

RESOLUTION BOOKLET

TURKU 2018 – National Session of EYP Finland
5–8 January 2018

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
SUOMI FINLAND



Programme of the General Assembly

08:30	Opening of the General Assembly
08:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
09:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education
10:15	Coffee break
10:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
11:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
12:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs I
13:00	Lunch Break
13:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs II
14:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
15:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs I
16:00	Coffee Break
16:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
17:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs II
18:00	Closing Ceremony

Procedure of the General Assembly

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. Each committee may use only one Committee placard.

The authority of the Board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

1. Presenting of the Motion for a Resolution
2. Presenting of the Friendly Amendments
3. Reading out the operative clauses
4. Three minutes to defend the Motion for a Resolution
5. Three minutes to attack the Motion for a Resolution
6. One minute to respond to the Attack Speech
7. General debate
8. Three minutes to sum up the debate
9. Voting procedure
10. Announcing the votes

Friendly Amendment

A last-minute modification to the Motion for a Resolution by the Proposing Committee. Amendments are to be handed in to the Board at least two Resolutions before the Resolution in question, or as soon as possible for the first Resolutions of the General Assembly.

Point of Personal Privilege

Request for a Delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. Failure to understand the language being spoken does not make for a Point of Personal Privilege.

Direct Response

Twice per debate, each Committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a Delegate raise the sign during the open debate, he/she will immediately be recognised by the Board and given the floor as soon as the point being made is concluded. A Direct Response can only be used to refer to and discuss the point made directly beforehand. If two or more Direct Responses are requested at once, the Board will decide which Committee to recognise. In this case, the second Direct Response shall only be held if it can be referred to the first Direct Response, so on and so forth.

Point of Order

These can be raised by the Chairperson if a Delegate feels the Board have not properly followed parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the Board is absolute.

Defence Speech

One member of the Proposing Committee delivers the Defence Speech from the podium. It is used to explain the rationale of the overall lines of the Resolution and convince the Plenary that the Resolution is worthy of being adopted. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Attack Speech

An individual Delegate from a Committee other than that proposing the Resolution at hand delivers an Attack Speech from the podium. It reflects an individual opinion and is used to point out the flaws of the approach taken by the Proposing Committee and should propose alternative solutions. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Summation Speech

One or two members of the Proposing Committee deliver the Summation Speech from the podium; the microphone can only be passed once. It is used to summarise the debate, respond to main, selected criticism and to once more explain why the chosen approach is the most sensible. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

Future of Europe: In light of the Old Continent's biggest political event in 2016 that forever ruffled the political and economic scene of the EU, increased the number of the calls for EU referendums and campaigns to leave EU or redefine several Member States' membership in the 'ever closer Union', how can the EU put under control and efficiently respond to growing scepticism among the European citizens concerning its functioning and democratic legitimacy after Brexit?

Submitted by: Katri Amper (Työväen akatemia), Sandra Haltia (Kerttulin lukio), Tuukka Into (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Ville Jaara (Kastellin lukio), Emilia Keinänen (Itä-Suomen koulun lukio), Emil Lagerstam (Luostarivuoren lukio), Ella Marjanen (Vasa övningskola), Johannes Palmén (Brändö gymnasium), Noora Saksa (Mikkelin lukio), Roope Ståhle (Sammon keskuslukio), Aapo Tanskanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Artur Terho (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Aleksanteri Kekonen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that the uncertainty of future relations between the EU and the United Kingdom could potentially encourage other Member States to leave the Union,
- B. Fully alarmed by the rising division between EU-positive and eurosceptic movements evident in the conflict between some Western and Eastern Member States¹,
- C. Bearing in mind that the EU's share of global GDP has shrunk by 4% from 2004 to 2015 causing further development on euroscepticism²,
- D. Further noting that the different economic circumstances of each Member State create challenges in regulating monetary policies,
- E. Deeply regretting that the failed implementation of migration policy has resulted in an uneven burden of migrants, causing further euroscepticism in the Member States,
- F. Noting with deep concern that the EU's ineffective response to the migrant crisis endangers the fundamental principle of free movement of people, according to Article 26 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)³,

¹ Why Warsaw loves to hate Brussels (2017).

² White Paper on the Future of Europe (2017).

³ Consolidated version of the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (2012).

- G. Deeply concerned that a sense of European identity and civic involvement in European affairs are continuously downplayed by public misconceptions about the impact of EU membership on national self-governance⁴,
- H. Aware that a lack of knowledge on the EU decision-making processes subjects EU citizens to being affected by disinformation spread by populist movements,
- I. Fully alarmed by the fact that 57% of young people feel excluded or marginalised from social or economic life⁵,
- J. Concerned by the prolonged decision-making processes of the EU, often caused by the inability of the Council of the European Union to reach unanimity,
- K. Emphasising the successful results of the Erasmus+⁶ programme in connecting youth all over Europe,

Internal Policies

- 1. Calls upon the European Commission to carry out the negotiations for the UK's withdrawal from the Union according to the agreed schedule and terms;
- 2. Encourages the European Council to discuss and aim to resolve the current division between the eurosceptic and pro-European positions in the next summit;
- 3. Urges the European Commission to support labour reforms in Member States with inefficient labour structures by making the collective labour agreements more flexible in order to narrow the structural differences between Member States;

Migration Crisis

- 4. Directs the Member States to receive their share of refugees evaluated by the European Commission or pay additional border control costs as compensation;
- 5. Instructs the European Commission to launch an EU-funded Migration Management Project with Frontex⁷ in cooperation with the existing relations of Member States' officials to ensure the controlled arrival and distribution of migrants at the external borders of the EU;
- 6. Trusts the European Commission to further endorse the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030⁸ and to keep the EU on track to achieving them;

⁴ "Europe and Sovereignty: Realities, Limits and Projects" (2016).

⁵ European Youth in 2016, European Parliament, 2016.

⁶ Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe. Its budget of 14.7 billion EUR will provide opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain experience, and volunteer abroad.

⁷ Frontex is the European Border and Coast Guard Agency, whose mission is to promote, coordinate and develop European border management in line with the EU Charter on Fundamental Rights and the concept of Integrated Border Management.

⁸ United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 is an action plan for fostering sustainable development with 'a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all'.

