

NOKIA 2019

Regional Session of EYP Finland

RESOLUTION BOOKLET



Timetable

- 08:15- Opening of the General Assembly
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Organised Crime, Corruption and Money Laundering
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs
- 10:15- Coffee break
- 10.30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs II
- 12:30- Lunch break
- 13.30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs I
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
- 15:30-15:45 Coffee break
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I

Acknowledgements

This booklet is brought to you by the Academic Team of Nokia 2019 – Regional Session of EYP Finland in Nokia, as mentioned below.

Chairpersons

Omer Aksu-Sara (RO)

Valerija Bobrova (LV)

Ronja Gorenc Didanovic (SI)

Ani Honarchian-Masihi (AM)

Andrei Isachanka (BY)

Reetamari Pesonen (FI)

Matej Plachta (CZ)

Monica Ratinen (FI)

Rilla Ritakallio (FI)

Alexandra Salo (FI)

Reihane Zitouni (DE)

Tilen Zorman (SI)

Vice Presidents

Alenka Gosarič (SI)

Alin-Gheorghe Hampău (RO)

Tim van Woezik (NL)

President

Jaša Levstik (SL)

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

Coordination

Jaša Levstik (SL)

Format Check

Ville Jaara (FI)

Amir Abdelamir (FI)

National Committee Representative

Ville Jaara (FI)

Amir Abdelamir (F

Procedure of the General Assembly

General rules

The wish to speak is indicated by raising the Committee placard. Each committee may use only one Committee placard.

The authority of the Board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

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

Four rounds, with the first three responses from the floor

6. Three minutes to sum up the debate

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

7. Voting procedure
8. Announcing the votes

Placards

Point of Personal Privilege

Request for a Delegate to repeat a point that was inaudible. Failure to understand the language being spoken does not make for a Point of Personal Privilege.

Direct Response

Twice per debate, each Committee may use the Direct Response sign. Should a Delegate raise the sign during the open debate, they will immediately be recognised by the Board and given the floor as soon as the point being made is concluded. A Direct Response can only be used to refer to and discuss the point made directly beforehand. If two or more Direct Responses are requested at once, the Board will decide which Committee to recognise. In this case, the second Direct Response shall only be held if it can be referred to the first Direct Response, so on and so forth.

Point of Order

These can be raised by the Chairperson if a Delegate feels the Board have not properly followed parliamentary procedure. Ultimately, the authority of the Board is absolute.

Speeches

Defence Speech

One member of the Proposing Committee delivers the Defence Speech from the podium. It is used to explain the rationale of the overall lines of the Resolution and convince the Plenary that the Resolution is worthy of being adopted. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

Position Speech

One or two Delegates are separately 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. The Position Speech should fundamentally disagree with the line and the approach of the Proposing Committee.

Summation Speech

Two members of the Proposing Committee deliver the Summation Speech from the podium; the microphone can only be passed once. The first round is used to respond to the last round of the open debate, whereas the second round is used to summarise the debate, respond to main, selected criticism and to once more explain why the chosen approach is the most sensible. This speech can last a maximum of three minutes.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANISED CRIME, CORRUPTION AND MONEY LAUNDERING

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: Siiri Hotakainen (Jyväskylän Lyseon lukio), Rebecca Huhtamäki (Katedralskolan i Åbo), Oskari Olonen (Sammon keskuslukio), Minni Paju (Salon lukio), Anna Reeth (Turun kansainvälinen koulu), Martin Vekov (Jyväskylän Lyseon Lukio), Luukas Vuolle (Jyväskylän Lyseon lukio), Mikael Willberg (Salon lukio), Valērija Bobrova (Chairperson, LV), Matěj Plachta (Chairperson, CZ)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully aware of the EU illicit drug market being worth nearly EUR24 billion¹;
- B. Alarmed by the constant development of **New Psychotic Substances (NPS)**²;
- C. Noting with concern the absence of laws regulating the development of NPS;
- D. Deeply disturbed by the popularity of **polydrug use**³ amongst students aged 15-16⁴;
- E. Concerned by the fact that Member States spend approximately EUR7.6 billion annually on treating the consequences of illicit drug use and alcohol abuse⁵;
- F. Recognising that illicit drug use is surrounded by the social stigma that often prevents drug users from seeking help;
- G. Bearing in mind the extensive availability of illicit drugs on the **dark web**⁶;
- H. Realising the complex infrastructure of the dark web, which makes tracking of illicit drug sales difficult;

