



RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Helsinki 2019 – Regional Session of EYP Finland

Programme of the General Assembly

10:00	Opening of the General Assembly
10:45	Resolution 1 & 2
12:30	Coffee Break
12:30	Resolution 3 & 4
14:00	Lunch
15:00	Resolution 5 & 6
16:30	Coffee Break
16:45	Resolution 7 & 8
18:20	Closing Ceremony

General Assembly Procedure

General Rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the committee placard.

The authority of the board is absolute.

Time and procedure

- I. Reading out of the topic
- II. Proposition Speech (2 minutes)
- III. Position Speech (3 minutes)
- IV. Answer to Position Speech (1.5 minute)
- V. Rounds of Open Debate
- VI. Summation Speech (3 minutes)
- VII. Voting

Speeches

Proposition Speech

This speech is used by the proposing committee to explain the proposed resolution. It is used to explain the underlying goals and motives of the committee and to show how the current resolution is an efficient way to reach those goals. It is more of a factual than an emotional speech.

Position Speech

After the proposition speech, up to two committees will be recognised to deliver proposition speeches: either in favour or against the proposed resolution. The speeches should support/disagree with the goals of the committee and/or the general direction of the resolution. They should not consist of a list of points.

Summation Speech

The Summation Speech will consist of two main parts delivered by a member of the committee. The first one will be a summation of the Open Debate then the rest of the time will be used for convincing the Assembly to vote in favour of the proposed resolution.

Placards

Next to the committee placard, the committees can raise the following placards:

Point of Personal Privilege

This placard is used when a speaker was not audible by the committee, often due to microphone issues.

Point of Order

This placard is used to when the board of the session commits a fault in the procedure, usually happens when a committee or a speech is forgotten. Can only be raised by a chairperson.

Direct Response

This placard is used to directly answer a point of the Open Debate. The Direct Response should refer to the core of the last point made and not just be on the same topic. The Direct Response can only be raised once per

debate. If a Direct Response is misused, it still counts as used. The Direct Response cannot be used on Speeches and Answers to Rounds of Open Debates.

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

Of the people, for the people, by the people: with the voter turnout for the 2014 election of the European Parliament expected to reach an all-time low, what measures should the EU take to revitalise the culture of democratic participation and ensure the democratic legitimacy of its Parliament?

Submitted by: Avani Yadav (Ressun lukio), Johan Carlo Artturi van der Meer (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Miró Michelsson (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Niki Kiiskinen (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), Olivia Lintu (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Tuuli Lönnberg (Lauttasaaren yhteiskoulu), Vo Ngoc (Savonia University of Applied Sciences), Wilma Summanen (Sammon keskuslukio), Aarni Rantanen (Chairperson, FI), Dimitrios Dimoulis (Chairperson, GR)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the fact that the agricultural sector contributes to global warming by producing 10% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions through processes such as livestock farming;¹
- B. Further noting that global warming increases weather extremes and other phenomena that make food production increasingly challenging;
- C. Concerned by farmers' incomes having decreased by 30–40% and the declining amount of farms in the EU;²
- D. Aware that conventional farming methods are seen as more convenient and require less investment;
- E. Noting that sustainable farming is not an appealing option for farmers as it is expensive and brings less profit than other methods;
- F. Recognising the fact that the lack of labelling environmentally harmful products makes it more difficult for consumers to make eco-friendly choices;
- G. Taking into account that implementing new farming methods is slow and ineffective due to the farmers' economic situation and their negative views on organic farming;
- H. Regretting the lack of education for farmers regarding their activities' effects on the environment and more eco-friendly methods of farming;
- I. Observing that there is not enough cooperation between farmers and the research and development sector, such as businesses;
- J. Fully aware that agriculture and food production industries have very different targets regarding profit and sustainability;

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/pdfscache/1180.pdf>

² <https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/statistics/facts-figures/agricultural-farm-income.pdf>