7. Suggests the European Commission to establish an independent organisation to create and monitor a database of reliable media based on the principles and standards of international journalism ethics;
8. Strongly affirms the Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM) in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Informatics (DG DIGIT) to improve the appearance and accessibility of EU websites and the online presence of EU institutions;
9. Recommends the DG COMM to produce traditional and social media content informing EU citizens of the benefits and ongoing decision-making processes of the EU;

Democratic Deficit

10. Asks that the European Commission encourages the Council of the European Union to undertake more debate and decision-making on the future direction of the European project, even when such decision-making would mainly be non-binding in nature;
11. Endorses the Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC) to continue the funding of Erasmus+ after the current Horizon 2020 framework ends;
12. Requests the DG EAC to investigate the need for establishing programmes connecting senior citizens of the EU.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

United in diversity: While free movement of persons increases the cultural diversity of the EU, yet Nordic indigenous languages are still in danger, how should the EU ensure that these languages are protected and saved from extinction taking into account the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages?

Submitted by: Oona Bordi (Sammon keskuslukio), Amanda Häkkinen (Mikkelin lukio), Aino Hämäläinen (Joensuun lyseon lukio), Viivi Kämäräinen (Rantasalmen lukio), Ami Kimanen (Joensuun normaalikoulun lukio), Olivia Landén (Ekenäs gymnasium), Helmi Lipiäinen (Halikon lukio), Stella Miettinen (Turku International School), Heidi Pullinen (Salon lukio), Davit Manukyan (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret that there are no structural and effective strategies on safeguarding the endangered languages in Member States,
- B. Realising the lack of competent educational personnel specialised in Nordic indigenous languages⁹,
- C. Disturbed that there is not enough content on media platforms in indigenous languages,
- D. Aware that there is no common definitive distinction between a language and a dialect,
- E. Bearing in mind that the European Charter on Regional and Minority Languages (ECRML)¹⁰ does not specifically address the protection of endangered languages,
- F. Concerned by the lack of cooperation and sharing of best practices among Member States regarding the protection of endangered regional and minority languages (RMLs),
- G. Observing the lack of intergenerational transmission of RMLs due to their impracticability within the spheres of education and employment;

⁹ European Parliament, Research for the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) of the European Parliament – Minority languages and education: best practices and pitfalls, 2017

¹⁰ The ECRML is the European Convention for the protection and promotion of languages used by traditional minorities by the Council of Europe. The Charter entered into force on 1 March 1998.

National Level

1. Calls upon Member States to produce and implement national strategic plans on promoting and safeguarding RMLs based on ECRML and UNESCO's Strategy for Safeguarding of Endangered Languages¹¹;
2. Asks Member States to establishing an educational policy supporting the teaching and learning of endangered languages through teacher training and exchange programs;
3. Encourages Member States to follow the ECRML by more actively supporting the use and creation of content in indigenous languages in media;

European and International Level

4. Invites the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT) of the European Parliament to create a working group consisting of linguists and other sphere professionals with the task of defining the distinction between a language and a dialect;
5. Urges the Council of Europe to update the ECRML, including a specific clause regarding the protection of endangered languages;
6. Further urges the Council of Europe to introduce an online database with the aim of sharing the best practices about the promotion and protection of RMLs;
7. Suggests the Nordic countries to:
 - a) establish and further develop "language nests"¹² and other immersive educational systems,
 - b) offer vacancies and internships for youth speaking indigenous languages in governmental institutions.

¹¹ Strategy by the United Nations (UN) that stresses the need for urgent action to promote the linguistic diversity.

¹² An immersion-based approach to language revitalisation, where older speakers of the language take part in early childhood education with a view to improving intergenerational language transference.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Wasted food: The European Commission estimates that around 88 million tonnes of food are wasted annually in the European Union. Taking into account the growing urban population and the global scale of the issue, what actions should the European Union undertake in order to ensure sustainability in the production and consumption of food and to reduce food waste within its Member States?

Submitted by: Wilma Andréasen (Helsingin saksalainen koulu), Rebecca Bergholm (Ekenäs gymnasium), Leevi Hyvärinen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Jialin Ni (Helsingin suomalaisen yhteiskoulun lukio), Louise Kessler (DE), Elias Mäkinen (Muuramen lukio), Angel Netto (Joensuun lyseon lukio), Inkeri Oja (Salon lukio), Aarni Rantanen (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Hanna Ryan (Ressun lukio), Ursula Rinta-Jouppi (Tölö gymnasium), Carolina Savander (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Emilia Sparf (Vasa övningsskola), Maria Hirvelä (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by 88 million tonnes of edible food wasted annually in the EU¹ particularly in the retail and consumption phases of the food supply chain,
- B. Viewing with appreciation EU's current efforts to reduce food waste, such as the implementation of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)² and the Circular Economy Action Plan³ of the European Commission,
- C. Concerned by the widening distance between different stages of the food supply chain due to rapid urbanisation in Europe causing overproduction thus fostering food waste,
- D. Noting with regret the absence of a common definition for food waste in the EU causing legal uncertainty and ambiguous statistics,
- E. Disturbed by the fact that 170 million tonnes of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases⁴ are released annually in the EU due to food waste,

¹ Estimates of European Food Waste Levels, FUSIONS EU, 31 March 2016.

² Action plan for fostering sustainable development with 'a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all'.

³ A part of the European Commission's Circular Economy package. Outlines the different priorities of the package, including reducing food waste, for creating a stronger circular economy in the EU.

⁴ Food wastage footprint: Impacts on natural resources - Summary report, Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2013

- F. Acknowledging with gratitude the existence of the Food Recovery Hierarchy⁵ and its efficiency to decrease food waste,
- G. Observing the actions taken by several Member States, such as Germany and France, to reduce food waste by forbidding landfills and banning supermarkets from wasting unsold edible food,
- H. Recognising the difficulties that retailers face in redistributing food, such as the lack of incentives and easy to access information about food donation,
- I. Expressing its appreciation towards non-governmental organisations (NGOs) such as This is Rubbish⁶ on their efforts to raise awareness about food waste within the EU,
- J. Conscious of the unnecessarily high aesthetic standards imposed on food, by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)⁷ and the Codex Alimentarius⁸ standards, leading to large amounts of edible food not being consumed,
- K. Regretting the lack of education in Member States on food waste minimisation measures such as food recycling and meal planning resulting in insufficient knowledge of food waste reduction,
- L. Deeply concerned by more than half of the European citizens not understanding the meaning of “best before” and “use by” labelling⁹,

Preventing Food Waste

- 1. Suggests private companies in the food and drink sector to:
 - a) provide information about portion sizes,
 - b) give discounts on individual products;
- 2. Instructs the European Commission to further monitor the implementation of the SDGs and the European Commission’s Circular Economy Action Plan;
- 3. Calls upon the Member States to shorten the distance between the different phases of the food supply chain by further promoting systems such as REKO¹⁰ that connect producers directly to consumers;
- 4. Requests the European Commission to set a legally binding definition for food waste;

⁵ Presents the preferable priorities in food waste prevention and redistribution measures according to, for instance, their environmental and economical impacts.

