



Resolution Booklet



Lahti 2019

National Session of EYP Finland

3rd to 6th of January



Programme of the General Assembly

- 08:30 Opening of the General Assembly
- 08:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)
- 09:25 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)
- 10:05 Coffee break
- 10:20 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Development (DEVE)
- 11:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights (DROI)
- 11:40 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)
- 12:30 Lunch
- 13:15 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI)
- 14:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Consumer Protection and Internal Market (IMCO)
- 14:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on International Trade (INTA)
- 15:30 Coffee Break
- 15:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI)
- 16:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)
- 17.15 Break
- 17.25 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. The Board reads out the topic of debate.
2. Defence Speech (3 minutes)
3. Two Position Speeches (2 minutes each)
4. Response to Position Speeches (1.5 minutes)
5. Open debate (3 to 4 rounds)
6. Summation Speech (2 minutes)
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 two 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 two 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 two minutes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

The voting rate in the European Parliament elections in 2014 was the lowest so far, only 42,61% of the EU citizens used their right to participate. Should EU countries follow the Swiss example and expand their tools of direct democracy?

Submitted by: Jędrzej Cader (CH), Margherita Carlon (Ressun lukio), Alexandra Bethel Engle (DE), Susanna Lundell (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Andree Martinez (FI), Benjamin Stephenson (CH), Tim Benjamin van Woezik (Chairperson, NL)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Recognising that most referenda and citizen initiatives are non-binding,
- B. Deeply concerned by the lack of citizen involvement in representative democracies, resulting in citizens having a decreased interest in politics, as seen in the [drop of 12.76% of the voter turnout from 2012 - 2017](#) in France and by [8.23% drop from 2016 to 2015 in Croatia](#),
- C. Noting with concern that a recall mechanism may lead to politicians fearing to take important decisions, such as banning smoking in public areas or raising taxes,
- D. Regretting that the bar for the [European Citizens' Initiative \(ECI\)](#) has been set at a minimum of one million signatures spread out over at least a quarter of the Member States, resulting in only [four initiatives passing](#) since its introduction 12 years ago,
- E. Conscious of the fact that direct democracy may not negate the voter turnout issues as it will demand more effort from the individual, as seen in Switzerland where the number of referenda [negatively correlates](#) with the voter turnout rate,
- F. Bearing in mind that referenda may make minorities more subject to the will of the majority, as was the case in the Brexit referendum where [less than 35% of minorities](#) voted in favour of Brexit,
- G. Alarmed by the [high free press index numbers](#) in some European countries, for example in Serbia, Poland and Italy,
- H. Profoundly concerned by the fact that the implementation of mechanisms for direct democracy may lead to populist movements gaining more influence in the democratic process, such as in the [2017 Turkish constitutional referendum](#) in which the Turkish public decided to give significantly more power to their president,

- I. Deeply conscious of the lack of youth participation in democracy, as [only 28% of youths](#) voted in the 2014 European parliamentary elections,
 - J. Concerned about the EU citizens' [declining trust](#) in their national governments,
 - K. Pointing out the lack of accountability of politicians after they have been elected,
 - L. Regretting that many [EU citizens do not feel accurately represented by their governments](#);
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- 1. Recommends Member States to implement a recall system, modelled after [the recall system implemented in California](#), where any elected official may be removed from office if a 3/4th majority votes to remove said official in a referendum;
 - 2. Instructs the European Commission to decrease the number of required signatures needed for a European Citizens' Initiative to pass to 750.000;
 - 3. Directs the European Commission to expand the ECI so that a binding referendum will be held once the initiative reaches the threshold for the required signatures;
 - 4. Asks the European Commission to assign [the European Commission legal service](#) to assist in adapting any ECI's that pass 250.000 signatures into proper legislative language;
 - 5. Proposes the European Commission to set up a committee of experts with the power to veto any ECI that does not adhere to the [Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union](#);
 - 6. Requests Member States to implement a Citizens Initiative mechanism modelled after the ECI or adapt their existing Citizens Initiative concepts after the ECI;
 - 7. Suggests that referenda concerning a Member State's constitution be non-binding;
 - 8. Appeals to Member States to make voting in one's first election compulsory upon turning 18, enforced by a fine of 5 times said Member State's average wage;
 - 9. Encourages Member States to introduce a 'none of the above' option to election ballots;
 - 10. Demands the European Parliament to introduce a 'none of the above' option to election ballots;
 - 11. Desires the [Erasmus+](#) to help set up local youth councils, in cooperation with local governments, which will give advice on local policy and further the interests of local youths, such as holding events where students can, among other things, meet local politicians;

12. Further appeals to schools to hold election simulations during election season where local politicians visit the school and tell students about their party;
13. Invites schools to give their students free on-school access to the top 4 most read newspapers nationally;
14. Urges Member States to adopt a politics programme in their school curricula that contain lessons about one's duties as a citizen, involvement in politics, analysis of political concepts, the dangers of extremism and case studies on politics;
15. Welcomes and further encourages the work done by brilliant.org and similar online platforms in teaching people about the functioning of democracies.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rivaling Russia? Considering the tensions between the EU and Russia in recent years, mainly caused by Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014, what stance should the EU take when developing their diplomatic relations with Russia in the future?

