, the tax relief by local governments is based on the data received from E.P.I.C.

- (i) Making sure that sustainable banks are made attractive to the youth²⁷,
 - (ii) Encourage governments to lighten tax on sustainable banks;
6. Further recommends to subsidization and investment in research and development of renewable energy thus generating more employment opportunities and revenue;
7. Declaring that all venue owners or prospectors have adequate knowledge of the returns of sustainably built venues (e.g. insulation and heating bills)
- (i) said information should be supplied by local-building authority,
 - (ii) information contains the short term costs and the greater long term gain of such an investment;
8. Further suggests the creation and allocation of renewable energy plants/farms in the optimum locations;
9. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

Appendix A

²⁶ Later to be decided (see Appendix A)

²⁷ Youth can be attracted through appealing student loans, small competitions organized by the bank, opening gifts, they can be made aware of what they can purchase if they save money using exaggerated examples etc.



Set objective by the government

E.U motivates companies through tax relief to head towards the set mark
 Horizontal line = Objective set by the government.

A: Starting Mark (Today)

A': No tax relief, neutral. (FIRST YEAR)

B: Second Mark (Within X-amount of years)

B': 1st tax relief → less CO₂ = lower tax

C: Third Mark (Within X+Y amount of years)

C': CO₂ in C' is lower than B' → Lower tax

D: Final year (Within X+Y+Z amount of years)

D': Beneath the set objective = objective reached. Further than point E (MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF YEARS) taxes go back up, but lower then they initially were.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND SPORT B

European Parliament resolution on how we can influence the behavior of citizens of EU member states to reduce rising health costs and therefore improve the sustainability of cities.

Submitted by: Dan Hall (ENG), Berthold Wahjudi (GER), Maurus Radelow (CH), Sarah Stolk (NLD), Eleonora Visentin (ITA), Erica Di Lalla (ITA), Daniel Oroszvari (HUN), Vaclav Dvoracek (CZ), Arie Shulkin (BEL), Cem Ergin (TR), Alexandra Jones (ITA, Chairperson), Eline Bleker (NLD, Co-Chairperson).

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that it is difficult to influence people to adopt a healthy lifestyle;
 - B. Knowing that a lack of sport has a negative effect on health and therefore causes rising government health expenses;
 - C. Knowing that many European children do not receive an extensive health education in school;
 - D. Knowing that many European parents are not aware of the dangers of unhealthy food for their children;
 - E. Knowing that the EU is the heaviest drinking region of the world, with eleven litres of pure alcohol consumed per adult per year;
 - F. Knowing that the lack of movement, which is one of the main causes of obesity, can be easily connected with the attractiveness of cars as a method of transport;
 - G. Knowing that many people cannot afford to participate in sports they prefer;
1. Calls for the EAHC²⁸ to implement the following measures;
 2. Calls for the implementation of new lessons²⁹ in all schools across the EU for the following age ranges;
 - i. For ages 6 to 7, twice monthly lessons aimed at introducing young children to sports.
 - ii. For ages 8 to 12, weekly health classes²
 - iii. For ages 13 to 16, weekly in-depth health classes³⁰

²⁸ Executive Agency for Health and Consumers

²⁹ New lessons in order to raise sports, cooking and nutrition awareness

3. Suggests the implementation of changes³¹ to food in school canteens, ensuring a more healthy range of food is available;
4. Urges the introduction of a uniform and easily understandable food labeling system³²;
5. Requests the introduction of parents' evenings specifically for food and health education;
6. Requests the introduction of a public awareness campaign directed at parents⁶;
7. Suggests that uncontrolled drinking in streets and parks be made illegal across the EU;
8. Demands the improvement of the condition and quantity of cycling lanes in European towns and cities;
9. Calls upon the Committee for Infrastructure to demand the introduction of residents' parking in city centers;
10. Calls for the reduction of the number of parking spaces in city centres and the introduction of charging for the remaining;
11. Calls for the promotion of sports clubs through use of sports celebrities.
12. Suggests the creation of a network of informal sports teams, making use of public areas where possible.

³⁰ Lessons in order to raise awareness of more serious issues and introducing statistics.

³¹ Cafeteria provides healthier food and schools provide free fruit.

³² Colour - coding for different levels of salt, saturated fat, sugar, calories.

⁶ A particular focus on nutrition for children.