⁶ NGO in the United Kingdom that works for reducing food waste by lobbying for policy changes both on the national and EU level.

⁷ European Food Safety Authority: Independent agency funded by the EU that provides scientific advice on risks related to the food supply chain.

⁸ A collection of standards to, for example, protecting consumer health set by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the World Health Organisation.

⁹ Flash Eurobarometer 425 on food waste and date marking, The European Commission, October 2015

¹⁰ A platform in Finland that provides consumers products directly from the local farmers and other food produces.

5. Endorses the Member States to further share practices, such as national legislations on food waste through the EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste¹¹;

Environmental Impact

6. Encourages Member States to reduce the usage of landfills by:
 - a) further taxation on the usage of landfills,
 - b) additional funding for the implementation of recycling systems;
7. Asks the European Commission to expand the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)¹² to cover emissions caused by food waste;

Food Donation

8. Recommends the Member States to endorse the implementation of the food recovery hierarchy by providing incentives to private companies that prioritise donating food to hungry people when redistributing edible food;
9. Hopes the Member States will remove barriers obstructing food donation by giving subsidies to companies applying inclusive food donation policies;
10. Appeals the Member States to further support NGOs hindering food waste;
11. Invites the European Commission to host a summit to review the Codex Alimentarius together with Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)¹³ and World Health Organisation (WHO)¹⁴ concerning the disposal of fully edible food based on the aesthetic standards;

¹¹ An EU platform that gathers the Member States together with the aim of sharing best practices in order to reach the goals set in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 and the European Commission's Circular Economy action plan.

¹² Cap and trade scheme which sets limits for companies restricting the emission of certain greenhouse gases in the EU set up in 2005.

¹³ Specialised agency of the United Nations (UN) that seeks to improve agriculture and food distribution in UN Member States.

¹⁴ Specialised agency of the UN concerned with public health within UN Member States.

Customer Level

12. Seeks the Member States to:

- a) include education policies on food waste in its curriculum,
- b) develop public workshops on topics such as the impact of food waste and best practices to hinder it;

13. Urges the European Commission to improve the clarity of expiration dates by requiring

- a) both “best before” and “use by” labels for all products,
- b) information at the retail locations about the general lifespan of products,
- c) transparency about testing the lifespan of commercial food products.

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

Standing together for the world: with the effects of global warming becoming more and more apparent, how should the EU act and position itself locally and globally in order to unite all Member States to achieve the low-carbon vision 2050 and start using more sustainable and pro-green practises?

Submitted by: Lumi Hultkranz (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Atte Kunnari (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Anja Kyllästinen (Etu-Töölön lukio), Roosa Laakso (Hyvinkään yhteiskoulun lukio), Nella Lehto (Luostarivuoren lukio), Anastasia Makeeva (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Meri Mentula (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Diana Rublyova (Joensuun normaalikoulun lukio), Yannika Rönqvist (Vasa övningsskolas gymnasium), Milena Sagawa-Krasny (AT), Alexandra Salo (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Emilia Taimen (Karkkilan lukio), Essi Tynkkynen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Saskia Kiiski (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by different levels of commitment and concern in combating climate change globally, as seen in the withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement¹,
- B. Concerned that measures taken in international agreements such as the Paris Agreement are not substantial enough in climate change action,
- C. Aware of the economy being largely profit driven rather than focused on sustainability,
- D. Recognising that low-income countries are most vulnerable and have less resources to mitigate the impacts of climate change²,
- E. Gravely concerned by the lack of emphasis placed on the contribution of agriculture on greenhouse gas emissions³,

¹ A legally binding universal global climate agreement dealing with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and adaptation due to be implemented from 2020.

² Climate change has a significant impact on ecosystems as its effects include extreme weather, flooding and droughts.

³ Gases causing the greenhouse gas effect, which is believed to significantly contribute to the warming of the Earth.

- F. Noting with concern that the EU still subsidises fossil fuels on a large scale⁴, which is incoherent with its stance on energy and climate mitigation,
- G. Emphasising local governance and the importance of efficient communication to understand the needs of different regions in sustainable practises,
- H. Realising the lack of transparency of the lifecycle⁵ of consumer goods,
- I. Conscious of the need to further invest in sustainable technologies and renewable energy⁶,
- J. Noting with concern that sustainably produced products are often less affordable than products with a bigger carbon footprint⁷,
- K. Fully alarmed by the lack of motivation in civil society to adopt more sustainable and pro-green practises,
- L. Regretting the scepticism and lack of social awareness surrounding carbon emissions and consumer choices;

EU's Position Globally

- 1. Calls for the European Environment Agency⁸ to:
 - a) conduct research globally to set individual goals for nations in relation to climate action,
 - b) financially reward countries that have made the most progress towards their individual goals;
- 2. Requests the revision of the Paris Agreement to introduce more efficient measures;
- 3. Asks the European Commission to hold the same position in international climate finance⁹;

Domestic Policies

- 4. Encourages Member States to
 - a) impose higher taxes on unsustainable agricultural practises such as animal agriculture,
 - b) lower taxes on sustainable agricultural products,
 - c) grant tax reliefs for renewable energy producers and companies using renewable energy,

⁴ European Parliament, Analysis for the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI) of the European Parliament – Fossil Fuel Subsidies (2017)

⁵ The entire lifecycle of a product includes the engineering, manufacturing, service and disposal of a product

⁶ Energy collected from renewable resources, such as sunlight, wind and rain.

⁷ The greenhouse gas emissions caused by a person, product, event or organisation.

⁸ The European Environment Agency is an EU agency that provides environmental information for policymakers and the public.

⁹ The EU supports low-income countries in mitigating and adapting to climate change through allocating the cause an average of two billion EUR per year.

- d) offer financial incentives to motivate consumers to purchase sustainable products, such as electric cars in Norway¹⁰;
- 5. Insists that the European Parliament adjusts the EU budget to subsidise agricultural products with smaller carbon footprints;
- 6. Suggests the European Commission to subsidise products which state their carbon footprints to consumers;
- 7. Further requests Member States to implement extended producer responsibility practises¹¹;

Innovation and Development

- 8. Proposes that the European Commission redirects fossil fuel subsidies towards research and development of renewable energy and sustainable technology;
- 9. Trusts that the European Commission continues funding successful innovation programmes such as NER 300¹² and Horizon 2020¹³;

Consumers and Sustainability

- 10. Recommends Member States to emphasise the importance of formal education on climate change and sustainability from a young age;
- 11. Urges programmes such as Erasmus+¹⁴ to fund educational projects and workshops on sustainable practises such as GLAS¹⁵.

¹⁰ *Reality of subsidies drives Norway's electric car dream, Financial Times (2017)*

¹¹ A concept where manufacturers should bear significant responsibility on the environmental impacts of their products throughout their lifecycles.

