



Thessaloniki 2012
**National Selection
Conference**
European Youth
Parliament Greece



EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
PARLEMENT EUROPÉEN DES **JEUNES**
HELLAS GREECE

26th National Selection Conference European Youth Parliament Greece

Thessaloniki, 14 -16 December, 2012

Resolution Booklet

Sunday, December 16th 2012

8:30 - 9:00 Opening of the GA

9:00 - 9:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights

9:45 - 10:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Committee on
Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I

10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 11:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties

11:45 - 12:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment,
Public Health and Food Safety II

12:30 - 13:15 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Committee on
Industry, Research and Energy

13:15 - 14:15 Lunch

14:15 - 15:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Security and
Defence

15:00 - 15:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Development

15:45 - 16:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture

16:30 - 17:00 Coffee Break

17:00 - 17:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and
Monetary Affairs

17:45 - 18:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs

18:30 - 19:00 Break

19:00 - 19:30 Closing Ceremony

20:00 End of the session



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

On the rise of nationalist parties and the radical change of Europe's political map: how can the EU reinstate a culture of acceptance, social integration and solidarity?

Submitted by: Foteini Anastasiou, Vissaria Bakratsa, Stauroula Chyti, Georgia Gatsia, Aglaia Griva, Anna- Sofia Kyloni, Kalliopi Massoura, Styliani Mitta, Anastasia Ntracha, Giorgos Pliafas, Dimitrios Poimenidis, Pavlos Salonikidis, Aliko Stogianni, Panagiotis Themelis, Aspa Georgakopoulou (GR, Chairperson), Katerina Koukou (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Recognising that the EU financial crisis has resulted in the rise of nationalist parties with extremist views that lead to the violation of immigrants' rights,
 - B. Bearing in mind the fundamental principles of the EU such as non-discrimination, tolerance, solidarity, gender equality and respect of human rights,
 - C. Alarmed by the dissemination of hate promoted by several nationalist parties that result in xenophobia and discrimination,
 - D. Seeking the equal treatment of all members of society, including both immigrants and indigenous people,
 - E. Realising the necessity for a culture of acceptance, social inclusion and mutual understanding of different backgrounds,
 - F. Drawing attention to the large number of illegal immigrants in the EU and the associated bureaucratic difficulties during legalisation process;
1. Recommends closer collaboration between the EU and Non-Governmental Organisations with the latter acting as monitoring bodies of the implementation of existing legislation,
 2. Further proclaims the reinforcement of the role of local communities and councils in collaboration with social workers to foster friendly relationships between indigenous people and immigrants,
 3. Urges the provision of education and accurate information concerning the role of immigrants in society by means of:
 - a) awareness-raising campaigns and actions via media,



- b) establishing a common educational process for the indigenous people and the immigrants,
 - c) the inclusion of the cultural history of the EU in school curricula,
 - d) student exchange programs;
4. Calls upon the enforcement of each Member State's existing mechanisms that protect immigrants' political and legal rights, in particular the mechanisms that ensure their access to the welfare system,
 5. Emphasises the potential of surveys and case studies to identify immigrants' problems in order to facilitate their inclusion into society,
 6. Further requests the simplification of the legislative process for immigrants by reducing bureaucracy in order to make asylum procedures more effective,
 7. Encourages the creation of a "Europe of regions" so as to safeguard European interests and overcome national boundaries by means of:
 - a) creating transnational lists of candidates in the electoral process in the Union,
 - b) giving the European Parliament the legislative power to create and enforce laws regarding immigrants' integration and to promote solidarity,
 - c) creating a collective European identity including common values and principles.



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

‘On the EU’s failure to meet its 2010 biodiversity target and 2010-2020 being declared by the United Nations as the Decade of Biodiversity’: what is different this time? How should the EU protect biodiversity, especially by adopting an ecosystem services approach?