13. Urges that high-profile matches are arranged, and the profits are used to fund public sports organisations.
14. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INFRASTRUCTURE AND WASTE MANAGEMENT B

European Parliament resolution on how can we reduce the excessive amount of household and commercial waste which is incinerated or put into landfill sites, with special regards to the fact that recycling and re-using are necessary?

Submitted by: Gary Beecher (IRL), Eugenia Fortis (ITA, chairperson), Daniel Horvath (HUN), Doortje Klei (NTH, chairperson), Lukas Lauener (CH), Camilla Liberati (ITA), Svenja Mothring (GER), Erika Negrello (ITA), Chiara Piacenza (ITA), Stella Pinna Pintor (ITA), Matthew Reizenstein (ENG), Simon Santens (BEL), Fons Schuurmans (NTH)

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- *having regard to www.europe.eu,*
 - *having regard to www.wikipedia.org,*
 - *having regard to www.nytimes.com,*
 - *having regard to www.news.bbc.co.uk,*
 - *having regard to www.spiegel.de,*
 - *having regard to www.zerowasteamerica.org,*
 - *having regard to www.hamburg.de,*
 - *having regard to <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>,*
- A. Knowing that the amount of household and commercial waste³³ that goes to landfill sites and incinerators is growing³⁴ and is unnecessarily high,
- B. Knowing that household waste is mostly not recycled, re-used or separated, but goes to incinerators or to landfill sites which both cause environmental damage and are both unsustainable,
- C. Knowing that plastic is one of the biggest constituents of household waste and plastics are either non-recyclable or lose quality upon recycling,

³³ Household and commercial waste: waste being all household and commercial refuse: organic waste, plastics, paper, sanitary waste, metal, glass, textiles, chemical waste, electronic waste, or other waste types.

³⁴ Growing: Britain for example, according to the EU's statistics, has increased its waste production by 0.5 million tonnes per year for the last twelve years.

- D. Knowing that there is a lack of knowledge about the reducing, the re-using and the recycling of refuse, hence developing scepticism,
 - E. Knowing that in some areas there are inadequate facilities and a lack of effective schemes for the management of waste,
 - F. Knowing that current recycling technologies are not advanced enough,
 - G. Knowing that the implementation of EU resolutions is not equal across the continent,
 - H. Knowing that there is, in general, a lack of investment by national governments,
 - I. Knowing that waste management is a growing market, offering jobs;
1. Encourages governments to stimulate entrepreneurs to invest or take part in the growing market of waste management, by means of advantages leading to a more competitive market that will stimulate companies to invest in better recycling technologies;
 2. Endorses the increased investment and subsidy by national and continental governments in biodegradable plastic and eco-technologies;
 3. Calls for local government authorities to give up-to-date information to their local citizens stressing especially the benefits of reducing, re-using, recycling and composting;
 4. Trusts that the Committee for Education and Labour will educate people about the importance of reducing, recycling and re-using, therefore increasing the amount of waste disposed of in a sustainable way due to increased knowledge;
 5. Urges that, by co-operation on a continental, national and local level, adequate facilities for separation, re-using, reducing and recycling are provided where needed so that everyone has the opportunity to recycle, giving the appropriate equipment for recycling to all households and commercial enterprises while installing processing plants to all nations;
 6. Requests a continental ban on the production and distribution of new non-biodegradable plastic bags to begin in 2011³⁵, suggesting the use of fabric or paper bags or those made from biodegradable plastics;
 7. Endorses the plan to set a percentage level of biodegradable or recyclable materials in packaging:
 - a) beginning with a limit of 40% non-biodegradable or non-recyclable materials over the next ten years,
 - b) followed by a limit of 5%³⁶ non-biodegradable or non-recyclable materials over the following ten years,

³⁵ 2012: Assuming that the plan to do so in Turin in 2010 is successful.

³⁶ 5%: A figure that, according to AMIAT, is very much attainable.

8. Recommends that a tax on non-biodegradable or non-recyclable materials in packaging should be levied;
9. Asks for Europe-wide Refund Schemes³⁷, beginning with bottles to progress to all types of re-usable materials, and Refill Schemes³⁸;
10. Supports the equal implementation of the laws regarding the management of waste in all European countries³⁹ in a period of five to ten years, with the period being related to each nation's GDP per capita;
11. Requests that by 2025 waste that cannot be recycled or re-used is incinerated and does not go to landfill sites;
12. Demands that all incinerators and landfill sites continue to become more environmentally friendly through the use of new technologies available;
13. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the Council of Europe.