Submitted by: Jasmin Alanko (Perhon lukio), Venla Arosara (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun lukio), Kasper Kankkunen (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Susanna Lehtonen (Ressun lukio), Joar Robertsson (CH), Ivan Shkulepa (Kannaksen lukio), Wilma Summanen (Sammon keskuslukio), Kirsten Young (DE), Martin Örn (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the politically motivated [assassinations](#), [arrests](#) and [kidnappings](#) leading to [deteriorating diplomatic relations](#) between the European Union (EU) and Russia,
 - B. Alarmed by the continuous neglect of fundamental human rights in Russia, as shown by the [numerous homicides](#) of journalists over the past 26 years,
 - C. Deeply concerned about Russia's involvement in [numerous conflicts](#), such as the conflicts in Ukraine, Georgia and Syria,
 - D. Recognising the [ineffectiveness of sanctions](#) as seen in Russia's unwillingness to alter their behaviour on the international stage,
 - E. Emphasising the importance of [bilateral economic interests](#) in developing sustainable relations between the EU and Russia,
 - F. Aware of the [limited amount of solutions](#) in addressing the annexation of Crimea,
 - G. Keeping in mind the role of [propaganda](#) in the creation and maintenance of the Russian anti-western mentality,
 - H. Deeply regretting the [EU's energy dependence](#) on Russia in light of the unstable bilateral relations;
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- 1. Implores Member States to implement stricter background checks for Russian citizens with ties to the Russian government who want to enter the EU;
 - 2. Recommends state run media to organise a campaign in Member States that promotes the services provided by the [Committee to Protect Journalists \(CPJ\)](#);

3. Calls upon Member States to create a sub-category specifically for journalists when applying for asylum to simplify and accelerate the bureaucratic application process when seeking asylum;
4. Invites Russia to use the EU as a platform to engage in open dialogue with countries plagued by frozen conflict zones in the pursuit of reaching a multilateral agreement;
5. Urges the European Commission to issue a request to major European banks to freeze the assets of members of the Russian oligarchy following the [example of the United States of America](#);
6. Supports the [Erasmus+](#) programme and wishes to promote direct personal contact between Russian and EU Member States' students;
7. Requests Member States to diversify their energy resource suppliers to other countries located in Europe.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

Poverty Eradication: from rhetoric to results? The first of United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 sustainable development goals (SDG) is to end poverty. How could the EU best utilise its resources to eliminate poverty among Member States?

Submitted by: Mira Engström (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Annika Koivistoinen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Meeri Korpi (Deutsche Schule Helsinki), Anastasiia Lapteva (Kannaksen lukio), Laura Savela (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun lukio), Daniel Talv (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Melissa Vilja (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Xin Ye (Ressun lukio), Joona Mäkinen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Concerned by the fact that [23.5%](#) of the European Union's population were living in households at risk of poverty and social exclusion (AROPE) in 2016,
- B. Deeply concerned that [30.6 %](#) of the EU's population aged 18 to 24 were AROPE in 2016,
- C. Taking into account that [almost one in ten](#) of employees aged over 18 were AROPE after [social transfers](#) in the EU in 2016,
- D. Alarmed by the fact that incomplete education was a factor in the unemployment status of [48.7%](#) of unemployed EU citizens who were at risk of poverty in 2016,
- E. Deeply regretting the difficulty of gaining employment following long-term unemployment,
- F. Acknowledging the different [at-risk-of poverty thresholds](#) across the Member States,
- G. Emphasising that at least [35% of the Romanian, Greek, and Bulgarian](#) populations are AROPE,
- H. Noting with deep concern the existence of discrimination based on gender, disability, minority status and family type, that [leads to a higher risk](#) of poverty and social exclusion,
- I. Fully aware that [two thirds of the Roma community](#) were unemployed, one in two Roma children attended pre-school and 15% completed secondary education in the EU in 2011,
- J. Deeply conscious of the differences in living expenses and transportation opportunities between rural and urban areas,

