



**TAMPERE**  
26<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL SESSION  
OF EYP FINLAND

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



# RESOLUTION BOOKLET

3.-7.1.2020





## Partners of Tampere 2020 - National Session of EYP Finland



**TAMPERE**



Tampereen yliopisto  
Tampere University



Ministry of  
Education  
and Culture

Stiftelsen Emilie och Rudolf  
**Gesellius fond**  
för filantropiska och kulturella ändamål



TAMPEREEN KAUPUNGIN  
**LUKIoT**

*William Thuring's stiftelse*



**fiksu** ruoka.fi



**Food & Co.**  
Valtatie 30

THE ORIGINAL

**OATLY!**

**möovy**

**MOW**



SAUNARAVINTOLA  
**KUUMA**



**RUOHONJUURI**



**VAPRIIKKI**



Skandium Media

**valtatie**30



**Rauhaniemen kansankylpylä**



## Table of Contents

Programme of the General Assembly	3
Acknowledgements	4
Procedure of the General Assembly	5
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism	8
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I	10
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs	13
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights	15
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I	17
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs	19
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II	22
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs	24
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II	26
Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development	28



## **Programme of the General Assembly**

### **Day 1**

- 10:30 Opening of the General Assembly
- 10:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism
- 11:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I
- 12:15 Lunch break
- 13:15 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs
- 14:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights

### **Day 2**

- 10:00 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I
- 10:45 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs
- 11:30 Lunch break
- 12:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety II
- 13:15 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs
- 14:00 Coffee Break
- 14:30 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy II
- 15:15 Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development
- 16:00 Closing Ceremony

## Acknowledgements

This booklet is brought to you by the Academic Team of Tampere 2020 – National Session of EYP Finland, as mentioned below.

### Chairpersons

*Cameron Dunn Merelle (FI)*

*Christina Hönings (AT)*

*Conor Comiskey (IE)*

*Doireann Brosnan (IE)*

*Emilė Petravičiūtė (LT)*

*Hanna Ryan (FI)*

*Henning Undheim (NO)*

*Karolina Kondylis (FI)*

*Sofie de Jong (NL)*

*Tim Kniepkamp (DE)*

### Vice Presidents

*Dennis Makarov (DE)*

*Leonor Amaral (PT/NL)*

### President

*Aicha Bouchelaghem (CH)*

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

*Laura Barry (FI)*

### Format Check

*Yannika Rönqvist (FI/PL)*

### National Committee Representative

*Yannika Rönqvist (FI/PL)*

## **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**

#### **Reading of the topic by the board**

*1 minute*

#### **Proposition Speech**

*3 minutes*

One delegate approaches the podium and delivers a speech presenting the resolution to the General Assembly. It should introduce the topic to the audience, explain the rationale behind the solutions and show the relevance of the solutions proposed.

#### **Question Time**

*3 minutes*

Delegates get to ask questions about the resolutions from the floor. Questions can be about the thought process behind a clause, theoretical background, or other uncertainties or doubts.

#### **Position Speeches**

*4 minutes (2 speeches of 2 minutes each)*

Delegates come to the podium and deliver a speech on their position on the resolution. One of the speeches will be in favour of the resolution and the other against.

**Response to Question time and Position Speeches***2 minutes*

A delegate from the proposing committee has the opportunity to address the questions posed during question time, as well as the points raised in the position speeches.

**Rounds of Debate***24 min (3 rounds of 8 minutes each)*

Delegates make points on the resolution. No points can be questions. Points can express approval with a certain clause (Points of Agreement) or propose a way to improve a clause which they think doesn't solve the problem effectively (Points of Improvement). However, all points have to reflect one's opinion on the clause.

**Amendment Time***5 minutes*

Each committee has the right to amend their own resolution. Amendments can be the removal, modification or addition of a clause. They are allowed to do one amendment, except for the removal of a clause, in which case the committee is allowed a second amendment. For the remaining committees, this time can be used to prepare questions and speeches for the following debate.

**Amendment & Sum-up***3 minutes in total*

Two delegates from the proposing committee approach the podium and deliver a speech in which they present their potential amendments with the rationale behind them and a speech summing up the discussion.

**Voting**



## **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.



## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN)

*“Far from home? As several European cities are suffering increased living costs and the alteration of their local culture due to overtourism, how can the EU face and prevent the negative effects of its tourism industry on local communities and their heritage?”*

Submitted by: Adzhei Dzhoshi (Kannaksen lukio), Rebecca Huhtamäki (Katedralskolan i Åbo), Elena Lens (BE), Oskari Olonen (Sammon keskuskoulu), Federico Pisani (IT), Yoanna Rönqvist (Vasa Övningsskola), Brando Spinelli (IT), Meri Suonenlahti (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Juliana Wong (Perhon lukio), Henning Undheim (Chairperson, NO)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Regretting that the rising number of tourists leads to an increase in European greenhouse gas emissions due to unsustainable means of transport and waste production,
- B. Bearing in mind that consequences of overtourism<sup>1</sup> include overcrowding of urban areas, lack of housing and dysfunctional infrastructure,
- C. Worried that local and national governments do not sufficiently regulate the flow of tourists,
- D. Conscious of the negative social, economic and environmental impact of all-inclusive resorts on local communities,
- E. Noting with regret that actors in the tourism industry make unsustainable use of resources in the pursuit of maximising their profits,
- F. Alarmed that the dramatic increases in demand for short-term holiday lettings, as evidenced by AirBnB, results in:
  - i. a rise in housing prices in urban centres of popular tourist destinations,
  - ii. the displacement of local inhabitants away from urban centres,
- G. Aware that social media platforms play a significant role in shaping the popularity of destinations and can channel large amounts of tourists towards the same destinations in the same periods of time,
- H. Deeply concerned with the damage of disneyfication<sup>2</sup> on travel destinations, such as:
  - i. the degradation of the destinations' cultural authenticity,
  - ii. the resulting undesirability of the destinations for potential tourists,

---

<sup>1</sup> **Overtourism** is a situation in which the impact of tourism exceeds physical, ecological, social, economic, and/or political capacity. Often seen through overcrowding, damage to air and water quality as well as living conditions for the residents.

