



# **The Copenhagen Youth Parliament** draft

## **September 25-27, 2008**

### **Thursday 25/9**

**9.00**                      **Opening Ceremony**  
**The Europe House, Gothersgade 115, K, Copenhagen**

**Welcoming remarks**/Mr.Henrik Gerner Hansen (EP)  
**Introduction to the programme**/Ms.Nina Nørgaard (SAG)  
**Heads of delegations introduce the participating schools**  
(Østre Borgerdyd G., Metropolitanskolen, Sankt Annæ G.)

**10.30-18.00**                      **Committee work** in 5 workshops headed by European trainers (lunch included) Locations: SAG and Metro  
Anka Skowronek (Germany), Andrew Caruana Galizia (Malta), Andreas Guidi (Italy), Michael Stange (France)  
Alexandra Dobrinoiu (Romania)

### **Friday 26/9**

**9.00-12.30**                      **Committee work** continued at schools  
Lunch  
Proofreading/printing of resolutions  
Sightseeing for trainers and participants

**National delegations meetings.** Locations to be announced.



## **Saturday 27/9**

**9.00 –  
16.00**

**General Assembly/Copenhagen City Hall**  
**Borgerrepræsentationen**  
Rådhuspladsen

President: Ms.Helene Nottelmann  
Speakers:

3 resolutions

**12.00**

Lunch

2 resolutions

**19.00**

**Buffet dinner/farewell party**  
Sankt Annæ Gymnasium  
Sjælør Boulevard 135, 2500 Valby



## **”Europe energised – Will light go out in 2050?”**

### **Themes:**

**1.**

**Technology** – Nuclear power, solar energy, wind engines, coal burning power plants, natural gas, water power e.g. -which of these technologies will serve as our main resources of power, and how can we produce energy in the future?

**2.**

**Geography/politics** – When resources run short, their demand rises and debates about their use break out. Those who control access have power over everyone who is in need of resources. The threat of military conflicts rises when the need for essential resources cannot be covered. At this stage, industrialised countries already depend on resource supplying countries, of which the majority is situated in instable and fragile world regions. How can we prevent confrontations and ensure the availability of energy? Are there any possibilities to reduce the dependence on other countries?

**3.**

**Society/standard of living** – What should the world we leave to the next generation look like? Our world should be a livable place for them just as it is for us today. Still our life already depends heavily on the possibility to produce and use energy, but the necessary resources are running short, becoming more expensive and demanded. The expected increase of the world population will only intensify this situation. What will be the consequences, and how can we deal with them?

**4.**

**Economy** – Saving energy will become one of the most important economic concerns of companies. Numerous new laws will punish enterprises that do not reduce their energy consumption. Still a great number of companies are not willing to accept a voluntary self-commitment. They are especially repelled by the short-term costs of new technologies and production methods. Which incentives could encourage companies to employ new technologies? Are self-imposed restrictions more efficient than laws?



5.

**Europe and the world** – The EU (Europe) has often been described as a fortress closed to people outside the region, and even with 27 member states, applicant states and associated states covering most of the European continent, this attitude is prevailing in some quarters. One of the most

important questions is how to deal with immigrants from 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries. Another one is the EU's role in relation to the US and to the new “tiger” economies in India and China. How do we deal with these topics?