- K. Bearing in mind that [11.1%](#) of EU households suffered from [housing cost overburden](#) in 2016,
- L. Approving the efforts of the [European Microfinance Network \(EMN\)](#), the [European Social Fund \(ESF\)](#) and the [European Anti-Poverty Network \(EAPN\)](#),
- M. Noting with regret that children living in poverty are more likely to be AROPE in their later life due to the intergenerational transmission of poverty,
- N. Recognises that [income inequality](#) varies widely across Member States;
- 1. Designates the [European Regional Development Fund \(ERDF\)](#) to support Member States with the highest poverty rates to establish more vocational schools in rural areas;
- 2. Appeals to the ESF to increase funding to the EMN in order to increase its availability to EU citizens.
- 3. Directs Member States to improve the transportation systems in rural areas and provide affordable housing to people AROPE e.g. through programs such as [Housing First in Finland](#);
- 4. Invites the [Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency \(EACEA\)](#) to implement educational programs on reintroduction to working life after long-term unemployment;
- 5. Urges all Member States to strive towards equality in the labour market by:
 - a) improving anti-discrimination laws and upholding them;
 - b) lowering child care costs and decreasing the gender wage gap by providing equal maternity and paternity leaves;
 - c) diminishing prejudice through establishing campaigns about minority groups in their respective fields;
- 6. Asks the EMN to provide more information about its services by informing social service offices about the network;
- 7. Requests Member States to establish efficient work practice programs similar to the [Swedish/Finnish Prao/TET program](#);
- 8. Emphasises the importance of introducing monetary management education into the school curriculum;
- 9. Encourages all Member States to further support children's learning by providing extra tuition classes, youth community centres and financial aid for higher education to families in need;
- 10. Hopes to add an additional target of child welfare to the continuation of the [Europe 2020 Strategy](#);

11. Calls upon the European Commission to further support the country-specific recommendations of the Europe 2020 Strategy especially aimed at countries with a high percentage of people AROPE;
12. Proposes all Member States to strive towards a more equitable distribution of income by introducing [progressive taxation](#) in Member States.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The rule of Erdogan and non-existing human rights: Turkey lifted a two-year state of emergency in July 2018 but still not much has changed. During the last two years over 100 000 people have been fired from different fields, university personnel and politicians have been imprisoned and there is not freedom of the press. How could Europe put pressure on Turkey to improve human rights in their country?

Submitted by: Labiba Abdul (Ressun lukio), Ida Kärkkäinen (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Reetamari Pesonen (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Frida Rapo (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Katja Saanila (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Nawal Solh (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that Turkey is not rated as a free country by the [Freedom House](#),
- B. Deeply alarmed by the oppression of the opposition and the imprisonment of its leaders in Turkey,
- C. Concerned by the serious violations against human rights such as freedom of the press, expression and association in Turkey,
- D. Acknowledging Turkey's responsibility for 45% of global requests to [remove online content](#) from Twitter during the first 6 months of 2017,
- E. Realising that the State of Emergency facilitated the process of 150 000 people taken into custody, 78 000 arrested and [110 000](#) civil servants dismissed,
- F. Emphasising Turkey's violation of the [European Convention on Human Rights \(ECHR\)](#) including Article 46, which states that all countries that are party to the Convention must abide by and implement the judgement of the European Court of Human Rights,
- G. Expressing its concern for the 2017 [Turkish constitutional referendum](#) that has created a new presidential system in which power is centralised to the president,
- H. Keeping in mind Turkey's [economic dependence](#) on the European Union due to the fact that the EU is Turkey's number one export and import partner,
- I. Seriously concerned about [the lacking rights of minorities](#) in Turkey,

- J. Fully alarmed by the ongoing violence in [the southeast region](#) of Turkey,
 - K. Recognising the strategic role of Turkey in lessening the burden of the refugee crisis on Europe due to its hosting of about [4 million refugees](#),
 - L. Concerned about the [current President of Turkey's plan](#) to reinstate the 2004 abolished death penalty,
 - M. Endorsing the [European Parliament Resolution](#) that condemns the current situation of human rights in Turkey,
 - N. Appreciating the role of the EU's delegation to Turkey that monitors the country's progress in meeting [the Copenhagen Criteria](#) and observes its economic, financial and trade development,
 - O. Noting that the European Commission provides grants to Turkey in the form of pre-accession funds,
 - P. Anxious about Turkey not signing the [UN convention of eliminating all forms of discrimination against women \(CEDAW\)](#) and the [Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities \(FCNM\)](#);
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- 1. Encourages the European Commission to fund NGOs such as [Reporters Without Borders](#) and [the Human Rights Watch](#);
 - 2. Directs Turkey to align Turkish criminal and anti-terror legislation such as their stance on the death penalty with European standards set by [the European Court of Human Rights](#);
 - 3. Recommends Turkey to accept the legislative aid of [the European External Action Service \(EEAS\)](#) in order to remove the threat to democracy;
 - 4. Condemns Turkey's increasing violation of [human rights](#) following the coup attempt in 2016;
 - 5. Urges the Turkish government to meet the obligations of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR);
 - 6. Requests Turkey to ratify both the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) and the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
 - 7. Asks the European Commission to increase humanitarian aid in Turkey's areas of conflict such as the south-east region through NGOs, for instance [the Human Rights Association in Turkey](#);