<sup>2</sup> **Disneyfication** is the transformation of an authentic tourism destination into carefully controlled and safe entertainment or a generic environment.



- I. Concerned that the Court of Justice of the European Union defines AirBnB as an information provider rather than a real estate provider, granting such platforms an unfair advantage over traditional accommodation businesses<sup>3</sup>;
1. Encourages the European Commission to support initiatives, for example through Horizon 2030, which are centered on:
  - a. research and development of sustainable transportation,
  - b. promotion of green travel and accommodation;
2. Suggests Member States promote local and close-distance tourism through social media;
3. Further encourages local municipalities suffering from overtourism to implement a tourist tax allowing for investment in new or existing infrastructure towards avoiding overcrowding;
4. Appeals to Member States and local municipalities to establish entry fees on overcrowded tourist attractions, with benefits for locals;
5. Asks the European Travel Commission to support local authorities in promoting less popular destinations and off-peak visitation times among international markets;
6. Invites Member States to follow the example of the city of Amsterdam<sup>4</sup> and limit the amount of tourism-related shops in order to combat disneyfication;
7. Requests the Court of Justice of the EU to reconsider the legal status of AirBnB and recognise it as a real estate provider, enabling local and national governments to regulate the online letting site in the same way as they do traditional accommodation businesses;
8. Calls on local municipalities struggling with overtourism to regulate AirBnB accommodation by setting limits on the amount of short-term housing in certain areas;;
9. Further calls on local municipalities to regulate the amount of time residential accommodations can be rented out throughout a year.

---

<sup>3</sup> City of Amsterdam, “Cities alarmed about European protection of holiday rental”, 2019

<sup>4</sup> The Telegraph, “Amsterdam bans new tourist shops to combat 'Disneyfication' of city”, 2017

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy I (ITRE I)

*“As if our house is on fire: With many European cities lacking both vacant space and affordable housing, it is time to draw the attention back to our homes. Bearing in mind current efforts in the eco-housing sector and the tension between the private and public housing sectors, how can the EU and its Member States further develop affordable housing?”*

Submitted by: Daniel Ferreira (Tampereen lyseon lukio), Vasilisa Korotkova (Jyväskylän lyseon lukio), Mathias Mari (IT), Johan van der Meer (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Larissa Stumpe (DE), Tomas Winegar (Ressun lukio), Tim Kniepkamp (Chairperson, DE)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Taking into consideration that the EU has no legal competence over urban planning,
- B. Noting with concern that major European cities do not have strategies for densification<sup>49</sup>,
- C. Keeping in mind that densification is perceived by the public to be linked with disadvantages such as loss of green, more traffic and greater noise pollution,
- D. Noting with regret that strict legislation:
  - i) makes poor use of vacant space, such as in the requirement of parking lots per square meter of living space,
  - ii) hinders flexible housing development such as the conversion of industrial and office spaces into private households,<sup>50</sup>
- E. Conscious that street networks account for 30% of urban space,<sup>51</sup>
- F. Alarmed by the lack of public transport connections to satellite cities<sup>52</sup> pushing people towards inner urban areas,
- G. Deeply concerned by the effects of further urbanisation accounting for:
  - i) 68% of the population worldwide living in cities by 2050,<sup>53</sup>
  - ii) rapidly increasing housing demand and prices,
- H. Deeply disturbed by the low ownership of housing in major European cities leading to people being more vulnerable to rent increases and to deeper gentrification<sup>54</sup>,

---

<sup>49</sup> **Densification** is the process of urban soil compaction in terms of an increased amount of people living per square kilometre.

<sup>50</sup> European Commission, “The future of cities”, 2019.

<sup>51</sup> European Commission, “The future of cities”, 2019.

<sup>52</sup> A **satellite city** is a smaller city that is near a larger metropolis.

<sup>53</sup> United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, “68% of the world population projected to live in urban areas by 2050”, 2018.

<sup>54</sup> **Gentrification** can be defined as the process by which a poor neighborhood in a city is changed by people who have money, including esp. the improvement or replacement of buildings.

- I. Expressing its concern with the increasing shortage of newly constructed affordable households which are being replaced by more expensive housing,
  - J. Noting with regret the impact of short-term rental services such as AirBnB on housing availability,
  - K. Further alarmed by inefficient energy usage within the housing sector accounting for 40% of the total energy consumption in the EU,<sup>55</sup>
  - L. Deeply concerned that construction creates 36% of waste<sup>56</sup> in the EU due to:
    - i) the difficulties of reusing building materials,
    - ii) the absence of information and incentives for construction companies to use ecological and sustainable building techniques,
  - M. Fully conscious of the effects of urban sprawl<sup>57</sup> on natural habitats near major cities,
  - N. Concerned by the ongoing sealing of the surface which leads to a loss in biodiversity and a warmer local climate,
  - O. Noting with deep regret the high costs of renovating houses to be more energy efficient and produce renewable energy;
1. Urges the European Commission to create an organisation tasked with:
    - a) cooperating with cities in creating plans for densification and city zoning,
    - b) offering municipal governments expert help on issues of urban planning;
  2. Instructs the European Commission to initiate legislative steps to lower the required amount of parking spaces for housing while taking into account both the availability of public transport and shared mobility in the respective urban area;
  3. Encourages Member States to further invest in commuter rail lines to satellite cities;
  4. Directs the European Commission to create a fund supporting the conversion of unused industrial and office space into affordable housing;
  5. Asks the Member States to reconsider laws on converting industrial and office space into residential space;
  6. Calls upon the Member States to:
    - a) raise awareness about existing alternative housing programmes and possibilities to extend them,
    - b) fund the development of new alternative housing,
    - c) adapt successful alternative housing projects into the mainstream market;
  7. Directs the European Commission to set up a fund which subsidises large affordable housing developments in major European cities;
  8. Invites the European Commission to adopt a law which limits house rentals for short-term trips to a maximum of 120 days per year;

<sup>55</sup> European Parliament and the Council, DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU, 2010.

