



# Resolution Booklet

Kuopio 2018 – Regional Session of EYP Finland

2–4th of November 2018

EUROPEAN **YOUTH** PARLIAMENT  
**SUOMI** FINLAND



### **Programme of the General Assembly**

08:00	Opening of the General Assembly
08:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II
09:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
10:00	Coffee break
10:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Regional Development
11:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade
12:00	Lunch break
12:45	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I
13:30	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Technology and Research
14:15	Coffee break
14:45	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 the resolution
2. Three minutes to defend the Motion for a Resolution
3. Two one and a half minutes Attack Speeches on the Motion for a Resolution
4. One and a half minute to respond to the Position Speeches
5. General debate
  - a. Three 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**

Once 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.

### **Attack Speech**

Two delegates are 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 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.

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

**Oceans of plastic: With the increasing issue of plastic waste around the world and many Member States transporting their waste to Asia, how should the EU take responsibility of its waste and tackle the global growing problem of plastic waste?**

Submitted by: Sofia Arnold (Ilomantsin lukio), Kaisla Kainulainen (Kuopion klassillinen lukio), Annika Koivistoinen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Senni Muuruvirta (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Reetamari Pesonen (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Noora Rossinen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Niina Suuronen (Jyväskylän normaalikoulu), Rebekka Sohns (Chairperson, CH)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with concern the unsustainability of plastic production due to emissions and pollution caused,
- B. Further noting the unsustainability of plastic due to its long decomposition time,
- C. Noting with great concern the indifference and lack of knowledge among EU citizens regarding their contribution to plastic pollution,
- D. Regretting that some Member States lack sufficient infrastructure or finances to provide adequate waste management,
- E. Noting with regret the large amount of plastic being exported by Member States to Asia without ensuring its subsequent recycling,
- F. Profoundly concerned about the danger to marine wildlife posed by plastic waste in the ocean,
- G. Stressing that an unattractive environment negatively affects tourism and causes a decrease in jobs in countries with ocean-based tourism,
- H. Alarmed by many corporations' excessive use of plastic in for example packaging without taking responsibility for their waste,
- I. Concerned about the lack of will and innovation among companies to produce sustainable plastic,
- J. Deeply concerned about the lack of research on the effects of microplastics<sup>1</sup> on the human body,
- K. Welcoming the European Strategy for Plastic in a Circular Economy issued by the European Commission;

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<sup>1</sup> Microplastics are small plastic pieces less than five millimeters long which can be harmful to our ocean and aquatic life.

1. Recommends that Member States include sustainable consumption in school curricula in order to spread awareness of sustainable consumption;
2. Expects the European Commission to inform European citizens about the Strategy for Plastic in a Circular Economy through media campaigns;
3. Calls upon the European Commission to propose an EU-wide labelling system for plastic packaging in order to simplify the recycling process;
4. Proposes that the European Commission introduce an EU-wide standard of waste management and recycling;
5. Recommends the European Commission financially support the implementation of bottle-deposit systems in Member States that are yet to do so;
6. Affirming that the European Commission support projects such as The Ocean Clean-Up<sup>2</sup>;
7. Encourages Member States to collaborate in higher education with each other through projects such as Erasmus+<sup>3</sup> in order to share knowledge and increase innovation in sustainable plastics;
8. Urges the European Commission to provide incentives to corporations to use and produce sustainable plastic or other innovative alternatives;
9. Invites Horizon 2020<sup>4</sup> to provide funding for further research on the effects of microplastics on the human body by the European Chemical Agency.

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<sup>2</sup> An NGO developing advanced methods to rid the world's oceans of plastics.

<sup>3</sup> An EU-wide program that aims to promote the sustainable development of its partners in the field of higher education.

