

Tagung der Alpenkonferenz

IX

Réunion de la Conférence alpine

Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi

Zasedanje Alpske konference

TOP / POJ / ODG / TDR

12

SL

OL: DE

IZVEDBA IN REZULTATI PRVEGA MLADINSKEGA PARLAMENTA K ALPSKI KONVENCIJI

A Poročilo

B Predlog sklepa

Priloge:

- Priloga 1: Resolucije prvega mladinskega parlamenta k Alpski konvenciji
- Priloga 2: Tiskovna izjava
- Priloga 3: Časopis

A Poročilo

Prvo zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta k Alpski konvenciji je potekalo od 9. do 11. 6. 2006 v Innsbrucku, kjer je 36 učencev in učenk, starih od 16 do 19 let, zavzeto razpravljalo o problemih alpskega območja v prihodnosti in izdelalo skupne predloge za njihovo rešitev. Zasedanja so se udeležili delegatke in delegati iz Maribora (Slovenija), Bassana del Grappe in Merana (Italija), Innsbrucka (Avstrija), Sonthofna (Nemčija), Trogna (Švica), Kneževine Lihtenštajn ter Grenobla (Francija).

Generalna skupščina mladinskega parlamenta je sprejela štiri resolucije o naslednjih vprašanjih:

- „Kako povečati privlačnost alpskega območja za mlade?“
- „Pomen vode kot alpskega vira – kdo naj upravlja z vodo?“
- „Kakšen je vpliv sodobne in tradicionalne kulture na življenje mladih v alpskem prostoru?“
- „Koliko turizma lahko prenese alpski prostor?“

(glej prilogo 1).

Pobudo za ustanovitev mladinskega parlamenta je že leta 2003 dala Akademska gimnazija iz Innsbrucka. Leta 2004 je Stalni sekretariat Alpske konvencije pobudo sprejel, gimnazijo pa intenzivno podpiral pri pripravah. Projekt je avstrijsko predsedstvo vključilo v svoj delovni program in ga podprlo tako finančno kot pri reševanju administrativnih težav.

Vsi udeleženci so bili z zasedanjem zelo zadovoljni, zato prvo zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta k Alpski konvenciji tudi naj ne bi bilo zadnje. Načrtovano je, da bi parlament redno zasedal, najverjetneje enkrat letno.

Način dela in potek zasedanja

Prvi mladinski parlament so sestavljali po štirje delegati iz vsake pogodbenice v starosti od 16 do 19 let. Na tridnevnu zasedanju so v posameznih odborih najprej razpravljali o štirih, predhodno določenih osrednjih temah. Pripravili so osnutke resolucij, o čemer je tekla razprava na plenarnem zasedanju, jih dopolnili in resolucije tudi sprejeli. Otvoritvene slovesnosti sta se udeležila tirolski deželni glavar in županja mesta Innsbruck.

Za udeležence je bilo zasedanje zelo uspešno, saj so učenci razpravljali vneto in z zanimanjem, se seznanili z drugačnimi mnenji iz drugih držav in med seboj navezali stike. Deloma so se z alpskimi temami intenzivno seznanili že vnaprej. Pri tem so navdušeno sodelovali tudi učitelji, ki niso žeeli, da se sodelovanje prekine, in so zato že podali ideje za druge skupne

projekte. Stiki naj bi se v prihodnje še naprej vzdrževali prek časopisa in spletne strani. Rezultati zasedanja bodo predstavljeni tudi na IX. Alpski konferenci.

Ker so istočasno potekali tudi drugi dogodki, je bil odziv medijev nekoliko slabši od pričakovanega, vendar pa je bil pomemben daljši prispevek regionalne televizije, v katerem so mladi lahko podrobno predstavili svoja stališča.

Ocena in pogled v prihodnost

Mladinski parlament k Alpski konvenciji bi lahko postal pomemben instrument, s katerim bi mladim približali problematiko Alp in Alpske konvencije ter tako tudi poživili javno razpravo o prihodnosti alpskega prostora. Omrežje šol, ki je nastalo iz te pobude, bo vzpostavila svojo lastno dinamiko delovanja. Z neposrednim sodelovanjem pri projektu lahko tudi Stalni sekretariat spozna, kako se mladi lotevajo alpskih tem in katere so pri obveščanju slabosti, ki jih bo treba obravnavati v okviru komunikacijske strategije. Obravnava Alp kot skupnega življenjskega prostora je pri učiteljih in učencih zbudila zanimanje, ki zahteva podporo njihovih pobud tudi v prihodnje.

Organizatorji prvega zasedanja mladinskega parlamenta k Alpski konvenciji nameravajo že naslednje leto organizirati drugo zasedanje. Stalni sekretariat bo še naprej sodeloval pri nadalnjem uresničevanju projekta „mladinski parlament“.

B Predlog sklepa

Alpska konferenca se seznanji s poročilom prvega mladinskega parlamenta k Alpski konvenciji in prosi vse udeležene, da osnovno zamisel vnesejo pri nadaljnih podobnih prireditvah.