¹² A funding programme for innovative low-carbon energy demonstration projects.

¹³ Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever on research and innovation. It is emphasising excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.

¹⁴ Erasmus+ is an EU programme created to support education, training, youth, and sport in Europe. It provides opportunities for over four million Europeans to study, train, gain experience, and volunteer abroad. Set to last until 2020, Erasmus+ does not merely provide opportunities for students, but also for a wider variety of individuals and organisations.

¹⁵ Good Life and Sustainability (GLAS) is an educational project with the aim of consumer education in the context of sustainability.

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

Welcome to the future: While youth unemployment has been decreasing constantly it still has not reached pre-crisis levels, how should the EU foster youth's participation in startups most importantly in the area of robotics and artificial intelligence?

Submitted by: Riku Hietanoro (Hyvinkään yhteiskoulun lukio), Katriina Korhonen (Helsingin saksalainen koulu), Karoliina Koudylis (Kannaksen lukio), Inkeri Lipasti (Turun Normaalikoulu), Senni Muuruvirta (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Eevi Paasivaara (Ressun lukio), Iakov Skoblov (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Okko Suomela (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Elina Tanskanen (Helsingin suomalaisen yhteiskoulun lukio), Alfred Wingate (Salon lukio), Julia Zygmunt (AT), Oliver van der Weij (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that many young people are working in positions that they are either under- or overqualified for¹,
- B. Bearing in mind that the high unemployment benefit dissuades individuals seeking employment²,
- C. Realising that firms are not inclined to hire young people, because of the lack of work experience³,
- D. Regretting the insufficient communication between Member States regarding mismatch of required skillsets in national labour markets,
- E. Deeply alarmed that 54% of current job opportunities are disappearing as a consequence of automatisisation,
- F. Conscious of the high risk and lack of funding for startup companies discouraging the youth from creating companies⁴,
- G. Fully alarmed by the high cost⁵ of hiring new employees causing a lack of available vacancies,

¹ Field-of-study mismatch and overqualification: labour market correlates and their wage penalty, Guillermo Montt (2017)

² Benchmarking Unemployment Benefits in the EU, Klara Stovicek, Alessandro Turrini (2012)

³ Why work experience matters, Helena Pozniac (2015)

⁴ Entrepreneurship in the EU and beyond, Directorate-General Communication (2009)

⁵ Employer's labour costs, Enterprise Finland: Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment

- H. Deeply concerned by the lack of communication between educational institutions and employers resulting in mismatches⁶ in the job market⁷,
- I. Concerned by the high expense of education in some Member States discouraging the youth from pursuing higher education,
- J. Noting with regret the lack of education about robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) in the school systems, discouraging youth from pursuing a career in the field⁸;

Labour Market

- 1. Asks the European Commission to further fund the Youth Guarantee⁹;
- 2. Encourages the Member States to limit the time period a person can receive the unemployment benefit;
- 3. Invites the Member States for the implementation of a more effective internship policy in higher education curricula in order to offer students the necessary work experience;
- 4. Suggests further improvement of the European Job Mobility Portal platform¹⁰ by establishing a possibility for employers to seek out employees;
- 5. Welcomes the Member States to encourage companies to hire young employees by covering part of the employing costs;

Companies

- 6. Urges the European Commission to promote European Startup Initiative¹¹ and similar organisations encouraging the entrepreneurship amongst the youth;
- 7. Suggests the Member States to enact progressive subsidies covering a part of the employment costs depending on the size of the company;
- 8. Instructs the Member States to encourage employers to publish the required skillsets for employees in order for educational institutions to correspond to the needs of the current labour market;

⁶ Mismatch is a situation where an employee's skillset does not match those required in his position.

⁷ The youth unemployment in Europe: causes and European Union's policies, Gianluca Vanni, Federico Finocchietti (2016), <https://www.voxeurope.org/post/causes-youth-unemployment-in-eu-and-eu-policies>

⁸ Distribution in lesson hours, http://www.opf.fi/download/179422_distribution_of_lesson_hours_in_basic_education_2012.pdf

⁹ The Youth Guarantee is a commitment by all Member States that assures employment, apprenticeship or further education for youth under 25 years old within 4 months of becoming unemployed or leaving education.

¹⁰ The European Job Mobility Portal platform is a website that displays vacancies from all Member States.

¹¹ The European Startup Initiative is a project aimed to visualise startup hubs around Europe.

Education

9. Requests the European Commission to expand the funding of the Erasmus Mundus - programme¹² in order to enable and encourage studies at postgraduate level;
10. Recommends the Ministries of Education of the Member States to implement AI, IT and robotics as compulsory subjects to basic education;
11. Calls upon the Member States to implement workshops, courses, and student counselling in order to:
 - a) raise awareness of the future and current situation of the national and EU-wide labour market,
 - b) educating young people on the benefits and risks of entrepreneurship.

¹² The Erasmus Mundus programme aims to enhance the quality of higher education and promote dialogue and understanding between people and cultures through mobility and academic cooperation.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Global warming's effect on the Arctic Region: through increasing global temperature, new resources are being exposed across the Arctic Region. Considering the unprecedented situation unfolding, how could the EU work in order to contribute to a fair distribution of natural resources with the other countries in the region, while ensuring security of actors involved and the environment?

Submitted by: Oona Varpu Haho (Oulun lyseon lukio), Laura Inkeri Hänninen (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Annika Kantokari (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Aleksi Kotalahti (Muuramen lukio), Gergely Kozár (The English School), Tiitu Peltola (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Optatus Pirkkanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Tikhon Starodumov (Luostarivuoren lukio), Heidi Tauriainen (Sammon keskuslukio), Veera Tuominen (Kerttulin lukio), Niklas Vaulanen (Turun nuorisovaltuusto/Kerttulin lukio), Anniina Wilkman (Mikkelin lukio), Gustav Dahlquist (Chairperson, SE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the lack of a sufficient, common Arctic Policy of the EU and its Member States,
- B. Conscious about the fact that the Arctic holds 13% of undiscovered oil and 30% of undiscovered gas supplies¹,
- C. Deeply concerned about the melting of the Arctic ice, leading to rising sea levels, threatening Coastal Settlements and possibly altering important ocean currents, such as the Gulf Stream,
- D. Alarmed by the thawing of permafrost caused by global warming, resulting in the release of:
 - i) greenhouse gases such as CO₂ and methane gas from beneath the permafrost, further accelerating global warming,
 - ii) hibernating primordial diseases threatening the health of people and animals,
- E. Fully aware of the disputed and overlapping territorial claims in the Arctic region between; Canada and Denmark, Canada and Russia, Norway and Denmark, prescribed by sea zones according to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) established by the United Nations on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS),