¹ European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (2016): EU Drug Markets Report - Strategic Overview. Accessible over http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/2374/TD0416161ENN_1.PDF

² **New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)** - illegal drugs designed to stay ahead of the law by changing their chemical structures, mimicking established illicit drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD.

³ **Polydrug use** - is the use of more than one drug or type of drug by an individual, consumed at the same time or sequentially.

⁴ European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (2009): Polydrug use: Patterns and responses. Accessible over http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/attachements.cfm/att_93217_EN EMCDDA_S109_polydrug%20use.pdf

⁵ Lievens, D., Vander Laenen, F. and Christiaens, J. (2014): Public spending for illegal drug and alcohol treatment in hospitals: an EU cross-country comparison. Accessible over <https://substanceabusepolicy.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1747-597X-9-26>

⁶ **Dark web** - a part of the World Wide Web that is only accessible by means of special software, allowing users and website operators to remain anonymous or untraceable.

- I. Noting with regret that most premature drug-related deaths are caused by opioids⁷;
 - J. Deeply conscious of Member States prioritising punishment of citizens for drug possession over their health and safety⁸.
1. Instructs Member States to consider decriminalisation as a tool to:
 - a. put drugs under national government's health standards,
 - b. bring tax revenue to combat substance abuse problems;
 2. Emphasises to Member States the need to make people more aware about the risks of taking NPS in places where these drugs are widely available;
 3. Recommends **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction**⁹ to allocate more funds toward the research on NPS;
 4. Suggests Member States to create anti-drug campaigns through educational institutions, specifically aimed at evaluating the consequences of illicit drug use amongst youth;
 5. Invites Member States to make drug addiction rehabilitation more available to citizens by providing financial support;
 6. Advises Member States to support non-governmental organisations in the field of drug addiction support;
 7. Suggests **European Union Agency for Cybersecurity**¹⁰ to financially incentivise independent **white hat hackers**¹¹ to help track down drug suppliers on the dark web;
 8. Requests Member States to decriminalise the usage of hard drugs;
 9. Calls upon Member States to create a no police record- and no jail time policy for citizens which are charged with crimes associated with the usage of illicit drugs;
 10. Endorse Member States to consider the legalisation of soft-drug production.

⁷European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. (2016): [Policy and practice briefing](#): Reducing opioid-related deaths. Accessible over

http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice/briefings/reducing-opioid-related-deaths_en

⁸ Drug Policy Alliance Headquarters. (2014): Drug Decriminalization. Accessible over

<http://www.drugpolicy.org/issues/drug-decriminalization>

⁹ **European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction** - an institution set up to provide factual, reliable, objective, and comparable information concerning drugs, drug addiction, and their consequences.

¹⁰ **European Union Agency for Cybersecurity** - an institution actively contributing to European cybersecurity policy, supporting Member States and European Union stakeholders to support a response to large-scale cyber incidents.

¹¹ **White hat hackers** - an individual who benefits their hacking skills to identify security vulnerabilities in hardware, software or networks.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A 2018 Eurostat survey revealed that 16.5% of the 20-34 olds in the EU were neither in employment nor in education and training (NEETs). Taking into account the swift process of automatisisation and digitalisation of jobs, how should the EU facilitate the integration of youth into a more competitive labour market?