<sup>56</sup> EUROSTAT, “waste statistics - waste generation 2016”, 2019.

<sup>57</sup> **Urban sprawl** is defined as the “uncoordinated growth: the expansion of community without concern for its consequences, in short, unplanned, incremental urban growth which is often regarded unsustainable”; Batty, Michael, Besussi, Elena, Chin, Nancy, Traffic, Urban Growth and Suburban Sprawl, 2003 .



9. Requests the European regional development fund (ERDF) to fund the incorporation of urban green into housing development projects through housing fares;
10. Encourages Member States to provide tax reductions for houses which meet the **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design** (LEED)<sup>58</sup> requirements in the form of:
  - a) lower property tax rates for individuals owning the respective building,
  - b) lower corporate tax rates for companies owning the respective building;
11. Urges the European Commission to increase the recycling target of waste created by the construction industry to 80% by 2025;
12. Calls upon Member States to establish a tax deduction system for households which replace their heating system with a more ecological one;
13. Further recommends the ERDF to financially support research in and development of new eco-materials for the construction of houses.

---

<sup>58</sup> The **Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)** is the most widely used green building rating system in the world. It provides a framework to create healthy, highly efficient and cost-saving green buildings.



## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON)

*“Money doesn't grow on trees: 180€ billion are still needed every year in order to reach the aims set by the Paris Agreement, while the issue of corporate greenwashing is gaining increasing attention in stock markets. What action can the EU take in order to foster sufficient and transparent green investment flows?”*

Submitted by: Vijai Abhayantha (Ressun lukio), Kosmos Berg (MERCURIA), Hritik Bhandari (Mattlidens Gymnasium), Luca Giordano (IT), Hilla Kauppinen (Vaskivuoren lukio), Noora Kokko (Mäkelänrinteen lukio), Marco Lutz (CH), Maurus Pajarola (CH), Oscar Smith (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), Emilė Petravičiūtė (Chairperson, LT).

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Keeping in mind the European Parliament's climate emergency declaration,
- B. Aware that the current levels of green investment are not sufficient to support a sustainable economic system,
- C. Recalling the EU's work towards environment protection goals such as but not limited to:
  - i) limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C<sup>13</sup>,
  - ii) reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030<sup>14</sup>,
  - iii) following the **UN Agenda 2030 SDG 13**<sup>15</sup>,
- D. Recognising that investment decisions are driven by the profitability of a company,
- E. Taking into account the efforts previously made by **the Technical Expert Group (TEG)** on sustainable finance<sup>16</sup> on creating a **taxonomy**<sup>17</sup> for sustainable activities,
- F. Considering the difficulty of assessing the sustainability of all stages of multinational corporations' production,
- G. Deeply concerned about **corporate greenwashing**<sup>18</sup> and its misleading effects on private investors' investment decisions;

---

<sup>13</sup> The Paris Agreement, United Nations, 2015.

<sup>14</sup> 2030 climate & energy framework, European Commission, 2014.

<sup>15</sup> **UN Agenda 2030 SDG 13** is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

<sup>16</sup> **TEG on sustainable finance** is a working group of members from civil society, academia, business and the finance sector set up by the European Commission.

<sup>17</sup> **EU Taxonomy** is an EU classification system for sustainable activities.

<sup>18</sup> **Corporate greenwashing** is misleading marketing, promoting a company as having environmentally friendly policies and goals.



1. Asks the **European Investment Bank (EIB)**<sup>19</sup> to extend its support to green startups and companies contributing to climate action;
2. Calls upon the European Commission to fund green research and development projects carried out by independent researchers, universities and corporate organisations;
3. Instructs the European Commission to expand the current TEG's functions and funding to the improvement of the EU taxonomy by:
  - a) creating a channel for feedback from companies and investors on the taxonomy criteria and their applicability,
  - b) receiving annual reports from a trial group of companies and investors on possible taxonomy improvements,
  - c) creating a division which cooperates with listed multinational corporations on the application of the taxonomy;
4. Urges the European Commission to partially subsidise the purchase fee and the cost of investment portfolios of the **Green Chip Stocks**<sup>20</sup>;
5. Requests Member States to lower the percentual requirements which the legal reserves have to meet in relation to the paid-up share capital<sup>21</sup> for green companies, as well as the percentage of profit which must be allocated annually to their legal reserves;
6. Encourages the European Commission to inform consumers about the implications of a company's compliance with the taxonomy in simple infographics through various media channels;
7. Suggests Europol install a framework enabling workers to report their companies for greenwashing anonymously;
8. Recommends Member States to allocate further funding and human resources to a periodical audit of allegedly green companies.

---

<sup>19</sup> The **European Investment Bank** is the European Union's nonprofit long-term lending institution that uses its financing operations to that contribute to economic policy goals set by the European Union.

<sup>20</sup> **Green chip stocks** are shares of companies whose business is beneficial to the environment.