Submitted by: Marina Alexiou, Vasileios Antoniou, Konstantina Bantavi, Paraskevi Fanara, Georgia-Gavriela Fanaropoulou, Areti Kapetaniou, Faidra Karkala, Konstantina Kasiora, Ourania Kerasidou, Vasileios Liakris, Dimitra Malliaroudaki, Nikolaos Markovitis, Eirini-Rea Ntika, Ioanna Panagiotidou, Aikaterini Vasileiou, Danae Tselou (Chairperson, GR), Stamos Tahas (President, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the insufficient implementation of legislation regarding environmental affairs within the EU,
 - B. Deeply disturbed by the lack of effective collaboration among Member States in dealing with issues of biodiversity,
 - C. Recognising that industries do not easily adopt an eco-friendly approach to their activities,
 - D. Noting with deep concern that the overconsumption of energy has a negative impact on biodiversity,
 - E. Deeply conscious of the lack of public awareness on environmental issues despite existing campaigns, programmes and school projects,
 - F. Fully alarmed by the inefficient management of funding for issues concerning biodiversity,
 - G. Alarmed by society's lack of prioritising eco-friendliness as a value;
-
- 1. Endorses the adoption of the Action Plan decided upon at the 10th meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - 2. Calls for the evaluation of national authorities and services responsible for the implementation of the Action Plan;



3. Encourages the reconstruction or unification of national authorities or services found not to meet the standards of the afore-mentioned evaluation for implementing the Action Plan;
4. Further invites the establishment of eco-friendly standards for industries, as a condition for their existence;
5. Affirms the creation of additional protected areas within the EU in order to allow biodiversity in these habitats to recover;
6. Draws attention to the need to organise biodiversity-related activities and incorporate environmental subjects into school curriculum.



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

**On the question of: A patchwork society torn between values and necessities:
How can the EU support individuals in their desire to balance professional
ambitions with individual family plans?**

Submitted by: Symeon Anthopoulos, Efthymia Kapsali, Nikoletta-Paraskevi Kouli,
Eleni Mavidou, Eleftheria Mpalm pouzi, Maria Polychronidou,
Maria-Anna Rafail, Konstantina Rompesi, Sofia Stavroglou,
Aikaterini Stefou, Athanasios Tragiannis, Garyfallenia Tsinopoulou,
Maria Vamvaka, Evanthia Kasiora (Chairperson-GR), Krzysztof
Strzalkowski (Chairperson-PL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the growing levels of unemployment throughout the EU,
- B. Taking into account that constantly shifting market needs combined with decrease of pay rates, lengthening of the workday and inflexible labour time result in a lack of jobs in Member States,
- C. Believing that poor and exhausting working conditions can have a negative impact on family life,
- D. Deeply concerned about the lack of information, social awareness and essential school education regarding employment affairs and the rights of workers such as:
 - i) Regulations on parental leave,
 - ii) Social benefits and allowances,
- E. Noting with deep concern the existence of gender stereotypes which can generate inequality;
- F. Observing that family values are becoming increasingly sidelined due to the fact that individuals are prioritising financial motives when deciding upon work-life balance,



1. Calls upon national governments to take the measures in order to boost the productivity of the primary sector and the opening of new workplaces;
2. Encourages employers to incorporate flexible working hours wherever possible;
3. Draws attention to the need for the provision of a special form of education, in order for citizens to be capable of establishing home-based e-businesses. Such as:
 - a) Free of charge Higher education courses,
 - b) Distance learning programmes,
4. Recognises the need for the creation and coordination of programmes aiming to raise awareness regarding the existence of social support programmes within Europe, such as:
 - a) Seminars and conferences,
 - b) High- school stage programmes,
 - c) Academic projects,
5. Further requests for all educational institutions to cultivate and promote what is commonly regarded as family values,
6. Expresses its hope that the gender pay gap caused by the prevalence of gender stereotypes will be abolished to decrease inequality between sexes.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS II

With the presence of falsified medicines increasing in the EU, what strategies can the Member States adopt to counter this threat to public health?