Submitted by: Angelica David (Tikkurilan Lukio), Ani Kallioniemi (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Ekaterina Kuznetcova (Kannaksen Lukio), Ina Pollari (Sammon keskuslukio), Naghavi Samen (Juhannuskylän koulu), Alexandra Starckman (Salon Lukio), Antonina Zhurba (Kannaksen lukio), Andrei Isachanka (Chairperson, BY), Aksu-Sara Omer (Chairperson, RO)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Bearing in mind that existing political processes have a large influence on the current labour market situation;
 - B. Deeply concerned by employees favouring education from prestigious universities, which are financially unaffordable for most young people due to different income levels, leading to some students acquiring higher education through bribery;
 - C. Contemplating that people with social stigmas or different cultural backgrounds have a lower chance of working at higher quality jobs;
 - D. Alarmed by the decreasing number of jobs where young people can start working due to digitalisation and automatization;
 - E. Having considered high unemployment benefits reduce people's incentive to get a job;
 - F. Deeply concerned that physical and mental illnesses decrease the chances of getting employed;
 - G. Fully alarmed that unemployment leads to the reduction of tax payments;
 - H. Concerned by the gender inequality that makes it harder for women to acquire jobs e.g after maternity leave.
-
- 1. Requests the authorised personnel of universities to implement stricter regulations for applicants in order to avoid bribery;
 - 2. Reaffirms the importance of employers being objective when selecting employees;
 - 3. Draws attention to the efficiency of free of charge education in Finland;
 - 4. Invites the Member States to implement more informal and vocational education techniques such as mutual learning and counsellor meetings for unmotivated students;

5. Encourages Member States to introduce courses explaining and preparing students for the automatisisation process of the curriculum;
6. Invites Member States to offer more one-stop shop services which provide career advice, coaching, mediation with employers and other related services;
7. Calls upon Member States to support extracurriculars such as active citizenship programmes and self-development activities;
8. Emphasises the need to lower unemployment benefits;
9. Suggests Member States implement progressive taxes;
10. Encourages Member States to implement paternity leave that is equal to maternity leave;
11. Applauds the principles of organisations such as the **Youth Employment Initiative**¹ and International Labour Organisation;
12. Encourages Member States with a high level of NEETs to implement work experience programmes such as **Work, Life, Experience**².

¹ **The Youth Employment Initiative** - one of the main EU financial resources to support the implementation of [Youth Guarantee](#) schemes. It was launched to provide support to young people living in regions where youth unemployment was higher than 25% in 2012.

² **Work, Life, Experience** - a Finnish programme that offers students the opportunity to see what it is like to be involved in the labour market for a short period of time.

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

With the stagnation of farmers' incomes and the forecast of a 14% further drop in the next decade, there is a risk of a big drop in employment in the agriculture sector. What can the European Commission do to ensure a sustainable agriculture sector across Europe?

Submitted by: William Lindholm (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Senja Miettinen (Turun normaalikoulu), Sohvi Nortunen (Salon lukio), Larissa Stumpe (University of Eastern Finland), Vincent Vainio (Turun kansainvälinen koulu), Tomas Winegar (Ressun lukio), Reetamari Pesonen (Chairperson, FI), Tilen Zorman (Chairperson, SI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Emphasizing that import tax imposed on imported produce within the agricultural sector allows EU farmers to sell produce for a more sustainable price for them;
- B. Deeply concerned by distortion in prices due to the **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)**¹ which:
 - i) misinforms consumers,
 - ii) discourages new farmers from entering the market because of the complex and drawn-out nature of the application process;
- C. Noting with regret that the CAP subsidies can be abused due to the minimal requirements for maintaining them;
- D. Recognising the ageing of agriculture producers with 31% of all farmers exceeding the age of 65,²
- E. Expressing its concern that CAP funds are distributed unevenly between farmers, with 80% of CAP funds going to 20% of the largest farms³;
- F. Fully alarmed by the fact that EU farmers' incomes are lowering because of increasing global competition putting downward pressure on prices, which discourages the youth from becoming farmers,
- G. Cognisant of the possibility that automation may lead to a decrease in the number of farmers by lowering the amount of needed human labour;
- H. Deeply disturbed by the fact that CAP subsidies form the major and most consistent part of the EU's farmers' incomes;

¹ **The Common Agricultural Policy** - was made to support farmers, improve agricultural productivity and develop rural areas.