<sup>21</sup> **Paid-up capital** is the amount of money a company has received from shareholders in exchange for shares of stock.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Human Rights (DROI)

*“Get with the trend: One in every six people worldwide work in the textile and clothing industry. The majority of these workers are children and women, who are subjected to unethical working conditions and receive less than a living wage. What measures can the EU take to ensure human rights are upheld for workers in the fashion manufacturing industry?”*

Submitted by: Mirriam Baranova-Gurvich (Kuopion Lyseon lukio), Minea Jäntti (Pieksämäen lukio), William Lindholm (Gymnasiet Lärkän), Sander Reyniers (BE), Wilma Rovio (Jyväskylän Lyseon lukio), Ecem Sen (Seinäjoen lukio), Sabahsaad Shahid (Ressun lukio), Vincent Vainio-Fredriksson (Turku International School), Anna Van Dijck (BE), Cameron Dunn Merelle (Chairperson, FI)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Alarmed by the lack of interest shown by consumers towards the origin of clothing and the conditions in which it is produced,
- B. Deeply disturbed by the rapid change in fashion trends which encourages consumers to purchase excessive amounts of clothing,
- C. Concerned by the fact that European consumers purchase 26kg of textiles per person annually with 11kg discarded of which the majority ends in landfills<sup>22</sup>,
- D. Acknowledging the negative connotation of secondhand clothing,
- E. Emphasising the fact that 85% of sweatshop workers are women and children<sup>23</sup> who are amongst the lowest-paid workers in the world<sup>24</sup>,
- F. Concerned by the fact that the majority of fast fashion companies rarely follow retail regulations highlighted in the EU's textile and clothing legislation<sup>25</sup>,
- G. Deeply alarmed by the fact that the majority of manufacturers withhold information regarding accommodating unethical working conditions,
- H. Disturbed by the high demand and short manufacturing timeframes forced upon workers resulting in the mental and physical distress of workers,
- I. Petrified that the majority of women and children working in sweatshops are subjected to sexual, physical and mental harassment by their employers,
- J. Seriously alarmed by the lack of supervision in manufacturing buildings endangering the workers and leading to human rights violations such as child labour;

---

<sup>22</sup> European Environment Agency, “Textiles in Europe's circular economy”, 2019

<sup>23</sup> The National Employment Law Project, Broken Laws, Unprotected Workers: Violations of Employment and Labor Laws in America's Cities, 2014

<sup>24</sup> Worldwatch institution, “Sweatshops Conditions - Sweatshop Workers Wages”, 2010

<sup>25</sup> The EU's textile and clothing legislation states that all clothing must state all products containing at least 80% by weight of textile fibres.



1. Strongly encourages Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as Social Alterations<sup>26</sup> to create and promote workshops highlighting the conditions in which textiles are produced, which can be implemented into the Member States' educational systems;
2. Encourages the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises<sup>27</sup> (EASME) to cooperate with NGOs to improve the appearance of second hand shops both online and instore;
3. Proposes the Ethical Fashion Initiative<sup>28</sup> to offer monetary support to promote companies producing ethical clothing;
4. Enthuses the Waste and Resources Action Programme<sup>29</sup> (WRAP) to work in cooperation with and subsidise NGOs aiming to promote the reducing, recycling and reusing of clothing;
5. Recommends the European Commission to cooperate with the United Nations Human Rights Council to further push for the implementation of minimum wage in South-East Asian countries;
6. Urges the European Commission to support and subsidise organisations such as the UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion;
7. Insists the European Commission update anti-slavery laws to make them apply to modern standards;
8. Strongly urges the European Commission to restrict the import of textile products to those that fulfil a satisfactory standard of working conditions during production;
9. Suggests the European Commission regulate the yearly maximum clothing imports by weight;
10. Further suggests the European Commission raises the tariffs<sup>30</sup> for textile imports into Europe to promote local production;
11. Asks the European Commission to provide support and subsidies for organisations such as the UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion and Equality Now to uphold the human rights of workers in the fashion industry;
12. Suggests the European Commission fund Verité<sup>31</sup> and aid them in more rigorous supervision of the manufacturers and their workers in South-East Asia.

---

<sup>26</sup> **Social Alterations** is an educational lab for responsible fashion, who focuses on creating workshops with the intention of promoting ecological and ethical clothing alternatives.

<sup>27</sup> The **Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME)** is set up by the European Commission aiming to create a more competitive and resource-efficient European economy based on knowledge and innovation

<sup>28</sup> The **Ethical Fashion Initiative** acts as a bridge, connecting marginalised artisan communities in challenging and remote locations with global lifestyle brands.

<sup>29</sup> The **Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP)** is an NGO that works with governments, businesses and communities to deliver practical solutions to improve resource efficiency.

<sup>30</sup> **Tariff rate quotas (TRQs)** allow products imported within a certain quota to enter the European Union's market at a lower tariff rate than for quantities outside the quotas.

<sup>31</sup> **Verité** is a non profit, civil society organisation whose aim is to provide businesses with tools that help eliminate labor abuses and to empower workers to advocate for their rights.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety I (ENVI I)

*“Trash talk: It is estimated that a third of all food products are not consumed, which means that on a global scale, 1.4 billion hectares of land - an area three times the size of the EU - are potentially being used to produce food that is ultimately wasted. How can the EU minimise food waste and food loss from production to distribution, without eroding food safety standards?”*

Submitted by: Roby Campana (Tredun Ammattikorkeakoulu, FI), Ada-Emilia Koskinen (Schildtin Lukio, FI), Kyrenia De Loenen (BE), Tuuli Lönnberg (Lauttasaaren Lukio, FI), Pihla Niemi (Salon Lukio, FI), Tilli Noëz (BE), Julianna Saareks (Independent, FI), Alexandra Starckman (Salon Lukio, FI), Jakub Wilczyński (PL), Sofie de Jong (Chairperson, NL)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Acknowledging that global demand for food is expected to increase by 70% by 2050<sup>32</sup>,
- B. Bearing in mind that the current food production process is unable to meet such demand,
- C. Conscious that market globalisation and growing transport lines require food to be fresh longer, which in turn requires stronger pesticides,
- D. Aware that rough handling and lack of proper transport harms the post-harvest quality and shelf life<sup>33</sup> of fruit and vegetables,
- E. Keeping in mind that a lack of proper storage, such as cooling systems, obstructs the conservation of food,
- F. Deeply regretting that there is an overall trend of overstocking shelves and neglect of products of irregular shape or size in the distribution stage,
- G. Regrets that the standardisation of the appearance of food leads to the disregarding of a large part of produce in the selection process in every stage of the food supply chain,
- H. Considering a large share of food loss and waste (FLW) takes place in the initial production stage of the food supply chain,
- I. Aware of the lack of transparency and cooperation between various actors from primary production to retailing,
- J. Noting that farmers tend to overproduce food due to unpredictable factors such as weather and pest attacks in order to comply with specific quotas or contracts,
- K. Concerned by the lack of economic incentives for businesses to redistribute unsold food,

---

<sup>32</sup> Agricultural Economics, 2013

<sup>33</sup> **Shelf life** refers to the length of time that a product, especially food, can be kept in a shop before it becomes too old to be sold or used.