Submitted by: Christina Akountelou, Stamatia Christaki, Georgios Karanasios, Eirini Kelidou, Konstantina Kopanou, Athina Koukougianidou, Lasha Mitagvariya, Athina Mavridou, Nefeli Papazisi, Despina-Elisavet Stavridou, Georgios Tsikalas, Charikleia Tsounaneri, Electra Vasiloudi, Panagiotis P. Kalaidhopoulos (Chairperson, GR), Ioanna Yiallourides (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the fact that falsified medicines are fake medicines, containing ingredients of low quality or non-typified dosage and enter the market as original medicines,
 - B. Concerned by the possibility that falsified medicines may be deliberately mislabelled with respect to their origin and pharmaceutical identity,
 - C. Alarmed by the fact that 62% of falsified medicines are sold via the Internet,
 - D. Bearing in mind that the vast majority of citizens are poorly informed about the existence of falsified medicines and the perils they pose to public health,
 - E. Recognising that the EU already possesses a strong legal framework with the Directive 2011/62/EU “on the prevention of the entry of falsified medicines into the legal supply chain of falsified medicinal products”, which will be in force as of 02-01-2013,
 - F. Identifying that the high demand for original medicine increases its price, causing the increase of fake medicine as alternatives;
-
- 1. Calls for the reorganisation of Member States’ pharmaceutical directories and their respective national systems, which is to document the medicinal output of every Member State;
 - 2. Emphasises the need to raise public awareness with regard to the hazardous implications of falsified medicines on human health through the:
 - a. creation of an informative, free of charge phone line,
 - b. organisation of designated campaigns, expert talks and educational programmes,



- c. establishment of a European Anti-Falsifying Medicine Day;
3. Demands the enforcement of severe penalties for those infringing the law linked to the manufacture and circulation of medicinal products;
4. Strongly supports the adjustments of the prices of medicinal products in accordance with people's living standards;
5. Further supports the widespread use of generic medicines as an example of a cost-effective, sustainable alternative to 'traditional' medicines;
6. Declares accordingly its faith to the affirmative implementation of the Directive 2011/62/EU by Member States and all affiliated stakeholders, with specific regard to its technical aspects.



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

With companies currently seeking a combination of expertise and experience alongside lower costs, how can the EU promote entrepreneurship and protect business within Europe?

Submitted by: Anastasia Doinaki, Aggeliki Mpetina, Aggeliki Xafi, Aggelos Giannakos, Anna-Eleni Emmanouil, Dimitrios Kirantiadis, Eleni Zisi, Eva Karolidou, Evangelia Theocharidou, Ifaistion Gkiosis Konstantinos Aggelakis, Konstantinos Andronikidis, Kyriakos Panagi, Maria Mpampa, Maria Theochari, Thanasis Saitis (Chairperson, GR), Arriana Yiallourides (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the effects of the ongoing financial crisis on many businesses which are forced to shut or leave the European Union (EU) resulting in high unemployment rates and a brain drain,
 - B. Realising through implementing strict financial legislation involving high taxation of business profits and bureaucracy, Member States often establish a climate of fear for young entrepreneurs,
 - C. Further noting the effect that high production costs have had on Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (SMEs), rendering them unable to compete with larger enterprises and not allowing for the achievement of their respective business goals,
 - D. Noting with concern that European SMEs seek business outside the EU as a result of limited state support and reduced private investment,
 - E. Bearing in mind the unequal treatment towards women and immigrants in the entrepreneurial society;
-
- 1. Approves the promotion of existing educational programmes such as Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs, aimed at encouraging young Europeans to work in the EU by:
 - a. inviting them to discuss with experts in order to resolve potential difficulties arising in their entrepreneurial pursuit,