¹ Arctic may hold as much as a fifth of undiscovered oil and gas reserves, New York Times (2008)

- F. Recognising that the Member States; Sweden, Finland and Denmark as well as members of the European Economic Area (EEA); Iceland and Norway, constitutes a majority of the Arctic Council members,
- G. Taking note of the insufficient infrastructure for exploiting and distributing resources in the Arctic region, causing effects of erosion on coastal areas risking large scale oil leakage, damage of industry and ecological communities,
- H. Seeking ecologically and economically sustainable production sites and transportation systems in the Arctic region,
- I. Emphasising the importance of protecting indigenous communities which are endangered by the effect of climate change and industrialisation in the Arctic area,
- J. Noting with deep concern that the Arctic is warming at almost twice the global average rate of temperature increase²,
- K. Further noting with concern that the Paris Agreement and current climate pledges are not enough to stop severe warming³, having an even greater impact on the relentless melting of the Arctic area,
- L. Concerned about the underrepresentation of Arctic indigenous people on a European and international level;

European Arctic Policy

1. Calls upon the EU to establish a new common European Arctic policy together with the EEA Member States Norway and Iceland, based on the current Joint Communication on an integrated EU policy for the Arctic, compacted to focus on:
 - a) the Arctic's exploitation and distribution of resources,
 - b) the security of the Arctic environment and ecosystems,
 - c) safety and inclusion of indigenous people in the Arctic Region;
2. Encourages the EU's Arctic Member States and the EEA Members Iceland and Norway, to advocate the approach of the new European Arctic Policy towards the other Arctic Council members;
3. Recommends the European Commission to establish a programme for granting certificates to environmentally attentive oil- and mining companies in order to encourage sustainable production;
4. Requests the EU and the EEA Arctic Member States to call to an international summit in order to divide the Arctic region in a way that prevents further territorial disputes caused by the confirmed protraction of the Arctic Countries' EEZ;

² Arctic climate change, World Wide Fund for Nature (2017)

³ Current Climate Pledges Aren't Enough to Stop Severe Warming, National Geographic (2017)

Global Warming's Effect on the Arctic

5. Asks Member States to make preparations for the future consequences of climate change, such as preparations for flooding, increased temperatures and climate refugees;
6. Invites the European Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases work on preparation and implementation of EU activities on rare diseases, accordingly raising awareness for the hibernating diseases inherited before the last ice age;

Exploitation of Arctic Resources

7. Endorses research in the areas of risk appraisal of the resource exploration, industry safety in regards to oil rigs drilling and mining in the Arctic sea, oil leakage, and sustainable technology of production and transportation in the Arctic region through the means of the Horizon 2020 initiative;
8. Designates the European Investment Bank to fund construction projects to provide a sufficient infrastructure for exploiting and distributing resources in the Arctic region, similar to the planned Arctic Corridor;
9. Welcomes a cooperation between the Arctic countries in case of an environmental emergency to ensure the security of people and the environment of the Arctic area;
10. Reiterates further adjustment by the Member States legislation in order to regulate corporates licenses on drilling and mining in the Arctic region,
11. Urges the International Maritime Organisation to encourage the shipping industry to use more effective low-emission technologies, e.g. Rotor Sails and sandwich plate system;
12. Further recommends the Member States to alter their legislation to sanction corporations or individuals causing threat to the environment, through e.g. taxation, pollution permits or trade restrictions;

Indigenous People in the Arctic

13. Seeks that the Arctic Council and the European Commission to advocate the importance of the representation of the indigenous people through:
 - a) an increase of the influence of local communities in decision-making within the EU,
 - b) improve the recognition of indigenous groups, allowing them to partake in the Arctic Council.

FACT SHEET OF THE MOTION FOR RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS II

Global Warming's effect on the Arctic Region

Between 1900 and 2015, the average temperature of the Arctic has risen from -1.5°C to over 1°C. As a consequence, the Arctic region is estimated to be entirely ice free by 2050. Industrial activities in lower latitudes have led to major increases in greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to the Arctic warming up. In fact, the Arctic is warming at almost twice the global average rate of temperature increase.

Natural and Environmental Resources of the Arctic

The main environmental resources are frozen fresh water and fish, there are also large amounts of various natural resources, including iron ore, gold, phosphate, copper, and nickel. The Arctic also holds 13% of undiscovered oil and 30% of undiscovered gas supplies.

Coastal Settlements

Coastal Settlements are a line or zone where the land meets the sea or some other large expanse of water.

The Gulf Stream

The Gulf Stream is a powerful current in the Atlantic Ocean. It starts in the Gulf of Mexico and flows into the Atlantic at the tip of Florida, accelerating along the eastern coastlines of the United States and Newfoundland.

Permafrost

Permafrost is ground, including rock or cryotic soil, at or below the freezing point of water 0°C for two or more years. Permafrost soils are extremely rich in organic carbon. When soil remains deep-frozen, the carbon is largely impotent, but when the permafrost thaws the decomposition of organic matter increases sharply, with the consequence that large amounts of carbon respire into the atmosphere as CO₂ and methane.

Hibernating Primordial Diseases

Hibernating primordial diseases is early staged diseases such as microbes and viruses, being preserved in Permafrost in the Arctics.

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)

The sea zones according the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), determines over a state's special rights regarding the exploration and use of marine resources, including energy production from water and wind. The sea zone's are prescribed by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS).

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

The United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world's oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources.

The European Economic Area (EEA)

The European Economic Area (EEA) consists of all Member States and three members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway). Countries within the EEA trade freely with the Single Market in exchange for accepting its rules; however, they are not bound by the trade deals of the Customs Union and can thus negotiate their own.

The Arctic Council

The Arctic Council is the leading intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, Arctic indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues.

Ecological communities

Ecological communities are associations of species, occupying the same area for a period of at least two years.

The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is an international agreement established under the UNFCCC, which for the first time ever brings all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate governance.

European Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases

European Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases coordinates actions and initiatives to develop health activities and actions to support policy on Rare Diseases. Their mission is to assist the European Commission in the preparation of legislative proposals and policy initiatives

Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU Research and Innovation programme ever on research and innovation. It is emphasising excellent science, industrial leadership and tackling societal challenges. The goal is to ensure Europe produces world-class science, removes barriers to innovation and makes it easier for the public and private sectors to work together in delivering innovation.

The Arctic Corridor

The Arctic Corridor is a global economic region as well as a transport and development corridor. It connects Finland and Europe to the deep-water ports of the Arctic Ocean, large production areas of oil and gas and the western end of the Northern Sea Route.

European Investment Bank (EIB)

The European Investment Bank provides funding for projects that help to achieve EU aims, both within and outside the EU. It seeks to increase Europe's potential in terms of jobs & growth support, constitute action to mitigate climate change and to promote EU policies outside the EU.

International Maritime Organisation

As a specialised agency of the United Nations, IMO is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented.

Rotor Sails

Rotor Sails is when wind meets the spinning sail, air flow accelerates on one side of the Rotor Sail and decelerates on the opposite side of the Rotor Sail. The difference in the speed of the air flow results into a pressure difference, which creates a lift force that is perpendicular to the wind flow direction.

Sandwich Plate System

Sandwich Plate System (SPS) is a structural composite material comprising two metal plates bonded with a polyurethane elastomer core, delivering enhanced protection and safety and improved environmental sustainability.

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

Hindering the split of the European society: With recent attacks on European cities, xenophobia and radicalisation of certain groups on the rise, how should the European Union (EU) react to tackle these matters swiftly and effectively?

Submitted by: Oona Haapanen (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Wilma Staffans (Vasa Övningsskola), Zhina Garmsiri (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Vivi Hafrén (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Mariel Tähtivaara (Helsingin suomalaisen yhteiskoulun lukio), Siiri Kukkasniemi (Muuramen lukio), Mette Hämeenaho (Turun normaalikoulun yläaste), Dilan Sevgili (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Hanna-Riikka Haataja (Oulun lyseon lukio), Annika Koivistoinen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Eevi Pulkkinen (Kuopion klassillinen lukio), Maxine Buchert (Ressun lukio), Jutta Jokela (Padasjoen lukio), Roope Tiihonen (Raudaskylän lukio), Ioana Diac (Chairperson, UK)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the divisions in European society existing between
 - i) a country's majority native population and its ethno-religious minority communities,¹
 - ii) the clashing political ideologies of xenophobic² nationalism³ and liberal multiculturalism⁴ by political leaders in different Member States⁵;
- B. Conscious that the poor integration of ethno-religious minority groups sets in motion a self-perpetuating cycle of further marginalisation,⁶ xenophobia and radicalisation⁷,

¹ An ethno-religious group is an ethnic group whose members are also unified by a common religious background.

² Xenophobia is dislike, fear or prejudice against foreigners and people from a different culture to oneself.

³ Nationalism is the attitude that people who share a common language, history, and culture should be an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

⁴ Liberal multiculturalism is an attitude that supports the presence of several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society.

⁵ Hungarian prime minister says migrants are 'poison' and 'not needed,' The Guardian, 2016

⁶ Marginalisation is a process by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires ignored.

⁷ Radicalisation is the process by which an individual, or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo.

- C. Alarmed by the poor degree of Muslim communities' integration within wider European society in sectors such as education, workforce and leisure activities⁸,
- D. Deploing the tendency of some public figures to present misleading arguments about certain ethno-religious minority groups for political gain increasing the chance of further radicalisation of at-risk groups,
- E. Realising that the native citizens of Member States are likely to stereotype the Muslim community due to a lack of knowledge about Islam and negative media representation surrounding jihadist⁹ terrorist attacks¹⁰,
- F. Regretting that ethno-religious minorities feel under-represented in wider European society due to a shortage of culturally and religiously significant monuments¹¹ in their local communities¹²;

Integration

- 1. Encourages Member States' local housing councils to ensure refugees find accommodation in diverse parts of the city to increase inter-community interaction and speed up the integration process;
- 2. Suggests Member States to fund non-profit organizations providing leisure and educational activities for Muslim minorities to interact with members of the wider, local community;

Information

- 3. Invites media outlets to provide neutral and credible news using information directly from Eurostat¹³ to avoid spreading damaging stereotypes of minority groups;

⁸ Europe: Integrating Islam, Council on Foreign Relations, 2011

⁹ Jihadist terrorist attacks are those inspired by the militant Islamist movement that sees violent struggle as necessary to establish a society in accordance with Islamic Sharia law.

¹⁰ Media, Racism and Islamophobia: The Representation of Islam and Muslims in the Media, Amir Saeed, 2007

¹¹ Culturally and religiously significant monuments refers to buildings key to certain ethno-religious communities such as mosques.

¹² To Curb Radicalism, France Targets Foreign Funding for Mosques, The Washington Post, 2016

¹³ Eurostat is a body of the European Commission responsible for providing statistical information to the institutions of the EU.

4. Proposes Member States' governments to launch a media awareness campaign about the negative consequences of xenophobia, islamophobia¹⁴ and exclusion of poorly assimilated minorities;
5. Requests local governments to implement the teaching of critical thinking skills¹⁵ in primary and secondary schools in order for students to identify instances of bias and propaganda¹⁶ against ethno-religious minorities in the media;

Representation

6. Recommends Member States' local councils to increase the representation of different ethno-religious minorities in the local community by:
 - a) holding regional votes about building culturally and religiously significant monuments,
 - b) providing funding to projects building these monuments.

¹⁴ Islamophobia is a dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims.

¹⁵ Critical thinking skills are ways to of reaching reasoned judgements that are clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence.

¹⁶ Propaganda is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

FACT SHEET OF THE MOTION FOR RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS I

Ethno-religious minority communities

An ethno-religious group is an ethnic group whose members are also unified by a common religious background.

Xenophobia

Xenophobia is dislike, fear or prejudice against foreigners and people from a different culture to oneself.

Nationalism

Nationalism is the attitude that people who share a common language, history, and culture should be an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

Liberal multiculturalism

Liberal multiculturalism is an attitude that supports the presence of several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society.

Marginalisation

Marginalisation is a process by which a minority or sub-group is excluded, and their needs or desires ignored.

Radicalisation

Radicalisation is the process by which an individual, or group comes to adopt increasingly extreme political, social, or religious ideals and aspirations that reject or undermine the status quo.

Jihadist terrorist attacks

Jihadist terrorist attacks are those inspired by the militant Islamist movement that sees violent struggle as necessary to establish a society in accordance with Islamic Sharia law.

Culturally and religiously significant monuments

Culturally and religiously significant monuments refers to buildings key to certain ethno-religious communities such as mosques.

Eurostat

Eurostat is a body of the European Commission responsible for providing statistical information to the institutions of the EU.

Islamophobia

Islamophobia is a dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims.

Critical thinking skills

Critical thinking skills are ways to of reaching reasoned judgements that are clear, rational, open-minded, and informed by evidence.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS I

Cooperation between the continents: With recent political developments causing concern over the future of EU-US relations, how can the EU strengthen its ties with one of its most important bilateral partners whilst upholding the Union's own values and ideals?