- L. Pointing out that Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) concerned with food waste often struggle with managing the distribution of unsold or unused food due to logistic problems,
  - M. Expresses its appreciation of existing food banks in the European Union;
- 
- 1. Urges the European Commission to update food appearance standards while making sure the safety and quality standards of the produce are not affected;
  - 2. Hopes the European Food Banks Federation further supports the improvement of logistic efforts between NGOs and producers;
  - 3. Further supports the European Commission promoting the EIP-AGRI platform<sup>34</sup> and supplying funding to its Operational Groups and Multi-actor projects focused on FLW;
  - 4. Hopes that food producers and distributors implement flexibility in their contracts and quotas regarding surplus food production;
  - 5. Encourages Member States to take steps towards implementing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence in production and retail, especially to track inventory and to calculate demand;
  - 6. Calls upon the European Commission to redirect farming subsidies towards reliable and effective storage equipment;
  - 7. Appeals to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to fund research to provide the basis for guidelines regarding reliable and effective storage equipment for food preservation in an effort to make it easier for smaller retailers to donate food;
  - 8. Suggests Member States financially support relevant NGOs in their efforts to improve the logistic management of surplus food donations from both private and public actors;
  - 9. Asks the European Commission to improve and financially support EU programmes which minimise leftover food wastage;
  - 10. Suggests Member States develop a system of tax redemptions or fine penalties depending on companies' levels of food wastage;
  - 11. Further encourages Member States make the VAT for food products dependent on the time left until its expiration date.

---

<sup>34</sup> The agricultural European Innovation Partnership (EIP-AGRI) works to foster competitive and sustainable farming and forestry and aims to ensure a steady supply of food, feed and biomaterials, developing its work in harmony with the essential natural resources on which farming depends.

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Foreign Affairs (AFET)

*“Polar Powers: With the decline of Arctic ice exposing new natural resources, the Arctic region grows in strategic importance. Considering the impact of further economic activity on the Arctic’s fragile environment, what measures should European states take to promote sustainable economic development and resource management, while ensuring continued intergovernmental cooperation over the Arctic region?”*

Submitted by: Alex Kim (Turun normaalikoulu), Angelica David (Tikkurilan lukio), Manuel Meinhardt (CH), Maria Bellver (Maunulan yhteiskoulu), Mikael Willberg (Salon lukio), Miro Maaranen (Maunulan yhteiskoulu), Petri Pesonen (Suomussalmen lukio), William Bordonaro (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), Christina Hönings (Chairperson, AT)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Deeply alarmed by the potentially irreversible consequences of the receding Arctic ice cap and thawing permafrost,
- B. Emphasising that the melting of ice sheets intensifies the global rise of sea levels,
- C. Acknowledging that the Arctic seabed is expected to hold 20% of the world’s undiscovered oil and gas reserves,<sup>35</sup>
- D. Acknowledging that the current decay of ice in the Arctic creates an incentive for companies and states to perform economic activities without regard to resource sustainability and environmental concerns,
- E. Cognisant of the fact that the receding sea ice has enabled an increase in commercial trade through international waters in the Arctic and the Northern Sea Route,
- F. Noting with concern the growing geopolitical conflict arising from overlapping territorial claims over disputed Arctic territories and their resources,
- G. Aware of the Arctic’s strategic attractiveness for states interested in the militarisation of the region,
- H. Concerned by the lack of cooperation between European governments,
- I. Taking into account that the United States has not ratified the **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**<sup>36</sup>, thereby impeding effective political and economic cooperation on maritime issues in the Arctic,
- J. Observing the shortage of government funding for scientific research and collaboration between politicians and scientists,

<sup>35</sup> Britannica, “Arctic: The economy”, 2020.

<sup>36</sup> The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) is an international treaty which was adopted and signed in 1982. It has become the legal framework for marine and maritime activities.

- K. Bearing in mind the lack of an Arctic governance regime protecting the area from militarisation and over-exploitation of natural resources similar to the **Antarctic Treaty System (ATS)**<sup>37</sup>;
1. Requests the European Commission to propose a policy establishing unified carbon emission and carbon sink targets;
  2. Strongly suggests European states support companies operating in the Arctic in adopting policy standards for marine-based economic activities which adhere to principles of the **Blue and Green Economy**<sup>38</sup>;
  3. Encourages EU Member States to incentivise sustainable economic development in the Arctic by:
    - a. creating a grading system for industries operating in the Arctic assessing their level of sustainability,
    - b. subsidising industries which operate sustainably,
    - c. integrating systemic approaches to economic development such as circular economy mechanisms into national legislation;
  4. Calls upon the United Nations to support the foreign affairs ministries of the **eight Arctic States**<sup>39</sup> in negotiating an agreement:
    - a. restricting further territorial claims over the Arctic while existing claims overlap,
    - b. stipulating that all existing territorial claims shall be resolved peacefully and according to the provisions of UNCLOS,
    - c. proscribing the operation of military bases in the Arctic Circle until 2055 following the example of the Antarctic Treaty System,
    - d. prohibiting the deposition of nuclear armament in the Arctic,
    - e. suspending the construction of natural resource extraction sites in disputed territories;
  5. Strongly recommends the United States to ratify the UNCLOS;
  6. Appeals to the Arctic Council to grant the European Union an observer status;
  7. Invites the member states of the Arctic Council to follow the **EU Arctic Policy**<sup>40</sup> in their operations in the Arctic region;
  8. Urges the European Commission to redirect existing research and development funds towards further research related to the Arctic;

---

<sup>37</sup> The Antarctic Treaty was signed in 1959 by twelve countries and entered into force in 1961. It guarantees intergovernmental cooperation, scientific freedom, and the peaceful use of Antarctica.