8. Proposes that [the European Peacebuilding Liaison Office \(EPLO\)](#) arrange peace negotiations between [the Kurdistan's People's Party \(PKK\)](#) and the Turkish government;
9. Endorses to increase transparency in human rights within [the EU-Turkey deal](#) through reports disclosed about the situation of the Syrian refugees in Turkey;
10. Calls upon Turkey to consider implementing the actions suggested in [the Motion for a Resolution](#) on the current human rights situation in Turkey;
11. Further encourages Turkey to meet the guidelines of the Copenhagen Criteria in order to advance the accession talks;
12. Appreciates the work of the [European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights \(EIDHR\)](#) in financially supporting different projects within Turkey, for instance, [campaigning to decriminalise Turkish journalism for free speech and protecting workplace rights](#);
13. Welcomes the European Commission's decision in February 2018 to reorient pre-accession funds through [the Instrument for Pre-Accession \(IPA\)](#) towards areas of rule of law, fundamental rights and public administration while reducing 2018-2020 fund allocations for Turkey;
14. Suggests [the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe \(PACE\)](#) to consider recommending economic sanctions on Turkey by 2025 if they fail to adopt the actions suggested;
15. Authorises [the Council of Europe](#) to strip Turkey of its voting rights within the Council by 2025 if they fail to adopt the actions suggested.

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

In light of recent incidents of companies transferring their money through Panama and other tax havens in order to avoid paying taxes. What measures could the EU take to prevent money laundering and tax havens in future?

Submitted by: Elsa Saario (Vasa Övningsskola), Essi Helminen (Lahden yhteiskoulun lukio), Heidi Storberg (University of Helsinki), Kris Keinänen (Itä-Suomen koulu), Panmon Tran (Helsingin luonnontiedelukio), Raul Kröönström (EE), Vandita Rajpal (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Aarni Rantanen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that [one-fifth of tax revenue or EUR 1 trillion](#) in the EU is lost due to [tax avoidance](#) and [evasion](#),
- B. Disturbed by the number of illegal actors, such as terrorist organisations or corrupt public officials that utilise [tax havens](#) for money laundering,
- C. Aware of the difficulties in taking measures against money laundering and tax evasion in some Member States such as Hungary due to corruption, lack of funds and [red tape](#),
- D. Concerned by aggressive tax planning, through the utilisation of tax havens, distorting market competition due to [economies of scale](#),
- E. Observing the lack of quality research regarding tax havens,
- F. Recognising the absence of an official legal definition for a tax haven,
- G. Taking into account the mild punishments given to secretive tax jurisdictions,
- H. Noting with regret the lack of transparency concerning the ownership of [shell companies](#) and adequate legal measures regarding them,
- I. Realising the fact that common measures against tax evasion and tax havens are difficult to achieve due to the differences between and complexities in Member States' laws, policies and agreements,
- J. Regretting that [the EU blacklist](#) fails to recognise many countries that fit into the definition of a tax haven,
- K. Noting the EU blacklist's unwillingness to acknowledge Member States as tax havens,
- L. Deeply concerned by the significant incentives that some countries, such as Ireland and Panama have, leading them to implement secretive tax policies resulting in unfair competition;

1. Requests the European Commission to introduce a directive on [Automatic Exchange of Information](#)
2. Encourages different law enforcement agencies in EU to collaborate in regard to fighting tax evasion and money laundering;
3. Further encourages the European Parliament to re-establish [the committee on Money Laundering, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion \(PANA\)](#) ;
4. Appeal to the European Commission to increase fines on the multinational enterprises that practise aggressive tax planning;
5. Urges [the committee on Financial Crimes, Tax Avoidance and Tax Evasion \(TAX3\)](#) to initiate cooperation with non-governmental organisations such as [Oxfam International](#);
6. Instructs the European Commission to collaborate with the [Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development \(OECD\)](#) to create a globally accepted legal definition for tax havens;
7. Urges the European Parliament to revise the EU blacklist according to the agreed legal definition;
8. Further requests the European Commission to impose economic sanctions on the countries on the EU blacklist of tax havens;
9. Further appeals the European Commission to implement an EU-wide register of private company ownership;
10. Recommends Member States to harmonise their corporate tax policies;
11. Calls upon the European Commission to initiate negotiations concerning bilateral treaties on corporate taxes between the EU and third countries;
12. Invites the United Nations (UN) to organise an international forum for tax officials and policy makers on best practises on combating tax avoidance.