<sup>4</sup> The largest EU research and innovation programme.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS**

**The ‘right’ opinion: With the growing popularity of the extreme right and euroscepticism within the EU, how should the EU react to the loss of its citizens’ trust, without compromising freedom of speech and democracy?**

Submitted by: Venla Arosara (Itä-Suomen koulun lukio), Ahmad Hosseini (Turun ammatti-instituutti), Krista Järvinen (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun lukio), Topias Laitinen (Kuopion Lyseon Lukio), Petri Pesonen (Suomussalmen lukio), Venla Rannila (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun Lukio), Monica Ratinen (Jyväskylän Normaalikoulun Lukio) Onni J. J. Ukkonen (Kuopion Lyseon Lukio), Anni Vartiainen (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun Lukio), Aline Senn (Chairperson, CH), Martino Tisot (Chairperson, FI/IT)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with regret that the EU’s handling of controversial issues, such as the refugee crisis or the 2008 recession, considerably contributed to Euroscepticism,
- B. Observing an imbalance in political power between EU Member States due to historic and economic factors, such as great differences in the GDP and the amount of time the Member State has been a democracy,
- C. Recognizing a common feeling of a lack of representation among EU citizens, leading to a low voter turnout in European Parliament elections<sup>1</sup>,
- D. Bearing in mind that Euroscepticism often manifests itself in hate speech,
- E. Draws attention to the moral issue of potentially limiting the influence of Eurosceptic actors, such as political parties, citizens or media outlets,
- F. Deeply concerned by misconceptions about the EU caused by misleading information through media outlets,
- G. Alarmed by the negative effect on the EU’s reputation internationally caused by the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the EU;

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<sup>1</sup> The voter turnout for the 2014 European Parliament elections was 42.6%.

1. Seeks to create a more gradual integration process for potential new Member States to avoid inequalities;
2. Encourages the Committee of the Regions to increasingly incorporate citizens' opinions through tools like online polls;
3. Encourages Member States to implement laws that prohibit hate speech based on criteria like gender identities, cultures, ethnicities and religions;
4. Urges Member States to create laws tackling the problem of misleading media output;
5. Encourages the European Commission to emphasize the unfavourable consequences of Brexit to the Member States.



## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Too far to reach: Europe's peripheral regions. As Europe continues to urbanise, how can the EU reduce regional inequalities and guarantee services, such as education and healthcare, to all its citizens?**

Submitted by: Abdolmajid Arad (Suomen Diakoniaopisto), Tuukka Tauru (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Iida Katriina Haaranen (Ilomantsin lukio), Kris Keinänen (Itä-Suomen koulu), Danylo Bobylov (Chairperson, UA), Karoliina Kondylis (Chairperson, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with regret that the EU budget for 2021-2027 will cut regional development funds by 5%,
- B. Deeply concerned by the fact that high quality healthcare<sup>1</sup> is less accessible in rural regions in comparison to major urban centres,
- C. Emphasising that peripheral regions<sup>2</sup> tend to be unattractive locations to live and work in due to:
  - i) lack of popularity among young generations,
  - ii) unrepresentative and insufficient media coverage,
- D. Recognising the major differences in the average incomes of urban and rural residents,
- E. Noting with deep concern that EU citizens living in rural areas have limited opportunities for entering and paying for higher education,
- F. Further noting that the rural-urban divide is self-reinforcing as rural residents move into cities to seek for better education and employment opportunities,
- G. Conscious of the fact that different rates of urbanisation between Member States complicate the common legislative processes inside the EU,
- H. Alarmed by the fact that some fundamental needs such as education and healthcare are inaccessible to rural residents due to the weakness of basic infrastructure;

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<sup>1</sup> Quality healthcare regards the provision of care to the patient immediately when needed in an affordable, effective and safe manner.

<sup>2</sup> Peripheral region is a region which is unfamiliar with the core and lacks political, administrative and economic investment.

1. Calls upon the European Council to revise the 2021-2027 budget allocating more funds for the development of rural areas;
2. Asks the European Commission to employ the EU Cohesion Policy<sup>3</sup> to allocate further resources for the development of regional healthcare and education services;
3. Recommends Member States to financially support enterprises that choose to locate themselves in rural areas;
4. Congratulates the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)<sup>4</sup> for encouraging start-up entrepreneurship in rural areas in order to decrease the unemployment rate;
5. Appeals to Member States to cap the tuition fees of their higher education institutions to a sustainable level following the example of the United Kingdom;
6. Encourages polytechnics and universities in Member States to improve the possibilities for distance learning by supporting online education;
7. Requests Member States to invest in the public transportation system in rural areas in order to improve the possibilities for residents to commute to neighbouring cities;
8. Invites the ERDF to prioritise the infrastructural development of rural areas with particular emphasis on funding public transport, schools and health centres.