<sup>38</sup> The Green and Blue Economy are defined as economies which aim at reducing environmental risks and promoting sustainable economic development without degrading the environment.

<sup>39</sup> Arctic States: Canada, the Kingdom of Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden and the United States.

<sup>40</sup> The European Commission and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy have adopted an EU wide Arctic policy in 2016 which is based on three cornerstones: research into climate change, sustainable economic development, and international cooperation.



9. Suggests EU Member States increase the subsidies available to Arctic experts and research groups;
10. Further encourages the **High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy**<sup>41</sup> to initiate talks between EU and non-EU Arctic states aimed at:
  - a. setting up an agreement allowing all commercial vessels without distinction or flag to pass through any **Exclusive Economic Zone**<sup>42</sup> within the Arctic Circle;
  - b. recognising the international responsibility of Arctic states in guaranteeing emergency support systems and services for oil spills in Arctic trade routes.

---

<sup>41</sup> The High Representative conducts the Common Foreign and Security Policy, presides over the Foreign Affairs Council and is one of the vice-presidents of the European Commission. He is in charge of coordinating aspects and ensuring consistency of the EU's external action.

<sup>42</sup> Defined by Art. 55 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), an EEZ of the Arctic is an area subject to the rights, duties and jurisdiction of the respective Arctic coastal state and in which the rights of other States are governed by Art. 58 of UNCLOS.

## **Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Environment, Food Safety & Public Health II (ENVI II)**

*“Wrapping it up: Despite recent EU legislation, Member States continue to allow the usage of single-use and other plastic packaging for many products available to consumers. Taking into account the demand for such products and the need for easy transportation of goods, how can the EU encourage Member States to use more sustainable packaging materials, while also maintaining the high standard of food safety that Europe currently enjoys?”*

Submitted by: Avani Yadav (Ressun lukio), Ida Laukkanen (Katedralskolan i Åbo), Indra Halviala (Ressun lukio), Iris Raunu (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), Lovisa Diesen (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Martin Vekov (Jyväskylän Lyseon lukio), Miró Michelsson (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Tommaso Casazza (Turun normaalikoulu), Doireann Brosnan (Chairperson, IE)

### **The European Youth Parliament**

- A. Deeply concerned by the waste of resources and environmental damage caused by the production of plastic and the extraction of oil,
- B. Emphasising that plastics are non-biodegradable, thereby remaining in oceans and landfills for thousands of years, endangering wildlife and habitats,
- C. Alarmed by the lack of knowledge of the consequences of plastics and microplastics on the environment and personal health,
- D. Acknowledging the lack of a collective policy regarding recycling processes in the EU,
- E. Realising the lack of standardised and accurate definitions in EU legislation<sup>43</sup> distinguishing between separate plastic product types, therefore reducing the effectiveness of the biodegradability of certain products,
- F. Noting that companies and corporations requiring plastic packaging for their products tend to opt for less sustainable alternatives in order to minimise expenditure,
- G. Considering that the design of packaging may hinder the ability to maximise recycling,
- H. Acknowledging that 91%<sup>44</sup> of all plastic ever produced has not been recycled, and that there is a lack of accessibility to plastic recycling facilities and infrastructure,
- I. Stressing a lack of education and awareness about plastic materials and recycling,
- J. Highlighting the insufficient execution of research and innovation regarding sustainable alternatives to plastic,

---

<sup>43</sup> European Union Directive 2019/904

<sup>44</sup> American Association for the Advancement of Science, “Production, use, and fate of all plastics ever made”, 2017





- K. Recognising that the use of plastic packaging is almost essential to ensure the continuation of the high standards expected for medical hygiene and food safety;
1. Urges the European Commission to propose an increase in the taxation of plastic packaging products produced with oil procured as a result of hydraulic fracturing;
  2. Asks that Member States and the European Commission provide resources to non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as “The Ocean Cleanup”, and “Zero Waste Europe” to collect plastic from the environment;
  3. Invites the European Commission to cooperate with Member States in commencing the development of a common recycling strategy to be implemented across the EU;
  4. Requests that the European Commission re-evaluate the (EU) 2019/904 Directive<sup>45</sup> and set a clear definition of plastic products that will not interfere with the benefits of biodegradability of certain plastic packaging types;
  5. Affirms that the European Commission provide tax cuts to corporations using plastic packaging to replace them with sustainable alternatives;
  6. Suggests that the European Commission organises competitions and events to promote innovation of sustainable materials and package design;
  7. Encourages Member States to implement educational programmes on plastic materials and recycling in schools by incorporating them in the curriculum;
  8. Concurr upon the European Commission to allocate more funds toward research and development of plastic material alternatives, effects of plastics on human health and the environment and microplastics;
  9. Directs the European Commission to set regulations for corporations, aiming to give clear instructions as to how to recycle their products;
  10. Designates the European Union Intellectual Property Office (EUIPO) to develop a certification system for companies that act upon the 2030 Circular Economy goal, which aims to eliminate the EU’s waste and continual use of resources;
  11. Recommends all Member States to adopt a deposit refund bottle system, with the aim of reaching the 2029 90%<sup>46</sup> collection target for plastic bottles;
  12. Instructs the European Chemical Agency (ECHA) and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) to re-evaluate the use of single use plastics in the medical industry and allow reusable options when not compromising health standards;
  13. Calls upon the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) to monitor whether food quality remains uncompromised while using sustainable packaging alternatives.