Tagung der Alpenkonferenz
Réunion de la Conférence alpine
Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi
Zasedanje Alpske konference

IX

TOP / POJ / ODG / TDR

12

SL

OL: EN

ANLAGE/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/PRILOGA

1



Prvi Mladinski parlament Alpske konvencije

8. do 11. junija 2006
Innsbruck, Tirolska

RESOLUCIJE

Odbor o kulturi

Kakšen vpliv ima moderna in tradicionalna kultura na življenje mladih v alpski regiji?

Mladinski parlament Alpske konvencije

- A) popolnoma zavedajoč se rastočega negativnega vpliva glasbe na mlade;
 - B) razburjen ob dejstvu, da desničarska ekstremistična glasba prenaša protizidovsko in/ali rasistično vsebino na mlade;
 - C) globoko zaskrbljen nad pomanjkanjem finančne podpore za mladinske centre;
 - D) zaskrbljeni nad rastočimi kulturnimi spori¹;
 - E) zavedajoč se vpliva tujih kultur na alpsko regijo.
-
1. spodbuja rast vpliva drugih področij kulture (na primer gledališča);
 2. priporoča pripravo zakona, ki prepoveduje uporabo in izdelavo ekstremističnih izdelkov²;
 3. priporoča podporo in promocijo amaterskih gledaliških skupin in možnost za nastopanje teh skupin (recimo kooperacija med ne-profesionalnimi gledališkimi skupinami in mladinskimi centri);
 4. spodbuja zgoraj omenjene amaterske gledališke skupine, da uprizarjajo vzgojne igre;
 5. podpira nadaljnjo finančno podporo za nevtralne³ mladinske centre s ciljem, da bi razširili njihovo ponudbo in s tem privlačili več ljudi;
 6. vabi k temu, da bi uporabili finančno podporo za porast interesa mladih za tradicionalno kulturo, tako da bi združili tradicionalne kulturne elemente in moderne elemente s ciljem ohranitve in podpore;
 7. odobrava obvezno kulturno izobraževanje v šolah, da bi povečali kulturno zavest;
 8. naroča predsedstvu, da to resolucijo posreduje Stalnemu odboru Alpske konvencije in IX. Alpsi konferenci.

¹ v smislu generacijskih in etničnih problemov.

² desničarska ekstremistična propaganda kot glasba, slike in spletni strani na internetu.

³ ne politično motivirane

Odbor za ekonomijo in socialne zadeve

Kako lahko izboljšamo privlačnost Alpske regije za mlade?

Mladinski parlament Alpske Konvencije

- A) opaža z globoko zaskrbljenostjo, da nezaposlenost mladih ljudi na področju Alp narašča, saj je število vajeniških mest premajhno;
 - B) zaveda se, da so službe v Alpah večinoma fokusirane na turizem športa in počitnic in da veliki potencial Alp ni dovolj izrabljen;
 - C) verjame, da je komunikacijska mreža, ki zadeva informacije o službah nezadovoljiva;
 - D) prevzema dejstvo, da ekonomske prednosti Alp (npr. centralna lega) niso dovolj poznane;
 - E) je globoko zaskrbljen zaradi pomanjkanja šolskih ustanov z visokim standardom in posebnim poudarkom na kmetovanju in drugih temah, pomembnih za Alpsko regijo, kar je lahko eden izmed razlogov za nizko zanimanje za kmetovanje;
 - F) vznemirjeni zaradi dejstva, da neučinkovito koriščenje v času, ko ni sezone, povzroča izpraznjenje vasi.
-
1. zahteva, da se ustvarijo nove službe in izobraževalne ustanove (poklicne šole)⁴, s ciljem da se poveča raznolikost in število delovnih mest in se tako bojuje proti nezaposlenosti med mladimi;
 2. priporoča vzpostavitev informacijske mreže ali spletne strani, ki bi pomagala mladim ljudem pri poizvedovanju o že obstoječih delovnih možnostih v Alpski regiji;
 3. predлага ustanovitev institucije, ki oglašuje bodoča podjetja v regiji in jih podpira v vprašanjih prava in ekonomije za ustanovitev novega podjetja;
 4. zahteva ustanovitev šole z visokim standardom izobraževanja (npr. univerze, ki bi se specializirala na področju tem pomembnih za Alpe, s poudarkom na kulturi kmetovanja);
 5. priporoča, da se ustvarijo turistični programi⁵, ki bi privlačili ljudi v času ko ni sezone, s posebnim poudarkom na upokojencih in samskih ljudeh;

⁴ Na primer ekološko kmetovanje ali turizem zdravilišč.

⁵ Na primer večerne aktivnosti s predstavitvijo ljudske pesmi ali drugih tradicionalnih pesmi; posebej pripravljene pohodniške poti, primerne za upokojence; športni programi s spoznavanjem novih ljudi za samske; nižje cene za prenočišča.

6. naprej priporoča, da se v času ko ni sezone, pripravijo kongresi in sestanki z namenom povečanja zasedenosti turističnih destinacij;
7. naroča predsedstvu, da to resolucijo posreduje Stalnemu odboru Alpske konvencije in IX. Alpski konferenci.

Odbor na temo virov v Alpah

Pomembnost vode kot naravni vir v Alpah. Kdo naj bi nadzoroval vodo?