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<sup>3</sup> Cohesion Policy refers to the EU's strategy to promote and support the overall steady development of its Member States and regions.

<sup>4</sup> The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) aims to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the European Union by correcting imbalances between its regions.

**MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY  
THE COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

**The American trade war: In regards to recent developments in trade relations between the EU and the United States of America, what steps should the EU take to normalise trade relations with the US?**

Submitted by: Juunia Honkanen (Kuopion klassillinen lukio), Arttu Häkkänen (Pieksämäen lukio), Milja Mieskolainen (Pieksämäen lukio), Mustafa Mohamed Ali (Omnia), Oona Karttunen (Kuopion klassillinen lukio), Oskari Reinikainen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Camille Kohn (Chairperson, LU), Patricija Zorne (Chairperson, LV)

**The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Noting with regret the general hostility expressed by the current US administration towards the EU due to its trade deficit<sup>1</sup>,
- B. Further noting with regret the controversial views and unpredictable actions by the current US government,
- C. Recognizing that the future trade relations between the EU and the US are uncertain,
- D. Taking into account the remaining tension between the US and the EU despite the zero-tariff<sup>2</sup> deal of July 2018,
- E. Alarmed by the American government's recent isolationist and protectionist positions,
- F. Deeply concerned about the divisive effects of the trade war on the internal relations between Member States,
- G. Concerned by increased costs for companies as well as higher prices for consumers as a result of tariffs,
- H. Further concerned by higher unemployment caused by increased costs as a result of tariffs;

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<sup>1</sup> A trade deficit is when a country imports a greater value than it exports. The US trade deficit with the EU amounts to an estimated 121.5 million USD for 2018 according to the US Census Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> A tax on imports, often introduced as a way of raising prices of imported goods, thus making domestically produced goods more competitive.

1. Affirms that the EU should reduce tariffs gradually to re-establish credibility with the US administration;
2. Encourages national governments to subsidise companies negatively affected by tariffs;
3. Encourages the European Commission to initiate negotiations with possible trade partners on the model of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership<sup>3</sup>;
4. Urges the EU to keep up the pressure in regards to the lawsuit against the US in the World Trade Organisation<sup>4</sup>;
5. Calls on the EU to further develop existing trade deals, such as recent ones with Japan or Singapore, around the world.

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<sup>3</sup> The Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) was a proposed bilateral [trade agreement](#) between the [European Union](#) and the [United States](#) with the aim of promoting trade and economic growth. It was halted after the inauguration of Donald Trump.

<sup>4</sup> An international organisation intended to regulate international trade.

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

**The continuing epidemic: this year over 40 000 people have been diagnosed with measles around Europe. With Europe standing in the way of eradicating measles from the world, how should the EU tackle the issue of anti-vaccination whilst respecting freedom of choice?**

Submitted by: Mirriam Baranova-Gurvich (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Tinja Ikonen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Jenna Lyyra (Pieksämäen lukio), Juuso Nevalainen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Edna Sahbaz, (Pieksämäen lukio), Laura Savela (Jyväskylän normaalikoulu), Alessia Donna (Chairperson, IT), Ella-Kaisa Luoma (Chairperson, FI)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Aware of the considerable disparities between Member States' healthcare systems and vaccination policies,
- B. Alarmed by the notable inequalities between Member States' healthcare systems in regard to the availability and accessibility of vaccines,
- C. Noting with regret the limited number of suppliers on the market providing the most used vaccines,
- D. Noting with regret the recent increase in measles infections with the highest amount of cases reported in Italy, France, the UK, Germany and Greece,
- E. Fully alarmed by the misconceptions surrounding vaccinations due to a lack of knowledge,
- F. Realising that misunderstandings surrounding vaccination side effects exist in a notable part of the general public,
- G. Deeply concerned about the rising number of parents deciding not to vaccinate their children according to recommended vaccination programmes,
- H. Emphasising how a decrease in herd immunity<sup>1</sup> primarily endangers people unable to receive vaccinations such as individuals with weakened immune systems;

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<sup>1</sup> Herd immunity occurs when the majority (usually around 95%) of a population are immunised. This provides protection to the members of society who are not immune due to for example being too young to be vaccinated.