---

<sup>45</sup> European Union Directive 2019/904

<sup>46</sup> Circular Economy: European Parliament single-use plastics legislation

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Constitutional Affairs (AFCO)

*“For a greater cause: Despite the 2019 European Parliament elections resulting in a higher voter turnout than in the past, there is a large inequality in participation between different income groups. Which measures should be taken to increase active participation for all occupational groups?”*

Submitted by: Iris Van der Auwera (BE), Maximilian Bally (CH), Alma Jokinen (Puolalan koulu), Timofei Makarenko (Kannaksen lukio), Senja Miettinen (Turun normaalikoulu), Anni Pennanen (Ilisalmen lyseo), Mateusz Piotrowicz (PL), Daria Vorobyeva (Turun normaalikoulu), Hanna Wołodźko (PL), Hanna Ryan (Chairperson, FI)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Alarmed that low-income groups tend to be less knowledgeable on how to engage with their local and national government and politics, leading to potential political withdrawal,
- B. Acknowledging the weak civic ties between politicians and citizens from low-income groups, resulting in less dialogue and interaction between them,
- C. Noting the lack of political representation of individuals with low annual income, impacting the social equality in policy-making process,
- D. Further noting with concern how information published by biased and unreliable media sites can impact the perception of citizens on political matters and political parties,
- E. Keeping in mind that different income groups have distinct political priorities, which influences their capability of constant active political participation,
- F. Recognising the growing distrust towards political institutions amongst lower-income groups,
- G. Pointing out the reluctance to engage in political participation as the short-term benefits are not known,
- H. Observing that European citizens socially excluded based on income are less likely to participate in political activities,
- I. Noting with regret the declining role of democracy within Member States due to unequal political participation of income groups,
- J. Appreciates the European Commission’s plans for revitalising the role of European democracy by informing citizens of certain media platforms, which potentially manipulate opinions and political decisions;



1. Supports Member States to include more political engagement related topics within school curricula to educate students on ways to be involved in politics at an early age to promote long-term political activity;
2. Suggests Member States to promote free, informal and open dialogue between all citizens and politicians regardless of socioeconomic status, such as through Debating Europe<sup>47</sup>, to inform decision-makers on various political perspectives of citizens;
3. Requests Member States to promote political awareness of citizens by hosting more frequent events discussing concurrent issues within the EU, such as Citizens' Dialogues<sup>48</sup>;
4. Invites the European Commission to conduct regular surveys to make the interface of online information services more suitable to changing demand;
5. Asks the European Parliament to create a more user-friendly and simple notices to inform the public about intended short and long-term effects of changing European legislation on their lives;
6. Urges the European Commission to install an awareness campaign emphasising the importance of media critique to identify and avoid biased news and misinformation;
7. Appeals for the European Commission to sustain the existing fact-checking measures and to support the EU's action plan against disinformation;
8. Encourages the European Commission to endorse the expansion of and promote the DiscoverEU programme;
9. Hopes the Member States to organise events in each Member State, such as cultural activities available for the public during Europe Day, to strengthen European identity between all socioeconomic classes;
10. Welcomes the European Commission to increase funding towards programmes aimed to engage citizens of all income groups to be politically active in an equal nature, such as the European Youth Parliament.

---

<sup>47</sup> Online platform encouraging genuine conversation between policy-makers and European citizens

<sup>48</sup> **Citizens' Dialogue** is a town-hall style debates which take place across the EU with Commissioners

## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (ITRE II)

*“Cap and trade: The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) is the world’s first cap and trade scheme for emissions, and covers around 45 % of the EU’s greenhouse gas emissions. The ETS has been criticised for inefficiency and even subsidising polluters at the taxpayers’ expense, while defenders argue that it cuts emissions where it costs least to do so. What steps should the EU take in order to improve the ETS and ensure CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reduced in the most cost-efficient way?”*

Submitted by: Lena Baeyens (BE), Natascha Bähr (DE), Sebastian Bally (CH), Henrik Hansten (Ressun lukio), Malla Holopainen (Lyseonpuiston lukio), Kasper Kankkunen (Turun normaalikoulu), Niki Kiiskinen (Etelä-Tapiolan lukio), André Mudry (CH), Federico Pica (IT), Alma Portin (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Karoliina Kondylis (Chairperson, FI).

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Gravely concerned that current plans for the European Trading System’s Phase 4<sup>5</sup>, with particular regard to the strength of the Market Stability Reserve, could result in over 6 billion surplus allowances by 2040<sup>6</sup>, leading to a crash in prices,
- B. Alarmed by the fact that the planned rate of emissions cuts for Phase 4 is not in accordance with the aims of the Paris Agreement<sup>7</sup>,
- C. Aware of the significant difference between the prices of allowances and emission fines fixed at 100 EUR/ton of CO<sub>2</sub>,
- D. Recognising that low and volatile emission allowance prices hinder both short-term and long-term investment in CO<sub>2</sub> reduction, research and development,
- E. Emphasising the global nature of climate change and hence the importance of international cooperation in reducing greenhouse gas emissions,
- F. Noting with satisfaction that the ETS has led to a statistically significant increase in revenue and fixed assets in regulated firms without harming profits or employment<sup>9</sup>,
- G. Bearing in mind that, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), there is no current significant risk of carbon leakage<sup>10</sup>;

---

<sup>5</sup> Phase 4 is the latest legislative framework of the EU ETS.

<sup>6</sup> Carbon Market Watch, 2019

<sup>7</sup> The **Paris Agreement** is a landmark environmental accord that was adopted by nearly every nation in 2015 to address climate change and its negative impacts

<sup>8</sup> The EU Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS), 2016

<sup>9</sup> OECD, 2013

<sup>10</sup> Carbon leakage refers to the situation that may happen if businesses transfer production to other countries with fewer emission constraints.