Mladinski parlament Alpske konvencije

- A) se zaveda dejstva, da bo v prihodnosti vode primanjkovalo;
 - B) zaskrbljeni smo zaradi neenakomerne porazdelitve vode med državami in zaradi nepotrebnega zapravljanja vode v državah bogatih z vodo;
 - C) se zaveda, da bi preveliko izkoriščanje vode iz občutljivega alpskega ekosistema zelo škodovalo le-temu;
 - D) opaža, da se v isti državi posamezne regije lotevajo vodne problematike na različne načine;
 - E) verjamemo, da privatizacija vode ni primerna rešitev, ker:
 - je direktno povezana z onesnaževanjem voda,
 - ob isti kvaliteti vode v različnih regijah ne pomeni tudi istih cen,
 - lahko povzroči znižanje kvalitete vode, če pride do znižanja cen,
 - lahko podjetja na ta način izkoriščajo revnejše države,
 - lahko cena doseže stopnjo, kjer je dosegljiva samo še bogatejšim državljanom;
 - F) opaža, da politiki vodne problematike očitno ne jemljejo dovolj resno, saj se npr. zavestno uničujejo rečne struge⁶.
-
1. predлага, naj vodo nadzoruje država in ne privatni investitorji;
 2. opozarja na pomembnost osveščanja ljudi o dragocenosti vode, njeni vlogi v življenju in o tem, da je nimamo na voljo v neomejениh količinah; otroke bi morali o tem učiti že v vrtcu in osnovni šoli, odrasle pa bi učili preko medijev (letaki, televizija, reklame, ...);
 3. odobrava stroge zakone glede porabe in zaščite vode;

⁶ Reka Tagliamento v Italiji je še zadnja morfološko nedotaknjena reka v Alpah. Na njej bi lahko preučevali razne naravne procese. Italijanska vlada je odobrila poglabljanje struge in izgradnjo akumulacijskih jezer, da bi s tem povečali njen potencial za proizvodnjo električne energije.

4. predлага ustanavljanje nacionalnih parkov, s katerimi bi zaščitili naravne rečne struge;
5. predлага vladam, naj ustanovijo lokalne komisije, ki bi posamezne regije obravnavale učinkoviteje; podpira razpolaganje z vodo na lokalni ravni, s poudarkom na mednarodnem sodelovanju, kjer bi to bilo potrebno; podpira izvrševanje nadzora standardov, proizvodnje energije in vodnih zalog v lokalnih upravah;
6. poudarja potrebo po mednarodnih standardih, ki zadevajo kvaliteto vode v alpski regiji in predлага ustanovitev komisije za nadzor teh standardov (npr. emisije okolju škodljivih snovi iz industrije in kmetijstva);
7. zahteva, da podjetja sama čistijo vodo, ki jo onesnažijo, ali pa plačajo državi nadomestilo;
8. predлага ustanovitev mednarodnega fonda za države in regije s pomanjkanjem vode, za to, da bi doobile vodo po nižji ceni;
9. podpira investicije v znanost, da bi s tem dosegli napredek na področju čiščenja voda in pri uporabi alternativ za pridobivanje pitne vode;
10. opozarja, da bi vsaka trgovina z vodo morala biti dobro načrtovana v sodelovanju s strokovnjaki na področju ekologije, da ne bi škodovali okolju;
11. izraža odobravanje lokalnih uprav v Alpah, ki si prizadevajo za osveščanje ljudi glede vodne problematike;
12. naroča predsedstvu, naj to resolucijo posreduje Stalnemu odboru Alpske konvencije in IX. Alpski konferenci.

Odbor za regionalno politiko in turizem

Koliko turizma lahko prenese narava?

Mladinski parlament Alpske konvencije

- A) zavedajoč se pomembnosti ravnotežja med turizmom in naravnim ekosistemom;
- B) upoštevajoč, da individualni prevoz turistov škoduje ekosistemu;
- C) razburjen zaradi količine odpadkov odvrženih vsako leto v Alpah predvsem zaradi turistov in tudi domačinov;
- D) ozirajoč se na pomembnost protokola o turizmu;
- E) zaskrbljen zaradi vizualnega onesnaževanja, ki ga povzročajo zgradbe in naselja namenjena turizmu;
- F) opazujoc, da načrtovanje počitniških urnikov različnih držav članic povzroča mnoge probleme.

1. poudarja potrebo po razvoju javnega prevoza na prehodnih območjih Alp;
2. predлага vladam držav članic Alpske konvencije, da izgradijo sisteme košev po vseh prehodnih območjih Alp in zagotovijo njihovo uporabo z uvedbo kazni in varnostne službe ter da prav tako izboljšajo in razširijo prakso recikliranja;
3. prosi vse države članice Alpske konvencije, da izpolnijo zahteve Protokola o turizmu in da obveščajo javnost o teh obstoječih zahtevah z informiranjem v šolah, turističnih destinacijah in preko medijev;
4. spodbuja vlade, da ne rešujejo samo problemov kemičnega onesnaževanja, ampak tudi problemov vizualnega onesnaževanja in onesnaževanja s hrupom s primerno kontrolo in analizami vseh projektov pred gradnjo;
5. nagovarja vlade, da poenotijo alpske cestne sisteme, izboljšajo in razširijo železniške povezave ter uporabljajo obnovljive in okolju prijazne vire energije;
6. poziva države članice k sodelovanju pri sestavljanju počitniških urnikov, z namenom, da se izognejo prometnim zastojem in prevelikim gnečam v turističnih centrih in mestih;
7. naroča predsedstvu, da to resolucijo posreduje naprej Stalnemu odboru Alpske konvencije in IX. Alpški konferenci.