1. Expresses its appreciation towards Member States' mandatory vaccination programmes targeting diseases such as measles, mumps and rubella (MMR), polio, tuberculosis (TB) and tetanus;
2. Instructs Member States to provide parents with reliable information concerning vaccinations by providing information through licensed healthcare professionals;
3. Asks the European Commission along with the European Medicine Agency (EMA) to provide financial support to medical companies in order to encourage transparency and provide alternatives in the way vaccines are produced;
4. Notes with appreciation the vaccination policies in place in Italy and Germany that only allow vaccinated children to enrol in state-run schools;
5. Encourages other Member States to implement strict vaccination policies following the example set by Italy and Germany;
6. Recommends raising awareness on the importance and benefits of vaccinations through social media, advertising campaigns and education programmes;
7. Requests the European Commission in cooperation with the EMA to create a common vaccination programme for all Member States;
8. Suggests Member States to further evaluate their vaccine control policies in order to ensure safe vaccines;
9. Proposes that European Commission to increase funding of research related to vaccine development;
10. Encourages Member States increase the number of healthcare centres in rural areas in order to ensure healthcare to all citizens.

## **MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH**

**Sweden is about to meet its EU 2030 renewable energy targets this year. How can the EU ensure a secure and sustainable energy system across Member States whilst keeping in mind the EU 2030 energy targets?**

Submitted by: Renne Kiljala (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Arianna Koskivuori (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Carmen Pennanen (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Iro Penttinen (Itä-Suomen koulun lukio), Rilla Ritakallio (Turun normaalikoulu), Elli-Noora Törrönen (Ilomantsin lukio), Linda Vaher (Chairperson, EE)

### **The European Youth Parliament,**

- A. Recognising that Member States have the right to control their own energy policies as stated by the Lisbon Treaty,
- B. Viewing with appreciation the Member States that have already reached their targets set in the EU 2030 climate and energy framework,
- C. Deeply concerned by the fact that only 11 out of 28 Member States have reached their 2020 climate and energy targets,
- D. Concerned that the solidarity principle of the Gas Supply Regulation<sup>1</sup> failed to guarantee gas supply to the most vulnerable customers across Member States in the winter of 2017,
- E. Noting that only 18 Member States have managed to hit their 2020 interconnectivity targets,
- F. Acknowledging that the EU imports more than half of the energy it consumes,
- G. Emphasising the fact that numerous Member States and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have spoken against the Nord Stream 2 project due to environmental, economic and security reasons,
- H. Noting with deep concern that building the Nord Stream 2 project would destroy important habitats of the Baltic Sea, harm endangered species and introduce the danger of activating World War II waste such as bombs and mines,
- I. Keeping in mind that while biomass is a renewable energy source it has negative outcomes such as carbon dioxide output;

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<sup>1</sup> The Gas Supply Regulation: A regulation that was put into action on November the 1<sup>st</sup> 2017 requiring EU countries to work together and help one another in the case of a disruption of their gas supply.

1. Proposes the EU give regulated subsidies targeted at the development of sustainable energy sources to Member States which have not yet reached their 2030 energy targets;
2. Calls for the renegotiation of the 2030 interconnectivity targets in order to make the energy network more secure;
3. Appreciates the work of the Projects of Common Interest (PCI)<sup>2</sup> in improving the interconnectivity across Member States;
4. Encourages Member States to further invest in sustainable energy production;
5. Recommends that Member States set a minimum percentage of self-produced energy in addition to the 2030 renewable energy targets;
6. Strongly appreciates environmental organisations that promote the well-being of the Kurgalsky reserve and campaign for more research regarding the World War II era waste in the Baltic Sea;
7. Invites Member States to recognise biomass as an unsustainable energy source;
8. Asks the European Commission when setting future sustainable energy targets to not categorize biomass as a fully renewable source.

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<sup>2</sup> Projects of Common Interest (PCI): Key infrastructure projects that link the energy systems of EU Countries. They are intended to help the EU achieve its energy policy and climate objectives.



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