³⁷ Refund Schemes: a scheme which would return the cost of packaging if the customer returns previously purchased bottles to a supermarket.

³⁸ Refill Schemes: a scheme whereby supermarkets allow the consumer to use his own container when purchasing goods so that he does not have to buy packaged goods each time he shops.

³⁹ In all European countries: Those nations that have as yet not adhered to EU resolutions.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING B

European Parliament resolution on meeting the demand for more buildings while curbing the growth of big cities in Europe in an environmentally sustainable way

Submitted by: Cora Pinto (ITA), Christina Roxana Matei (ROM), Claudia Palou Marco (SPA), Annelieke Brouwer (NTH), Natalie Capkova (CZ), Irmak Anteplioglu (TURK), Giulia Noto (ITA), Julius Handler (ENG), Jessica Hellquist (SWE), James Crowley (IRL), Mattia Cerri (ITA), Jaco van der Veen (Chair - NTH), Thomas Raison (Co-Chair - ITA).

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- *having regard to the Energy Performance Building Directive⁴⁰,*
- A. Knowing that there is a need for more accommodation in big cities due to a variety of factors,
- B. Knowing that this could cause the uncontrollable, unsustainable growth of cities resulting in valuable green space being lost,
- C. Knowing that there is a considerable number of disused empty buildings in the city,
- D. Knowing that new and existing houses should be as sustainable and environmentally friendly as they can,
- E. Knowing that there is a need for cities to be more environmentally sustainable,
- F. Knowing that an EPC⁴¹ system for houses has been implemented successfully in some member-states,
- G. Knowing that an EPC system provides an incentive for house owners to make their property more energy efficient,

⁴⁰ Energy Performance Building Directive: The EPBD is set up by the European Union in light of the Kyoto Protocol. Its aim is to make buildings energy efficient. It includes the EPC (the Energy Performance Certificate) which is placed on each house. This certificate has a grading system, A (high)-G(low), based both on the house's environmental impact and its energy efficiency. So far this has been adopted by just a few member states, however, it should have been implemented in 2009 by all member states.

⁴¹ Energy Performance Certificate

- H. Knowing that EPBD has not been implemented yet by all member-states, even though they should have done this in 2009,
- I. Knowing that VAT⁴² acts as a barrier preventing repair and renovation on existing buildings,
- J. Knowing that levy on council tax in accordance with the house's EPC can both act as an incentive to make houses more environmentally sustainable and as a way of raising funds,
- K. Knowing that guidelines are necessary for sustainable building in Europe,
- L. Knowing that a lot of cities are not fulfilling their green potential,
1. Demands the implementation of greenbelts⁴³ around big European cities;
 2. Asks for the renovation of brownfield land⁴⁴ to meet the growing demand for accommodation;
 3. Calls for the establishment of the FICH⁴⁵ which can be used for financing affordable and sustainable housing on brownfield by but not limited to:
 - i. Transforming offices into living quarters,
 - ii. Renovating buildings in poor conditions,
 - iii. Transforming, renovating, and rebuilding of urban areas;
 4. Urges the installation of the vacancy tax⁴⁶;

⁴² Value Added Tax

⁴³ Areas surrounding a city where building is restricted by tight regulations to prevent urban sprawl.

⁴⁴ Areas in the city in which most buildings are not used anymore. Renovating, rebuilding or transforming these buildings could create new real estate in the middle of the city

⁴⁵ Funds for inner city housing, see Appendix A

⁴⁶ See Appendix A

5. Stresses that from now on building project should only be approved by local governments if they can provide a clear strategy of how they are going to keep the building process and the building itself as environmentally sustainable as possible;
6. Further urges all member-states honour their agreements as stipulated in the EPBD;
7. Encourages environmentally sustainable projects such as but not limited to:
 - i. Cradle to cradle in combination with modular homes⁴⁷,
 - ii. Smart grid and solar panels⁴⁸,
 - iii. Cisterns⁴⁹,
 - iv. Insulation, double-glazing, green roofs, eco-paint;
8. Asks that the VAT, on building projects and materials should be adjusted, in accordance to it's greens potential;
9. Recommends that council taxes should be not solely based on the value of the house but also on the house's EPC rating;
10. Demands the creation of the European Committee on Green Building Guidelines (ECGBG) to articulate mandatory guidelines based on current national guidelines and the voluntary Green Building Program by the European Commission;
11. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

⁴⁷ Cradle-to-cradle is a using recyclable building materials.