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

With the arctic ice rapidly melting new shipping routes are opening up that could drastically reduce the time it takes to ship goods between continents. How should the EU best utilise this new economic opportunity while keeping in mind the environmental sustainability and fragility of the arctic region?

Submitted by: Daniel Ferreira (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Dritëro Ferri (Vasa Övningsskola), Vivian Jory (Helsingin suomalainen yhteiskoulu), Renne Kiljala (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Mei Lin Kuittila (Valkeakosen tietotien lukio), Iida Salonurmi (Madetojan musiikkilukio), Sebastian von Thun (DE), Mats Jensen (Chairperson, NO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that the rapid melting of the arctic ice due to global warming is opening up [new shipping routes](#) in the area,
- B. Keeping in mind that new shipping routes could greatly [reduce the travel distance and fuel consumption](#) of cargo vessels,
- C. Recognising the need for [infrastructural development](#) along the [Northern Sea Route](#) (NSR) to facilitate increased maritime travel,
- D. Noting that the future [development of the arctic infrastructure](#) and [emerging shipping routes](#) might endanger the traditional livelihoods of indigenous communities,
- E. Further noting that the growing presence of cargo ships and the developing infrastructure are contributing to habitat loss and [sonar pollution](#) in the region, leading to a reduction of the arctic region's biodiversity,
- F. Bearing in mind that increased movement through arctic waters may lead to oil spills with complex clean up conditions due to [slow biodegradation and limited oil dispersion](#),
- G. Noting with regret that the repeated postponement of the [EU's application for observer status](#) on the Arctic Council has become an obstacle in the cooperation between the EU and the Arctic Council,
- H. Concerned that the International Maritime Organisation's (IMO) [Polar Code](#) is partially incomplete as it lacks a regulations concerning [vessels fuelling with heavy fuel oil](#),
- I. Disappointed by the lack of a [common political agenda](#) from the arctic states concerning the future of the region as well as the increasing maritime activities,

- J. Emphasising the economic importance of the arctic region for the EU with [1/3 of fish](#) from the Arctic ending up on the EU market, and [88% of the EU's iron ore export](#) coming from its arctic region,
 - K. Alarmed by the [overlapping Exclusive Economic Zones](#) (EEZ) in the arctic region due to ongoing disputes regarding continental shelves;
1. Instructs Member States to reach their set targets of the [2030 climate and energy framework](#) with the objective of limiting the effects of climate change in the arctic region;
 2. Requests the European Parliament to recommend the United Nations (UN) to submit independent research reports on uncertainties regarding continental shelves to the [Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf \(CLCS\)](#) along with national research in order to clarify territorial disputes;
 3. Welcomes [European Maritime Safety Association \(EMSA\)](#)'s plan to expand their [Integrated Maritime Services](#) to include meteorological and oceanographic data to facilitate safer navigation for ships from EU and EFTA Member States;
 4. Encourages the arctic states to follow Russia's example by [investing in icebreakers using carbon-neutral fuels](#);
 5. Reminds the Arctic Council to include a larger diversity of indigenous people to represent the interests of all inhabitants of the region by inviting representatives from all the [40 indigenous communities](#);
 6. Urges the arctic states to closely collaborate with indigenous communities in matters of infrastructural and economic development in their territories based on [Canada's legislative integration](#) of the [United Nations Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#);
 7. Asks the [European Marine Biological Resource Centre \(EMBRC\)](#) to initiate research of technological advancements to reduce the effects of sonar pollution on arctic mammals;
 8. Supports the work of the [European satellite-based oil spill and vessel detection service CleanSeaNet](#) contributing to identifying and tracing oil pollution;
 9. Further supports the [EMSA](#) and the Arctic Council's working group on [Emergency Prevention, Preparedness and Response \(EPPR\)](#) to further jointly expand their fleet of oil recovery vessels to limit the environmental impact of oil spills;
 10. Invites the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to integrate its proposed ban on heavy fuel oil into the Polar Code;
 11. Condemns the Arctic Council's continuous postponement of the EU's [application for observer status](#) on the Arctic Council;

12. Calls for a definitive decision from the Arctic Council on the EU's application for observer status in the Arctic Council at their next meeting;
13. Further encourages the EU Member States within the Arctic Council to represent the [EU's policy for blue growth](#) among others.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND INTERNAL MARKET

In the light of the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation, what further steps can the EU take to ensure the safety of citizens' data?

