

EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT
SUOMI FINLAND



VAASA2018

RESOLUTION
BOOKLET

Table of Contents

Programme of the General Assembly	2
Acknowledgements	3
Procedure of the General Assembly	4
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I	6
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism	8
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development	10
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights	12
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade	14
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs	16
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II	18

Programme of the General Assembly

08:30	Opening of the General Assembly
08:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I
09:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism
10:15	Coffee break
10:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
11:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights
12:00	Lunch break
12:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade
13:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs
14:15	Coffee break
14:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II
15:30	Closing Ceremony

Acknowledgements

This booklet is brought to you by the Academic Team of Vaasa 2018 – Regional Session of EYP Finland in Vaasa, as mentioned below.

Chairpersons

Zhina Garmsiri (FI)
Gia Gozalishvili (GE)
Amanda Häkkinen (FI)
Mia Lanča (HR)
Stella Miettinen (FI)
George Pardalis (GR)
Elisavet Roussi (GR)
Alexandra Salo (FI)
Apostolos Souflis Rigas (GR)
Wilma Staffans (FI)
Natalia van Dijk (NL)
Kalle Valkeakari (FI)
Martin Örn (FI)

Vice Presidents

Marlene Karstensen (NO)
Aleksander Larski (PL)
Fii Liiti (FI)

President

Dionysis Patriarcheas (GR)

We would like to further acknowledge the people who have supported the coordination, format checks and the National Committee members who assisted with the organisation of the resolution typing.

Coordination

Fii Liiti (FI)

Format Check

Matti Lötjönen (FI)

National Committee Representative

Matti Lötjönen (FI)

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. One and a half minutes to go through the Motion for a Resolution
2. Defence Speech lasting three minutes
3. One or two Attack Speeches on the Motion for a Resolution, lasting two minutes each
4. One and a half minutes to respond to the Attack Speech(es)
5. Open debate

Four rounds, with the first three responses from the floor

6. Three minutes to sum up the debate

Two parts, with the first part responding to the fourth round of the open debate and the second part summing up the debate

7. Voting procedure
8. Announcing the votes

Placards

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.

Speeches

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

One or two Delegates are separately given the chance to hold an Attack 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 two minutes per person. The Attack Speech should fundamentally disagree with the line and the approach of the Proposing Committee.

Summation Speech

Two members of the Proposing Committee deliver the Summation Speech from the podium; the microphone can only be passed once. The first round is used to respond to the last round of the open debate, whereas the second round 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 ENVIRONMENT, PUBLIC HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY I

Green food: With the amount of energy necessary to cultivate, process, pack and bring food to our tables accounting for 26% of the EU's final energy consumption, what steps should be taken in order to encourage food sustainability?

Submitted by: Ahmed Al-Jaberi (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Sofia Held (Borgå Gymnasium), Sofia Klemola (Vasa Övningsskola), Venla-Inkeri Koskela (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Karoliina Ukkola (Madetojan musiikkilukio), Anna Sofia Vehkaoja (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Melinda Wiis (Vasa Övningsskola), Stella Miettinen (Chairperson, FI), Martin Örn (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the excessive consumption of low efficiency food groups such as livestock,¹
- B. Noting with deep regret the high dependency on fossil fuels in the cultivation, packaging and transport of food,²
- C. Recognising the inability of certain Member States to invest in the improvement of their Food Systems,³
- D. Aware that pollution from transportation within EU Food Systems makes up 11% of carbon emissions from European food production,⁴
- E. Alarmed by the fact a third of all produced food bought by European consumers goes to waste,⁵
- F. Regretting that the annual unrecycled waste surpasses 52 kilograms per capita,⁶
- G. Expressing its appreciation for the established EU Ecolabel,⁷
- H. Considering the lack of sustainably produced alternatives in the food market;

¹ According to the Food and Agriculture Organization by the United Nations.

² According to Europa, EU 2020 energy efficiency directive

³ Food Systems refer to the whole entirety of what goes into the production, packaging, transportation and consumption of food. - FAO Sustainable Development Goals

⁴ According to the EU Energy Efficiency Directive.

⁵ As reported by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO).

⁶ According to a study coordinated by the European Commission.

⁷ The EU Ecolabel is a voluntary label scheme introduced by the European Commission in 1992, currently in use by 36.395 products.

1. Calls upon the European Commission to introduce programmes resembling drip irrigation⁸ and integration systems for methane⁹ produced by livestock;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to fund startups that develop renewable energy sources, resembling Agricultural Biomass Systems¹⁰ through the Horizon 2020 programme;
3. Encourages the continued cooperation between the Member States and the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development;
4. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Energy and Transport of the European Commission to implement a collaborative food transportation network under the Europe 2020 initiative;
5. Encourages Member States to implement deposit refund systems¹¹ according to that of Finland;
6. Proposes the increased regulation of plastic packaging by the European Commission through the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED);
7. Advocates the expansion of the European Commission's initiative for sustainable food alternatives through the Horizon 2020 programme.