⁴⁸ Smart grid is an energy net connecting all energy users and providing whole towns with energy. All homes can produce their own energy for example by using solar panels and the excess energy can be sold to the smart grid.

⁴⁹ Cisterns are receptacles that catch rain water, preserving it for private use.

Appendix A

Vacancy tax

What?

The vacancy tax is a tax on:

- uninhabitable houses
- neglected buildings
- empty houses

These houses are registered on the vacancy list, they are taken off the list if there is a plan for development.

When?

After the house in question has been registered on the inventory list, the tax is imposed after 12 months.

How much?

The severity of the situation determines the amount of tax on the house. The conditions of what is deemed as a "bad situation" is to the discretion of the government of the member state.

Consequences?

The money raised will go to the FICH (Fund for Inner City Housing). This fund will subsidise sustainable, environmentally friendly housing projects. This grant would be awarded by the local council.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOUR B

Resolution on how can the EU alter the education of the European youth in order to raise awareness regarding environmental issues and promote higher leads of environmental sustainability?

Submitted by: Elcke De Geus (NLD), Joke Kuijk (BEL), Dani Lidon Garcia (ESP), Beatrice Giordanigo (IT), Serena Bargerì (IT), Juliette Vigliotti (IT), Andrea Frey (CH), Agnieszka Pacholczyk (POL), Renata Fantova (CZ), Leonie Adam (GER), Basak Sunar (TUR), Ishan Islam (GB) (Chairperson), Hannah Visser (NLD) (co-Chairperson).

The Erasmian European Youth Parliament,

- A. Knowing that eco-jobs⁵⁰ are widely considered to be voluntary work at the moment and they are not very attractive to job-seekers,
 - B. Knowing that people are commonly presented with contradictory information regarding the environment,
 - C. Knowing that the superficial education currently provided by schools on the environment leads to ignorance, apathy and environmentally damaging behaviour,
 - D. Knowing that nowadays a large number of corporations and public educational institutions do not maintain sustainable measures e.g. using recycled paper, sourcing renewable energy etc,
 - E. Knowing that social attitudes to current eco-initiatives have resulted in little success and have been met with scepticism,
 - F. Knowing that governments in the European Union have failed to capitalise on the potential for eco-jobs;
-
- 1. Calls for the introduction of sponsored events where eco-consultants⁵¹ offer information and opportunities regarding eco-jobs to people at schools, universities and at labour exchanges;
 - 2. Approves the introduction of government subsidies on the marketing and advertising of eco-products to assist consumers in making more informed decisions about their purchases;

⁵⁰ Appendix A

⁵¹ Appendix B

3. Endorses the need to encourage consumers to direct spending towards green products through the following measures:
 - a) calling for the creation of an independent European committee to regulate and inform consumers of the ecological impact of their purchases,
 - b) requests the introduction of a large scale “eco-card”-scheme⁵² to reward consumers for environmentally beneficial purchases;
4. Affirms the creation of a sustainable dynamic duo⁵³ in order to generate student’s interest in environmental issues;
5. Suggests that EU governments implement a common educational adjustment to existing curriculums so as to promote a greater degree of understanding regarding environmental sciences;
6. Request that governments within the EU provide a tax-incentive to
 - a) reduce costs in the scientific field so as to incentivise employment,
 - b) reduce costs in production processes which employ sustainable methods;
7. Demands the establishment of government sponsored scholarships into topics that would contribute to the research and development of sustainable economic processes over time;
8. Recommends the extensions of obligatory community service time for schools and companies;
9. Commends EU governments to stimulate schools to adopt more renewable energy and increase energy efficiency programmes to create an educational environment which is based around sustainability and promotes a sustainable culture;
10. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission, the parliaments and governments of the Member States and the council of Europe.

⁵² Appendix C

⁵³ A formal relationship between an educational institution and a representative of “green sciences”

Appendix A

Eco-jobs: Formal employment which propagates environmental benefits and other positive externalities and which is sustainable over a period of time.

Appendix B

Eco-consultants: Representatives of institutions which offer jobs, or who have links to entities in the ecological sector.

Appendix C

Eco-cards: Loyalty card schemes, upon buying eco-friendly products, buyers are given reward points which then can be exchanged for discounts and other such benefits.