- K. Deeply regretting the limited success of **the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** in achieving widespread improvements in biodiversity, soil quality and greenhouse gas emissions;
- L. Reminding that the EU funds are unable to support farmers in sustainable agriculture as:
 - 1. Asks the European Commission to collect data from the Member States on how the CAP funds were distributed to evaluate the effectiveness of their use and further ensure it for the future;
 - 2. Urges the European Commission to supply major farming events and associations with expertise so as to discourage the spreading of misinformation;
 - 3. Calls upon the European Commission to direct subsidies towards companies and innovators that make environmentally friendly products and methods competitive;
 - 4. Requests the European Commission to fund an advertisement campaign that will encourage the use of eco-friendly products;
 - 5. Calls upon the Member States to promote internships and apprenticeships for young farmers with stipends in order to ensure the progress of sustainable farming;
 - 6. Suggests the Member States to establish agricultural council offices mandated to advise farmers regarding the adoption of sustainable agriculture methods;
 - 7. Encourages the European Commission to fund research projects with a focus on agricultural innovation;
 - 8. Draws attention to the European Commission to redirect the CAP budget towards environmentally friendly ways of farming;
 - 9. Designates the agricultural sector to promote the consistent organisation of agricultural conferences on the subjects of ensuring collaboration between innovators and farmers and acting upon environmental issues;
 - 10. Strongly urges the European Commission to adapt the emissions trading system to apply to the agricultural sector and be expanded to include more types of greenhouse gases;
 - 11. Calls upon the European Commission to add greenhouse gas emissions standards to the environmental conditions required to receive full CAP payments;
 - 12. Congratulates the European Commission for setting sustainable productivity as one of the central targets of the CAP;
 - 13. Further recommends the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations to promote seminars and special classes targeted at older farmers to inform them about climate change and sustainable farming;
 - 14. Solemnly requests the European Commission to require labels on all agricultural products.

The Fact Sheet

The FAO: It is a United Nations organisation that leads international efforts to defeat hunger and improve local economies by helping member countries modernise and improve agriculture, forestry and fisheries practices.

Tradable emission system: This system contributes to the EU's greenhouse gas reduction targets by setting a maximum level of emissions for different sectors and establishing a market for emission permits which one can buy and sell according to their emissions.

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP): A major EU policy which aims to tackle climate change through sustainable farming, the increase of farmer's productivity, the protection of farmers and the empowerment of the agricultural economy.

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

The fifth freedom of Europe – free movement of data: With Finland’s presidency of the Council of the EU emphasising on a comprehensive and future-oriented single market, what measures should be taken to successfully develop and implement the Digital Single Market in order to ensure that the cross-border e-commerce and e-services benefit consumers as well as producers in all Member States?

Submitted by: Kosmos Berg (Helsingin Suomalainen yhteiskoulu), Indra Halviala (Ressun lukio), Silva Kaverinen (Munkkiniemen yhteiskoulu), Eva Krämer (GE), Väresmaa Vera (Munkkiniemen yhteiskoulu), Mansi Vyas (Maunulan yhteiskoulu ja Helsingin matematiikkalukio), Johan Salim (Mattlidens Gymnasium), Christina Bliss (FI, Chairperson), Rok Milavec (SI, Chairperson)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Pointing out that the majority of the EU population is not aware of their respective rights as a consumer;
- B. Alarmed by the fact that the high prices of cross-border shipping hinder the ability of companies to conduct business abroad;
- C. Strongly emphasising the need for constant development and improvement of cyber security alongside the advancement of technology used by the public and private sector;
- D. Noting with deep concern the overall lack of cybersecurity within public and private sectors of EU Member States;
- E. Realising the vulnerability of smart devices in “the internet of things” to cyber-attacks;
- F. Cognisant of the fact that in the next decades, 90% of the jobs will require a degree of digital skills such as but not limited to programming and logistics management;¹
- G. Acknowledging that the difference in tax rates between Member States presents an obstacle for small and medium companies;
- H. Contemplating the applicability of articles 15 (draft article 11) and 17 (draft article 13) of the **Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market**;
- I. Stressing the need to establish trusting relationships between consumers and producers of data related services;