1. Requests the European Commission to increase the Linear Reduction Factor (LRF)<sup>11</sup> to at least 3% by 2024;
2. Instructs the European Commission to reform the Market Stability Reserve by:
  - a) Implementing a mechanism to decrease the allowance thresholds according to the LRF,
  - b) Increasing the intake percentage from 24% to 36% starting in 2024 in order to account for the predicted oversupply;
3. Urges the European Commission to include Carbon Capture, Storage and Sinks in the ETS by granting companies with negative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions free allowances to be sold to emitting industries, thereby creating an economic incentive for research and investment into CO<sub>2</sub> reduction;
4. Encourages the European Commission to increase the number of the Member States' auctioned allowances and allocate their revenues to the Innovation Fund<sup>12</sup>;
5. Suggests the European Commission extend the ETS into the heating sector, including heating for private parties;
6. Further invites the Directorate-General for Climate Action to investigate the possibility of augmenting the road transport sector into the ETS;
7. Encourages the European Commission to seek international bilateral cooperation with ETS's around the world;
8. Recommends the European Commission to implement an EU-wide ETS label which rule-abiding companies can use for marketing purposes, increasing the desirability of inclusion;
9. Requests the European Commission to redesign the non-compliance penalty system so that the price of the fine is 400% of the average European Union Allowance price in the previous quarter and never decreases below 100 EUR/ton of CO<sub>2</sub>.

---

<sup>11</sup> The **Linear Reduction Factor** determines how fast the emissions in the EU ETS decline each year.

<sup>12</sup> The **Innovation Fund** is one of the world's largest funding programmes for demonstration of innovative low-carbon technologies.



## Motion for a Resolution by the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (AGRI)

*“Thinking Bee: Given the recent rise in Colony Collapse Disorder, the problem of low profitability and various other threats faced by beekeepers in the EU, what steps can the EU take to support and encourage the vital work of beekeepers and avoid the potentially catastrophic effects of bee extinction?”*

Submitted by: Jakub Jelito (PL), Michaela Jokiniemi (Tampereen klassillinen lukio), Olivia Lintu (Helsingin Suomalainen Yhteiskoulu), Siiri Markkanen (Kuopion lyseon lukio), Cesilia Salo (FISTA), Sofie Savander (Gymnasiet Lärkan), Stefano Tassara (IT), Peppi Tenkanen (Lohjan Yhteislyseon lukio), Jaclyn Vo (Savonia University of Applied Sciences), Conor Comiskey (Chairperson, IE)

### The European Youth Parliament

- A. Bearing in mind the lack of awareness about the crucial role bees play in food production,
- B. Noting with deep concern that beekeepers often prioritise short-term profitability over long-term bee colony health,
- C. Alarmed by the weakening of bee health and the destruction of bee colonies due to abundant diseases and parasites, thereby affecting the profitability of beekeepers,
- D. Emphasising that toxic pesticides and parasites are known to be factors contributing to Colony Collapse Disorder<sup>59</sup>,
- E. Deeply alarmed by the harmful consequences of improper use of legal pesticides on bees in the EU, such as deformed wing virus, disorientation, and compromised immune systems<sup>60</sup>,
- F. Fully aware of the impact of climate change on the health of bee colonies through habitat loss and shifting temperatures<sup>61</sup>,
- G. Fully conscious that the low profitability and high cost of entering the market discourage EU citizens from becoming professional beekeepers,
- H. Pointing out the lack of funding of long-term research into and monitoring of bee colony health;

---

<sup>59</sup> Pollinator Protection - Colony Collapse Disorder, United States Environmental Protection Agency, 2018.

<sup>60</sup> Bees in Europe and the Decline of Honeybee Colonies, European Commission, 2013.

<sup>61</sup> Climate Change Impacts on Honeybees Converge Across Continents, J.T. Kerr et al. 2015.



1. Strongly encourages the European Commission to create a funding plan for media campaigns run by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) drawing attention to the importance of beekeeping in food production in Member States;
2. Instructs the Committee on Culture and Education to propose educational programme guidelines about the essential role of beekeeping;
3. Requests the Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets<sup>62</sup> to formulate uniform application processes for financial support from the **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)**<sup>63</sup> for beekeepers;
4. Calls upon the European Commission to create a certificate of sustainable practice to be awarded to beekeepers who use non-toxic chemicals to treat parasites such as methanoic acid;
5. Strongly advises Member States to increase taxation on or ban pesticides which are toxic to pollinators;
6. Further invites Member States to monitor the misuse and overuse of legal pesticides;
7. Calls upon the EU Solidarity Fund<sup>64</sup> to direct funds towards supporting beekeepers in areas critically affected by climate change;
8. Calls upon the European Commission to create and support a research programme to develop less harmful and more effective pesticides;
9. Encourages the Member States to fund broadened research in combatting parasites and diseases which threaten bee health;
10. Suggests that NGOs create local networks for beekeepers aimed at:
  - a) fostering cooperation in purchasing shared necessary equipment,
  - b) encouraging collaboration between beekeepers and farmers, whereby farmers would rent beehives from beekeepers for pollination purposes;
11. Asks Member States to fund long-term research and monitoring programmes on apiculture alongside the previously implemented three-year National Apiculture Programmes<sup>65</sup>.

---

<sup>62</sup> The Committee for the Common Organisation of Agricultural Markets was created by European Commission Regulation No 1308/2013 and established a shared market for all agricultural produce grown within the EU.

<sup>63</sup> The European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development is the funding instrument of the CAP that supports rural development strategies and projects.

<sup>64</sup> The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) was set up to respond to major natural disasters and express European solidarity to disaster-stricken regions within Europe.

<sup>65</sup> The European Commission Regulation No 1308/2013 Clause 48 requests the creation of three-year **National Apiculture Programmes** by each Member State.



## **EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT FINLAND**

European Youth Parliament Finland – EYP Finland ry  
Asemapäällikönkatu 1 (2. krs)  
00520 Helsinki  
[info@eypfinland.org](mailto:info@eypfinland.org)  
+358 44 970 7743 (

**TAMPERE 2020 - 26TH NATIONAL SESSION  
OF EUROPEAN YOUTH PARLIAMENT FINLAND**