RESOLUTION BOOKLET

Regional Selection Conference of EYP Finland Oulu 2019



Programme of the General Assembly

08:00	Opening of the General Assembly
08:15	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
09:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety
10:00	Coffee break
10:20	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs
11:10	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education II
12:00	Group activity
12:30	Lunch break
13:15	Motion for a Resolution by the committee on Employment and Social Affairs
14:00	Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Culture and Education I
14:45	Coffee break
15:00	Closing Ceremony

Acknowledgements

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

Chairpersons

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Vice Presidents

Lira Mikayelyan (AM) Aarni Rantanen (FI) Martin Örn (FI)

President

Kerstin Reisinger (AT)

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

Kerstin Reisinger (AT)

Format Check

Ville Jaara (FI)

National Committee Representative

Ville Jaara (FI)

Procedure of the General Assembly

General rules

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

The authority of the Board is absolute.

Procedure and time settings

- 1. A member of the Board will read the topic of debate
- 2. One minute to read through the resolution
- 3. Defense Speech (3 min) 1 person from the podium
- 4. Position Speech (2x2 min) can be supportive or negative
- 5. Response to Position Speech (1,5 min) from the floor
- 6. Open Debate (28 minutes total)
 - a. 3-4 rounds
 - b. 2 Direct Responses per debate
- 7. Last round of Open Debate is also answered from the floor
- 8. Amendment Time 1.5 mins
 - a. the proposing committee can decide on one of four options
 - i. add a clause
 - ii. remove a clause
 - iii. amend an existing clause
 - iv. choose not to amend their resolution
- 9. Amendment Speech (2 mins)
- 10. Summation Speech (2min) 1 person from the podium
- 11. Voting procedure
- 12. 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 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

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Feed the world by 2050 – With a 59% to 98% increase in food demand by 2050, as food production is increasingly affected by climate change, what steps should the EU take to ensure sustainable food production and development of its agriculture?

Submitted by: Gazimagomedova Aishat (FI), Noora Kokko (FI), Petri Pesonen (FI), Tapani

Pyykkönen (FI), Anniina Simonen (FI), Iida Snellman (FI), Maika Marcos

(Chairperson, ES), Akusti Pitkänen (Chairperson, FI).

- A. Noting with regret that climate change threatens the livelihood of <u>44 million workers</u> in the European Union, 20 million of them from the sector of agriculture,
- B. Pointing out food waste as a contributor to climate change, with around <u>88 million tonnes of food waste</u> being generated annually in the European Union, and resulting costs being estimated at 143 billion EUR to the European Union,
- C. Alarmed by the fact that food production is one of the <u>biggest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions</u> and climate change,
- D. Deeply concerned that fertilizers pollute crops and damage the soil quality, thus <u>affecting</u> the efficiency of agriculture,
- E. Considering that cattle is one of the largest producers of methane and <u>methane</u> is one of the greenhouse gases that accelerate climate change,
- F. Deeply disturbed about the lack of efficiency of <u>meat</u> production as a way of farming, due to the loss of energy to feed livestock and greater amounts of water usage.
- G. Fully alarmed by the fact that farmland allocation is not <u>used</u> according to the natural properties of the land:
- 1. Calls upon the European Investment Bank (EIB) to subsidise local farmers producing plant-based food;
- 2. Asks the EIB and the <u>European Environmental Agency (EEA)</u> to start a joint campaign and project to inspire and fund sustainable farming in small communities and households;
- 3. Requests the <u>European Commission</u> to implement legislation that requires food shops to donate excess food to food banks;
- 4. Suggests the European Commission to fund research in farming technology, more efficient ways of farming while taking into consideration climate change implications;
- 5. Recommends the European Commission to implement a system that researches the carbon footprints of raw materials used in the production of local foods;

- 6. Supports the European Commission in implementing a tax system which is based on how eco-friendly the raw materials are and tax food producers based on their environmental impact;
- 7. Appreciates the Committee on the Agricultural Funds and seeks to further support their work;
- 8. Recommends Member States to provide subsidies to food producers if the content of the crop is adapted to the natural purpose of the land, keeping in mind its natural properties of the land.

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

Opportunities in the High North – 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 use this new economic opportunity while keeping in mind the environmental sustainability of the arctic region?