² European Commission (2017), Young farmers in the EU – structural and economic characteristics. Accessible over https://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sites/agriculture/files/rural-area-economics/briefs/pdf/015_en.pdf

³ European Commission. (2018): Direct payments. Accessible over https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/food-farming-fisheries/farming/documents/direct-payments_en.pdf

1. Encourages the European Commission to revise the distribution of CAP subsidies by the following criteria:
 - a) Promoting sustainable farming methods,
 - b) Including working hours and land area;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to promote agricultural industries through educational systems, internships and media campaigns;
3. Requests the European Commission to subsidise investments towards new farming methods encouraging automation;
4. Recommends the European Commission to re-evaluate the import tax imposed on foreign goods, in order to make the prices of crops more competitive;
5. Suggests **The European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)**⁴ to fund awareness campaigns for EU citizens about agricultural sustainability and local produce;
6. Hopes the European Commission will offer a universal income to new farmers including a trial period of 3 years.

⁴ The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) - finances the EU's contribution to rural development programmes.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS II

Fair trials: More than 20% of prisoners in the EU are pre-trial detainees, where there is an overrepresentation of foreign nationals held in pre-trial detention without access to legal representation. Considering the over-capacity of prisons and the right to be presumed innocent, how can the EU mitigate the existing inequality of representation in prisons to protect the rights of detainees?

Submitted by: Noora Juhola (Sammon Keskuslukio), Sini Kallioniemi (Tampereen Lyseon Lukio), Roosa Lahtinen (Tampereen yhteiskoulun lukio), Liina Laitamäki (Oriveden Lukio), Ture Laiti (Tampereen Lyseon lukio), Pihla Niemi (Salon lukio), Reihane Zitouni (Chairperson, DE).

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deeply concerned that almost all Member States fail to comply with all human rights set by the **United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights**¹;
- B. Deploring that **Article 48 of the EU Charter**² is being infringed on by the judicial systems of Member States;
- C. Noting that the high number of inmates in the criminal justice systems of Member States may be due to the socio-economic, ethnic or political background of the detainees;
- D. Taking into account that several legal rights are exclusive to EU citizens and therefore putting non-nationals at a disadvantage;
- E. Observing that the over-representation of pre-trial, foreign detainees is a symptom of discriminatory judicial systems in the EU,
- F. Acknowledging that racial discrimination is an extreme characteristic of several right-wing parties currently on the rise across the EU;
- G. Disturbed by the overcrowding of prisons and lack of resources for inmates leading to:
 - i) inadequate healthcare and especially mental healthcare;
 - ii) lack of personal space,
 - iii) risk of violence;
- H. Regretting that the special needs of certain prisoners, such as women, juvenile inmates and people with disabilities are not being recognised by prisons;
- I. Taking note of the lack of access to translators and legal counselling for non-nationals, leading to a severe underrepresented disadvantage when facing charges;

¹ **United Nations' Declaration of Human Rights** - the first document setting the fundamental human rights to be universally protected.

² **Article 48 of the EU Charter** - ensures the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty by law.

1. Recommends Member States to further invest in crime prevention through education, social welfare and healthcare;
2. Appeals the European Commission to allocate further resources from the **European Social Fund**³ to penitentiary systems within Member States;
3. Invites the European Commission to further support the **Justice Programme**⁴;
4. Instructs Member States to co-operate with the **European Commission against Racism and Intolerance** and the **European Network Against Racism** to mitigate racial discrimination in their respective judicial systems;
5. Urges Member States to follow the **2009/829/JHA framework decision**⁵ on pre-trial detainees;
6. Encourages Member States to cooperate with **Fair Trials**⁶;
7. Calls upon the European Commission to reward Member States when **European Prison Rules**⁷ are effectively applied;
8. Supports the Member States to follow through with:
 - a) Directive 2010/64/EU on the right to interpretation and translation in criminal proceedings,
 - b) Directive 2012/13/EU on the right to information in criminal proceedings,
 - c) Directive 2013/13/EU on the right on access to a lawyer in criminal proceedings;
9. Suggests Member States offer mandatory workshops and classes on racial biases to their police forces;
10. Asks Member States to further mention xenophobia and racial discrimination in their school.

³ **European Social Fund** - an allocated by the European Commission and promotes amongst other things, social cohesion.

⁴ **Justice Programme** - a programme by the European Commission aiming at fostering mutual recognition and trust between Member States including judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

⁵ **2009/829/JHA framework decision** - an application of mutual recognition between Member States on supervision measures as an alternative to pre-trial detention.

⁶ **Fair Trials** - a registered non-governmental organisation defending the rights of those facing charges without any payment in countries other than their own.

⁷ **European Prison Rules** - set standards on the treatment of detainees and the management of detention facilities which is provided by the Council of Europe

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

The European Convention on Human Rights protects the right of citizens to hold various religious faiths and beliefs. Considering the spread of religious-based hate crimes in Europe, how should the EU guarantee the right to freedom of religion whilst promoting the assimilation of religious minorities into European societies?

Submitted by: William Bordonaro (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), Alma Jokinen (Puolalan peruskoulu), Aurora Jutila (European School of Helsinki), Lilli Katajainen (Kannaksen lukio), Lotta Ramponen (Kannaksen lukio), Meri Suonenlahti (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Arsenii Uhorchuk (UA), Rilla Ritakallio (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Aware that the media's biased approach to reporting hate crimes affects the public opinion of religious minorities;
- B. Acknowledging the differences in legislation aimed at the integration of religious minorities amongst Member States;
- C. Bearing in mind that religious minorities are at a higher risk of unemployment and poverty, thus increasing their socio-financial dependence on the religious community;
- D. Alarmed by the fact that some Member States do not recognise the existence of hate crimes;
- E. Concerned by the large majority of Member States not collecting sufficient data on religious-based hate crimes;
- F. Further alarmed by the fact that xenophobia directly provokes the mistreatment of religious minorities;
- G. Noting with deep concern that mistreatment and exclusion from society can lead to radicalisation;
- H. Further noting that radicalised members of religious minorities, further push general xenophobic beliefs against the religious minority for whomst they associate with;
- I. Deeply regretting that xenophobia and religious-based hate crimes give power to radical nationalistic political parties;
- J. Gravely concerned that religious minorities are struggling to represent their political rights in state institutions;
- K. Deploring unjustified police violence towards religious minorities as they decrease trust in law enforcement;
- L. Fully alarmed by the tensions between religious minorities and state religions.

1. Requests EU Audiovisual Regulators to create guidelines aimed at unbiased reporting of religious-based hate crimes;
2. Suggests Member States to participate in an EU-wide media campaign aimed at educating citizens on the differences of faiths and beliefs, as well as the tolerance towards minorities;
3. Further suggests Member States to follow minority-integration strategies implemented by countries with high standards of assimilation, such as Finland;
4. Encourages EU citizens to report religious hate crimes to law enforcement and to non-governmental organisations supporting religious minorities;
5. Calls upon Member States to promote education on the differences between religion and ethnicity in national curricula;
6. Condemns the influence of personal religious views on decision making of political figures;
7. Further encourages cooperation between the **European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights**¹ and Member States regarding employment guidelines for religious minorities;
8. Supports cooperation between the minority religion and the popular or state religion;
9. Requests Member States to allow citizens over the age of 15 to change their religion without parental consent;
10. Recommends Member States to implement surveillance protocols by installing cameras on helmets of police officers;
11. Further recommends Member States to provide unbiased court procedures for police officer.

¹ **European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights** - an EU thematic funding instrument for projects regarding human rights

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

With a handful of firms across Europe gaining more and more market share, how should the EU safeguard fair competition and limit monopolisation within the single market without increasing consumer prices?

Submitted by: Lotta Isola (Tampereen lyseon lukio, FI), Toni Kallioniemi (Tampereen lyseon lukio, FI), Niki Kiiskinen (Etelä-Tapiolan Lukio, FI), Frans Leivo (Tampereen lyseon lukio, IB-linja, FI), Enni Oja (Finnish International School of Tampere, FI), Johan van der Meer (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu, FI), Veera Väresmaa (Munkkiniemen yhteiskoulun lukio, FI), Dan Cederlöf (Chairperson, FI), Ani Honarchian-Masihi (Chairperson, AM)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Realising that monopolies can have harmful effects such as high prices, low quality of products, lack of innovation and raising the entry barrier to the market;
 - B. Observing that current legislation is incapable of regulating the constantly evolving digital market;
 - C. Recognising the incompatibility between software products made by different companies;
 - D. Pointing out that the pre-installed bundle software¹, especially **Internet of Things (IoT)**² products, creates consumer brand dependency;
 - E. Bearing in mind that some Member States offer special tax benefits for large companies, providing them with an unfair advantage towards other companies;
 - F. Noting that the privatisation of natural monopolies can lead to harmful increases in consumer prices;
 - G. Convinced that the barriers to entry in the informational technologies sector, are too high for smaller companies due to difficulties in establishing a user base;
 - H. Alarmed that the current system for enforcing EU competition laws has been insufficient in ensuring fair competition;
 - I. Fully aware that monopolistic companies buy out and undercut potential competitors.
1. Invites the European Commission to create legislation requiring a standardised format for transferring personal data;

¹ **Pre-installed bundle software** - a software already installed and licensed on a computer or smartphone bought from an original equipment manufacturer.

² **Internet of Things (IoT)** - the interconnection via the Internet of computing devices embedded in everyday objects, enabling them to send and receive data.

2. Requests large companies to provide access to third party software within their IoT products;
3. Encourage companies to publish a guide on how to create software for their own products;
4. Recommends Member States to cut tax benefits for established companies;
5. Encourages the European Commissioner for Competition to pressure Member States and large companies to report their tax deals;
6. Instructs the European Commission to impose a stricter definition of unfair pricing strategies and market share thresholds at which acquisitions, and mergers are banned;
7. Urges the European Commission to propose subsidies dedicated towards the **European Patent Office**³, in order to improve the affordability of patents;
8. Directs Member States to avoid privatising natural monopolies;
9. Suggests Member States to place an affordable price ceiling on recently privatised monopolies;
10. Proposing the European Commission to allocate more resources to enforcing antitrust laws;
11. Calls upon the European Commission to reform the **Cartel Leniency Programme**⁴ to further incentivise revealing **cartels**⁵.

³ **The European Patent Office** - an institution that grants European patents for the Contracting States to the European Patent Convention.

⁴ **Cartel Leniency Programme** - a policy under which companies that whistle blow over the anti-competition policies of cartels are treated leniently and may obtain either total immunity or a reduction in fines.

⁵ **Cartel** - an association of manufacturers or suppliers with the purpose of maintaining prices at a high level and restricting competition.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION BY THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION

Access to higher education: with varying costs and even more varying support systems, tertiary education is out of reach for many European students from disadvantaged backgrounds. What can the EU and its Member States do to ensure fair access to university education, whilst guaranteeing a fair repartition of the costs across society?

Submitted by: Samuel Anand (Tampereen Lyseon Lukio), Daniel Ferreira (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Silva Kaverinen (Munkkiniemen yhteiskoulu), Elena Lezhnina (Kannaksen lukio), Wilma Rovio (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Katja Ruohonen (Vammalan lukio), Elisa Vasara (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Mikael Wikman (Jyväskylän Lyseon Lukio), Ronja Gorenc Didanovič (Chairperson, SI), Monica Ratinen (Chairperson, FI)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Fully alarmed by the lack of public funding for universities in Member States resulting in inferior quality of education and higher tuition for students;
 - B. Recognising the lack of financial support for **disadvantaged students**¹;
 - C. Deeply disturbed by the relevance of **demographic indicators**² in the application process of higher education institutions;
 - D. Seriously concerned that university admission boards favour applicants who are economically privileged;
 - E. Emphasising that the increase of student places does not ensure the accessibility of those places for disadvantaged groups;
 - F. Taking into consideration that some universities are considered superior to others due to the varying quality in education;
 - G. Further noting the lack of information on the various university options provided by secondary schools;
 - H. Alarmed by high school diplomas not being recognised equally throughout different Member States;
 - I. Bearing in mind that studying abroad becomes less appealing as Member States have different tuition fees for higher education;
 - J. Noting with regret that higher education is hard to approach by adult learners due to the lack of time.
1. Calls upon the **Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC)**³ to create an EU wide grading system that would recognise educational diplomas from different Member States equally;

¹ **Disadvantaged student** - a student whose socioeconomic backgrounds negatively affect their studying abilities.