- b. supporting and funding initiatives such as the European Parliament for Entrepreneurs (EPE);
 - c. simplifying the process of receiving a line of credit and lowering the interest rates of SME loans,
 - d. accepting enterprises branching outside the EU as a sign of economic growth;
2. Recommends flexible financial legislation regarding the establishment process of new SMEs with minimal bureaucratic procedures;
 3. Supports the use of Structural Funds such as the European Social Fund which provides grants to equip young entrepreneurs with knowledge regarding business challenges in the global market;
 4. Calls for the promotion of organisations such as the European Investment Bank (EIB) and European Investment Fund (EIF) in order to stimulate local and regional economic growth;
 5. Encourages universities in the EU to play a key role in advocating youth entrepreneurship and innovation whilst providing knowledge on establishing and managing enterprises;
 6. Urges for a pan-European initiative which will:
 - a. ensure that women are offered equal opportunities and fair treatment in the entrepreneurial world,
 - b. provide advice and financial support to members of any minority wishing to become involved in entrepreneurship.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Taking into account existing political conflicts in regions neighbouring the EU, in particular the Middle East, North Africa and Transcaucasia, how can the EU work together with NATO to help prevent such conflicts in the future?

Submitted by: Athina Andronidou, Christina Arseni, Evangelia Avgeridou, Evanthia Efthymiadou, Dimitra Karakioulaki, Evangelos Karapoulitidis, Marios Ladenis, Aikaterini Loukopoulou, Georgia-Maria Mallia, Nikolaos Mentesidis, Dimitrios Mitsopoulos, Eleni Ntoumou, Christos Zois, Maria Oikonomou (Chairperson, GR), Dimitris Zacharias (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the casualties of both soldiers and civilians during armed political conflicts in regions of Middle East, North Africa and Transcaucasia,
 - B. Alarmed by the continuous tension between conflicting sides in regions neighbouring the EU, potentially leading to devastating armed conflicts in the aforementioned areas,
 - C. Recognising the importance of the European Union (EU) Common Security and Defence Policy and North Atlantic Treaty Organisation's (NATO) New Strategic Concept,
 - D. Expressing its appreciation for NATO's "Berlin-Plus" Agreement, allowing the European Union to use the Alliance's military assets,
 - E. Further noting that the establishment of an EU Army is unnecessary and will lead to an increase in costs and military inefficiency,
 - F. Having examined the sources of political conflicts in the aforementioned regions to have been caused by:
 - i) territorial integrity claims,
 - ii) religious fundamentalism,
 - iii) conflicts of interest,
 - iv) constitutional instability and disregard for the law;
1. Solemnly confirms diplomatic efforts as the most prominent means of stabilising conflict situations in regions neighbouring the EU;
 2. Authorises EU official observers to be deployed to areas of potential conflict so as to provide assistance and expertise to these troubled regions;



3. Designates task forces comprised of EU diplomats and experts in the fields of education and technology to act as stability agents in regions of conflict;
4. Declares accordingly that in instances of diplomatic failure between the EU and regions in conflict, financial and diplomatic sanctions are to be imposed as well as arms embargos;
5. Urges the composition and deployment of conflict-specific missions comprised of EU officials that will ensure stability during the transition of power and impose penalties in instances of unlawful political behaviour;
6. Endorses the revision of the Common Security and Defence Policy according to the objectives of the Alliance's New Strategic Concept aimed at restoring and maintaining peace in regions of conflict.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

‘Water, a spring of conflict’: How can Europe act to strategically mitigate water stress as a catalyst for armed conflicts and migration in Africa and the Middle East?

Submitted by: Panagiota Alexoudi, Dafni Argyraki, Sofia Khader, Paraskeui Daniil, Ann Fartukh, Evangelia Greveniti, Konstantinos Konstantinou, Eleni Kotzamanidou, Leandros Lamnis, Nikolaos Michailidis, Nicoleta Bakola, Nikolaos Bouas, Georgios Sidiropoulos, Anna Theodoropoulou, Nikolaos Veazoglou, Genevieve Shorthouse (Vice-President, UK), Vasilis Koutsomarkos (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the importance of water as the substance that sustains life,
 - B. Taking into account the recent estimation that by the year 2050 the availability of water per capita will be reduced by half,
 - C. Deeply concerned by the conflicts caused by unequal water allocation in Africa and the Middle East,
 - D. Believing that unity equals prosperity and having this as a target for overcoming water scarcity will make water related projects more efficient,
 - E. Deeply regretting the negative consequences of water scarcity in Africa and the Middle East and the current lack of altruistic behaviour from Europe towards these regions;
-
- 1. Encourages the use of innovative water purification methods such as forward osmosis, advanced membrane technology, fertigation and drip irrigation systems;
 - 2. Further recommends the use of established techniques including rain water harvesting, soil profile exploitation and the utilisation of aquifers thereby exposing local populations to new water sources;
 - 3. Endorses the further education of the African and Middle Eastern populations in order to make them aware of methods to combat problems concerning water;
 - 4. Draws attention to initiatives such as the Millennium Development Goals which target more efficient water allocation within regions containing cross border basins;