⁸ The drip irrigation system refers to a sprinkler system that places water directly into the roots of plants in order to minimise evaporation, thus conserving water.

⁹ Integration systems for methane refers to joining together different agricultural systems in order to maximise efficiency through the use of byproducts.

¹⁰ Refers to any systems producing or using biomass to operate.

¹¹ A deposit refund system refers to a system where a refundable tax is placed on bottles and cans to encourage recycling.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

A driverless future: With driverless vehicle technology constantly advancing and several applications already in place, how should the EU regulate this innovative technology, without road safety?

Submitted by: Merja Flink (Perhon lukio), Julia Hästö (Vasa Övningsskola), Lotta Järvelä (Raudaskylän lukio), Sofia Järvelä (Raudaskylän lukio), Paula Amanda Kivi (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Elias Westerén (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Lauri Matias Ylimäki (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Zhina Garmsiri (Chairperson, FI), Apostolos Souflis Rigas (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the possible hacking attacks on the software of vehicles, as well as the possibility of personal information leaks,
- B. Deeply concerned by the large amount of citizens working on the transportation sector and the potential loss of jobs due to the evolution in driverless vehicles,
- C. Acknowledging the wide variety of infrastructures and transportation policies in different Member States,
- D. Keeping in mind the necessity of objective and impartial testing of the driverless cars and their operating systems,
- E. Considering the fast pace of the technology evolution and thus the unreliable transitional state,
- F. Reminding the lack of regulation for autonomous vehicles, optimised infrastructure and road safety,
- G. Appreciating the development of 5G network and Galileo tracking system¹,
- H. Bearing in mind the autopilot facing moral dilemmas in potentially damaging or fatal accidents;

¹ **Galileo** is the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) that is being created by the European Union.

1. Encourages the European Research Council to allocate funds for the development of cyber-security software, that could act as a firewall in case of cyber-attacks;
2. Suggests the Member States to provide further education for workers in the field of transportation to prepare them for the transition to other industries;
3. Hopes that Member States adopt policies similar to the standardised guidelines by the German Parliament concerning ethical responsibilities in case of accidents;
4. Invites the European Commission to financially support the Member States through Horizon 2020² to optimize infrastructure for driverless vehicles according to every country's special conditions;
5. Requests the establishment of a centralised vehicle-testing institution to ensure and evaluate the safety of driverless cars;
6. Further requests the European Commission to harmonise legislation in Member States regarding the transition from contemporary vehicles to autonomous cars ensuring increased efficiency and safety;
7. Encourages the European Commission to establish a monitoring organisation to provide Global Positioning System (GPS)-tracking of the driverless vehicles that are consisted of subcontrol centers in Member States, ready to intervene in cases of the emergency.

² Horizon 2020 is the biggest EU research innovation programme ever with nearly 80 billion EUR of funding available for 7 years.

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

Engineered crops: With worldwide demand for food increasing by 70% until 2050, what stance should the EU adopt when it comes to genetically modified organisms in agriculture while ensuring food safety?

Submitted by: Niklas Kristian Berglund (Vasa Övningsskola), Pauliina Haarala (Vasa Övningsskola), Muhammad Ibrahim (Vasa Övningsskola), Milla Kerkelä (Raudaskylän kristillinen opisto), Aleksanteri Landh (Sibelius-lukio), Alexandra Raita (Turun normaalikoulu), Mathias Thijssen (Kristinestads gymnasium), Natalia van Dijk (Chairperson, NL), Gia Gozalishvili (Chairperson, GE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply disturbed by the alarming rate of starvation around the globe,¹
- B. Observing the negative public stance on genetically modified organisms (GMOs) concerning health effects,
- C. Realising the lack of economic incentivisation in the agricultural industry,
- D. Aware of the potential production and efficiency increase in the agricultural sector through GMOs,
- E. Concerned about the unclarity of the EU's stance on privatisation of GMOs,
- F. Recognising the potentially harmful effects of GMOs on the biodiversity,
- G. Pointing out the potential nutritional benefits of genetically modified crops,
- H. Further recognising that increasing the cultivation of GMOs could lead to
 - i) minimised use of resources in the agricultural process,
 - ii) a smaller carbon footprint from locally produced crops;

¹ 821 million people are chronically undernourished – Source: 2018 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World

1. Encourages the European Research Council to allocate funds for the research and development of GMOs to be potentially used in the developing world;
2. Asks the European Food Safety Authority to initiate public awareness campaigns and inclusive research;
3. Congratulates the continuous subsidisation of the agricultural sector by the Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI);
4. Invites Member States to reconsider the privatisation of GMOs avoiding profit driven research and non-transparent regulation of GMOs;
5. Further appeals to DG AGRI of the European Commission to further facilitate research on the long-term safety of GMOs;
6. Recommends the further development of GMOs with increased nutritional value².