¹ <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/economy-society>

1. Calls upon the European Commission to improve data protection by drafting a legislation commanding companies trading online to always inform customers of their consumer rights before purchase;
2. Appeals to the EU Commission to tie the cost of parcel delivery to geographical distance by proposing an update on the Regulation on cross-border parcel delivery services;
3. Proposes the European Cyber Security Organisation (ECSO) to ensure the security methods are up to date with the capabilities of new technology by focusing on monitoring and researching new technology;
4. Requests the ECSO to set the minimal standards of security for smart devices;
5. Proposes European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to educate the public about the dangers and forms of cyberthreats by means of organising media campaigns;
6. Recommends the Member States to further develop the system of youth education in the digital field by implementing more digital skills courses into the national curriculum;
7. Further recommends the Member States to educate individuals about their consumer rights through subsidised education programmes for adults held at local educational institutions and through the establishment of informative campaigns;
8. Suggests the Member States to facilitate the education on digital skills by incentivising third-party programmes to provide students with workshops and other extracurricular activities;
9. Urges Member States to hold discussions over a common taxation policy regarding e-commerce;
10. Further appeals to the European Commission to establish new cooperation channels in order to reevaluate articles 15 (draft article 11) and 17 (draft article 13) of the Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market;
11. Encourages the European Commission to increase the security of European data by providing funding to EU-based companies managing data infrastructure.

The Fact Sheet

The European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) has been responsible to make EU cyber-secure since 2004. It actively contributes to the European cyber-security policy and helps Member States and EU stakeholders respond to large-scale cyber-attacks that target at least two EU Member States. Since the Cybersecurity Act (Regulation 2019/881) was brought into force earlier this year, ENISA has been tasked to develop 'European cybersecurity certification schemes' that serve as the basis for certification of products, processes and services.

The European Cyber Security Organisation (ECSO) represents the industry-led part of the contractual Public-Private Partnership (cPPP) on Cybersecurity. It is a joint effort of the public and private sector for cybersecurity within the Digital Single Market. ECSO brings together various businesses of different sizes and areas, to help increase the level of cyber-security in the EU.

The Directive on Copyright in the Digital Single Market is a directive that came into force on the 7th of June 2019 and extends the preexisting European Union copyright law. The European Council's goals with the directive are protecting press publications, reducing the "value gap" between the profits made by Internet platforms and by content creators and encouraging collaboration between these two groups.

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

Moving forward: Although Finland amongst 14 Member States has legalized same-sex marriage, many European countries remain opposed to providing equal legal rights for the LGBTQ+ community. How should the EU seek to further protect the rights of its LGBTQ+ citizens?

Submitted by: Polyna Antoniou (FI), Hilla Kauppinen (FI), Ecem Şen (TR), Oscar Smith (FI), Mikael Willberg (FI), Juliana Wong (MX), Lemonia Papadopoulou (Chairperson, GR), Riccardo Rastello (Chairperson, IT)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Guided by **Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**;
 - B. Emphasising Article 9 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU;
 - C. Deeply concerned by the fact that in 2013 47% of LGBTQ+ citizens felt discriminated or harassed according to the 2014 EU LGBT survey;¹
 - D. Alarmed by the lack of action in the judiciary systems of various Member States concerning LGBTQ+ related reports to the authorities;
 - E. Deploing the requirement for sterilisation and a mental health diagnosis in order to initiate the process of sex reassignment in various Member States;
 - F. Noting with regret that the provision of the **P8_TA (2018)0056 European Parliament Resolution** requesting Member States to prohibit LGBTQ+ conversion therapies has only been applied in Malta and some regions in Spain;²
 - G. Fully aware of the differences in Member States' legislation regarding LGBTQ+ marital rights, adoption rights, and transgender rights;
 - H. Acknowledging the cultural differences between Eastern and Western Member States leading to conflicting perceptions towards the LGBTQ+ community;
-
- 1. Urges the European Commission to allocate further funds in combating hate crime and homophobia in Europe;
 - 2. Encourages Member States to legally recognise and grant LGBTQ+ couples the same marital and adoption rights as heterosexual couples;
 - 3. Asks Member States to prohibit the requirement for forced sterilisation and LGBTQ+ conversion therapies in the process of sex reassignment;