Submitted by: Jasmin Alanko (Perhon lukio), Venla Arosara (Sammon keskuslukio), Kasper Kankkunen (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Susanna Lehtonen (Ressun lukio), Joar Robertsson (CH), Ivan Shkulepa (Kannaksen lukio), Wilma Summanen (Sammon keskuslukio), Kirsten Young (DE), Martin Örn (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with appreciation that [17 of the 29 legislative proposals](#) for the [Digital Single Market \(DSM\)](#) have been agreed upon by European legislative bodies,
- B. Bearing in mind that allowing government agencies to access personal data under '[reasonable grounds](#)' is needed for securing consumer safety and security,
- C. Conscious about the ability of the [intellectually disabled](#) to give consent to the processing of data related to them,
- D. Aware of that the devices connected to the [Internet of Things \(IoT\)](#) are able to easily collect sensitive data that could be exposed to the cyber attacks,
- E. Alarmed that in 2017 [16% of European citizens have experienced online fraud](#), and online card fraud has [increased by 2.1% in 2016](#),
- F. Taking into account the economic effects such as implementation costs of [General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) on non-EU countries,
- G. Concerned about how [companies](#) offer little control for consumers to decide what data can and cannot be used,
- H. Pointing out the difficulty of accessing data, such as medical records, between the Member States due to their [varying National data security and processing regulations](#),
- I. Desiring to ensure the laws concerning [data protection](#) keep up with the development of internet culture and technological advancement in the future,

- J. Fully aware that there is no EU-level nor Member State level law that [defines the concept of data ownership](#),
 - K. Affirming the lack of unified definitions of [personal data](#), [personal information](#) and [sensitive data](#) across the EU,
 - L. Keeping in mind the uncertainty that may arise in regards to [data retention](#) after company bankruptcy,
 - M. Recognising that the definition of ‘consumer’ varies between Member States and [is not consistent in the EU law](#);
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- 1. Congratulates the European Commission on the progress made in implementing the [Digital Single Market \(DSM\)](#);
 - 2. Urges the Member States to consider implementing uniform governmental systems such as [X-Road](#), for accessing data under reasonable grounds to ensure consumer safety;
 - 3. Further urges the European Commission to amend [GDPR](#) to include [protections](#) for the [intellectually disabled](#);
 - 4. Appeals the European Commission to implement common standards for the protection of [personal information](#) and security for devices connected to the [Internet of Things \(IoT\)](#);
 - 5. Asks the European Commission to allocate more funds for [European Anti-Fraud Office](#) for the improvement of [Online Fraud Prevention](#);
 - 6. Proposes the European Commission to take economic effects such as [economic isolation](#) caused by compliance costs into consideration when proposing future legislations that affect non-EU countries and [companies](#);
 - 7. Calls upon Member States to harmonise their national data security and processing regulations for [the Movement of Data](#);
 - 8. Calls for the European Commission to subsidise companies that grant users [granular](#) control over the usage of their personal data and data collection in order to encourage [Company Transparency](#);
 - 9. Designates the European Commission to regularly update laws concerning [data protection](#);
 - 10. Requests the European Commission and Member States to initiate a thorough dialogue to define ‘data ownership’;

11. Further requests Member States and the European Commission to unify definitions of [non-personal data](#), [personal data](#), [personal information](#) and [sensitive data](#);
12. Invites Member States to authorise their national data protection authorities to act as a [watchdog organisation](#) to ensure data is liquidated after company bankruptcy;
13. Encourages the European Commission to create an EU-wide definition for ‘consumer’.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The future of trade: With parts of China's World Trade Organisation (WTO) accession protocol having expired, what approach should Europe take to tackle unfair trade practices with regards to its trade defence instruments (TDIs)?