Tagung der Alpenkonferenz
Réunion de la Conférence alpine
Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi
Zasedanje Alpske konference

IX

TOP / POJ / ODG / TDR

12

SL

OL: EN

ANLAGE/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/PRILOGA

2

Tiskovna izjava

Innsbruck, 21. junija 2006

Prvo zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta Alpske konvencije

Mladi zahtevajo več sodelovanja na območju Alp in dajejo konkretne predloge

Prvo zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta Alpske konvencije je na pobudo Akademske gimnazije iz Innsbrucka in Stalnega sekretariata Alpske konvencije potekalo v Innsbrucku od 9. do 11. junija 2006. Na njem je 36 dijakinj in dijakov, starih od 16 do 19 let, poglobljeno razpravljalo o prihodnosti alpskega območja in pripravilo skupne zasnove in predloge za razrešitev problemov tega prostora. Delegati so prišli iz Maribora (Slovenija), Bassana del Grappa in Merana (Italija), Innsbrucka (Avstrija), Sonthofna (Nemčija), Trogna (Švica), Kneževine Lihtenštajn ter Grenobla (Francija).

„Vsi udeleženci so bili enotnega mnenja, da sta na območju Alp potrebna sodelovanje ter medsebojna izmenjava mnenj in izkušenj,“ je izjavil Simon Palhuber, predsedujoči mladinskega parlamenta. „V razpravi, v kateri smo sodelovali mladi iz različnih delov Alp, smo ugotovili, kako zapleteni so problemi alpskega območja in kako težko je doseči soglasje o skupnih predlogih.“

Zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta so otvorili Herwig van Staa, deželni glavar Tirolske, Hilde Zach, županja Innsbrucka, Anna-Luise Stille iz avstrijskega Zveznega ministrstva za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo, okolje in vodno gospodarstvo, in Ruggero Schleicher-Tappeser, poslovodeči generalni sekretar Alpske konvencije.

Zasedanje sta finančno podprla avstrijsko Zvezno ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo, okolje in vodno gospodarstvo in dežela Tirolska.

Plenarno zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta je sprejelo štiri resolucije, ki temljijo na naslednjih vprašanjih:

- Kako povečati privlačnost alpske regije za mlade?
- Pomen vode kot enega od alpskih naravnih virov – kdo naj upravlja z vodo?
- Kakšen vpliv imata sodobna in tradicionalna kultura na življenje mladih na alpskem območju?
- Koliko turizma lahko prenese alpsko območje?

V resoluciji o alpskih virih in vodi so mladi poudarili, da mora oskrba z vodo oz. voda na splošno ostati javno dobro, in se tako izrekli proti vsem pobudam, ki si prizadevajo za privatizacijo vode.

Naslednja točka, ki so jo obravnavali, je bilo oblikovanje alternativne turistične ponudbe, zlasti sodelovanje med turizmom in ekološkim kmetijstvom. Mladi so mnenja, da je tem področju treba razvijati predvsem take oblike turistične ponudbe, ki bodo obiskovalce pritegnile tudi zunaj sezone. Poleg tega bi bilo treba širšo javnost seznaniti s prednostmi alpskega območja kot gospodarskega prostora, ki predstavlja potencial za razvoj novih in privlačnih dejavnosti.

Mladi so bili enotni v zahtevi, da je treba ohraniti in spodbujati kulturno raznolikost Alp kot življenjskega prostora, na področju kulture so se zavzeli za posredovanje tradicije, ki bo prilagojena mladim.

Z resolucijami, ki so jih udeleženci sprejeli na prvem zasedanju mladinskega parlamenta Alpske konvencije, se bodo seznanili tudi ministri za okolje na IX. Alpski konferenci, ki bo novembra 2006 v Alpbachu.

„V povezani Evropi in času globalizacije mora alpski prostor na novo opredeliti svojo vlogo,“ pravi Ruggero Schleicher-Tappeser, poslovodeči generalni sekretar Alpske konvencije. „Današnja mladina bo odločilno vplivala na to, ali bodo tukaj nastale nove oblike življenja in gospodarjenja, ki bodo značilne za Alpe, in skupna identiteta.“ Za uspešno sodelovanje na celotnem alpskem območju so potrebna nova znanja in sposobnosti, zato je za Alpsko konvencijo kot prvo in edino vladno organizacijo, ki se ukvarja s prihodnostjo celotnega alpskega prostora, dialog z mladino in šolarji zelo pomemben.

Roman Nell, ravnatelj Akademske gimnazije iz Innsbrucka, ki je dal pobudo za parlament o Alpski konvenciji in si ves čas zelo prizadeval za njeno uresničitev, je izrazil zadovoljstvo nad uspešnim sodelovanjem med šolami in potekom prvega zasedanja parlamenta: nastala je nova mreža, ki jo bo k nadaljnemu delu spodbujala prav ta pozitivna izkušnja. Naslednje zasedanje mladinskega parlamenta je že načrtovano za leto 2007.