Submitted by: Mirriam Baranova-Gurvich (FI), Aiza Gazimagomedova (RU), Alisa Hirvonen

(RU), Malla Holopainen (FI), Jonna Kinnarinen (FI), Yoanna Rönnqvist (FI),

Maddalena Simondi (Chairperson, IT), Ville Valli (Chairperson, FI)

- A. Aware of the insufficient concern the European Union demonstrates towards the issue,
- B. Noting with concern how the new shipping routes could threaten the <u>biodiversity</u> of the Arctic region's marine mammals,
- C. Noting with regret the balance between economic benefits and environmental preservation is being disrupted by shipping routes,
- D. Keeping in mind the use of other shipping routes such as the <u>Suez Canal</u> may decrease and affect the countries in that area,
- E. Alarmed by the fact that <u>Member States</u> are not performing up to the standard set in the <u>Paris climate</u> agreement,
- F. Having considered that it is still unclear whether <u>indigenous groups</u> would be affected negatively or positively by the new routes and their possibilities,
- G. Expressing its appreciation for the adaptation of <u>international code for ships operating in polar waters</u> by Member States;
- 1) Suggests the European Union to propose the Member States more <u>projects</u> to:
 - a) spread awareness through media campaigns and educational programs,
 - b) provide financial support to institutions such as the Arctic Council,
 - c) remind organisations to be global-minded and actively collect more data;
- 2) Emphasises the execution of shipping traffic in a sustainable and balanced way:
 - a) with regulations according the number of ships crossing the Arctic route per year,
 - b) by taking into consideration the climate situation in the areas which are vulnerable environments,
 - c) by creating protected marine areas and establishing collaborations with organisations such as <u>WWF</u>
 Arctic and CAFF;
- 3) Invites the European Commission to develop further research about the effects that these new shipping routes could create:

- 4) Encourages Member States to create their own domestic targets regarding environmental preservation and to develop <u>long term strategies</u>;
- 5) Welcomes the European Union to consider the possibility of increasing tourism in the Arctic region and to prepare for the situation;
- 6) Trusts Member States to enforce the international code for ships operating in polar waters;
- 7) Invites Member States to educate their citizens about sustainability in the Arctic Region.

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 the Crimean peninsula in 2014, what stance should the EU take when developing their diplomatic relations with Russia in the future?

Submitted by: Vasilisa Korotkova (Jyväskylän Lyseon lukio), Noomi Lundberg (Svenska

Privatskolan i Uleåborg), Vilma Kivelä (Kaustisen Musiikkilukio), Emma Eleonoora Kariluoma (Sotungin Lukio), Karoliina Kondylis (FI), José M^a

Asencor Juaristi (EUS)

- A. Noting with concern that the EU's <u>dependence</u> on <u>Russia's energy sources</u> weakens its position due to the possibility of an energy supply cut,
- B. Reminding that the Russian Federation perceives the entrance of its neighboring countries in western defence organisations such as the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the European Union as a threat,
- C. Gravely concerned by the great number of <u>casualties</u> that tensions between Russia and its surrounding countries are causing when escalating into large-scale armed conflicts,
- D. Strongly emphasises the harm on both the EU's and <u>Russia's</u> economies caused by sanctions imposed by both sides,
- E. Alarmed by the active repression the Russian Federation is practicing against protesters and dissidents,
- F. Expressing its concern about the <u>violation</u> of the principles of international law by the Russian Federation,
- G. Referring to the lack of <u>legal basis</u> for the Crimean referendum 2014 that was used by Russia as a justification for its annexation of the peninsula,
- H. Seriously concerned by the impact of economic and diplomatic <u>sanctions</u> on the Russian people's <u>public</u> <u>opinion</u> towards the EU;
- 1. Encourages Member States work together towards achieving trade and energy independence from the Russian Federation;
- 2. Urges the European Commission to provide financial aid to the Ukrainian government to help deal with the Ukrainian conflict;

- 3. Welcomes Member States to expand the <u>Erasmus+ programme</u> to the Russian Federation in order to eliminate stereotypical opinions;
- 4. Calls upon the <u>European Investment Bank</u> to make an agreement with the Russian Federation on exceptions in sanctions for small businesses;
- 5. Supports the European Commission to implement a plan which helps Member States who suffer the most from economic sanctions imposed both by the EU and the Russian Federation by supporting them financially, providing assistance in creating further laws;
- 6. Encourages diplomatic dialogue between Member States and the Russian Federation.

THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION II

Regional and Minority Languages - With the Sami people in Northern Finland still experiencing some linguistic discrimination, what steps should the EU take to further increase inclusivity of those who speak Regional and Minority Languages?

Submitted by: Victor Dahlberg (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Lotta Kallioniemi (Gymnasiet Lärkan),

Akseli Köngäs (Oulun Lyseon Lukio), Vilja Peltokorpi (Ylikylän koulu), Audrey Caloz (Chairperson, CH), Mira Engström (Chairperson, FI)

- A. Alarmed by the fact that the use of <u>Regional and Minority Languages' (RMLs) has decreased</u> due to globalisation the underrepresentation of RMLs in the media, the lack of information regarding RMLs, and linguistic discrimination,
- B. Concerned that the <u>insufficient political representation</u> of RML speakers does not guarantee the survival of RMLs,
- C. Noting with deep regret that RML speakers are not offered enough public services in their own language,
- D. Regretting that the extinction of a language results in the <u>extinction of its culture</u>, such as the Sami languages,
- E. Deploring that RMLs speakers undergo linguistic discrimination, leading to <u>professional and personal</u> <u>issues</u> such as linguistic anxiety and limited work opportunities;
- 1. Invites Member States to promote RMLs in areas in which they are predominantly spoken, for example by encouraging local businesses to hire employees who speak that local RML;
- 2. Encourages the Member States to create inclusive educational opportunities for RML speakers in areas where RMLs are spoken;
- 3. Requests Member States to include RML speakers in decision-making on the topic of RMLs;
- 4. Urges Member States to offer more accessible public services in areas in which RMLs are spoken;
- 5. Proposes to the <u>European Commission</u> to raise awareness about RMLs through funding media campaigns in Member States.

THE COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

In light of staggering youth unemployment, many young people have chosen to start their own enterprise despite financial and bureaucratic challenges. How should the EU support entrepreneurship among young people in the current economic and political climate?

Submitted by: Yury Golitsyn (Lyseonpuiston lukio), Ronja Kokkonen (Svenska Privatskolan

i Uleåborg), Emmi Lahti (Härmän lukio), Silja Liukkonen (Turun Luostarivuoren lyseon lukio), Elias Westerén (Chairperson, FI), Kirsten

Young (Chairperson, DE)

- A. Alarmed that the youth unemployment rate of <u>14.3%</u> in the EU is almost three times higher than its <u>adult</u> <u>counterpart</u>,
- B. Emphasising that the youth face significant struggles in <u>finance</u> when trying to become entrepreneurs,
- C. Concerned that despite the <u>high</u> interest in entrepreneurship amongst the youth, <u>only a few</u> see it as a realistic option,
- D. Aware that unemployment among young people brings deep socio-economic consequences,
- E. Stressing the <u>lack of information and education</u> provided to young people concerning entrepreneurship and start-ups,
- F. Recognizing that young people face significant <u>bureaucratic challenges</u> when attempting to engage in entrepreneurship,
- G. Emphasising the willingness of European Youth to be employed,
- H. Taking into consideration that only a third of entrepreneurs in the EU are women;
- 1. Endorses the collaboration between the Member States and the <u>European Confederation of Young Entrepreneurs</u>;
- 2. Encourages Member States to promote <u>Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs</u> and expand the programme to local areas;
- 3. Suggests the European Commission establishes a website providing a platform for dialogue amongst young entrepreneurs;
- 4. Welcomes the European Commission to publish an online step-by-step guide on the bureaucracy of starting a business in the EU aimed to help young entrepreneurs;
- 5. Encourages Member States to facilitate local support groups aimed at facilitating multilateral communication between young entrepreneurs on both a national and local scale;

- 6. Recommends Member States host national competitions in which the best three start-ups are rewarded with financial assistance;
- 7. Urges Member States to facilitate and promote events such as the <u>Festival of Female Entrepreneurs</u> to showcase and promote entrepreneurship amongst young women;
- 8. Invites the European Commission to initiate a media campaign aimed at raising awareness on the possibilities arising from engaging in entrepreneurship;
- 9. Encourages Member States to include subjects related to entrepreneurship in their school curricula;
- 10. Requests the European Commission to create an expert group for organising events for young people willing to start a business, inspired by <u>TEDx</u>;
- 11. Urges Member States to create governmental departments for start-ups.