Submitted by: Junnia Honkanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Alexander Oiling (Helsingin suomalainen yhteiskoulu), Julius Parkkinen (Tampereen teknillinen lukio), Akusti Pitkänen (Madetojan musiikkilukio), Aida Ramula (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Philipp Uebele (DE), Elias Westerén (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Lira Mikayelyan (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Observing that China is determined of being worthy of [Market Economy Status \(MES\)](#),
- B. Further observing that the United States of America (USA) and the European Union (EU) are not willing to award MES, due to the criteria set by the [World Trade Organisation \(WTO\)](#) in 2003 are not met,
- C. Realising that not granting China MES might deteriorate the diplomatic relations between the EU and China,
- D. Bearing in mind the debate over whether China should automatically receive MES, despite prices being set by Chinese policy, due to the misinterpretation of section 15 of the [Chinese WTO accession protocol](#),
- E. Noting with regret that Chinese [dumping policies](#) have resulted in [prices severely decreasing](#) especially in the steel and solar power industries in the EU,
- F. Fully aware of not granting China MES would make trade relations more difficult and potentially decreasing the amount of investments coming into the EU from China,
- G. Bearing in mind that in case China receives the MES, the ability of the EU to protect [the European Single Market](#) from unfair competition through the use of the [Trade Defence Instruments \(TDIs\)](#) would be heavily limited,

- H. Realising that Member States have [differing opinions](#) on granting China MES, with parts of northern Europe, including the UK, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries being in favor, and large industry countries like Germany and France being against,
 - I. Believing that Chinese dumping practices may lead to structural unemployment in the EU, as has been [the case in the USA](#),
 - J. Further noting that granting China MES may [endanger the economic stability](#) of several European industries,
 - K. Keeping in mind that China is heavily subsidising different industry clusters such as the steel industries and electric vehicles,
 - L. Fully aware of Australia granting China MES has led [to 50% fewer antidumping cases resulting in a decrease of 17-28% of antidumping duty](#) income in the EU;
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- 1. Concurs with the [European Parliamentary Research Service](#) in not granting China MES in current circumstances;
 - 2. Commends the steps taken by the delegation of the European Union to China, in implementing the [EU-China 2020 Strategic Agenda for Cooperation](#);
 - 3. Calls upon the Member States to subsidise large European corporations particularly in affected industries such as steel, solar and electric vehicles;
 - 4. Urges the European Commission to further fund development of programs such as the [European Globalization Adjustment fund \(EGF\)](#);
 - 5. Further calls upon [the EU newsroom](#) to publish China trade related articles more frequently;
 - 6. Encourages the European Commission to negotiate an agreement with China clarifying [the section 15 of the WTO accession protocol](#) by China only needing to fulfill some of the criteria and reducing subsidies and dumping practices;
 - 7. Further encourages industries affected by Chinese dumping practices to continue filing complaints to the respective Member States, calling for investigations against Chinese subsidising practices;
 - 8. Congratulates the European Commission for the new methodology of calculating the dumping of exports that has a higher degree of accuracy and efficiency compared to the previous method.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON LEGAL AFFAIRS

Managing the refugee crisis: Considering that the EU-Turkey deal has not provided a long-term solution to the refugee crisis, what measures should the EU take to create workable policies that would ensure that responsibility is shared whilst also protecting the rights of refugees?

Submitted by: Adzhei Dzshoshi (Kannaksen lukio), Azar Halmelawang (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Tiare Birgit Järvsoo (EE), Pilvi Kilpeläinen (Helsingin suomalainen yhteiskoulu), Rilla Ritakallio (Turun normaalikoulun lukio), Mathias Thijssen (Kristinestads gymnasium), Ina Wichmann (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Justyn Brockmeyer (Chairperson, DE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Taking into account the [Member States' dissent](#) regarding the future approach towards asylum policies,
- B. Pointing out that the [high influx of refugees in 2015](#) has shown severe flaws within the [current version of the Common European Asylum System \(CEAS\)](#),
- C. Seriously concerned about the political deadlock surrounding the reform of the [CEAS](#) caused by Member States' disagreement on several proposals, especially over the proposed [Dublin IV regulation](#),
- D. Keeping in mind that a big public divide on issues regarding the refugee crisis affects Member States' government's willingness as well as capability to change asylum regulations,
- E. Alarmed by the unequal division of refugees among Member States under the [Dublin III Regulation](#),
- F. Noting with regret that not all Member States fully adhere to the principle of solidarity codified in [Art. 80](#) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- G. Taking note of vague regulations within the [Reception Conditions Directive](#) that have led to various different reception standards being applied in Member States across the Union,