Podrobnejše informacije

- o mladinskem parlamentu (med dr. besedila resolucij): <http://www.agi.tsn.at/Alpenkonvention/>,
- o Alpski konvenciji: www.alpconv.org.

Za morebitna vprašanja se obrnite na dr. Igorja Robleka iz Stalnega sekretariata Alpske konvencije (+43-512-588589-15, igor.roblek@alpconv.org).

Šole, ki so sodelovale na prvem zasedanju mladinskega parlamenta:

- Akademisches Gymnasium Innsbruck (Avstrija)
- Gymnasium Sonthofen (Nemčija)
- Lycee Lesdiguières, Grenoble (Francija)
- Liceo Ginnasio „G.b. Brocchi“, Bassano del Grappa (Italija)
- Fachoberschule für Soziales "Marie Curie" Meran (Italija)
- Liechtensteinisches Gymnasium, Vaduz (Lihtenštajn)
- Druga gimnazija Maribor (Slovenija)
- Kantonsschule Trogen (Švica)

Tagung der Alpenkonferenz
Réunion de la Conférence alpine
Sessione della Conferenza delle Alpi
Zasedanje Alpske konference

IX

TOP / POJ / ODG / TDR

12

SL

OL: EN

ANLAGE/ANNEXE/ALLEGATO/PRILOGA

3

The Future of the Alpine Regions -

Is it exclusive retreats or excessive events, is it rap or yodelling? Will technology play a more important role than tourism, and will water be more essential than oil?



Rap or Jodelling?



Young people discussing important issues



Water or

Innsbruck (I.S.). Where usually the representatives of the city-government assemble for their debates, it was 28 young people from Slovenia, Italy, France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Switzerland and Austria who met to do the very same thing: to discuss important issues in the FIRST YOUTH PARLIAMENT OF THE ALPINE REGION, which took place in the capital of Tyrol from June 8th to June 11th, 2006. It was the first time for representatives of young people to be offered the chance to discuss urgent matters for their future.

The meeting, which was the first one of the kind all over Europe, was organised by two institutions with their seats in Innsbruck, the "Akademische Gymnasium" and the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention. The following essential questions served as guidelines for the discussions of young people concerning vital issues:

What do young people think about the future of the Alpine region?

Are they even invited to join in the discussion about what will be important for their future?

Which attitude do they have concerning the culture and tradition of their countries?

Or do global bands enable them to express more cultural identity?

Can the Alpine region offer well-trained people the chance to find adequate places of work in their home-country?

And finally, who is entitled to sell our drinking water? Vital issues, no doubt.

As one could see that once young people are given the serious opportunity to express themselves in adequate contexts, there is no such thing as a lack of interest in politics. For weeks, they had prepared the agenda, managed the fund-raising, invited politicians and developed a lot of other initiatives. By doing so, they did not only get the idea of how democratic and parliamentary action should be taken, but also of how project management and presentations including the set-up of a homepage (<http://www.agi.tsn.at/Alpenkonvention/>) work. And last, but not least, they applied their knowledge of foreign languages such as English and French in a realistic context.

A worthwhile experience - read more about it on the following pages!

Where to find:

| | |
|----------------------|------|
| About goals | p.2 |
| YPAC Procedures | p.3 |
| YPAC Organizing Team | p.4 |
| YPAC Delegations | p.5 |
| YPAC Resolutions | p.8 |
| YPAC Comments | p.9 |
| YPAC Social life | p.11 |
| YPAC Perspectives | p.12 |

The Goal of this Newspaper:



The debates in the hall of the city-government

This newspaper serves two purposes: On the one hand it gives a review of the first youth parliament of the Alpine convention that took place on 9th-11th June in Innsbruck, on the other hand it introduces the project to all the ministers participating in the meeting of the Alpine Conference in Alpach.

Four delegates from different countries of the Alpine Arch discussed in four committees about problems of the Alpine region and possible solutions to them. Each committee prepared a resolution (cf. p.9), which was discussed and voted for or against in the General Assembly at the end of the Youth parliament. Problems that were



Members of a committee write draft resolutions

tackled are what impact modern and traditional culture has on the lives of youths or how much tourism is bearable for the Alpine region, to name but a few.

As the organisation team and the delegates were working really hard and put as much effort as possible into this project, this newspaper should also motivate the Alpine convention to continue with it. Everyone concerned should see how serious the delegates are about their suggestions. So the newspaper should help make sure that some of these certainly good and very useful ideas will be put into practice. (*Clemens Zauchner*)

Competitive Goals or the Soccer Championship versus Political Debates

The first European Youth Parliament had a serious rival - the Soccer World Championship. The questions was: would the young people take part in the debates or would they prefer sitting in front of the telly? This was an important question the organizers asked themselves.



This or that? Competing physically or intellectually?

As it turned out, for most of the youngsters discussing and working out resolutions was definitely more important than football. It was just the welcoming party that didn't attract a lot of attention as it was the evening the German team was playing the Italian team.