² Golden rice is a genetically modified type of rice with increased amounts of vitamin A.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Equality for some: With LGBT+ people continuing to face discrimination across several Member States, how should the EU proceed when it comes to the integration and protection the rights of LGBT+ minorities on a legislative and societal basis?

Submitted by: Jasmin Alanko (Perhon lukio), Kia Frisk (Borgå Gymnasium), Tilde Kackur (Vasa Övningsskola), Ronja Kunwar (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Leo Laine (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Anni Muilu (Vasa Övningsskola), Alexander Evert Oiling (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Akusti Pitkänen (Madetojan musiikkilukio), Elisavet Roussi (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware of the fact that in many Eastern European countries, the legislation is such that the rights of the members of the LGBT+ community are not protected,
- B. Fully believing that the LGBT+ communities feel discriminated against in their workplace¹,
- C. Alarmed by the emergence of hate-speech, discrimination and hate crimes against the LGBT+ community in the EU,
- D. Recognising that there is little education about the LGBT+ people as a whole for pupils under the age of 15,
- E. Realising that members of the LGBT+ community might feel discriminated against by certain religious groups,
- F. Observing and contemplating that the lack of diversity in mainstream media has resulted in the misrepresentation of the LGBT+ community,
- G. Noting with regret the possibility of intra-family violence on the grounds of gender and sexual identity;

¹ According to the Fundamental Rights Agency in EU, 47% of the people who answered this survey reported that they felt discriminated on the basis of their gender identity.

1. Suggests to all Member States to adopt a common legislation protecting LGBT+ rights, including anti-discrimination, employment equality and treatment in the working environment;
2. Invites all Member States to propose further legislation minimising hate crimes or any other types of discrimination against the LGBT+ community;
3. Suggests that all Member States include mandatory classes about sexuality, LGBT+ people and the dangers of discrimination and violence against them in their school curriculum;
4. Supports an open dialogue between religious leaders, including the Conference of the European Churches (CEC)², and LGBT+ community representatives to further promote the equal treatment of individuals who want to partake in organised religion;
5. Invites National Parliaments to regulate the mandatory citing of sources and their full availability to the public when it comes to national media outlets;
6. Urges media outlets to ensure objective and diverse representation of all LGBT+ groups, their supporters, and their opponents;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate the creation a special branch within national foster care systems, based on the American Foster Care System,³ aimed at providing a safe space for the LGBT+ youth.

² The Conference of European Churches is an annual conference where European churches and religious leaders discuss and promote conciliation, dialogue and friendship.

³ Research from the Human Rights Campaign has found that LGBT+ youth in America show greater feelings of safety towards the foster care system than in other countries, are over-represented in Foster Care System.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Sustainable trade: With the EU having set sustainable development in its trade policy and with several Free Trade Agreement partners failing in the human and labour rights sector, what actions need to be taken in order to ensure the social sustainability in a significantly economic-driven trade policy?

Submitted by: Jenna Ingves (Kristinestads gymnasium), Emilia Kinnunen (Vasa Övningsskola), Sara Lamni (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Yoanna Rönqvist (Vasa Övningsskola), Iida Salonurmi (Madetojan musiikkilukio), Panmon Tran (Helsingin luonnontiedelukio), George Pardalis (Chairperson, GR), Wilma Staffans (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with approval that Free Trade Agreements¹ (FTAs) improve the allocation of resources,
- B. Aware that the EU is sustaining trade with countries with working conditions not meeting the International Labour Organization (ILO)² standards,
- C. Deeply concerned by the human rights violations, including the exploitation of children for cheap labour, in certain trade agreement partners,
- D. Noting with regret that large international companies and developed countries exploit the resources of developing countries,
- E. Alarmed by the fact that the profit gained from local production is not used to benefit the local economies in corrupted nations,
- F. Emphasizing that sustainable trade is hindered by unstable economies, disabling investments from abroad;

¹ Free Trade Agreements are signed between at least two countries to reduce trade barriers, increase trade of goods.