¹ https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra-eu-lgbt-survey-main-results_tk3113640enc_1.pdf

² <http://www.lgbt-ep.eu/press-releases/european-parliament-takes-a-stance-against-lgbti-conversion-therapies-for-the-first-time/>

4. Instructs the European Commission to inform EU citizens about the LGBTQ+ community through media campaigns on various platforms, such as websites and social media;
5. Proposes Member States to increase the presence of LGBTQ+ individuals and content in the media field by;
 - a. allocating or increasing funding for media services that feature LGBTQ+ individuals and content,
 - b. displaying LGBTQ+ individuals and content on national television;
6. Recommends Member States to integrate sexual education in the school curricula of secondary education and adapt its content to include information concerning the LGBTQ+ community.

The Fact Sheet

P8_TA (2018)0056 European Parliament Resolution: European Parliament Resolution of March 1st, 2018 on the situation of fundamental rights in the EU in 2016 (2017/2125)

Article 9 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU: “The right to marry and the right to found a family shall be guaranteed in accordance with the national laws governing the exercise of these rights.”

Article 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.”

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENSE

European defence: Considering the Permanent Structured Cooperation's (PESCO) establishment in the area of security and defence policy and the growing conflicts at EU borders, how should the EU move forward in shaping its defence strategy?

Submitted by: Elina Martin (Ressun lukio), Emma Kartela (Salo Upper Secondary School), Essi Salo (Salo Upper Secondary School), Miro Maaranen (Maunulan yhteiskoulu), Farouk Mahmoudi (European school of Helsinki), Minni Paju (Salo Upper Secondary School), Miro Maaranen (Maunulan yhteiskoulu), (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Rebekka Ilmivalta (Munkkiniemen Yhteiskoulu) Tomas Winegar (Ressun lukio), Labiba Abdul (Chairperson, FI), and Marija Erić (Chairperson, RS)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Alarmed by the EU's dependency on North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO);
 - B. Deeply alarmed by the EU's free movement policies possibly being exploited by terrorists in spreading their agendas, with examples such as the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in Ireland;
 - C. Taking into account the increased number of cyber-attacks in recent years;
 - D. Concerned by the threat cyber-attacks pose to the safety and security of the EU, with regards to:
 - i) leaking of vulnerable/sensitive information,
 - ii) e-voting hacks,
 - iii) the spread of harmful propaganda,
 - E. Bearing in mind the financial consequences of the United Kingdom's possible exit from the European Union with regards to the nation being the largest spender on the Union's financial assistance for defence;
 - F. Recognising that the voluntary nature of the **Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)** may hinder the improvement of the European defence strategies;
 - G. Recognising the negative impact of the recent increase in the spread of harmful propaganda and fake news;
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- 1. Encourages the European Defence Agency (EDA) to structure a more dependent defence body by forming a central high command council meeting annually, which will discuss further improvement of security and defence within the EU;
 - 2. Directs the European Border and Coast Guard Agency to increase security at the European borders by increasing the amount of random checks at border checkpoints;

3. Invites the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to improve cybersecurity by further investing in innovative cybersecurity technologies;
4. Invites the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA) to improve cybersecurity by further investing in innovative cybersecurity technologies;
5. Further encourages the European Defence Agency to reevaluate their yearly expenditure on security and defence;
6. Urges Member States to further allocate funds towards the development of European security and defence so as to harmonise military expenditure among them;
7. Instructs ENISA to ensure network safety by introducing social network safety systems.