² **Demographic indicators** - refers to criteria of age, gender, ethnicity, religion, sex, and socio-economic background.

³ **Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC)** - an executive branch of the EU responsible for policy on education, culture, youth, languages, and sport.

2. Strongly urges the DG EAC to create a highly accessible database containing information regarding all the current higher education institutes located within the Member States based on **Studyinfo**⁴;
3. Suggests the DG EAC to organise more programmes concerning mobility, exchange and education on higher education programmes across the EU;
4. Encourages Member States to adopt an anonymous application system, ensuring that students only get accepted based on their academic results;
5. Requests the **European University Association (EUA)**⁵ to offer more part-time majors and online courses;
6. Calls upon Member States to provide additional foreign language courses to encourage students to study abroad;
7. Encourages the collaboration between national and international educational institutions with the objective of expanding exchange programmes;
8. Designates the EUA to establish a preliminary budget regarding the spending of higher education institutions;
9. Recommends the Member States to implement the budget drafted by the EUA;
10. Recommends the EUA to gather a board of qualified technocrats to suggest quotas for different fields of employment;

⁴ **Studyinfo** - the official website with all the information about study programmes leading to a degree in Finland.

⁵ **European University Association (EUA)** - an association that provides a forum for cooperation and exchange of information on higher education and research policies.

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

In the light of recent events in Siberia and Amazonia, how can the EU fight the growing worldwide issue of deforestation and forest degradation with the use of green public procurement policies and the EU Action plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade to shelter its global objectives and international commitments?

Submitted by: Tommasso Cassazza (Turun normaalikoulu), Fanny Chenail (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Maia King (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Olivia Lintu (Helsingin suomalainen yhteiskoulu), Cesilia Salo (Tampereen kansainvälinen koulu), Gabriella Senyoni (European School of Helsinki), Armi Utriainen (Munkkiniemen yhteiskoulu), Alexandra Salo (Chairperson, FI), Paula Lorberga (Chairperson, LV)

The European Youth Parliament,

- A. Deploring the fact that the meat and agriculture industry drive forest degradation;
 - B. Concerned by the lack of accurate knowledge and media coverage towards the current climate crisis;
 - C. Deeply alarmed by the fact that deforestation leads to the destruction of carbon sinks, which results in a decreased absorption of greenhouse gasses;
 - D. Recognising that local populations often rely on illegal logging as their sole source of income;
 - E. Concerned by the fact that deforestation endangers ecosystems and leads to a loss in biodiversity;
-
- 1. Suggests the European Commission to update the **Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT)**¹ in order to incorporate products linked to deforestation;
 - 2. Invites FLEGT to create a list of products that originate from deforestation or illegal forestry;
 - 3. Urges Member States to create legislation that ensures more transparency regarding the origin of products at all levels of the production chain;
 - 4. Encourages Member States to participate more actively in the **United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+**² project by providing financial aid;
 - 5. Proposes the European Commission to partner with the International **Labour Organisation**³ to create jobs for people that work in illegal forestry out of necessity;
 - 6. Requests that the Member States tax the products named on the FLEGT list;

¹ **Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade Action Plan (FLEGT)** - the EU's policy to fight illegal logging, with legislation restricting the import of illegally harvested timber for example.

² **United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation+** - a programme on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

³ **International Labour Organisation** - a United Nations created agency to advance social justice and promote decent work settings.

7. Proposes the European Commission to invest in the creation of new habitats for wildlife most affected by deforestation.



Our Partners:



Tuettu
Eurooppa-tiedottamisen
valtionavusta



Svenska
kulturfonden



Kantri

Ministry of Education and Culture