² The **International Labour Organization** is a United Nations agency that sets international labour standards and promotes social protection and work opportunities

1. Calls upon the Directorate-General for Trade of the European Commission to fund organisations that aim to improve working conditions in order to meet the aforementioned standards;
2. Encourages the European Commission to create multilateral trade agreements that
 - a) enshrine compatibility with ILO's standards,
 - b) guarantee the right of the developing countries to maintain, use, and utilise their natural resources in domestic economies;
3. Reminds the EU's trade partners' governments of the limited education concerning social structures and FTAs among their citizens, hindering effective implementation of trade agreements;
4. Requests the Member States and the trade partners of the EU to develop a scheme of tax incentives alongside the EU's FTAs encouraging companies to invest their profits into local economies.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Constantly negotiating: In light of recent political developments in Turkey and negotiations with the EU on Turkey's accession not moving forward, what steps should the EU take regarding the future of EU-Turkey relations?

Submitted by: Frej Forsén (Vasa Övningsskola), Serafia Keski-Varkama (Vaasan lyseon lukio), Andree Martinez (Vaasan nuorisovaltuusto), Emilia Schild (Borgå Gymnasium), Sini Varpenius (Rauduskylän lukio), Amanda Häkkinen (Chairperson, FI), Mia Lanča (Chairperson, HR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with deep regret that the European Union and Turkey disagree on many fundamental values,
- B. Deeply concerned by the fact that Turkish minorities, mainly Kurdish, have limited access to healthcare and education in their own languages,
- C. Alarmed by the state of emergency declared by Turkey after the 2016 coup, followed by killings, torture and arbitrary detentions,
- D. Deeply disturbed by Turkey ranking 157th in 2018 Press Freedom Index, suggesting its weak democratic values,
- E. Taking into account that the recent breach of the Refugee Agreement might have negatively affected the EU-Turkey relations,
- F. Recognising Turkey's tense diplomatic relations with various Member States, especially the Republic of Cyprus,
- G. Bearing in mind that the United Kingdom's exit from the Union might negatively affect the accession negotiations due to the country's support for Turkish membership,
- H. Deeply regretting the fact that Turkey does not recognise the criminality of the Armenian genocide;

1. Calls upon the Member States to host negotiations between Turkey and the countries it has tense relations with in order to resolve their disputes;
2. Encourages the European External Action Service (EEAS) to create a strategy for the negotiations and resolution of conflicts between Turkey and the EU, with a deadline set for 2020;
3. Urges the EEAS to send a delegation of EU-trained experts to Turkey in order to contribute to institution-building and democratic development;
4. Asks the European Commission to fund the European Journalism Centre (EJC) to create a documentary in Turkey raising awareness of Turkish minorities and the discrimination they are faced with;
5. Invites the EJC to send a team of journalists to Turkey to create a documentary about freedom of press in Turkey.

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

Nuclear Renaissance: With nuclear power contributing a very low amount of emissions into the atmosphere, how should the EU regulate nuclear energy production whilst ensuring the minimisation of the safety risks it poses?

Submitted by: Linh Bui (Vasa Övningsskola), Emily Kautto (Tampereen lyseon lukio),
 Amanda Laurila (Vasa Övningsskola), Inkeri Pöllänen (Vaasan lyseon lukio),
 Elsa Saario (Vasa Övningsskola), Venla Saavalainen (Sibelius-lukio),
 Alexandra Salo (Chairperson, FI), Kalle Valkeakari (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising the high expenses throughout the lifecycle¹ of nuclear energy production,
- B. Concerned by the global misuse of nuclear power to develop nuclear weapons,
- C. Bearing in mind that older reactors are more susceptible to accidents,
- D. Gravely aware that human errors cause potential safety threats in power plants²,
- E. Concerned by the fact that without diversity amongst energy sources, nuclear power is an unreliable sole source for a low-emission future,
- F. Aware of the lack of information among the public regarding nuclear energy,
- G. Recognising the fact that nuclear waste stays radioactive for thousands of years,
- H. Taking into account the unequal ability and willingness among Member States to invest in the construction of nuclear power plants due to financial disparities,
- I. Noting with concern the lack of curricula highlighting the importance of innovation and research within the sector of nuclear energy;

¹ Such as the building process of nuclear power plants, waste disposal, nuclear decommissioning, and the modernisation of power plants.

² According to the World Nuclear Association.

1. Asks the European Commission to competitively fund all stages of the lifecycle of nuclear energy production through Horizon 2020;
2. Invites the Directorate-General on Research and Innovation of the European Commission to further allocate funds to the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)³ programs researching alternative methods of nuclear energy;
3. Urges the Member States to bring old existing nuclear reactors up-to-date;
4. Calls upon the European Commission to further legislate security standards within the production of nuclear power;
5. Recommends the Member States to diversify their means of energy production;
6. Hopes the Member States highlight objective views on nuclear energy in the national curricula;
7. Applauds the construction of the Onkalo Spent Nuclear Fuel Repository in Olkiluoto, Finland;
8. Welcomes the European Parliament to facilitate co-operation and knowledge transfer between universities and local nuclear facilities.

³ The European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) is an organisation within the EU which regulates the European civil nuclear industry.

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