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

Mens sana in corpore sano: Taking into account that one in nine Europeans suffer from depression and 90% of suicides are caused by mental disorders, how can the European Union ensure that people that suffer from such conditions receive quality treatment and support in workplaces and educational institutions?

Submitted by: Alma Jokinen (Puolalan koulu), Anniina Kankaanpää (Sammon keskuslukio), Sella Nurminen (Salon Lukio), Emilia Saarinen (Katedralskolan), Sauli Saramo (Salo Upper Secondary School), Meri Suonenlahti (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Martin Vekov (Jyväskylän Lyseon Lukio IB), Loukia Batzili (Chairperson, GR), Madara Kivleniece (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that 46% of the English youth that is in need of mental health services are not given access to such¹;
- B. Bearing in mind that finding employment presents many obstacles for people that are diagnosed with any type of mental disorder²;
- C. Noting with deep concern that mental health is not discussed as much as physical health in educational facilities³;
- D. Profoundly concerned by Europe including 9 out of the 10 countries with the highest rates of suicides⁴;
- E. Bearing in mind the financial consequences of the United Kingdom's possible exit from the European Union with regards to the nation being the largest spender on the Union's financial assistance for defence⁵;
- F. Noting with regret that stress caused in the workplace is the second most reported work-related health problem in Europe;

¹ <https://www.pssru.ac.uk/pub/5160.pdf>

² https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/compass_2017workplace_en.pdf

³ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/focus-mental-health-education-unspoken-issue-our-age_me

⁴ <https://mhe-sme.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/10-things-you-should-know-1.pdf>

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Self-reported_work-related_health_problems_and_risk_factors_-_key_statistics

1. Requests Member States to assist young people in affording mental health treatments by strengthening the cooperation between the schools' health care support and the public health care system;
2. Urges Member States to make mental health services more accessible to people with low income by subsidising the public sector;
3. Recommends Member States to raise awareness about mental health illnesses by implementing mental health in the school curriculum;
4. Encourages Non-Governmental Organisations to aid in decreasing suicide rates by launching social media campaigns targeted towards all social groups;
5. Invites Member States to further provide a safe space for mentally ill people by increasing the amount of the available hotlines and creating online support chat rooms;
6. Calls upon Member States to provide seminars to companies focused on the preservation of well-being and mental health disorders in the workplace.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

“From West to East: With China covering the role of one of the EU’s biggest international trade partners, how can the EU foster deeper economic cooperation with China while upholding its high standards of human rights and the rule of law?”

Submitted by: Vijai Abhayantha(Ressun Lukio), Youssef Abidi (European School), Lovisa Diesen (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Siiri-Sofia Jousikivi (Salo Upper Secondary School), Oskari Olonen (Sammon Keskuslukio), Anna Reeth (Turun kansainvälinen Koulu, Lukio), Vincent Vainio-Fredriksson (Turun Kansainvälinen Koulu, Lukio); Dara Cindrea (Chairperson, RO), Emily Kautto (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with regret the tensions created by China’s claims within the **South-China Sea Lanes**;
- B. Gravely concerned by the lack of transparency within the Chinese government;
- C. Concerned by the potential impediments in deepening the ties between EU and China given their different political beliefs;
- D. Conscious that trading with China directly supports the Chinese government, as 85% of Chinese companies are state-owned;¹
- E. Taking into consideration the **Xinjiang scandal**, an instance where human rights have not been respected by the Chinese government;
- F. Alarmed by the possibility of an event such as the Xinjiang Scandal, taking place in the future
- G. Fully aware of China’s growing global impact and influence;²
- H. Expressing its concern towards the EU’s inability to condemn human rights violations in China without risking economic loss;
- I. Bearing in mind that China has invested in many countries around the world, thus hindering the EU from gaining influence on the global market;³
- J. Reaffirming the importance of a sensible approach when interacting with China;

¹ <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/05/why-chinas-state-owned-companies-still-have-a-key-role-to-play/>

² <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-45948692>

³ <https://tradingeconomics.com/china/foreign-direct-investment>

1. Calls upon the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** and the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** to collaborate with the Member States in taking action in the South-East China Sea, by:
 - a. opening dialogue in a convention held by ASEAN,
 - b. sending a delegation from the EU to the ASEAN convention,
 - c. starting an investigation on the claims on the South-China Sea,
 - d. encouraging Member States to arrange a show of naval support;
2. Urges the United States of America (USA) to support the EU in pressuring China to be more transparent;
3. Further urges the USA and the EU to impose sanctions on China if it does not provide transparent communication within trade agreements;
4. Suggests that the EU prevents funding of the Chinese government by focusing its trade on the private sector;
5. Supports the activity of the United Nations Human Rights Council in pressuring China to end the persecution against Uyghur Muslims;
6. Further supports the European-Chinese Cultural Exchange, Education and Science Association in cultivating cultural exchange;
7. Reaffirms China's commitment to maintain multilateralism in the EU-China summit held in April 2019;
8. Requests that the EU and China proceed with negotiations regarding a long-term co-operation plan;
9. Instructs the EU and China to invest in new markets as a unit by drafting a bilateral economic agreement.

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Is a regional grouping that promotes political, economic, and security cooperation among its ten members: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore and Vietnam.

South China Sea Lanes: China, among six countries, has overlapping claims in the South-China Seas. As it expands its maritime presence, it is causing tensions in the area, thus hindering the effectiveness of trade.

Xinjiang scandal: Since late 2016 or early 2017, the Chinese government has been detaining Uyghurs – a minority Muslim group living in parts of China – in political education camps, pre-trial detention, and prison, under the guise of stamping down on terrorism

United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS): The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea lays down a comprehensive regime of law and order in the world's oceans and seas establishing rules governing all uses of the oceans and their resources. It enshrines the notion that all problems of ocean space are closely interrelated and need to be addressed.

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

Mens sana in corpore sano: Taking into account that one in nine Europeans suffer from depression and 90% of suicides are caused by mental disorders, how can the European Union ensure that people that suffer from such conditions receive quality treatment and support in workplaces and educational institutions?

Submitted by: Alma Jokinen (Puolalan koulu), Anniina Kankaanpää (Sammon keskuslukio), Sella Nurminen (Salon Lukio), Emilia Saarinen (Katedralskolan), Sauli Saramo (Salo Upper Secondary School), Meri Suonenlahti (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Martin Vekov (Jyväskylän Lyseon Lukio IB), Loukia Batzili (Chairperson, GR), Madara Kivleniece (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Acknowledging that 46% of the English youth that is in need of mental health services are not given access to such¹;
- B. Bearing in mind that finding employment presents many obstacles for people that are diagnosed with any type of mental disorder²;
- C. Noting with deep concern that mental health is not discussed as much as physical health in educational facilities³;
- D. Profoundly concerned by Europe including 9 out of the 10 countries with the highest rates of suicides⁴;
- E. Bearing in mind the financial consequences of the United Kingdom's possible exit from the European Union with regards to the nation being the largest spender on the Union's financial assistance for defence⁵;
- F. Noting with regret that stress caused in the workplace is the second most reported work-related health problem in Europe;

¹ <https://www.pssru.ac.uk/pub/5160.pdf>

² https://ec.europa.eu/health/sites/health/files/mental_health/docs/compass_2017workplace_en.pdf

³ https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/national-policies/eurydice/content/focus-mental-health-education-unspoken-issue-our-age_me

⁴ <https://mhe-sme.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/10-things-you-should-know-1.pdf>

⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Self-reported_work-related_health_problems_and_risk_factors_-_key_statistics

1. Requests Member States to assist young people in affording mental health treatments by strengthening the cooperation between the schools' health care support and the public health care system;
2. Urges Member States to make mental health services more accessible to people with low income by subsidising the public sector;
3. Recommends Member States to raise awareness about mental health illnesses by implementing mental health in the school curriculum;
4. Encourages Non-Governmental Organisations to aid in decreasing suicide rates by launching social media campaigns targeted towards all social groups;
5. Invites Member States to further provide a safe space for mentally ill people by increasing the amount of the available hotlines and creating online support chat rooms;
6. Calls upon Member States to provide seminars to companies focused on the preservation of well-being and mental health disorders in the workplace.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY, RESEARCH AND ENERGY

The future of energy: With EU's battle against Nord Stream 2 coming to an end and the transportation of natural gas being predicted to begin at the end of 2019, how can the EU develop a coherent European energy strategy to continue the shift towards alternative energy sources and prevent monopoly in the gas market?

Submitted by: Bellver Maria (Maunulan Yhteiskoulu), Raita Alexandra (Puolalanmäen lukio), Bhandari Hritik (Mattlidens gymnassium), Agarwal Amishi (Ressu Lukio), Saareks Julianna (FI), Casazza Tommaso (Turun Normaalikoulu), Kumar Dishita (Ressun lukio), Xin Ye (Chairperson, FI), Marios Panayi (Chairperson, CY)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that Nord Stream 2 has created political and economic tensions alongside dissatisfaction within Member States and other countries involved;
- B. Deeply concerned by Russia's rising influence on European countries' economies, after the opening of Nord Stream 2;
- C. Noting with deep concern that a monopoly in the natural gas market could destabilise the EU's economy;
- D. Pointing out that Nord Stream 2 possibly prevents the EU from reaching the goals stated in the 2050 long-term strategy for a climate-neutral Europe;¹
- E. Taking into account the negative environmental impact Nord Stream 2 has on the Baltic Sea;²
- F. Noting that Nord Stream 2 bypasses countries such as Ukraine, Poland and Slovakia, preventing them from collecting natural gas transportation fees;
- G. Encourages Member States and other non-EU countries to alleviate the tension caused among them by Nord Stream 2, by fostering negotiations and drafting new economic agreements;

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/energy/sites/ener/files/documents/2012_energy_roadmap_2050_en_0.pdf

² <https://www.dw.com/en/nord-stream-2-pipeline-row-just-got-dirty/a-46697714>

1. Urges Member States to make mental health services more accessible to people with low income by subsidising the public sector;
2. Invites Member States to rely less on Russian gas supply by:
 - a. using renewable and efficient forms of energy such as solar, wind and bioenergy;
 - b. fostering negotiations with countries, such as the United States, to trade for natural gas;
3. Endorses Member States to focus their economy on renewable energy through investing into the area of research and development of renewable energy;
4. Suggests Member States to develop a fair and competitive natural gas market by trading with existing natural gas providers such as the United States, Qatar and Eastern Mediterranean countries;
5. Calls upon the European Commission to propose a concrete and detailed program recommendation substituting natural gas with renewable resources;
6. Invites the Baltic countries to monitor and act against any harmful and poisonous compounds released in the ecosystem;
7. Requests Member States to negotiate with Russia for an enhanced continuation of mutually beneficial natural gas trade;
8. Calls upon Member States whose economies are coal-based to shift towards gas and further renewable energy;
9. Encourages Member States to increase their permanent natural gas reserves to a period of independence of 60 days instead of 30 days.³

³ https://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-379_en.htm

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Linguistic heritage: With 24 recognised official languages, the EU's multilingualism goal is for every European to speak 2 languages in addition to their mother tongue. How should the EU foster language learning across Member States in order to improve social integration and enhance its citizens' skillset on the job market?

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The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Noting with concern that 35.4% of EU citizens speak no language other than their mother tongue;¹
- B. Deeply regretting that 33% of the EU's citizens do not have the opportunity to study any foreign language, as is shown in the example of Ireland;²
- C. Taking into account that although 94% of language teaching is focused on English, only 30% of EU citizens can speak it fluently;³
- D. Observing that minority languages do not get proper recognition, leading to their speakers being disadvantaged and discriminated against;
- E. Having examined that monolingualism has been shown to have a correlation with reduced chances on the job market;⁴
- F. Emphasising that poor knowledge of foreign languages is detrimental to the job market and can negatively affect a country's economic value;
- G. Considering the fact that teachers' salaries differ depending on the Member State;
- H. Bearing in mind that the salary of a teacher could potentially influence the efficiency of their teaching, their motivation and students' respect for them;
- I. Taking into consideration that exchange programmes are not affordable for everyone;

¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=17UXSPpmLn4&fbclid=IwAR1g5ALKg82C0AlltKYy1wL_QJoVZ1J2XTDH2HZnly2Nr-G31jxMn-K3jd4

² https://www.euread.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Ana-Maria-Stan_New-Perspectives-on-Language-Competences.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2z2yQKwVGh-GVarNJoK22paMtrMTvqCHI_oWGIBIqFYUa91eDRkxKfIM0

³ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Foreign_language_learning_statistics%23Primary_education?fbclid=IwAR3lJeoIMdDhcBfSbF3FGOHD7i7OxpRglt9SzJgGF_FKnpXlzyExJcZSSmr8#Primary_education

⁴ https://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/flash/fl_304_en.pdf

- J. Noting with regret that the majority of bilingual or multilingual schools are private, making them unaffordable for most of the population;
 - K. Having studied that the learning of a foreign language at a young age strengthens a child's cognitive skills development;⁵
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- 1. Encourages Member States to implement interactive methods of language teaching such as discussions, debates, presentations or oral analysis;
 - 2. Asks Member States to introduce bilingual programs in public schools with the opportunity to choose between technical or literary language learning;
 - 3. Further invites the European Commission to foster the creation of exchange programs similar to Erasmus+ for high school students that last between 6 months and a year;
 - 4. Supports the European Centre for Modern Languages of the Council of Europe (ECML)⁶ in enhancing the diversity of language teaching around the EU through the use of long-distance, or online teaching;
 - 5. Appeals to the European Council to set goals to increase the accessibility of language courses for Member States that have remained mainly monolingual;
 - 6. Recommends Member States to pursue the preservation of Regional and Minority Languages (RMLs) by officially recognising more languages;
 - 7. Asks Member States to raise societal awareness of RMLs and their importance by holding seminars, debates or workshops;
 - 8. Requests Member States to create more language learning opportunities for working adults, such as but not limited to increasing funding for night-schooling programmes;
 - 9. Recommends Member States to provide a language learning support at unemployment centres and prisons;
 - 10. Requests Member States to increase teachers' salaries in countries where the position seems to have been devalourised, such as in France or the Czech Republic, while taking into account the standards and cost of living of the respective Member States;
 - 11. Encourages Member States to introduce teacher exchange programs based on the International Teacher Exchange Programme⁷;
 - 12. Further suggests that Member States offer information on institutional web pages and in national media outlets in multiple languages, including languages not recognised as official;
 - 13. Invites Member States to introduce language acquisition and familiarise young children with a multilingual environment through the broadcasting of foreign children's shows and bilingual kindergartens.

⁵ <https://www.oxfordclil.es/the-benefits-of-learning-a-second-language-early/?fbclid=IwAR2tAO-rv9yuEfWMVEjxFg8tYz2ifa61ABpxdThDfDXDyiU3ScdX6x9CrTM>

⁶ The ECML is an institution whose mission is to encourage excellence and innovation in language teaching and to help Europeans learn languages more efficiently.

⁷ <https://www.europatrainingltd.com/InternationalProjects/index.cfm/Teacher-Skills-Exchange-Programme/181>



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