Soccer was surely not the only drawback. As it turned out, some participants were already off school when the Alpine Convention took place. Nevertheless, all the participants were present. This can be seen as a proof that young people take a lot of interest in politics. (*I.S.*)

How were the resolutions elaborated and agreed?

Parliamentary meetings are the basis for the active participation of young people in the development of their Alpine surroundings and environment. They are also a well-organized process for young people to make up their opinions about different topics and therefore for taking on responsibility.

The "Akademische Gymnasium Innsbruck" in cooperation with the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention organized a Students' Parliament for representatives of all member states of the Alpine region. Each member state, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Slovenia and Switzerland asked one school (for 16-19-year-olds) to send a maximum number of four representatives to the meeting in June 2006.



Hilde Zach, Mayoress of Innsbruck at the opening speech

The first Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention took place from Friday, the 9th of June, to Sunday, the 11th of June in the capital city of the Tyrol, Innsbruck.

The first appointment for the delegates was the opening ceremony in the Kaiser-Leopold-Saal with the Head of the Provincial Government DDr. Van Staa, the mayor of Innsbruck, Hilde Zach and the acting secretary general of the Alpine Convention Mr Schleicher-Tappeser.

After a short discussion, the delegates had to

present their country, e.g. with a film or a song. In the afternoon the first committee meeting took place in the rooms of the SOWI University. The four committees consist of 7 members, one from each member state. The meetings were managed by two committee-presidents. The delegates had to discuss future questions on the development of the Alpine region from their points of view. In the evening there was a small "welcome party" in the rooms of the Perm. Secretariat.



DDr. Van Staa, Head of Tyrol, discussing with delegates

On Saturday the committee meeting was continued. The main task of the different committees was to develop a paper of proposals for possible resolutions, which had to be voted on by all the delegates. In the evening it was lobbying-time. The delegates had to convince the other participants of their suggestions. After that, all the delegates, teachers and volunteers went to the "Hinterhorn-Alm", where they had to present a song from their country. On the last day there was the General Assembly in the town hall of Innsbruck. In the closing conference all committees started their part with an opening speech. Then they read out their proposals. After that, everyone could ask questions or could make suggestions about what they would change. Then the whole parliament voted against or in favour of the final resolution. (Karl Nöbl)

Who is Who in the organizing team?

The first Youth Parliament of the Alpine Convention was organized by the "Akademische Gymnasium Innsbruck (AGI)" and the Permanent Secretariat of the Alpine Convention. Here you will find some highlights of their challenging work

First, let me give you a few glimpses of the organizing team, and then of their work.

The team consisted of two teachers, one project manager and six pupils. The leaders were Maga. Senhofer, Maga . Rauchegger and Dr. Igor Roblek. It was their job to coordinate the work of the pupils involved in this project. Also, they searched for schools or rather delegates. Maga. Senhofer and Maga . Rauchegger are the teachers at the AGI who founded the Pupils' Parliament there. Basically the idea behind this Pupils' Parliament is in general to bring democracy into schools, and the AGI in particular. Thus they had already gained experience in this subject.

Dr. Roblek remained as steady as a rock for the team throughout the project. He gave plenty of helpful advice, which simplified the pupils' work. He also provided computers for the press team to produce this newspaper and to send the press releases out.

The six pupils, namely Schwarz Sarah, Fritz Stefanie, Völkl Valentin, Sperner Philipp, Dreschke Tobias, Nöbl Karl and I attended the "Wahlpflichtfach" History, and we chose to join this team. We searched for sponsors, we looked for all the necessary information that the delegates needed, and asked everyone we knew to accommodate delegates.



The project managers: Igor Roblek, Irmgard Senhofer, Claudia Rauchegger

Let me now move on to the pupils' work. It was really hard work to organise the first youth parliament of the Alpine Convention, because it involved several steps. First, you have to find a suitable location where the event takes place, then all the delegates need accommodation, and food and soft drinks have to be provided for everyone...

However, to conclude, it can be said that working in the organising team has been rewarding for everyone involved. (*Clemens Zauchner*)



The organising team of YPAC at work

YPAC DELEGATIONS



Who is Who in the YPAC?



*Mag. Irmgard Senhofer, Dir. Roman Nell,
Mayoress Hilde Zach, Dr. Markus Juranek,
Anna-Luise Stille*

Who were the delegates of the YPAC?

In this article you will find a description of the delegations.

Austria

| | |
|---------|--|
| School | Akademisches Gymnasium Innsbruck Angerzellgasse 14 (at present Technikerstr. 19A) 6020 Innsbruck |
| Members | Erhard Alexander Philip Offer Kofler Katharina Lechner Bettina |



France

| | |
|---------|---|
| School | Lycee Lesdiguières 15 avenue Beaumarchais F-38000 Grenoble |
| Members | Lucile Traversa Cedric Butazzoni Arnaud Dufour Damien Belleville |



Germany

School **Gymnasium Sonthofen**
Albert-Schweizer-Strasse 21
D-87527 Sonthofen

Members Berthold Janina
Geiger Eva
Engeser Anselm
Hofmann Dominik



Italy

School **Liceo Ginnasio "G.b. Brocchi"**
Via Beata Giovanna 67
I-36061 Bassano del Grappa (VI)
and Fachoberschule für Soziales
"Marie Curie"
Mazziniplatz 1
I-39012 Meran

Members Kofler Jasmin Julia
Kiem Barbara
Longinotti Lara
Vettori Jessica



Switzerland

School **Kantonsschule Trogen**
Kantonschulstrasse
CH-9043 Trogen

Members Hasselmann Anne
Isepponi Raffaela
Käser Isabelle
Weishaupt Reto



YPAC DELEGATIONS



Principality of Liechtenstein

School **Liechtensteinische
Gymnasium**
FL-9490 Vaduz

Members Beck Katja
Ackermann Soraya
Gassner Rebecca
Gassner Martina



Slovenia

School **Druga gimnazija Maribor**
Trg Milosa Zidanska 1
SI-2000 Maribor

Members Golob Peter
Sosteric Teja
Zamuda Sanja
Savinc Jan



Overview of the Resolutions

The main task of the different committees was to develop a paper of proposals for possible resolutions, which had to be voted on by all members of the committees.

All committees started their contributions to the closing conference with an opening speech. Then they read out their proposals. After that, everyone was entitled to ask questions or make suggestions whatfor they would change. Then all the parliamentary representatives had the opportunity to vote against or in favour of the final resolution.

The discussions varied in length, but all of them were very interesting in their own way. Also, all delegates showed enthusiasm and got very much involved in the issues. It can be said that the most powerful discussion was on the resolutions of the Committee on Culture. They suggested introducing a law that prohibits any consumption as well as production of extremist art, such as right extremist propaganda including music, pictures and homepages on the internet. Furthermore, there was a committed discussion about the definition of extremist art. Some wanted to make left extremist art an issue, too, but as the vote showed, it was only a minority.

Other interesting suggestions were made by the committee:

First, they would like to support further financial subsidies for neutral youth centres aiming to enlarge the offer and attract more people. Then they would approve of compulsory cultural education at schools to raise cultural awareness.

The Committee on Alpine Resources consists of two committees, one on Economy and Social Affairs and one Committee on Regional Policy and Tourism. The latter mentions, for example, that the unemployment of young people living in

Alpine Regions is unfortunately increasing. This is due to the small number of apprenticeship training positions. They call upon the creation of alternative jobs and apprenticeship training positions in order to increase the diversity and quantity of working possibilities and therefore to combat the unemployment amongst the youth. Or the Committee on Regional Policy and Tourism are for example alarmed by the masses of waste left in the Alps every year especially by tourists but also by locals and therefore further requests all member states of the Alpine Convention to fulfil the criteria of the protocol on tourism and to inform the public about these existing criteria.

Finally, to name at least one suggestion of every committee, the Committee on Alpine Resources shows themselves deeply concerned by the unequal proportion of the amount of water in different countries and alarmed by the unnecessary waste of water in countries abundant with water and therefore wants to draw the attention to the importance of making people aware of the preciousness of water. Children should be taught to value this good already in kindergarten and primary school. Adults should be made aware of the water, as a limited resource, via media for example by creating flyers and using television and advertisements.

Overview of the resolutions

As you can see from those examples, the delegates got seriously involved into their assignments. We all hope that at least some of them will be put into practice fairly soon.

(Matthias Sauermann)

We don't think that this quiet voice will have any impact

Marianne Schlenck asked delegates for their opinion concerning this project and the outcome of it.

Did the Alpine Convention meet your expectations? In which way?

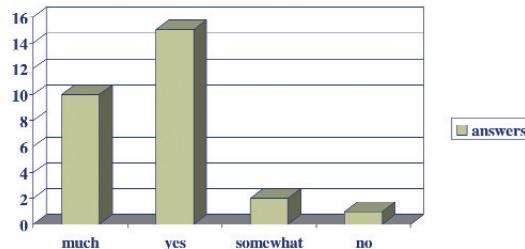
GER: It was our first time at a youth parliament, so we didn't really know what to expect...

FL: It really did meet our expectations, it was interesting to hear so many different points of view! We also got to know lots of new people.

CH: We learned a lot, especially (of course) about how a parliament works. The cultural exchange was fun as well!

SL: It was way beyond our expectations, and we're so glad that we had the chance to be here!

Did you personally benefit from this meeting?



IT: It's good that young people are introduced to face these problems, so we found the YPAC very important and interesting.

Teacher GER: There were a lot of good discussions and resolutions, but we shouldn't expect too much...

Teacher IT: It was my first experience with a youth parliament and I found it extremely interesting!

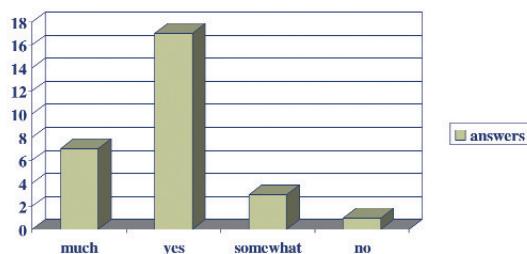
Do you feel your work will have any effect on the world for the future?

AUT: We really hope so, but of course we can't be sure, because it's still just a youth parliament...

IT: We don't think it will have a big impact, but we hope so! We should probably do more, but that can only be done step by step.

FL: Although the delegates spread

Did it encourage you to note other people's problems and reconsider them?



the idea, which will have an effect, it's not officially confirmed that the resolutions will be realised.

CH: We don't think that this quiet voice will have any impact.

Teacher GER: I doubt it, the processes of decision-making are too slow, so I'm sceptic...

Teacher IT: Why not, any effect is important! The young people have been very enthusiastic and working hard, so they will take that with them and hopefully pass it on!

If you'd be part of the organisation team of the next YPAC, what would you change in the process?

GER: We would like to get more information material, so we could be prepared better... and having to get up a little later would be nice!

AUT: The experience was very well organized, but we'd like the meeting to last one more day so that there would be more discussion time!

IT: Although the host families were very nice, we think it would be better to stay at a youth hostel. We also didn't like the dress code.

FL:

The "working-days" were way too long, so we were always very exhausted. Maybe it would be better to change that so we would have more energy for working on the topics.

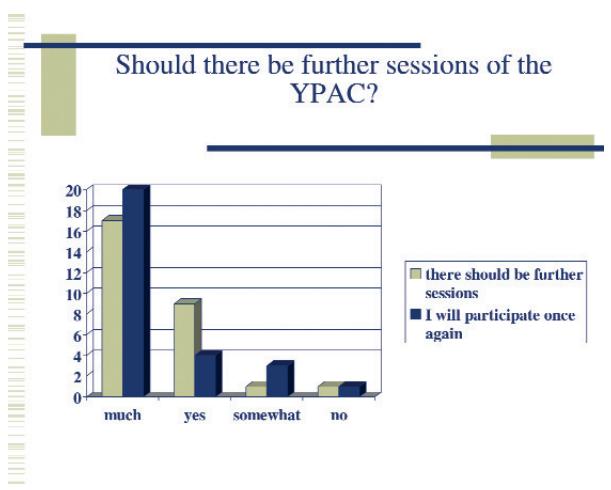
SL:

The change of OCs and ICs throughout the open debate should be easier!

Teacher GER: I think the committee presidents should take greater influence on the discussion, since they do have an opinion and they should be allowed to express it!

Teacher IT: The very end of the school year is probably not the best time for the YPAC... The delegates should get more information to make a better preparation possible, maybe some kind of guidelines would be useful.

Interviewer: Marianne Schlenck



Interest, respect and hospitality were the vital ingredients to a warm and friendly atmosphere throughout the meeting:



A warm welcome by Guestfamilies, they are interested in getting to know their guestchildren



Guest's presents -culinary delights from the French delegation, pleasure by music from Slovenia, culture from Germany

The Alpine Sound of Music

One evening, the delegates met at the Hinterhorn Alm to experience a real Tyrolean 'Hüttenabend'.

Besides of typical Tyrolean food, Music was not to be left aside.

What would suggest itself more but showing the mountains to those, who toiled on Alpine problems for three days? All participants in the YAPC experienced an impressive Tyrolean 'Hüttenabend' at the Hinterhorn Alm. After a scenic approach by bus, the delegates experienced an extraordinary mountain-sunset. As the day had been full of work, all delegates and presidents were pleased with the local specialty (Tyrolean dumplings and skredded pancake). The expectations were met and everyone was in a good mood.

The evening was crowned by the cultural exchange on a musical level. Every delegation



presented a folk song typical for their region. They were expertly accompanied by music teachers from the AGI (Prof. Neuhold, Prof. Plattner). After having listened for some minutes, all attendees joined the chorus and finally the whole cottage was filled with many different voices singing the same tune with heart and soul. By doing so the young politicians did not show just expertise in discussion but also in the fields of music.

Let first impressions go a long way...

Also in the future, the idea of the YPAC will be to get together in parliamentary meetings in which young representatives of all member states create a network in which issues of the Alpine region from the points of view of young people are being discussed and decided upon.

Parliamentary meetings are the basis

- for the **active participation of young people** in the development of their Alpine surroundings and environment.
- for a well -organized **process for young people to make up their opinions** about issues of the Alpine Convention.

- and therefore for **the taking on of responsibility** by young people in the regional and European process of unification.

So we are looking forward to the

next YPAC-session here in Innsbruck in April 2007.

Let's hope the organizing team will be able to implement the gained experiences in their future work and win some more members' support for the next YPAC-session.

And last, but not least, we would like to thank all our sponsors.
They have provided the essential support for all our initiatives!



lebensministerium.at



Europa



*Der
Bäcker
Ruetz*



Hostfamilies



Published by the YPAC Pressteam

Executive Editor: Clemens Zauchner
Delegation-Resort Editor: Marianne Schlenck
Committee-Resort Editor: Matthias Sauermann
Organizationteam-Resort Editor: Clemens Zauchner
Project-Resort Editor: Karl Nöbl
Entertainment-Resort Editor: Marianne Schlenck/ Clemens Zauchner
Supervisor: Tobias Dreschke
Photos: Lukas Mosser

The team:

I.t.r.: Igor Roblek, Simon Pallhuber, Lukas Mosser
Clemens Zauchner, Tobias Dreschke, Karl Nöbl,
Marianne Schlenck, Matthias Sauermann, Irmgard Senhofer, Claudia Rauchegger, Anna-Luise Stille