THE COMMITTEE ON CULTURE AND EDUCATION I

Threatening overtourism – As the tourism industry in Europe continues to grow and the increasing amounts of visitors at European Heritage Sites are placing an intolerable strain on the structures, how should the EU and its Member States preserve these important places while also ensuring access to them?

Submitted by: Sofia Adelakun (Lyseonpuisto lukio), Leea Kilpelänaho (Pohjankartanon

koulu), Nuppu-Nelli Länkinen (Lyseonpuiston lukio), Siiri Markkanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Anki Ollikainen (Limingan Lukio), Cristina Lago

(Chairperson, ES)

- A. Acknowledging the number of EU citizens aged 15 or older who travelled within their home country and abroad has increased by 26.7%,
- B. Deeply concerned by uncivilised and <u>disrespectful behaviour</u> in the form of vandalism and excessive noise in some areas,
- C. Having considered the increasing dependence on tourism in the EU, with tourism accounting for <u>10% of total GDP</u>, and 9% of total employment,
- D. Alarmed that locals are facing <u>rising prices</u> of food and basic goods,
- E. Fully aware by the fact that European Heritage Sites are experiencing <u>damage</u> due to increasing amounts of <u>visitors</u>,
- F. Having examined that tourists cause a <u>40% surge in marine litter</u> entering the Mediterranean sea and beaches that tourists visit,
- G. Aware of the increase in water abstraction for tourist <u>purposes rose by 150%</u> in western Europe, therefore possibly resulting in water shortages,
- H. Taking into account that on average a <u>tourist generates 10-15%</u> more waste than a local resident, specifically impacting the coastal environment due to water pollution,
- I. Noting with concern that tourism has increased its carbon footprint and therefore is now responsible for 8% of all the greenhouse gas emissions produced in the world annually,
- J. Keeping in mind seasonality causes problems since it is creating <u>fluctuations in the demand of services</u> for tourists,
- K. Recognising that the high demand for touristic apartments increases rent prices and pushes locals out of their traditional and <u>affordable neighborhoods</u>,
- Taking into account that long queues and overcrowdedness of cities <u>affects both the comfor</u>t of the locals and tourists;

- 1. Calls upon local governments to follow the <u>city of Amsterdam's example</u> and impose more fines on tourists, regarding vandalism, littering, excessive noise, and disrespectful conduct;
- 2. Instructs the European Commission to establish entry fees on all European Heritage Sites;
- 3. Calls upon the European Heritage Sites to confirm that the entry fees are allocated to further preserve the <u>sites</u>;
- 4. Requests the European Heritage Sites to provide the European Commission with an annual report of the allocation of entry fees collected by European Heritage Sites;
- 5. Invites local governments to further encourage media coverage to extend beyond the main tourist destinations through cooperation with travel influencers and allocating funding to media campaigns;
- 6. Urges local government to create a daily system of limits to tourists allowed per day to restrict overcrowding in main tourist destinations, as <u>Santorini</u> introduced with capped cruise ships;
- 7. Asks local governments and businesses to encourage the promotion of activities by ads and social influencers that can be done in those countries in the off-season to showcase off-season travelling;
- 8. Requests Member States to lower the prices of environmentally friendly transport options and open the public transport market;
- 9. Calls upon the <u>Environment Council</u> to create a database of online resources on being environmentally aware when visiting other countries;
- 10. Encourages local authorities to financially support and provide advice to local businesses in order to stay in the market;
- 11. Suggests <u>The network of Southern European Cities against tourism</u> to further advocate for stricter regulation of home-sharing sites;
- 12. Reiterates the Member States to invest in education to allow the creation of more jobs in different economic sectors and to attract possible workers.



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



Tuettu
Eurooppa-tiedottamisen
valtionavuista



Svenska kulturfonden









Ministry of Education and Culture