5. Expresses its hope that water can be used as a means to achieve peace in connection with policies defined at the Helsinki Conference and 1997 Oslo II Agreement;
6. Notes that the success of water related projects will increase living standards in Africa and the Middle East;
7. Proclaims that the long term success of the above measures will be strengthened by the financial and political independence of Africa and the Middle East.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
AFFAIRS**

With human rights at the center of EU policy making, is it just that inequalities exist between Member States in their treatment of animals?

Submitted by: Alexandra Karagkitsi, Apostolos Thomos, Athanasios Theocharis, Christina Konstaninou, Dominiki Seitanidou, Efthimis Kyriakis, Eleftheria Papaioannou, Eleni Zisioglou, Erato Fessatidou, Iliana Tsiotou, Paschalis Kavakiotis, Sofia Klima, Mara Dona (Vice-President, GR), Sigrun Fagerfjäll (Chairperson, SE)

The European Youth Parliament

- A. Taking into consideration article 13 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) with regards to the welfare requirements of animals,
 - B. Noting with regret the overwhelming number of animals that are subject to laboratory research in the EU (European Union), amounting annually to approximately 12.1 million,
 - C. Recognising that despite the thorough legislative framework concerning animal welfare within the EU, animals are treated differently among MS (Member States) depending on cultural traditions and regional heritage,
 - D. Noting with concern that animal cruelty practices for economic gain are common in EU MS,
 - E. Alarmed by the poor living conditions of animals destined for slaughter, especially those raised in factory farms.
-
1. Draws attention to the need to raise awareness of animal welfare by:
 - a) creating a media campaign informing European citizens about the quality of the treatment of animals in MS,
 - b) encouraging MS to include educational programmes about animal welfare in their respective curricula;
 2. Encourages MS to invest in research programmes developing alternative methods of scientific research that will eliminate the exploitation of animals;



3. Urges MS to intensify their cooperation within the context of a new initiative overseen by the EU aimed at encouraging national authorities to strictly implement common animal protection laws;
4. Recommends further allocation of European funds and loans towards farmers who implement methods securing the well-being of animals and upholding the principles of EU law regarding animal welfare.



**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY
THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND MONETARY
AFFAIRS**

‘Forced fiscal union?’ With concerns on sweeping ECB authority and conflicts of interest after the Commission's proposals for a central control of 6000 European banks in September 2012, how should the European economy progress to solve the crisis?

Submitted by: Nikolaos Avramidis, Christos Devetzis, Athina Firtinidou, Vasiliki Giannakopoulou, Adam Grammatikos, Eleni Kalogeropoulou, Paris Karagiannopoulos, Niki Karakitsou, Miltiadis Lapatsanis, Stergianni Mpazteka, Nefeli Papadopoulou, Zafeiris Sidiropoulos, Entzi Tereziou, Evangelia Theodosiou, Georgios Tsiountas, Athanasios Karagiannis (Vice-President, GR), Izaura Mantsai (Chairperson, AL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned by the lack of supervision of EU banks and Member State national budgets,
 - B. Observing that extreme austerity measures lead to a vicious cycle, entailing lower tax revenue, higher unemployment benefits and financial recession,
 - C. Confident that central supervision decreases democratic deficit,
 - D. Alarmed by the fact that even though Member Countries of the Eurozone are interdependent there is a lack of solidarity among them,
 - E. Taking into consideration the fact that 4.5 trillion euros of taxes are used per year to bail out EU banks;
-
- 1. Accepts the Commission's proposals in supervising, proposing solutions, defining limits and imposing penalties set by the European Central Bank, leading to the direct recapitalisation of EU banks;
 - 2. Recommends that European institutions be given a substantial amount of authority regarding financial policy;
 - 3. Encourages the creation of a Fiscal Union;
 - 4. Notes that the Eurobond could be introduced in the European financial system in the long term;



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5. Strongly supports economic growth through measures, such as tax reduction, that will lead to investments;
6. Expresses its hopes for the creation of a Federal Union in the future.



MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

**‘The future of embryonic stem cell research in a heterogeneous legal landscape’:
how can the EU strike a balance between the conflicting moral and medical
arguments regarding the use of embryos in research?**

Submitted by: Adamakis Eleftherios, Ainatzoglou Kostantina, Efthimiou Tsironi Maria, Karameliou Athina, Katsaouni Maria, Kotsadam Georgios, Lamprou Georgios, Louka Styliani, Marioglou Georgia, Maurou Styliani, Miliatzidou Alexandra, Raikidou Evangelia, Stamkopoulou Dimitra, Stragali Marianna, Grishaj Aida (AL, Chairperson)
Platanitis Achilleas (GR, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the numerous medical uses of stem cells in the development of possible treatments, therapies and medical tests that would significantly improve the living standards of future generations,
- B. Fully aware of the fact that the extraction of Embryonic Stem Cells (ESCs) results in termination of the growth of the embryo itself,
- C. Deeply concerned about the potential exploitation of artificially mass-produced ESCs for financial profit,
- D. Taking into consideration the differences between legislation and mentalities amongst Member States regarding the exact moment when human life begins,
- E. Bearing in mind that the majority of Member States’ legislation prohibits the in vitro creation of embryos solely for research purposes;
 1. Encourages the creation and implementation of a firm, common, binding policy that would set guidelines, for all Member States;
 2. Further requests prioritising research such as the use of modified adult stem cells (induced Pluripotent Stem Cells-iPSC) and umbilical cord blood cells or cells from the placenta as a substitute for embryonic stem cells;
 3. Recommends that national governments raise awareness of the benefits and drawbacks of embryonic stem cells, through:
 - a. educational institutions,
 - b. media campaigns,



- c. public debates and seminars;
4. Urges Member States to impose stricter regulations on stem cell researchers through the means of psychometric tests and expert supervision;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to fund research into modified adult stem cells (iPSC);
6. Supports the use of spare in vitro fertilised embryos after parental or donor permission.

Stem Cells

A class of undifferentiated cells that are able to differentiate into specialised cell types. Commonly, stem cells can be divided into two main categories:

i) Embryonic Stem Cells

Embryonic Stem Cells are totipotent (meaning: cells with total potential to develop into any cell in the body). They are derived from a four- or a five-day-old human embryo that is in the blastocyst face of development. The embryos are usually extras that have been created in IVF clinics (*in vitro* fertilisation) where several eggs are fertilized in a test tube but only one is implanted into a woman.

ii) Adult Stem Cells

An adult stem cell is thought to be an undifferentiated cell, found among differentiated cells in a tissue or organ that can renew itself and can differentiate to yield some or all of the specialised cell types of the tissue or organ. The primary roles of an adult stem cell are to maintain and repair the tissue in which they are found.

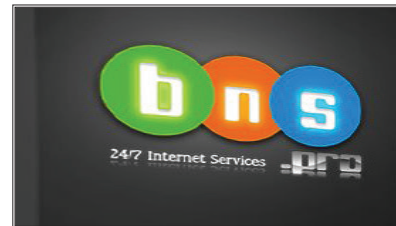
Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells are adult cells that have been genetically reprogrammed to an embryonic stem cell-like state by being forced to express genes and factors important for maintaining the defining properties of embryonic stem cells. Although these cells meet the defining criteria for pluripotent stem cells, it is not known if iPSCs and embryonic stem cells differ in clinically significant ways.



Με την ευγενική χορηγία:

Κάβα Θεοδωρίδης



Με την φιλοξενία:



**ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ
ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ**



**MUSEUM
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CULTURE**

Με την υποστήριξη:

