



Resolution Booklet

Salo 2018 – Regional Session of EYP Finland

12–14th of October 2018

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT
SUOMI FINLAND



Programme of the General Assembly

09:30	Opening of the General Assembly
09:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights
10:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
11:15	Coffee break
12:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I
13:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Women’s Rights and Gender Equality
13:45	Lunch break
14:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II
15:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs
16:00	Coffee break
16:30	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 and reading of operating clauses
2. Three minutes to defend the Motion for a Resolution
3. Two one and a half minutes Position Speeches on the Motion for a Resolution
4. One and a half minute to respond to the Position Speeches
5. General debate
 - a. Four rounds: all responses from the floor
6. Three minutes to sum up the debate
7. Voting procedure
8. Announcing the votes

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, they 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.

Position Speech

Two delegates are given the chance to hold a position speech through which they can express support, opposition, or a combination of the two, for the Motion for a Resolution. The speech should be constructive in its approach and can last a maximum of one and a half minutes per person.

Summation Speech

One member of the Proposing Committee delivers the Summation Speech from the podium. 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.

Fact Checking

Throughout the debates the Board will be fact checking the points of debate. If the Board cannot find a credible source, then the Board will ask the General Assembly to disregard that point throughout the course of the rest of the debate.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**Members of LGBTI+ Community face discrimination in European countries on a daily basis.
What measures should be taken on legislative and societal levels to ensure equal rights and
further integration of sexual minorities?**

Submitted by: Jenna Tuominen (Kannaksen lukio), Vivian Jory (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Azar Halmelawang, (Turun normaalikoulu), Fayadh Abddamir, (Turun Suomalainen Yhteiskoulun lukio), Tilda Saali (Salon lukio), Susanna Lundell (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Anastasiia Lapteva (Kannaksen lukio), Laura-Lotta Salonen (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Roosa Lahtinen (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Eoghan O’Kelly (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by laws in Member States that force sterilisation on trans people¹ before their transition will be legally recognised²,
- B. Regretting that same-sex marriage is only recognised in 15 out of 28 Member States,
- C. Noting with deep regret that in multiple European countries members of the LGBTI+³ community are viewed upon as sick and mentally ill,
- D. Disturbed that conversion therapy⁴ is still present and used to try to cure sexual minorities amongst Member States,
- E. Concerned that LGBTI+ people face hate crimes and discrimination in many European countries,
- F. Deeply disturbed by the prevalence of intersex normalisation surgery in European countries,
- G. Aware of the lack of gender-neutral facilities and inadequate use of gender-neutral pronouns in many Member States,
- H. Bearing in mind that discrimination against LGBTI+ people leads to high mental illness and suicide rates,
- I. Noting with deep concern the lack of LGBTI+ representation in sexual education in schools,
- J. Keeping in mind that a lack of knowledge and understanding of LGBTI+ issues can lead to discrimination,
- K. Fully aware of the stereotypical and often misleading portrayal of the LGBTI+ community in the media;

¹ A person whose gender identity does not match their birth sex.

² In Finland a person must undergo sterilisation before they can change their legal gender.

³ Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex+

⁴ A form of psychiatric therapy which aims to change a person’s sexual orientation from homosexual or bisexual to heterosexual and is widely regarded as being harmful to a person’s mental health.

1. Calls upon EU citizens to create citizens' initiatives to change degrading laws which affect trans people;
2. Encourages Member States to create legislation legalising same-sex marriage;
3. Supports LGBTI+ friendly NGOs such as the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association Europe (ILGA Europe)⁵ and Transgender Europe⁶ in their work to promote the banning of conversion of therapy in all Member States;
4. Urges Member States to criminalise non-consensual normalisation surgeries performed on intersex individuals;
5. Seeks Member States to propose further legislation to minimise hate crimes against the LGBTI+ community;
6. Directs the European Commission to provide financial incentives through the ILGA Europe Documentation and Advocacy Fund⁷ to schools, gyms and other public places to construct gender-neutral facilities;
7. Invites Member States to further implement they/them as a singular pronoun in their English curricula in mandatory education;
8. Commends the work of ILGA Europe in advocating for more inclusive curricula at a European and international level;
9. Endorses the collaboration of national governments and social media influencers in respective Member States in the form of media campaigns to promote LGBTI+ friendly services such as hotlines and counselling;
10. Welcomes the creation of internet based movements to increase the accuracy and inclusivity of the portrayal of LGBTI+ people in film and television.

⁵ European NGO which advocates for LGBTI+ equality.

⁶ European NGO which focuses specifically on transgender rights.

⁷ This is a fund used by ILGA Europe to give small grants to LGBTI+ organisations and projects.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

With the European elections fast approaching in the spring of next year against a backdrop of growing support for Eurosceptic parties across Member States, how should the EU respond towards growing skepticism among the European people concerning its functioning and democratic legitimacy?

Submitted by: Oscar Gentz (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Essi Helminen (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Nelli Jouhki (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Timofey Makarenko (Kannaksen lukio), Salla Rounamaa (Salon lukio), Henry Ward-Raatikainen (Turun normaalikoulu), Milla Lehtimäki (Vice President, FI) and Róise McGagh (Vice President, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the low voter turnout of 42.5% in the 2014 European election,
- B. Conscious of the disengagement of Member State citizens in the politics of the EU,
- C. Aware of European citizen's misinformed preconceptions of the purpose and process of the EU,
- D. Regretting that there is a lack of transparency and a disconnect between Members of the European Parliament and citizens of Member States that they represent, thus causing a belief of a democratic deficit¹ within the EU,
- E. Concerned that the institutions and policy making process of the EU seem distant due to the lack of representation in the media at a regional and national level in Member States,
- F. Realising that the rise of populism and nationalism, as well as socio-economic issues in Member States can cause citizens to blame the EU for national issues,
- G. Recognising that public discontent with EU policies alongside Brexit², have led to a growth in Euroscepticism³ in Member States;

¹ **A democratic deficit** is a perceived deficiency in the way a particular democratic government or an institution functions in relation to the principles of democracy and accountability in policy-making.

² **Brexit** refers to the United Kingdom's decision to leave European Union in a 2016 referendum.

³ **Euroscepticism** is a term used by the people who argue that EU and its institutions suffer from a lack of democracy and accessibility for an ordinary citizen due to their complexity.

1. Calls for the establishment of a transparent think tank⁴ that will further research the democratic legitimacy of the EU policy making process and work with EU institutions to fix it;
2. Seeks to make the Transparency Register⁵ for all advocacy groups involved in changing in EU legislation and policy mandatory;
3. Encourages Member States to increase cooperation with state media corporations to contextualise EU decision making thus encouraging citizens to vote in EU elections;
4. Strongly urges Member States to include education on the functions of the EU in their national school curriculum;
5. Emphasises the need for Member States to ease the rate of unemployment and develop their welfare systems by:
 - a) Supporting vocational job training programmes,
 - b) Investing in integration of migrants and refugees through vocational training and language programmes;
6. Approves the expansion of places on the ‘Discover EU’⁶ programme to increase the relevance of the EU for young people;
7. Supports the organisation of quarterly panel discussions between MEPs and national politicians in European cities to promote awareness and dialog on current issues.

⁴ A **think tank** is a body of experts providing advice and ideas on specific political and economical issues.

⁵ The **European Union Transparency register** is a database that lists organisations that aim to influence the law-making and policy implementation process of the EU institutions. The register makes visible what interests are being pursued, by whom and with what budgets.

⁶ **Discover EU** is an EU initiative aiming to connect European youth to core European values and identity by giving out free travel passes to those turning eighteen.

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

With the inevitable melting of Arctic ice exposing unprecedented economic opportunities on the borders of the European Union, how should the EU best position itself in order to take advantage of these opportunities, whilst remaining environmentally responsible and maintaining political stability in the region?

Submitted by: Annina Reijonen (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Petra Karjalainen (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Adzhei Dzhoshi (Kannaksen lukio), Ronja Riia Tellavuo Reittonen (Salon lukio), Ahmed Hewidy (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the decrease of Arctic sea ice from 6.41 million down to 4.71 million square kilometres between 1979 and 2018¹,
- B. Seriously concerned that the average surface-air temperature in the Arctic has increased by 3.5 degrees Celsius since the beginning of the 20th century²,
- C. Keeping in mind that there are more than 4 million people living within the Arctic Circle of whom 10% are indigenous people with historical ties to the land³,
- D. Recognising that many of the current renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, are too expensive in their upfront costs and too inefficient in their long-term output to compete with the prices of fossil fuel energy⁴,
- E. Commending the existence and efforts of the Arctic Council⁵ in regulating and maintaining environmental responsibility in the region,
- F. Acknowledging the rise of global sea levels by 13-20 centimetres since the early 1900's⁶ and the current rate of 3.2 millimetres per year⁷,

¹ Nsidc.org. (2018). *Analysis | Arctic Sea Ice News and Analysis*. [online] Available at: <https://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/category/analysis/> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

² Arctic Program. (2018). *Surface Air Temperature*. [online] Available at: <https://arctic.noaa.gov/Report-Card/Report-Card-2017/ArtMID/7798/ArticleID/700/Surface-Air-Temperature> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

³ Nsidc.org. (2018). *Arctic People | National Snow and Ice Data Center*. [online] Available at: <https://nsidc.org/cryosphere/arctic-meteorology/arctic-people.html> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

⁴ Richardson, L. (2018). *Solar Energy vs Fossil Fuels: How Do They Compare?* | EnergySage. [online] Solar News. Available at: <https://news.energysage.com/solar-energy-vs-fossil-fuels/> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

⁵ The Arctic Council is an intergovernmental forum bringing together the 8 states with land in the arctic circle, being: Canada, Kingdom of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States.

⁶ Smithsonian Ocean. (2018). *Sea Level Rise*. [online] Available at: <https://ocean.si.edu/through-time/ancient-seas/sea-level-rise> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

⁷ Climate Change: Vital Signs of the Planet. (2018). *Sea level | NASA Global Climate Change*. [online] Available at: <https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/sea-level/> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

- G. Concerned that there are currently no treaties in place to control mining, drilling and other invasive types of resource extraction in the Arctic,
- H. Understanding that new fishing and trading opportunities have been created by the melting of Arctic ice and are being exploited by international states for economic gain;
 - 1. Calls upon Member States to expand their defences against flooding by building dams, fortifications, floodgates and other water control means in low lying area of land;
 - 2. Encourages Member States switch to more sustainable sources of energy by providing them with monetary aid for construction as well as research into these alternatives;
 - 3. Further supports the work of the Arctic Council in regulating overfishing and facilitating discussion between Arctic Council members thereby maintaining political stability in the region;
 - 4. Invites all members of the Arctic Council to maintain a non-ownership policy over the Arctic and establish a treaty to mirror that of the Antarctic Treaty Systems⁸ to allow non-Arctic Council Member States access to the land solely for research purposes;
 - 5. Asks the European Commission to increase funding for Member States and other organisations currently researching alternative, economically sustainable energy sources, such as improvements to solar panels;
 - 6. Suggests that the Arctic Council further their research the effects of mining, drilling, and other methods of resource extraction in the Arctic sea;
 - 7. Urges all members of the Arctic Council to refrain from extracting natural resources from the Arctic until above mentioned research has been conducted;
 - 8. Welcomes the continued use of trade routes through the Arctic sea given their economic potential;
 - 9. Further recommends that members of the Arctic Council to trade with each other in order to keep their economies connected and reduce the risk of increasing political tension in the region.

⁸ A collection of treaties regulating international relations with respect to Antarctica, most notably setting it as a scientific preserve and banning all military activity as well as suspending states' claims to ownership over the continent.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON WOMEN’S RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

What measures can be taken to ensure women in Europe have better control over their reproductive lives and consistent access to reproductive and sexual healthcare supports and services?

Submitted by: Alena Galysheva (Kannaksen lukio), Eemeli Hiekkataipale (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Iida Vienonen (Salon lukio), Meeri Korpi (Deutsche Schule Helsinki), Melissa Lynch (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Sara Kankare (Turun normaalikoulu), Susanna Lehtonen (Ressun lukio) Tiina Kaasalainen (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Cameron Dunn Merelle (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of research and knowledge regarding Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in spite of it being an ongoing, illegal concern,
 - B. Disappointed that over 3000 Irish women had to travel to the UK during 2016, to receive abortal care as it is not recognised in certain Member States as every woman's right¹,
 - C. Deeply discouraged that certain aspects of women's reproductive and sexual lives are considered a taboo, further resulting in women not seeking the help they need,
 - D. Alarmed by the religious and moral views restricting availability of abortion resulting in unwanted childbirths,
 - E. Conscious of the obstacles such as the highly restrictive laws on abortive services and the receiving of contraceptives, limits the availability of women's sexual health care,
 - F. Noting with deep concern the lack of necessary governmental funding towards women's sexual healthcare;
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- 1. Asks the European institution of Women’s Health (EIWH) to enforce studies on FGM to be made in order to provide sufficient evidence of how many women in Europe are the victim of FGM and in need of medical attention;
 - 2. Recommends the European Commission to introduce a law enforcing and guaranteeing high quality abortion in all Member States;

¹ GOV.UK. (2017). *Abortion statistics for England and Wales: 2017*. [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/abortion-statistics-for-england-and-wales-2017> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

3. Urges Member States to set universal time frames in which an abortion can legally be performed in line with the Dutch Criminal Code²;
4. Encourages all Member States to adopt secondary level educational programmes focusing on reproductive and sexual health;
5. Directs the Family Planning Association (FPA) to develop accessible public awareness campaigns such as Sexual Health Week;
6. Recommends the European Commission to enforce the SAFE Project and all of their respected research in education at a primary and secondary level, to provide sexual education to all Member States;
7. Urges the Human rights branch within the United Nations (OHCHR) to clarify when a fetus is given human rights and enforce professionals to perform abortions whatever the moral views;
8. Proposes the WHO to encourage and cooperate with EIUH, to recognise and subsidise women's reproductive health in particular women from a lower socio-economic background.

² Anon, (2016). [online] Available at: <https://www.government.nl/topics/abortion/question-and-answer/what-is-the-time-limit-for-having-an-abortion> [Accessed 13 Oct. 2018].

FACT SHEET

EIWH: European institute of Women's Health is an NGO that promotes gender equality, public health and research.

FGM: Female Genital Mutilation comprises of all ethical or unethical procedures that involve partial removal of the female genitalia

FPA: The Family Planning Association is a collection of national bodies prioritising sexual and reproductive health and well being through education and campaigning.

DG SANTE: A European Commission department, responsible for the implementation of laws and EU policy regarding food safety and health.

OHCHR: The branch of **Human rights in the United Nations** they lead global human rights efforts and objectively respond to human right violations.

WHO: Agency of the UN specializing in public health.

Sexual Health Week: An annual awareness campaign informing the general public on sexual health and supporting health professionals.

Dutch Criminal Code: States that an abortion can only be carried out up to 24 weeks of pregnancy.

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

The production and use of plastic have grown since the 1950s, causing serious maritime pollution worldwide. How can the EU cooperate with other entities to change global consumption trends and efficiently tackle the environmental damage that has already been done?

Submitted by: Eloize Suhtala Uvalic (Deutsche Schule Helsinki), Ester Poussot (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Ilari Ikonen (Salon seudun ammattiopisto), Lilli Katajainen (Kannaksen lukio), Melissa Vilja (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Milan Alex Kurki (Turun normaalikoulu), Mira Engström (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Saara Toivonen (Salon lukio), Sonja Seilo (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Xin Ye (Ressun lukio), Aarni Rantanen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the fact that it takes 500 to 1000 years for plastic to degrade,
 - B. Stressing that only 9% of plastic is being recycled¹, hence causing debris to increasingly accumulate in the oceans across the globe,
 - C. Noting that most of the plastic waste in the world is created outside the European Union thus making the waste difficult to regulate globally,
 - D. Recognising that 39.9% of plastic waste in EU is sourced from packaging,
 - E. Alarmed by the lack of knowledge regarding plastic waste generation and its global scale consequences,
 - F. Aware of the unwillingness of European citizens to address the problem regarding plastic waste generation,
 - G. Disturbed by the high amount of wild animals experiencing damage from plastic ingestion,
 - H. Noting the lack of research regarding developing new affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives for plastic;
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- 1. Requests the European Commission to develop an efficient EU-wide recycling system to enable all EU citizens to have an easier access to plastic recycling facilities;
 - 2. Encourages countries outside EU to impose regulations on the amounts of plastic waste that drifts to the oceans through rivers;

¹ Geyer, Roland, et al. "Production, Use, and Fate of All Plastics Ever Made." *Science Advances*, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1 July 2017.

3. Appeals to the European Commission to propose a directive that restricts the production of single-use plastics and microplastics;
4. Further encourages the European Commission to initiate a campaign promoting durable product options instead of purchasing single-use items;
5. Invites the European Commission to initiate an EU-wide social media campaign promoting the use biodegradable bags instead of oxo-degradable plastic bags²;
6. Appreciates the work of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) like the Ocean Cleanup³ on actively tackling the existing plastic waste in the oceans;
7. Strongly requests Member States to create incentive programmes for entrepreneurs and companies to further develop new affordable and environmentally friendly alternatives for plastic;
8. Encourages Member States to increase funding for research projects that develop substitutes for plastic.

² Oxo-degradable plastic bags are made from fossil-based substances that have chemical additives to increase the speed with which it fragments. However, it does not biodegrade and is left as small pieces to nature, yet being often marketed as eco-friendly.

³ The Ocean Cleanup is a foundation that develops advanced technologies to remove plastic debris from the sea.

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

Bearing in mind the relevance of disinformation and propaganda, how can Member States ensure access to accurate news for everyone and to fight back in the era of information warfare?

Submitted by: Daniel Alexander Talv (Turun normaalikoulu), Daniel Fingerroos (Sakki ry), Ivan Shkulepa (Kannaksen lukio), Katja Saanila (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Labiba Abdul (Ressun lukio), Martta Junes (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Mikael Willberg (Salon lukio), Satu Sille Suominen (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulun), Vandita Rajpal (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Viveca Weckman (Lahden yhteiskoulu), Tuukka Rytönen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the threat of fake news and disinformation in the media, aiming to destabilise country internally to remove decision-making capability to focus on external issues,
- B. Deeply concerned by lack of reliable news outlets,
- C. Noting with regret the lack of reinforcement of current defamation laws in Member States, suppressing investigative journalism on sensitive governmental topics on national level¹,
- D. Regretting the terms of the Copyright Directive², receiving a majority number of votes in the European Parliament intending to give publishers and papers a way to make profit,
- E. Acknowledging the amount of information warfare³ directed towards Member States,
- F. Recognising that non-governmental organisations such as East StratCom Task Force, are tackling ongoing disinformation campaigns,
- G. Seriously concerned that there are no campaigns aimed at educating EU citizens on source criticism of the news,
- H. Noting with regret that there are organisations that create intentionally biased content and sensationalise insignificant news topics in order to distract from relevant issues and sway the political opinions of the public,
- I. Bearing in mind that EU citizens have a poor understanding of disinformation and propaganda and a lack basic critical thinking skills,

¹ Catch-all term for unwanted statements reveal questionable inside information.

² Article 11 calls for news aggregators like Google to pay link tax when sharing content. Article 13 demands that platforms police the content uploaded to posts ahead of their publication such as copyright violations.

³ Tactical and strategic use of information to gain advantage, by for instance using social media as a platform to take action.

- J. Noting with deep concern the virality of the anti-feminist propaganda videos such as the one released by 'In The Now'⁴;
1. Calls upon Member States to uphold their current laws on defamation;
 2. Has resolved to create a set of optional sourcing criteria for information and news websites with over 100 daily visits to meet so that they can be verified as a trusted source by the EU;
 3. Seeks to reconsider the contents of Articles 11 and 13;
 4. Approves investment in cybersecurity resources for Member States;
 5. Suggests that Member States include media literacy in their school curriculum;
 6. Resolves to increase EU transparency by providing news updates from EU information sites about recent discussion and decision making that are mentioned in the press releases;
 7. Calls on the European Federation of Journalists⁵ to promote the production of correct and factual news articles and encourage meticulous fact-checking;
 8. Calls upon the Education, Culture, and Audiovisual Executive Agency (EACEA)⁶ to create an educational programme promoting media literacy and critical thinking skills in secondary school students.

⁴ A media brand affiliated with Russia Today, which is funded by the Kremlin.

⁵ Europe's largest organisation of journalists.

⁶ Education, Culture, and Audiovisual Executive Agency, manages funding for education, culture, audiovisual, sport, citizenship and volunteering, working under European Commission.

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