- H. Recognising that treaties with third nations, such as the [EU-Turkey Agreement](#), can contribute to a decrease of asylum requests in the EU,
 - I. Further recognising that aforementioned treaties bear the risk of asylum seekers' human rights being violated in countries outside the EU, as allegedly [experienced in Turkey](#);
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- 1. Welcomes the European Commission's plan to [reform the CEAS](#);
 - 2. Urges the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU to finish the reform of the CEAS;
 - 3. Calls upon the institutions to put parts of the CEAS reform that have been agreed on into practice before returning to Dublin IV regulation negotiations;
 - 4. Encourages the European Commission to modify the [Emergency Relocation Mechanism](#) for countries willing to participate until a common workable asylum system enters into force;
 - 5. Strongly supports solidarity payments introduced by the Dublin IV Regulation as an alternate matter of taking shared responsibility;
 - 6. Suggests the European Commission to initiate the creation of an emergency plan for a possible overflow of refugees;
 - 7. Asks the EU and its Member States to allocate further resources for security at Europe's borders to ensure safety for both EU citizens as well as refugees as soon as possible;
 - 8. Requests the European Commission to specify the reception conditions outlined in the [Reception Conditions Directive](#), like 'adequate living conditions' mentioned in [Art. 17 Nr. 2 of the directive](#), by introducing exact minimum standards thus transforming the directive into a regulation;
 - 9. Further requests the European Commission to use its right to negotiate treaties, similar to the EU-Turkey Deal, with third nations according to [Art. 78 Nr. 2 lit. g\) TFEU](#) to decrease the number of asylum requests in the EU;
 - 10. Instructs the European Commission to appoint the [European Asylum Support Office](#) to improve the supervision of refugee camps in third countries under guidance of the [UNHCR](#) in order to safeguard the adherence to human rights.

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

People with disabilities form the biggest minority in the world. According to Eurostat approximately 80 million EU citizen have a disability of some sort and the number is estimated to grow to 120 million by the year 2020. How could the EU better ensure the integration of people with disabilities into society?

Submitted by: Sofia Held (Borgå gymnasium), Meri Karhunen (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Indrek Niinemets (EE), Monica Ratinen (Jyväskylän normaalikoulun lukio), Tuukka Tauru (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Jenna Tuominen (Kannaksen lukio), Clara Gaughan (Chairperson, IE)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Affirming the work of the EU in raising awareness of the need for accessibility through the [Access City Award](#),
- B. Expressing its appreciation of the EU's non-formal education initiatives such as the [Inclusion and Diversity Strategy](#) aimed at improving access to education for people with disabilities,
- C. Noting with regret that the [EU Disability Card](#) is available in only 8 Member States and that companies can accept the card on a voluntary basis,
- D. Alarmed that those with an intellectual disability may not be able to access justice under the [Employment Equality Directive 2000](#) due to a lack of understanding of their rights,
- E. Fully convinced that social welfare payments for people with disabilities [insufficiently cover healthcare expenses](#) or daily living expenses,
- F. Concerned that [31.5% of people with disabilities leave formal education early](#), compared to 12.3% of the general population,
- G. Regretting that disabilities are [not mutually recognised across all EU Member States](#), causing inconvenience to people travelling due to difficulty accessing benefits allocated for those with a disability,
- H. Noting with deep regret that the poverty rate is [70 percent higher than average](#) for people with disabilities,

- I. Deeply alarmed that people with disabilities are often [left out of the democratic process](#) due to a lack of suitable infrastructure to accommodate these disabilities;
1. Appreciates the EU's notable efforts in annually awarding the Access City Award;
2. Urges Member States to continue programmes focused on integration of people with disabilities as part of the [Inclusion and Diversity Strategy](#) such as Youth Exchanges and Transnational Youth Initiatives;
3. Urges Member States that have not already done so to adopt the EU Disability Card;
4. Calls upon Member States to subsidise companies that accept the EU Disability Card;
5. Invites the [European Disability Forum](#) to arrange campaigns and events informing people with disabilities and their care-givers about the rights of people with disabilities;
6. Suggests Member States to increase [social welfare payments](#) for disabled people based on their needs, income level and severity of their disability;
7. Encourages Member States to invest in improving education for people with disabilities by investing in training days for teachers to develop communication skills that help them to better understand needs of people with disabilities and increasing the number of [special needs assistants](#) in schools;
8. Requests Member States to make all schools physically accessible for students through the provision of railings, ramps and lifts;
9. Recommends all Member States to introduce a new card explaining the disability of the cardholder that can be used across all Member States, conferring the [rights of people with disabilities in the country of travel](#) to the cardholder as if that country were their country of residence;
10. Invites the European Commission to allocate a proportion of [the European Social Fund](#) to further financially support projects such as [Hungary's RéV Project](#) that provide help for people with disabilities to find employment in the EU;
11. Asks Member States to ensure polling stations across the EU are accessible by providing materials in an easy-to-read format, [Braille](#) and sign language interpreters.



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