Submitted by: Aletta Kemppainen (Luostarivuoren lukio), Auli Korhonen (Kallaveden lukio), Deborah Kidane Bedilu (Mattlidens gymnasium), Essi Helminen (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Eveliina Kyllönen (Kastellin lukio), Jasmin Alanko (Perhon lukio), Kalle Valkeakari (Vasa övningsskola), Laura Barry (Salon lukio), Mitja Sainio (Ressun lukio), Renee Arledge (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Topias Laitinen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Kārlis Logins (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the negative implications of the US' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and the Clean Power Plan in global efforts combating climate change,
- B. Taking into consideration the lack of EU-US cooperation in reaching the sustainability goals set by the Paris Agreement,
- C. Recognising that the main aim of the Paris Agreement is to combat global warming by reducing air pollution, promoting renewable energy and developing climate-resilience,
- D. Bearing in mind that the EU and the US share 50% of the global GDP and nearly a third of the world's trade,
- E. Regretting the uncertain future of:
 - i) EU-US trade negotiations,
 - ii) the UK threatening EU's economic stability;
- F. Affirming the potential positive effects of a comprehensive EU-US trade agreement such as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in promoting mutual economic growth,
- G. Considering the potential negative aspects of TTIP including:
 - i) it resulting in less self-determination of both Member States and the US, due to investor-state dispute settlement,
 - ii) threat of lower standards in terms of food safety, privacy and labour conditions,
 - iii) a lack of transparency in the decision-making process;

- H. Concerned by US' criticism toward the EU's reliance on third countries for its military defence,
- I. Welcoming the establishment of the Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) in reducing Member States' reliance on external partnerships, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), for its military action and development,
- J. Emphasising the importance of EU-US cooperation on counterterrorism and exchange of intelligence,
- K. Acknowledging the repercussions of a 7% decrease (600 million USD) in the United Nations (UN) global peacekeeping budget,
- L. Deploing the interventionist actions of the US in the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, negatively impacting the stability of the EU and its interests in promoting global peace;

The Environment

- 1. Asks the Directorate-General for Climate Action (DG CLIMA) to cooperate with the United States Climate Alliance (USCA) in its commitment to uphold the targets of the Paris Agreement and the limits on carbon pollution set by the Green Power Plan;
- 2. Encourages the Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) to further develop and provide funding for EU and US scientist exchange programmes sharing research on environmental issues under the Horizon 2020 framework;

Trade and Economic Stability

- 3. Requests the Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE) to revise the TTIP in future trade negotiations with the US;
- 4. Suggests the DG TRADE to pursue additional trading partners in order to maintain the EU's economic stability;

Security and Defence

- 5. Invites the European External Action Service (EEAS) to further define the role of PESCO in global security and peacekeeping;
- 6. Seeks Europol to further develop and modernise the EU-US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme Agreement and EU-US Passenger Name Records Agreement;
- 7. Recommends the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations to evaluate the efficiency of the UN's global peacekeeping programmes;
- 8. Calls upon the European Commission to collaborate with third countries in a unified diplomatic strategy towards global peacekeeping;
- 9. Emphasises the EU's foreign policy stance on Jerusalem as a capital of two states, unless collectively agreed otherwise by Israel and Palestine;
- 10. Supports the road map for peace and the US' peace negotiations in the Middle East;

11. Urges the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO) to:
- a) increase humanitarian aid towards the Middle East,
 - b) expand its involvement in the establishment and safeguarding international peace treaties.

FACT SHEET OF THE MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

I

Paris Agreement

An agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) dealing with greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, adaptation and finance starting in the year 2020. In the Paris Agreement, each country determines, plans and regularly reports its own contribution it should make in order to mitigate global warming.

Clean Power Plan

Announced in August 2015, the Clean Power Plan set the first-ever limits on carbon pollution from US power plants – the largest source of pollution in the US. It was repealed by an executive order in March 2017.

Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP)

A bilateral trade agreement between the EU and the US, for which negotiations have now stopped. The agreement would aim to advance economic growth via market regulations and simplified import, export, and investment, as well as to create an open market between the two parties.

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)

Joint EU defence agreement signed by 25 Member States aimed at developing the EU's military defence efforts and minimising its reliance on third countries, such as the US and, following its withdrawal from the Union, the UK.

Directorate-General of Climate Action (DG CLIMA)

Leads the European Commission's efforts to fight climate change at EU and international level.

United States Climate Alliance (USCA)

A bipartisan coalition of 15 states committed to the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement, formed in response to the Federal government's decision to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement.

Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD)

Responsible for the EU's research and innovation policy and coordination of research and innovation activities.

Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE)

In charge of implementing the common trade policy of the EU.

European External Action Service (EEAS)

The EU's diplomatic service, aiming to make EU foreign policy more coherent and effective, thus increasing Europe's global influence.

European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)

Law enforcement agency of the EU, formed to manage criminal intelligence and combat international organised crime and terrorism, through cooperation between Member States.

EU-US Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme Agreement

Agreement on the processing and transfer of Financial Messaging Data from the EU to the US for the purposes of the Terrorist Finance Tracking Programme.

EU-US Passenger Name Records Agreement

Agreement on the use and transfer of Passenger Name Records to the US Department of Homeland Security.

Road map for peace

A plan to resolve the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, proposed by the Quartet on the Middle East: the United States, the European Union, Russia and the United Nations.

Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO)

Responsible for designing European international cooperation and development policy and delivering aid globally.

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

EU at the crossroad: the balance between the freedom of expression and high media standards. Bearing in mind the recent events regarding “fake news” and “alternative facts”, how should the EU proceed to ensure effective media checks and strict fact checking whilst respecting the freedom of expression?

Submitted by: Tuomas Alm (FI), Elias Bellver (Helsingin suomalaisen yhteiskoulun lukio), Dritero Ferri (Vasa övningsskola gymnasiet), Cameron Merelle (Kannaksen lukio), Tõnis Pärtel (Luostarivuoren lukio), Johanna Tikkala (Ressun lukio), Martino Tisot (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Onni Ukkonen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Ylva Wallén (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Paul Wittmann (AT), Mikael Mauranen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the lack of a common European framework on journalistic integrity and the differences between the journalists' code of ethics within the Member States¹,
- B. Noting with regret that news articles are not required to provide reliable sources, making it difficult for the readers to be certain that the information is factually accurate,
- C. Recognising that freedom of expression may be used to defend hate speech resulting in difficulties with distinguishing between the two concepts,
- D. Pointing out the rapid pace of fake news circulating in social media caused by a lack of media literacy among the general population²,
- E. Observing that due to high competition media sources share information without fact-checking resulting in non-factual information entering reputable media,
- F. Disturbed by countries, organisations and extremist groups using information warfare³ to influence public opinion,
- G. Alarmed by political actors' use of fake news⁴ to promote their agenda, causing falsely changing opinions of voters,

¹ Laitila, T., Journalistic Codes of Ethics in Europe, (1995)

² Engel, S., Teach Today's kids to spot tomorrow's fake news, (2017)

³ Information warfare is a tactical and strategic use of information to gain an advantage over an opponent.

⁴ Fake news are news that are sensational and include misinformation.

- H. Concerned by the lack of political alignment transparency of media sources leading to readers consuming biased news;
1. Invites professional journalists within its Member States to come together for the creation of a common code of ethics for journalists tackling news inconsistencies in social media;
 2. Urges the European Commission to support investigative journalism by allocating funds for organisations promoting it, such as The Global Investigative Journalism Network (GJIN)⁵;
 3. Requests European Commission to keep political fact-checking organisations like Politifact⁶ to stay independent by providing funding and limiting outside sponsors;
 4. Encourages collaboration between the Member States to:
 - a) expand and further develop the common fight against disinformation cases,
 - b) broaden the scope of existing entities such as East StratCom Task Force⁷;
 5. Suggests the Member States to implement programmes about media literacy into school curriculum;
 6. Further requests media agencies within Member States to distribute guidelines on recognising and reporting fake news;
 7. Recognises the existence of NetzDG⁸ in Germany and considers the possibility of applying similar legislation in the EU after the necessary research has been done.

⁵ The Global Investigative Journalism Network holds conferences and conducts trainings to support investigative journalism.

⁶ Politifact is a website that fact-checks the claims of political figures.

⁷ The East StratCom Task Force was set up by EU to debunk Russia's ongoing disinformation campaigns.

⁸ NetzDG is a German law that fines social media companies if they fail to remove "obviously illegal" content within 24 hours of it being reported.

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

With ever growing and developing Digital Market challenging the EU and putting it in the race with time, how can the EU accompany its Member States in order to ensure that citizens develop the necessary skills for new job opportunities created by the global digital transformation?

Submitted by: Vlad Burian (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Dan Rafael Cederlöf (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Nea Groundstroem (Brändö gymnasium), Renne Kiljala (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Marian Korosec (AT), Tomoe Miyakawa (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Emma Mäenpää (Mikkelin lukio), Emmi Nulpponen (Hatanpään lukio), Jenna Rovio (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Joel Henrik Rusanen (Kainuun ammattiopisto), Sanni Teräväinen (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Anneliis Saarend (Chairperson, EE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that 44%¹ of EU citizens lack basic digital skills²,
- B. Concerned by the fact that 37%³ of the labour force in the EU does not have the necessary digital skills required by their respective fields,
- C. Acknowledging that there will be an estimation of 756 000 vacancies in the information and communications technology (ICT) labour market alone in the EU by 2020⁴,
- D. Keeping in mind that some Member States, such as Spain and Greece, struggle with keeping ICT professionals in their country thus leading to brain drain,
- E. Observing that ICT professionals are increasingly required to have more developed soft skills⁵ for current and future job opportunities,
- F. Stressing that education systems have not been able to keep up with the digital transformation in all Member States, for example in Romania,

¹ The Digital Skills Gap in Europe, European Commission, (2017)

² Digital skills are the skills needed to effectively use digital technology, including knowing how to use various types of devices and the operating systems as well as applications used by those devices.

³ The Digital Skills Gap in Europe, European Commission, (2017)

⁴ e-Skills in Europe, empirica Working Paper, (2015)

⁵ Examples of the needed soft skills are communication, foreign languages, problem solving, project management.

- G. Bearing in mind that the elderly often feel intimidated by modern technology hence weakening their performance in the labour market,
- H. Realising the lack of information about the entrepreneurial and freelance opportunities within the Digital Market,
- I. Pointing out that legislation in the EU is damaging innovations and businesses within the Digital Market⁶ with case such as Uber⁷;

Education

- 1. Expresses its appreciation for existing digital skills projects such as the European Coding Initiative⁸;
- 2. Encourages programmes aimed at teaching people digital skills to work more closely with schools;
- 3. Asks the European Commission to use European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF)⁹ to provide necessary ICT equipment¹⁰ for schools in the EU;
- 4. Suggests the Member States to expand their curricula for the students to gain skills required in the Digital Market;
- 5. Calls upon non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to organise workshops held by experienced entrepreneurs and freelancers in public places such as schools and community centres to inform citizens about the possibilities within the Digital Market;

Current Workforce

- 6. Recommends EU companies to introduce mobile devices, such as tablets, to their employees in recreational environments before implementing them in work situations;
- 7. Reminds EU companies to upskill their employees, taking into account both digital and soft skills;

⁶ Digital market refers to an economy that is based on digital computing technologies.

⁷ Uber has been banned in some Member States, for example in Denmark after the implementation of new taxi laws requiring cabs to be fitted with seat occupancy sensors and fare meters

⁸ The European Coding Initiative aims to bring coding skills to teachers, kids, and adults, using a mixture of online and offline activities to establish coding as a key competence within every education system in Europe.

⁹ ESIF channels over half of EU funding, mainly focusing on five areas, including digital technologies and small businesses with the purpose of investing in job creation and sustainable and healthy European economy.

¹⁰ ICT equipment includes for example desktop computers, servers, software and network equipment.

8. Instructs the European Commission to use ESIF to support small and medium enterprises (SMEs)¹¹ within the Digital Market in Member States with a lower Digital Economy and Society Index¹²;

EU Legislation

9. Urges the European Commission to begin implementing the Key Competences¹³ action in the new Skills Agenda¹⁴ by the end of 2018;
10. Invites the European Commission to request a re-evaluation from experts in the field regarding legislations affecting the Digital Market in order to implement the necessary changes by 2025.

¹¹ SMEs are made up of enterprises which employ fewer than 250 persons and which have an annual turnover not exceeding 50 million EUR, and/or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding 43 million EUR.

¹² The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) is a composite index that summarises relevant indicators on Europe's digital performance and tracks the evolution of EU Member States in digital competitiveness.

¹³ The Key Competences action aims to help more people acquire the core set of skills necessary to work and live in the 21st century.

¹⁴ The new Skills Agenda launched 10 actions to make the right training, skills and support available to people in the EU, with the only action not underway yet being the Key competences.

This Resolution Booklet is published in the memory of
Nikita Sokolov,

Who passed away unexpectedly on the 26th of December from the injuries of a fatal car accident.



*May he **Rest in Peace**, and forever stay in the hearts and minds of those who knew him.*

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EGENTLIGA FINLANDS FÖRBUND
REGIONAL COUNCIL OF SOUTHWEST FINLAND

DAVA Foods 

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
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